RECREATION PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

BENTON COUNTY, OREGON

by

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ABSTRACT: There is a wide variety of developed, undeveloped and proposed outdoor recreation areas and facilities in Benton County. Recreation areas and facilities are supplied by federal, state, county, city and private agencies. Each agency plans for recreation development independently. The Benton County Parks Department and the city of Corvallis use master plans in the planning and development of recreational areas and facilities. All other agencies providing recreational areas and facilities within the county are developing physical sites and attractions that have little or nothing to do with county recreational needs.

Funding for parks and recreation in Benton County is relatively stable and all of the agencies that provide outdoor recreation areas and facilities within the county are taking full advantage of the financial resources that are available to them. Although Benton County and the state of Oregon have provided few developed recreation facilities, federal agencies and the city of Corvallis are fulfilling their roles in the supply of outdoor recreation areas and facilities in Benton County.
INTRODUCTION

Focus of the Paper

The purpose of this research paper was to examine outdoor recreation development and planning in Benton County, Oregon. An initial step was to construct an inventory of recreation development in the county and a primary objective was to determine if agencies that provide outdoor recreation areas and facilities in Benton County determine the location for areas and facilities through site planning or through master plans and county agency plans. A secondary objective was to determine if a county is a viable unit for the planning and administering of outdoor recreational areas and facilities, by considering the Benton County case.

Study Area

The study area for this research paper was Benton County, Oregon (Fig. 1). Most of the land is in agricultural production in the fertile Willamette Valley flood plain and in producing timberlands and public multiple-use
forests. Urban development in the county is concentrated in the Corvallis-North Albany and Philomath areas.

FIGURE 1. LOCATION OF BENTON COUNTY

Methodology

This research was primarily dependent on primary sources of information and specific information was largely obtained from personal observations, interviews, and printed materials which have limited distribution.

Interviews and correspondence with the officials of appropriate federal, state, county, and local agencies were undertaken during the period from June 1975 through
October 1975. Agencies of particular help were the Siuslaw National Forest (U.S. Forest Service), the Bureau of Land Management (U.S. Department of the Interior), the Benton County Parks Department, and the Corvallis Parks and Recreation Department. Field observations were made coincident with the personal interviews. These observations verified information obtained from the interviews and published data. The initial section of the paper presents the inventory and is followed by analysis and discussion.
CHAPTER I
INVENTORY OF RECREATION DEVELOPMENTS

This chapter provides an inventory of the outdoor recreation sites in Benton County. The recreation sites are presented in three sections: 1) Developed Recreation Sites, 2) Undeveloped Recreation Sites, and 3) Proposed Recreation Sites. Within each section the recreation sites are grouped according to their managing agencies.

Developed Recreation Sites

Federal Agencies

Siuslaw National Forest:

The Siuslaw National Forest has approximately 16,680 acres of land in Benton County.\(^1\) (fig. 2) Since the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960, the Forest Service has been concerned and associated with recreation and its management. The Forest Service administers four main types of recreation areas: Developed areas, wilderness areas, special interest areas, and undeveloped areas. The only developed recreational sites on Siuslaw National Forest lands in Benton County are located on Marys Peak. (fig. 3)
FIGURE 2.
NATIONAL FOREST LAND IN BENTON COUNTY

LEGEND

S Siuslaw National Forest

SCALE

MILES

0 5 10

FIGURE 3.
MARYS PEAK

MARYS PEAK LOOKOUT

PARKING LOT

REST ROOMS

AMPHITHEATER

MARYS PEAK CAMPGROUND

CREEK

SCALE
Marys Peak

Size: 
- 152 acres
- 30 acres - Picnic Area
- 14 acres - Lookout Tower
- 100 acres - Meadow
- 8 acres - Marys Peak

Facilities: 
- Picnic Area - 34 Units
- Camping Area - 40 Units
- Amphitheater
- Observatory
- Paved Parking Area
- Restrooms
- Hiking Trails (fig. 4)

Capacity: NA*

1974 Use: 1974 use was restricted by the construction of a new summit road. 75% local use, 25% state and regional use.

Recreational use of Marys Peak preceded the completion of the summit road in 1941. Residents of the Corvallis and Mid-Willamette Valley were known to travel to the slopes and summit of the peak to escape the high summer temperatures of the valley. The summit area offers an exceptional view of the Coast Range Mountains, the Willamette Valley, and the Cascade Mountains. Marys Peak, at 4,097 feet elevation, is the highest point of the Coast Range.

Most recreational use of the summit area has been restricted to the summer months. Winter use has been hampered by snow and poor road conditions. From 1942 to 1952 a portable ski tow was operated on the summit. Operations ceased as a result of poor snow conditions from 1952 to 1955. The Helonski Ski Club maintained a ski hut on the peak until 1959.

*Data not available or not applicable.
The summit area has been the site of the annual Marys Peak Trek for 28 of the last 30 years. The Trek is staged each year by the Benton County Shriners to raise money for the Shrine Hospital for Crippled Children in Portland. The 1975 Trek drew an estimated eight to ten thousand people.

Bureau of Land Management:

The Bureau of Land Management has approximately 57,640 acres of land in western Benton County. (fig. 5) There are two developed recreation sites on Bureau of Land Management lands in Benton County. (fig. 6)

Alsea Falls Recreation Site

| Size:          | 10 acres developed for Camping and Picnicking |
|               | 170 acres withdrawn as a buffer              |
| Facilities:   | 16 Single Family Camping Units              |
|               | 22 Single Family Picnicking Units           |
| Capacity:     | 1 time use:                                |
|               | - Camping--64 people (4 people per party)   |
|               | - Picnicking--170 people (5 people per party)|
| 1974 Use:     | Camping 9,200                              |
|               | Picnicking 31,700                           |
|               | 1974 Total 40,900                           |

The Alsea Falls Recreation Site is located on the South Fork of the Alsea River. (fig. 7) The park was established in 1964. The site has a historic use pattern as a popular place for fishing (both for native trout and anadromous species), and for swimming. The natural pools below the falls make excellent swimming holes. The camping and picnic areas are located on a fairly flat site between the road and the river.
FIGURE 5.

BLM LAND IN
BENTON COUNTY

LEGEND

■ BLM LAND

SCALE

0 5 10
MILES

FIGURE 6.

BLM SITES IN
BENTON COUNTY

LEGEND

DEVELOPED
BUREAU OF LAND
MANAGEMENT
RECREATION SITES

SCALE

0  5  10

MILES
FIGURE 7. ALSEA FALLS AND MISSOURI BEND RECREATION AREAS.
Missouri Bend Recreation Site

Size: 2 acres developed for picnicking and river access
       2 acres withdrawn as a buffer
Facilities: 11 Single Family Picnic Units
       Drift Boat Access to the Alsea River
Capacity: 1 time use - approximately 60 people
1974 Use: Picnicking - 7,900 Estimated Annual Visits*6

The Missouri Bend Recreation Site is located on the Alsea River, west of the town of Alsea (fig. 7). The site was established in 1964 as a River Access point, and as a highway rest-stop picnic area. The site was selected for development because of the established use pattern by people traveling on Oregon Highway 34.7

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Commission:

The objectives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Commission are to insure the conservation of the nation's wild birds, mammals, and sport fish, both for their recreational and economic values, and to prevent their destruction or depletion while still encouraging the maximum possible use of the nation's fish and wildlife resources.8 The Commission operates the William L. Finley National Wildlife Refuge in Benton County (fig. 8). The Finley Refuge, which encompasses 5,325 acres of Benton County was the first of three national wildlife refuges to be established in the Willamette Valley. The Baskett Slough and Ankeny

*Estimated Annual Visits - One person staying any length of time is recorded as one visit.
National Wildlife Refuges are located in Polk County and Marion County (fig. 9).

W. L. Finley National Wildlife Refuge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size:</th>
<th>5,325 acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facilities:</td>
<td>Interpretive Center, Walking Trails, Photo Blinds (fig. 10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973 Use:</td>
<td>1974 use data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting:</td>
<td>11,326 Activity Hours*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing:</td>
<td>45 Activity Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Wildlife**:</td>
<td>34,746 Activity Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46,117 Activity Hours (43,729 people)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The William L. Finley National Wildlife Refuge was established on February 19, 1964. The refuge was originally called the "Willamette National Wildlife Refuge", but the name was changed in 1966 to honor W. L. Finley. The name was changed in response to several Oregon conservation organizations. William L. Finley was an early Oregon naturalist and wildlife photographer. Finley is credited with influencing President Theodore Roosevelt to create the first national wildlife refuges.10

The Finley Refuge does not allow camping, picnicking, or any other activities that are in conflict with the wildlife.

* Activity Hour - One individual engaging in an activity for one hour.
** Other Wildlife - Nature trails, wildlife appreciation, photography, bird watching, interpretation, etc...
FIGURE 9. WILLAMETTE VALLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES.

FIGURE 10.
WILLIAM L. FINLEY
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

State Agencies

Oregon State Parks and Recreation:

The Oregon State Parks and Recreation Section of the State Highway Division has only one developed recreation site in Benton County. The Washburne Wayside is located on U. S. Highway 99W, southeast of Monroe (fig. 11). The wayside is mostly in Lane County, but overlaps into Benton County.

Washburne Wayside

Size: 37.3 acres developed as a roadside rest picnic area (7 acres in Benton County, 30 acres in Lane County).
Facilities: Parking area parallel to U. S. Highway 99W
Picnic area
Restrooms
Water well
Capacity: NA
1974-75 Use: 143,020 Day Visitors

The land for the Washburne Wayside was purchased from William C. and Mae E. Washburne on October 4, 1926, at a cost of $5,000. The wayside was developed as a rest stop for people traveling along U. S. Highway 99W. Visitor use of the wayside has been increasing since 1970-71. There are no camping or overnight facilities. The wayside is complete, with no projected changes.

State Department of Forestry:

McDonald Forest is owned by the State of Oregon, but managed by the Forestry Department at Oregon State University. McDonald Forest covers 7600 acres including the 80 acre Peavy Arboretum.
FIGURE 11.
STATE LAND IN BENTON COUNTY

LEGEND

■ STATE OWNED LAND

1 WASHBURN WAYSIDE

2 PEAVY ARBOREATUM

WILLAMETTE RIVER GREENWAY LANDS:
The State of Oregon owns 422 acres of greenway lands along the Willamette River. (45,000 feet of river frontage)
**Peavy Arboretum**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size:</th>
<th>80 acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facilities:</td>
<td>Outdoor Lab for Research, Instruction and Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nature Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Miles of Trails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35 Miles of Roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974 Use:</td>
<td>McDonald Forest and Peavy Arboretum are used by various departments of Oregon State University. The Arboretum is open to public walk-through, but is not heavily used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Donations from Mrs. McDonald were used to purchase land to create the school forest, which is to be used as an outdoor laboratory for instruction and experiments. The Arboretum is open to public walk-through. McDonald Forest is closed to vehicle traffic, but open to hiking and horseback riding.

Sulphur springs may be developed as a recreation site and there may be an increase in trail development in the future.14

**The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife:**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife operates the 1,627 acre E. E. Wilson Game Management Area in Benton County north of Corvallis (fig. 12). The management area is the only pheasant raising facility in the State of Oregon.

**E. E. Wilson Game Management Area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size:</th>
<th>1,625</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facilities:</td>
<td>Pheasant Raising Facility (No camping or picnicking)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974 Use:</td>
<td>Hunting - 325 (average) per year 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The land for the E. E. Wilson Game Management Area was acquired from the General Service Administration (GSA)
FIGURE 12.

BENTON COUNTY

LEGEND

E.E. WILSON
GAME MANAGEMENT AREA

SCALE
0 5 10 MILES

KINGS VALLEY
BLODGETT
MARYS PEAK
PHILOMATH
ALSEA
ALPINE
MONROE
WILLAMETTE RIVER

LINCOLN CO.
LANE CO.
The management area land was originally agricultural land that was developed as part of the Adair Air Force Base. The land was not suitable to go back into farming when the base was closed (because of the number of roads and buildings), so the land was offered to the State of Oregon. E. E. Wilson, a banker and attorney from Corvallis, and Chairman of the Game Commission in 1949, was responsible for acquiring the land for the State Game Commission.

The Game Commission allows restricted juvenile pheasant hunting seasons on the management area, and the area is open to deer hunting during the regular seasons. Other recreational uses of the area are for dog training, dog trials, bird watching, and berry picking. Camping and picnicking are not allowed.

County Agencies

Benton County Parks and Recreation:

The Benton County Parks and Recreation has five developed sites in the county. Four of the developed sites are oriented primarily toward river access. Three of the sites are on the Alsea River, and one is located on the Willamette River. Bellfountain Park is the only completely developed park in the Benton County Parks and Recreation system (fig. 13).
FIGURE 13. BELLFOUNTAIN PARK.
Bellfountain Park

Size: 10 acres (9 acres developed)
Facilities: Group Picnic Pavilion
Single Family Picnic Sites
Large Ball Field
Restrooms
Capacity: 250 people (maximum number at any one time)
1974 Use: 100% local use

The site of the Bellfountain Park has been in use as a park or meeting place for over 100 years. The site may have been used as early as 1860. Bellfountain Park is located two miles west of the community of Bellfountain (fig. 14). The name for the town and the park was supposedly taken from Bell Fountain, Ohio. The land for the park site was purchased from the Bellfountain Park Association on November 4, 1970, at a cost of $1.00. Bellfountain park, a "rural community park", is the only completely developed park in the county parks system.

Adair Water Intake Park (Nyak)

Size: 3 acres (3 acres developed)
Facilities: Boat Launch Access to the Willamette River
Picnic Tables
Ball Fields
Restrooms
Capacity: The site will hold a large number of people. Fields will hold overflows of cars and people.
1974 Use: 98% local use, 2% state and regional use.

The Adair Water Intake Park was formerly a part of the Adair Air Force Base (fig. 14). Land for the park was transferred to the county by the Federal Government. The Water Intake Site is the only public access to the
Willamette River between Corvallis and Albany in Benton County. The site is a popular boat launching facility, although little use is made of the ball field and picnic area. Deep water just off the picnic area makes swimming a hazard.

**Mill Creek Public Access**

- **Size:** 5 acres (2 acres developed)
- **Facilities:** Drift Boat Access to the Alsea River, Gravel Parking Lot, Restrooms (Vault Type)
- **Capacity:** 25 cars and boat trailers
- **1974 Use:** The site is heavily used during the fishing season. 80% local use, 20% state and regional use.

The Mill Creek Public Access is located three miles west of the town of Alsea on Oregon Highway 34 (fig. 14). The land for the site was purchased on November 7, 1966, at a cost of $2,000. The site is used only for drift boat launching. There are no tables or picnic facilities.

**Salmon Berry Public Access**

- **Size:** 5 acres (2 acres developed)
- **Facilities:** Drift Boat Access to the Alsea River
- **Capacity:** Approximately 15 cars and boat trailers
- **1974 Use:** 95% local use, 5% state and regional use

The Salmon Berry Public Access is located 12 miles west of Alsea on County Road #18 (fig. 14). Land for the site was acquired with the assistance of a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR) Grant. The land was purchased on March 26, 1968 at a cost of $5,000. The site is maintained only for river access, and
will only receive further development with increased pressure to other access sites along the Alsea River.

Pink House Public Access

Size: 2 acres (1 acre developed)
Facilities: Drift Boat Access to the Alsea River
           1 Covered Concrete Picnic Table
           Paved Parking Lot
           Restrooms
Capacity: 20 cars and boat trailers
1974 Use: The site is heavily used during the fishing season. 80% local use, 20% state and regional use.

The Pink House Landing is located about 10 miles west of Alsea on Oregon Highway 34 (fig. 14). The Pink House site is owned by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.²⁵ The Department purchased the land on November 2, 1967 at a cost of $5,500.²⁶ Benton County Parks has developed the site and maintains the facilities. The site has a high potential for sightseeing and picnicking, but single purpose use of the facility has been maintained because of the close proximity of the highway.

Municipal Agencies

City of Corvallis:

Recreational open space, in the urban context, is usually developed. The natural landscape of the area has been altered and some recreational facilities are provided. The types of recreational open space (parks) provided in Corvallis are suited to the population and the part of the town that they are intended to serve.
Parks are categorized and developed according to the standards set up by the National Recreation and Park Administration (NRPA). The recreational open space categories and their definitions are listed below.

Tot Lot/Mini Park: 6500 square feet to 5 acres in size. They provide a "patch of green" in the urban landscape. It is highly desirable for high density neighborhoods and for downtown business districts such as Central Park. A mini-park including the tot lot function offers play experience for young children within the range of mother's supervision. In Senior Citizen areas, a mini-park provides a place for socialization and passive activities. A mini-park located near work or shopping areas provides for lunching, a moments rest or festival activities.

Neighborhood Park: Generally ranging from 5 to 20 acres in size. A neighborhood park is primarily an outdoor play center for children of residential neighborhoods. It can also provide limited recreation for young people and adults. A properly structured neighborhood park can be utilized for unsupervised sports, such as softball. It should have playground equipment, a tot lot, wading pools, multiple use courts, may have restrooms, a small amount of parking, picnic areas, turf and some landscaping. It is preferrably located adjacent to an elementary school or near the center of a clearly definable neighborhood, not be be bisected by major arteries.

Community Park: Generally 20 to 50 acres in size. A community park should contain many of the features of a neighborhood park, but on a larger scale. It is desirable that it should be located near a Junior High or High School or near the center of several neighborhoods. It should provide activities and facilities directed at all ages. It should include, but not limited to, developed athletic fields, sanitary facilities, tennis courts, lighting for evening use, community center, swimming pool, substantial parking areas and some landscaping.

Regional Park: Generally 50 acres in size or larger. It is located wherever appropriate depending on the suitability and availability of land. Site may have natural features such as river frontage, marshes, wooded areas, etc. A regional park may include those
facilities found in a community park plus large rustic and picnic areas, facilities for hiking, camping, archery, golf, water activities, equestrian and bike trails, and other special facilities. Some activities in the park may be revenue producing.

The City of Corvallis has developed park sites in the categories Tot Lot/Mini Park, Neighborhood, and Regional Park. None of the city community park sites are developed.

**Arnold Park (Tot Lot/Mini Park)**

*Size:* 3.7 acres (90% developed)
*Facilities:* Winding Sidewalk
            Landscaping and Turf
            Automatic Sprinkler System

Arnold Park is located at NW Harrison and NW Mercie Drive (fig. 15). The park has few facilities, but is considered 90% developed. Arnold Park is located on a slope, has a few trees, and is probably most important to the city as open space (fig. 16).

**Central Park (Tot Lot/Mini Park)**

*Size:* 3.5 acres (100% developed)
*Facilities:* Entrance Landscaping
            Playground Equipment
            Ornamental Gardens
            Sprinkler System (manual)
            Walkways
            Ornamental Fountain

Central Park is located at SW 6th and Monroe (fig. 15). Central Park serves as a special facility with the annual Fall Festival held there each year. The site of Central Park was the location of a Junior High School that burned. The city originally acquired the land for
FIGURE 15.
CORVALLIS CITY PARKS

LEGEND
- DEVELOPED PARKS
- UNDEVELOPED PARKS

SCALE
0 2000'

N
FIGURE 16. ARNOLD AND CENTRAL PARKS (TOT LOT/MINI PARKS).
a civic center. It is planned that the park will have restrooms, and an automatic sprinkler system in the future.

Franklin Park (Tot Lot/Mini Park)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size:</th>
<th>1.4 acres (100% developed)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facilities:</td>
<td>Sidewalks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Landscaping and Turf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Playground Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sprinkler System (manual)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Franklin Park is located at NW 15th and NW Taylor Avenue (fig. 15). Franklin Park, the first park in the City of Corvallis, was established around the turn of the century. There are no changes or improvements planned for this park. The park site is surrounded by a densely developed residential area.

Lilly Park (Tot Lot/Mini Park)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size:</th>
<th>2.0 acres (90% developed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facilities:</td>
<td>Landscaping and Turf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sidewalks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Playground Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sprinkler System (automatic)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lilly Park is located at the corner of SE Lilly and Bethel Streets (fig. 15). Projected improvements include a playground-ballfield backstop and picnic tables. Lilly Park is the only park of this type serving southeast Corvallis.

Chintimini Park (Neighborhood Park)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size:</th>
<th>7.4 acres (100% developed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facilities:</td>
<td>Landscaping and Turf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Playground Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wading Pool</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chintimini Park is located at NW 25th and NW Tyler Avenue (fig. 15). The park site is on gentle sloping ground, with scattered trees. The park is complete. Adjacent to the park site is the Corvallis Senior Citizen Center, Oregon State University fraternities, the Corvallis Clinic, and single family residences.

Cloverland Park (Neighborhood Park)

- **Size:** 7.4 acres (100% developed)
- **Facilities:** Landscaping and Turf, 2 Tennis Courts, Restrooms, Playground Equipment, 2 Ball Fields, Sprinkler System (manual)

Cloverland Park is located at NW 29th Street and NW Garfield (fig. 15). The park site is 100% developed, with no projected changes. Cloverland Park is located in a dense residential area (fig. 17).

Garfield Park (Neighborhood Park)

- **Size:** 8.0 acres (50% developed)
- **Facilities:** Landscaping and Turf, Sidewalks, 2 Softball Fields, 2 Tennis Courts, Sprinkler System (manual)

Garfield Park is located at NW Dixon and NW Cleveland Streets (fig. 15). Garfield School is located to the south of the park, and Highland Junior High School to the
FIGURE 17. CHINTIMINI AND CLOVERLAND PARKS (NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS).
north. There are residential areas to the east and west. The park land is owned by the school district.\textsuperscript{30} The City of Corvallis maintains the land as a park through a cooperative agreement with the school district.

The northeast corner of the park is the site of the Gathercoal Memorial.\textsuperscript{31}

**Porter Park (Neighborhood Park)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size:</th>
<th>6.4 acres (50% developed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facilities:</td>
<td>Sidewalks and Turf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Softball Diamond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sprinkler System (automatic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25 Parking Spaces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Porter Park is located at NW 29th and NW Hayes Streets (fig. 15). The Benton County Y.M.C.A. is adjacent to the park on the south. The Y.M.C.A. offers use of their parking lot, restrooms, and other recreational facilities.\textsuperscript{32} The park is in a dense residential section of the city.

Within the next 5 to 10 years, playground equipment, tennis courts, restrooms, and a sprinkler system will be added to the park. Some improvements are planned for the summer of 1975.

**Avery Park (Regional Park)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size:</th>
<th>75.3 acres (100% developed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facilities:</td>
<td>Landscaping and Turf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Playground Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restrooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kitchen Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Softball Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Picnic Areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Avery Park is located at SW 15th and SW Avery Streets (fig. 15). Avery Park is one of the oldest parks in Corvallis. The park was established around 1915. The park is 100% developed, but receives constant maintenance and site improvement. New restrooms, underground utilities and new lighting will be constructed during the summer of 1975.

Avery Park is very highly developed, and receives heavy use (fig. 18).

The City of Corvallis has a number of special facilities for outdoor recreation.

**Pioneer Ball Field**

- **Size:** 9.9 acres
- **Facilities:** Lighted Ball Field, Parking for 100 Cars

The Pioneer Ball Field is located on Highway 20 east of SW 15th Street (fig. 19). The ball field is across the Mary's River from Avery Park. There is no access to the ball field from Avery Park.

**Bike Paths**

- 2½ miles of bike paths
- 20 miles of bikeways

Most of the bike paths are along Highway 20 near Avery Park (fig. 18). The bikeways are distributed
FIGURE 18. AVERY PARK (REGIONAL PARK).
FIGURE 19.

CORVALLIS SPECIAL FACILITIES

LEGEND

--- CITY LIMITS

--- BIKE PATHS AND BIKEWAYS

around the city. The county has proposed a new bike path between 35th and 53rd Streets. The state has proposed to build a bike way between Corvallis and Philomath.

Rock Creek Camp

- **Size:** 30 acres
- **Facilities:** Rustic Camp Site, Covered Sleeping Facility (30 units)

The Rock Creek Camp is an overnight camping facility operated by the City of Corvallis. The camp is located on the city watershed, off Highway 34. There is drinking water, covered sleeping facilities and restrooms. The campsite is subject to permit use only.

Corvallis Swimming Pool

The Corvallis High School Pool is located at NW 13th and NW Buchanan Avenue (fig. 19). The pool is L shaped, with a wading area. The pool is about 25 years old. The Corvallis pool is one of 16 pools in the city. Most of the pools serve only a small and select group of the community.

| Indoor pools   | 1 - Y.M.C.A. |
|               | 2 - O.S.U. (Quasi-public) |
| Outdoor pools  | 1 - Corvallis Pool (public) |
|               | 1 - Corvallis Country Club |
|               | 1 - Timberhill Association |
|               | 1 - Edgewood Park |
|               | 9 - Apartment complexes (an estimated number) |
|               | Basically operating only during the summer. |
Cultural Arts Center

The Cultural Arts Center is located in a historical church building at 700 SW Madison (fig. 19). The center is near the Oregon State University campus, Central Park, and the downtown business district.

City of Philomath:

The only developed recreational facilities in Philomath are a city park, and an indoor swimming pool.

Philomath City Park

| Size:       | 10.56 acres |
| Facilities: | 1 Kitchen Shelter, Restrooms, Playground Equipment, Horseshoe Pits, 8 Picnic Tables |

The Philomath City Park is located in southeast Philomath near the High School (fig. 20). The park was established in October 1972 (fig. 21). The park was located because of the close availability of the high school facilities. Projected improvements to the park will include a new kitchen shelter, an underground sprinkler system, and paving the loop road.35

The Philomath swimming pool is an indoor facility that is located on the high school grounds.

City of Monroe:

Monroe City Park

| Size:       | 10 acres |
| Facilities: | Picnic Tables |
FIGURE 20.

MUNICIPAL PARKS IN BENTON COUNTY

LEGEND

1. PHILOMATH
2. MONROE
3. ALPINE

SCALE

0 5 10
MILES
FIGURE 21. PHILOMATH CITY PARK.
The Monroe City Park is south of the city, across the Long Tom River (fig. 20). The land for the city park was originally acquired for a city sewer lagoon. Only eight acres of the original purchase were used for the lagoon leaving ten acres that could be developed as a park.

The park is for day use only, with no toilet facilities. Future improvements to the park will include a baseball field and toilets. These improvements will be constructed by the Monroe J.C.'s.36

City of Alpine:

The city park in Alpine consists of one acre of open space. There are no developments or facilities.

Private Recreational Developments

Golf Courses:

There are six golf courses in Benton County (fig. 22). There are two public courses, two private courses, a driving range/miniature golf course, and a par 3 course.

The Spring Hill Country Club, the Albany Golf Course and the West Hills Par 3 course are located near Albany, and receive most of their use from residents of that city.

Corvallis Country Club (Private)
Size: 117 acres, 18 holes

Marysville Golf Course (Public)
Size: 60 acres, 9 holes

Vern's Driving Range (Martin's Miniature Golf)
Size: 6 acres
FIGURE 22.
GOLF COURSES IN
BENTON COUNTY

LEGEND
○ GOLF COURSES

SCALE
0 5 10
MILES

1 CORVALLIS COUNTRY CLUB (PRIVATE)
2 MARYSVILLE GOLF COURSE (PUBLIC)
3 VERN'S DRIVING RANGE
4 WEST HILLS PAR 3
5 SPRING HILL COUNTRY CLUB (PRIVATE)
6 ALBANY GOLF COURSE (PUBLIC)
Spring Hill Country Club (Private)
Size: 26 acres, 18 holes

Albany Golf Club (Public)
Size: 90 acres, 18 holes

West Hills Par 3
Size: 50 acres

Camping and Picnic Areas:

There are four private camping and picnic areas in Benton County (fig. 23). The Digger Mt. Camp is located near Digger Mountain, west of Alsea. The Spencer Mt. Camp is located south of Marys Peak off Highway 34. The Hubert K. McBee Memorial Park is located near Alsea Falls. The McBee Park is maintained by the Hull-Oakes Lumber Company of Dawson, Oregon. The Whispering Winds Girl Scout Camp is located northwest of Wren.37

Digger Mt. Camp
Size: 5 acres
Facilities: Tent Camping Area

Spencer Mt. Camp
Size: NA
Facilities: Tent Camping Area
Trailer Camping Area

Hubert K. McBee Memorial Park
Size: 10 acres
Facilities: Camping Area
Picnic Area

Whispering Winds Girl Scout Camp
Size: 212 acres
Facilities: Tent Camping
Swimming
Boating
Hiking
Boat Launching Sites:

There are two private boat launching sites in Benton County (fig. 23). The Hockema's boat ramp is located on the Alsea River, west of the City of Alsea. The Corvallis boat ramp is on the Willamette River north of Corvallis.

- **Hockema's**
  - Size: NA
  - Facilities: Drift Boat Access to the Alsea River

- **Corvallis Ramp**
  - Size: NA
  - Facilities: Boat Access to the Willamette River

Model Airplane Flying Field:

The Model Airplane Flying Field is located on Camp Adair. The site is owned by Benton County, but is maintained by the Benton County Radio Controlled Club (R.C. Club).38 (fig. 23).

- **Flying Field**
  - Size: 10 acres
  - Facilities: Picnic Tables, Two Abandoned Roads for Runways

The Benton County Radio Controlled Club plans to develop a parking lot and cooking facilities on the site.

Private Hunting Clubs:

There are a number of private hunting clubs in Benton County. Most of the clubs are located south of the Corvallis Airport, near the W. L. Finley National Wildlife Refuge. Most clubs lease agricultural land, although some clubs have purchased their own lands. Memberships cost an estimated
$350 to $1,000 per season, payable in advance. With a paid membership there are restricted guest privileges. Club use of the lands are usually scheduled so that all members are not using the site at the same time.

Changes in land ownership, and the expiration of leases creates some changes in the numbers of private hunting clubs operating.

There are few opportunities for the public to participate, although there was at least one public hunting area (non-membership, although fees were charged) operating during the 1974 season.

Listed below are some of the Private Hunting Clubs in the county.

- Muddy Creek Hunt Club
- Muddy River Hunt Club
- Riley's McFadden's
- Sportsman Goose Club
- Mini-Duck Hunt Club
- J & C Hunt Club
- Wing and Shot Hunt Club
- Muir's Hunt Club
- B & J Guide Service
- Kowalski's Western Flyway and Goose Club

Undeveloped Recreation Sites

County Agencies

Benton County Parks and Recreation:

Benton County has four park sites that are undeveloped or with only limited facilities (fig. 24).

Rex Clemens Park

Size: 28 acres (1 acre developed)
      (Proposed increase to 150 acres)
FIGURE 24.

COUNTY PARKS IN BENTON COUNTY

LEGEND

UNDEVELOPED

1. BENTON COUNTY PARK SITES

SCALE

5

MILES

0 10

1. REX CLEMENS REGIONAL PARK
2. CAMP ADAIR REGIONAL PARK
3. SAXTON PARK
4. IRISH BEND
5. PUBLIC ACCESS
Present Facilities: Drift Boat Access to the Alsea River
Parking Lot
Vault Type Toilets

Proposed Facilities: Road and Parking Improvements
20 Single Family Picnic Sites
A Trail System

The land for the Rex Clemens Park (28 acres) was
donated to the Benton County Parks by Mr. Clemens on
May 2, 1968. This park will be one of the three
regional parks proposed by the Benton County Parks.
Irish Bend, and a site yet to be determined in the Hoskins
area have also been proposed as regional parks.

A Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR) Application has
been submitted to the state to help finance the improvement
of the existing trails, the parking lot, the picnic area,
and the construction of a gate at the end of the park.
The types of use and maximum use of this site will be
determined by the amount of development. At the present
time, 70% of the site use is local, and 30% is state and
regional use.

Camp Adair Park

Size: 106 acres (3 acres developed)
Present Facilities: Boat Access to the Willamette River
Picnic Area
Proposed Facilities: Picnic Facilities Increased to about
20 Sites
Parking Area
Ball Field
Water System
Increased Maintenance System

Camp Adair Park was a part of the Adair Air Force
Base (fig. 24). The land for the park was obtained
from the Federal Government in 1972. At this time, the Camp Adair Park is the largest of the Benton County Parks. The size of the park, and its natural character give the park a high potential for a nature park oriented to environmental study or nature interpretation. Camping, picnicking, nature activities and water access will probably be the chief uses of this site.

Saxton Park

Size: 3 acres (none developed)
Present Facilities: None
Proposed Facilities: Very little development is planned. Possibly a few picnic tables and restrooms.

Saxton Park is located on Muddy Creek, north of the Finley Wildlife Refuge (fig. 24). The land for the Saxton site was sold to Benton County by the Trustees of the Willamette Grange #52, on May 10, 1960. The land cost the county $10.00. The site became the first Benton County park facility. The site was heavily damaged by the 1964 flood and the site has had no management since that time.

The park will become a part of a proposed bike program. Saxton Park will become a rest-stop on a proposed bike loop. The loop will start in Corvallis, go south along U. S. 99W to Greenberry, west to Bellfountain, north to Philomath, and back into Corvallis. There will be little, if any, development because the site is subject to flooding and has a high water table.
Irish Bend Park

Size: 8 acres (none developed)
Present Facilities: None
Proposed Facilities: Boat Launch Access to the Willamette River
Picnic Area

The Irish Bend Park is located 18 miles south of Corvallis on the Willamette River (fig. 24). The site was acquired by the state in 1968 through Greenway funds and was turned over to the county. The state paid $3,200 for 7.95 acres. This site is a strategic location for a park since it is the only public access on the Willamette River between Willamette Park and Harrisburg.

There is currently little use of the park because boat access is hampered by the presence of a sand bar at the launch site. Although the present use is local, Benton County proposes to increase the park to about 50 acres and develop the area into a water oriented regional park.

Municipal Agencies

City of Corvallis:

The City of Corvallis has a number of undeveloped park sites and special use areas.

Timberhill Park (Tot Lot/Mini Park)

Size: 6 acres (0% developed)
Facilities: None
Timberhill Park is on six acres of sloping ground, located at the corner Walnut Boulevard and 29th Street (fig. 15). This area has man-made knolls, giving the area a rolling hills affect. This park will probably be left as open space for passive recreation. There will be some landscaping.

The land for this park was acquired within the last three or four years. The acquisition was probably for political reasons. The park is split in half by 29th Street, and is bordered by the Timberhill Racket Club on the north. There is an apartment complex on the west, 29th Street to the south, and residences and open space on the east.

Village Green Park (Neighborhood Park)

- **Size:** 10 acres (0% developed)
- **Facilities:** None

The Village Green Park site is located at NE Conifer and Dorchester Way (fig. 15). School District 509J owns ten acres of land adjacent to the park on the east. The park and Cheldelin School grounds are the only public recreation facilities in northeast Corvallis.

The site will have a sprinkler system, a ball field, and playground equipment.

Walnut Park (Community Park)

- **Size:** 30 acres (0% developed)
- **Facilities:** None
Walnut Park is located west of Witham Hill Drive, of the proposed route of the Walnut Boulevard extension to 53rd Street (fig. 15). The site varies from a hill portion, to rolling lowlands. The area around the site is undeveloped.

At this time there is no legal access to the site. The city has only a verbal agreement for access. It has been proposed that the site be used for a Cultural Arts Center. Play areas and hiking trails have also been proposed.

**Sunset Park (Community Park)**

- **Size:** 20 acres (0% developed)
- **Facilities:** None

Sunset Park, located at SW Country Club Way and SW 45th Street, is outside the city (fig. 15). The site is a meadow with some trees. The site is in a sparsely populated area with a good deal of open space around the site. It is projected that there will be ball fields and picnic tables and restrooms sometime in the future.

**Willamette Park (Regional Park)**

- **Size:** 76.0 acres (25% developed)
- **Facilities:**
  - 1 Restroom
  - Picnic Area
  - Drinking Fountain
  - 200 Parking Spaces
  - Hiking Trails

Willamette Park is located on SE Goodnight Avenue, along the Willamette River (fig. 15). There has been
little development at this site, but improvements are planned. New restrooms are planned for construction during the summer of 1975. Playground equipment and a sprinkler system are also planned. Currently there is not an easy access to the Willamette River.

The State of Oregon is in the process of purchasing 85 areas of land adjacent to the park. The land is owned by the Corvallis Sand & Gravel Company. When the land is acquired by the state, it will be turned over to the City of Corvallis to be added to Willamette Park. The cost to the city will only be the legal fees, with the state paying all other acquisition costs.51

**Lower Pioneer Park (Special Facilities)**

- **Size:** 5.1 acres
- **Facilities:** None

Lower Pioneer Park is located on SW 4th Street (fig. 19). The site is connected to the Pioneer Ball Field by bike paths, and has access to the Mary's River. The park will be developed as a picnic area with a parking area, playground equipment, a sprinkler system and picnic tables.

**Pioneer Boat Ramp**

- **Size:** 6.3 acres
- **Facilities:** None

The Pioneer Park Boat Ramp is located at S. 3rd and SE Crystal Lake Drive (fig. 19). Boat access has
been provided, but the rest of the site is undeveloped. The boat ramp is not heavily used because of silting problems around the ramp.

Natural Form Areas

The city has three natural form areas. Woodland Meadow is 33 acres of undeveloped rolling hills and meadows located north of Witham Hill Drive at the end of Circle Drive. Nelson Park is .4 acres of open space located east of Van Buren near the Willamette River. The park is not in a residential area. Oak Creek Park is .5 acres of open space located on 26th and Grove Streets, on Oak Creek. Nelson and Oak Creek Parks will probably be kept as open space, without development.

Proposed Recreation Sites

Federal Agencies

Bureau of Land Management:

The Bureau of Land Management has a number of sites that are proposed as future recreation developments. Rather than list all of the potential sites, only those sites with a high priority for development will be included.52

Parker Creek (On Marys Peak)

Size: 80 acres total (40 acres will be developed, 40 acres will be withdrawn as a buffer)

Proposed Facilities: This site will be developed strictly for camping.
The Parker Creek Recreation Site is a good place for camping. The site is close to Marys Peak, relatively flat, has lots of alder trees, and has water. This site has a high priority for development (fig. 25).

North Fork (North Fork of the Alsea River)

Size: Approximately 40 acres total
Proposed Facilities: This site will be developed as a day use area, and will have a picnic area and hiking trails.

The North Fork Recreation Site will be located approximately one mile upstream from the Alsea Fish Hatchery (fig. 25). This site will be linked to another proposed day use area in Lincoln County. There will be a system of trails between the two parks.

Green Peak

Size: The size of this park has not been determined, but the acreage will be small.
Proposed Facilities: Facilities will be kept at a minimum. Probably just picnic facilities.

The Green Peak Recreation Site, on the summit of Green Peak, (fig. 25) will be developed as a lookout or scenic vista. Scenic views of the Coast Range, the Willamette Valley, and the Cascade Mountains can be seen from the summit. Green Peak has an elevation of 2,697 feet. At this time access to the site is poor. The B.L.M. has not withdrawn the site, but has restricted cutting. Trees can be cut, but only to open up the scenic vista.
FIGURE 25.
BLM SITES IN BENTON COUNTY

LEGEND

PROPOSED BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECREATION SITES

SCALE
0 5 10 MILES

KINGS VALLEY
BLODGETT
MARYS PEAK
PHILOMATH
ALSEA
GREEN PEAK
ALPINE
MONROE
LINCOLN CO
LANE CO

PARKER CREEK RECREATION SITE
NORTH FORK RECREATION SITE
GREEN PEAK RECREATION SITE
PEAK CREEK RECREATION SITE
Peak Creek (Near Alsea Falls Recreation Site)

Size: Approximately 40 acres total (including buffer)
Proposed Facilities: The amount of development that this site will receive has not been determined.

The proposed Peak Creek Recreation Site will be a day use area located on Peak Creek near the Alsea Falls Recreation Site (fig. 25). The site will be located around a very scenic waterfall (larger than Alsea Falls). The Peak Creek site will be connected to the Alsea Falls site by a series of trails.

County Agencies

Benton County Parks and Recreation:

Benton County Parks and Recreation has only one proposed park. This park will be someplace in the Hoskins area.

Hoskins Area Park

Size: No size has been determined and no land has been acquired.
Proposed Facilities: Camping Area
Picnic Area

Benton County is proposing to develop a regional park someplace in the Hoskins area (fig. 26). This park will probably be developed along a historical theme and may include the site of Fort Hoskins.

Fort Hoskins was built in 1856, on the Van Peer Donation land claim. The fort was built inside a V-shaped loop of the Luckimute River. General Phil Sheridan, while
FIGURE 26.
COUNTY PARKS IN BENTON COUNTY

LEGEND

PROPOSED BENTON COUNTY PARK SITES

SCALE 0 5 10 MILES
still a lieutenant, was stationed at the fort for some months and built a road through the mountains from Fort Hoskins to the Siletz Indian Reservation. The fort was abandoned in 1866. 53

A park is needed for this corner of the county, because there are no recreation sites in the Kings Valley, Hoskins and Blodgett area.

**Summary**

The Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Commission administer 16 percent of the land in Benton County. Although this percent is a sizeable portion of the county, these agencies administer only four areas specifically designated for public recreational opportunities. Marys Peak is predominately used for sightseeing and hiking, due to minimal development. Alsea Falls is one of the main recreational attractions in Benton County, but activities are confined to viewing the falls, picnicking and camping. Missouri Bend is a four acre boat access and picnic area. Finley Refuge is a major attraction, but since recreation is not a prime purpose of the refuge, it cannot be classified as a park. Only the Bureau of Land Management has proposed additional recreation sites in Benton County, but the bureau does not have a schedule for development.
State agencies administer the second largest amount of public land in Benton County. Washburne Wayside and the Peavy Arboretum are the only developed recreation sites on state lands. McDonald Forest, Paul Dunn Forest and other state forest lands have potentials for dispersed recreation, but there are no plans for development. At this time, there are no plans for developments on the Willamette River Greenway lands.

The Benton County Park System consists of ten sites and about 187 acres. Five of the sites are public access sites on the Alsea and Willamette Rivers. Bellfountain Park is the only developed park in the county park system.

The City of Corvallis has twenty parks totaling 271 acres. Corvallis has acquired land that will be developed as the city grows in size and population. Philomath, Monroe, and Alpine have small municipal parks.

Private recreational developments in Benton County are minimal. There are a number of private hunting areas and golf courses, but few campgrounds and picnic areas.
Footnotes (Chapter I)

1. Interview with Phil Delucchi, Landscape Architect, Siuslaw National Forest, 19 August 1975.


11. Interview with Arnie Slack, State Parks and Recreation Branch, Oregon State Highway Division, 24 July 1975.


13. Correspondence with Marvin Rowley, Forest Properties Manager, Oregon State University, 22 August 1975.


15. Interview with Don Kirkpatrick, Regional Supervisor, Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife, 16 July 1975.


19. Reed, op. cit., footnote 18, pg. 3-4.

21. Interview with Dennis Beardsley, County Parks Director, Benton County, 17 July 1975.

22. Records of the Benton County Assessor's Office and the Benton County Recorder.

23. Reed, op. cit., footnote 18, pg. 19.


25. Reed, op. cit., footnote 18, pg. 17.


29. Interview with Rene Moye, Director Parks and Recreation, City of Corvallis, 22 July 1975.


34. Master Plan for Parks and Recreation, op. cit., footnote 27, pg. 43, 70.

35. Correspondence with Martin Hoffman, Mayor, City of Philomath, 1 August 1975.

36. Correspondence with William C. Eldridge, City of Monroe, 21 August 1975.


39. Telephone interview with Orans Grindahl, former hunt club member, 19 August 1975.


42. Records of the Benton County Assessor's Office and the Benton County Recorder.


45. Reed, op. cit., footnote 18, pg. 25.

46. Records of the Benton County Assessor's Office and the Benton County Recorder.


51. Interview with Leo Larson, State Parks and Recreation Branch, Oregon State Highway Division, 24 July 1975.

52. Abdon, op. cit., footnote 4, 11 July 1975

53. Reed, op. cit., footnote 18, Appendix E, pg. 3.
CHAPTER II
RECREATION PLANNING

A primary objective of this research paper was to determine whether the agencies managing recreational developments in Benton County were following a master plan for development, as contrasted with site development not related to an overall consideration of county needs. To obtain this objective, agency master plans, systems plans and planning procedures were reviewed.

Each agency has some system, procedure, or plan that must be considered before development. Those agencies with recreational developments in Benton County are discussed below with a brief description of their planning procedures.

United States Forest Service

The Siuslaw National Forest administrators follow Department of Agriculture regulations for all planning and developments and this does not include a master plan for recreation specifically oriented toward Benton County. The Siuslaw National Forest is divided into five planning units. These units are intended for land use planning on a broad scale. Land use is determined from input on all aspects of forest utilization, including recreation, water protection, and timber production. From the planning units,
site plans are developed for individual sites. Site plans are compiled from the expertise of recreational specialists, landscape architects, land use planners and others. Public input and participation in site planning is solicited and encouraged. The Siuslaw National Forest maintains the position that the forest "does not generate demand, but tries to satisfy demands".\(^1\)

Demands for recreation development are usually created by physical attractions such as waterfalls, river access points, and scenic overlooks. Therefore, national forest recreation developments are primarily a result of site planning rather than part of an overall master plan at the county level.

The Forest Service must follow the National Environmental Policy Act process for all planning and decision making processes that will have an affect upon the environment.\(^2\) Its planning orientation transcends county boundaries and is not focused on specific county needs.

**Bureau of Land Management**

The Bureau of Land Management has five planning units in western Oregon. These units are both physical and planning units. Benton County is part of the Alsea-Rickreall Unit. Recreation planning usually takes place at the unit level and involves a three step process. The Recreation
Information System (RIS) is a means for obtaining and recording the data necessary for recreation planning. The three steps of the RIS process are 1) Inventory, 2) Evaluation Process, and 3) Planning Preparation.\(^3\)

The inventory step involves two stages: 1) Extensive Phase Inventory and 2) Intensive Phase Inventory. The extensive phase inventory is a broad inventory and evaluation of the factors affecting recreation use on Bureau-administered lands. The intensive phase inventory is similar to the extensive phase inventory but involves more detail on priority areas. In the evaluation process the factors identified in the inventory are merged and analyzed to determine which management practices will best provide the type and amount of recreation development desired. The plan preparation step involves the documentation of decisions arrived at in the evaluation process. Recreation is only one of several resource uses of the Bureau of Land Management public lands, and therefore, coordination with other uses is critical.\(^4\)

The Bureau of Land Management prefers not to develop recreation sites or campgrounds on flat, featureless terrain. The Bureau likes to develop sites with some physical features or physical attractions.\(^5\) Thus, like the Forest Service, the BLM is oriented toward site development and is not concerned with specific counties as planning units.
The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Commission administers National Wildlife Refuges. There is a very strict procedure that must be followed when considering the establishment of a national wildlife refuge.6

As the first step in the planning process, the Commission must define a need for a new refuge. After the need is defined, potential areas are selected considering their suitability, location, and availability. The third step involves obtaining the approval of the Migratory Bird Commission. The Commission has to approve of a need for another refuge and must also approve the tentatively selected potential areas. After approval from the Migratory Bird Commission, approval must be obtained from all pertinent government agencies. This step involves the approval of federal, state, regional, county, and local governments. Local approval includes the approval of adjacent landowners. The last step in this process is the acquisition of land for the selected site. Acquisition is usually fee simple purchase.

This procedure is very time consuming. As an example, it took over four years to complete the process for the planning of the W.L. Finley National Wildlife Refuge.7 Obviously this procedure and the needs of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Commission can only be met through site planning. County recreation needs are not a consideration.
Oregon State Parks and Recreation

The State Parks and Recreation Branch of the State Highway Division has developed a six year program for park development and land acquisition. The Oregon State Parks System Plan provides administrative direction for the future growth of the state parks system.

The criteria used in selecting new sites for the state parks system is a key element in the quality of future parks. Only those lands needed and acceptable under the guidelines of site significance, suitability, and feasibility should be acquired by the state. Listed below are the park requirements as defined by significance, suitability, and feasibility.

Significance: A proposed state park, when evaluated on a statewide basis, should possess outstanding potential for recreational opportunity. Lands capable of providing a wide variety of outdoor activities for large numbers of people should be given high consideration. In addition, special attention should be given to lands near population areas having exceptional natural features or historical interest and which are sufficiently distinctive to attract people from many parts of the state. The significance criterion is largely dependent on the analysis of several variables including:

- Scenic Values
- Proximity to Water
- Unique Natural Features
- Wildlife Interest
- Historical Interest
- Geologic Formations
- Archaeological Values
- Vegetation
- Potential Recreation
- Experience

Suitability: State parks should be selected on the basis of having sufficient size and configuration to suit the purpose for which the site is being
considered. Location, accessibility, and physical site characteristics are important element considerations with regard to whether or not efficient utilization, operation, and maintenance of the area will be possible. Suitable land buffer zones should be present within the area of consideration to protect the parks from possible effects of future encroachments by urban and commercial land uses, especially encroachments that could seriously impair historical-cultural values or inhibit public use and appreciation of the area. In determining the physical capability of the proposed park and its development potential, park planners review many factors including:

- Land Size and Shape
- Adjoining Areas
- Topography
- Water Supply
- Exposure
- Accessibility
- Undesirable Features, Hazards, and Annoyances

Feasibility: Sites selected for acquisition must be feasible with respect to public support, reasonableness of costs in relation to public benefits, and priority for available funds. Specific review factors include:

- Conformance with Comprehensive Planning
- Area Recreation Needs
- Current Use
- Zoned Use
- Development Expense
- Maintenance Costs

The basic procedure for planning recreation developments involves four steps: 1) park proposal, 2) site evaluation, 3) site acquisition, and 4) site development (fig. 27). The State of Oregon, using the guidelines of site significance, suitability, and feasibility has created an action master plan for the next six years. The master plan includes proposed acquisition projects and proposed development projects for the fiscal years 1975-1977, 1977-1979, and 1979-1981. Action programs for the four major categories of
FIGURE 27. STATE PARK SELECTION PROCESS

Legislature
State Parks Branch
Other Government Agencies
Park Proposal
Citizens Groups
Individuals

Selection Criteria
State Parks Plan
S.C.O.R.P.

Transportation Commission
State Parks Advisory Committee
State Parks Branch

Fee Title
Less Than Fee Ownership
Transfer or Exchange

Gifts
Eminent Domain

Master Planning
Surveys
Citizens Groups

Site Evaluation
Site Acquisition
Site Development
Design Engineering
Construction
special programs administered by the state parks are also presented. The special programs include 1) the Willamette Greenway, 2) scenic waterways, 3) recreation trails, and 4) historic preservations. Specific county needs are not incorporated into this planning procedure, although an emphasis is placed on development near areas of population concentration.

**The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife**

The State Department of Fish and Wildlife formulates policies and programs for the management of game and non-game birds and animals, operates fish hatcheries, game farms, public shooting grounds, game management areas, and public access sites.

Recreation is not a primary objective of Fish and Wildlife Department acquisition and development. Recreation on Fish and Wildlife Department land is only allowed when the recreation activities do not conflict with the management of wildlife. The selection and acquisition of land for the Fish and Wildlife Department is according to suitability and availability and these selections are based on site considerations, rather than overall needs at the county level.
Benton County Parks and Recreation

Benton County has two recreation plans. The Benton County Park and Open Space Plan was written by David Reed in 1974 while he was on the faculty of the Recreation Resource Department at Oregon State University. This plan makes a thorough analysis of existing and potential recreation resources, points out deficiencies and needs, and gives some directions toward planning implementation.

Much of the Park and Open Space Plan takes the form of recommendations and suggestions to the County Park Board and County Parks Director. The primary purposes for the production of this plan was the need for the adoption and incorporation of a park and open space plan into the Benton County Comprehensive Land-Use Plan. The original park and open space element of the comprehensive plan was withdrawn by the County Commissioners pending a more detailed review of recreation proposals and alternatives.¹³

The Benton County Park and Open Space Plan outlines a six part planning process for recreational planning within the county. The outlined process includes 1) determination of goals and objectives, 2) determination of deficiencies, 3) resource analysis, 4) plan development, 5) public review, and 6) adoption as part of the comprehensive plan.

The Benton County Park Board has also developed a Benton County Park Plan. The park board has decided that
the county, in an effort to cooperate but not conflict with city park programs, will confine itself to community and regional park developments. Listed below are the Park Board definitions of community and regional parks.

Community Parks – provide a variety of recreational needs. For example, play equipment, ballfields and opportunities for organized field sports. The overall area however, should represent the natural qualities of the park site.

Regional Parks – represent special scenic and natural qualities of the region and are developed for dispersed and simple activities such as picnicking, swimming, camping, hiking, fishing and nature.

The Benton County Park Board has recommended that regional parks be located at 1) Adair, 2) Clemens Park, 3) Hoskins, and 4) Irish Bend. This recommendation differs from the position held by the former County Parks Director Dennis Beardsley. Beardsley felt that regional parks should be developed at the Clemens Park site, Irish Bend, and maybe Hoskins. Beardsley considered the Hoskins area park as "a long way in the future".

The County Park Board's implementation of planning process is to 1) determine policies, 2) project development, 3) project funding, and 4) carry out development. It is difficult to determine the present direction of the County Parks Department, because the parks director position is currently vacant. There will probably be little action or implementation until the position is filled.
City of Corvallis

The Parks and Recreation Department of the city of Corvallis published a preliminary draft of a master plan for parks and recreation in February 1975. The plan includes a background on open space planning, an analysis and inventory of recreation facilities in and around the city, a section describing the goals, objectives and policies of the city, and a master plan for parks and recreation.

The master plan for parks and recreation is broken down into three sections: 1) a specific one year or immediate action plan, 2) a specific five year plan, and 3) a broad 25 year concept. The immediate action plan has a one year implementation timetable. Immediate needs and deficiencies and stages of the five year plan are included in this section. The five year plan involves the orderly development of physical facilities and programs over a five year period. The 25 year or year 2000 concept is a long range plan. The plan is a comprehensive system of high intensive use mini, neighborhood and community parks and lower intensive use regional and linear park areas. The parks and recreation areas will be connected by a system of bike paths and trails (fig. 28).

The Corvallis Master Plan for Parks and Recreation includes four elements or processes for the development and improvement of new and old facilities.
Immediate Action Plan

The immediate action has a one year implementation timetable. This serves as an update on a year to year basis of the five year and the 25 year plan. This should receive consideration for funding each fiscal year.

1. Indoor swim pool complex
2. Senior Citizen Center
3. Multiple Purpose Community Center
4. Development of Timberhill Park
5. Night lighted additional ballfields.

Suggested Activities - Five Year Plan

Development

1. Development of Willamette Park
2. Development of selected school facilities for recreation use
3. Automate sprinklers of existing park facilities
4. Development of Walnut Park
5. Development of Arnold Park
6. Development of Cultural Arts Center
7. Development of bike paths

Acquisition

1. 85 acres along Willamette River (Greenway Project)
2. Acquisition of land to the west and north for park purposes.

The Year 2000 Concept

The year 2000 concept, a large range plan element envisions a comprehensive system of mini parks, neighborhood, and community parks oriented mainly to active high intensity group activities and regional and linear park areas and emphasizing lower intensity activities such as hiking, bicycling, picnicking, horseback riding, etc. Elements of the system are connected to each other and centers of residential routes by bike paths and trails.

1. Site selection and acquisition.

Once the need for a facility and program within a given area has been determined, site selection and subsequent acquisitions would be the first step taken. Some considerations would be the relationships between the site and service area in terms of relative size, development, possibilities, accessibilities, cost and availability.

2. Design.

Instead of a makeshift process of adding facilities and equipment on a year by year basis in response to community demands, departmental initiative, etc., an overall design plan would be prepared immediately upon acquisition. The design with built in departmental and community concerns would fulfill program requirements and relate to the overall city recreation objectives as stated. The design would be developed either by Park and Recreation staff or an architect under contract to the city.

3. Construction.

Construction would be accomplished using established procedures of the Corvallis Parks and Recreation Department, and city. Construction would naturally follow the design concepts with allowances for necessary on-site change.

4. Furnishing and equipping.

This would be the final development element. At this point close coordination with programming would be required.

A number of factors were considered in developing the Corvallis plan. Projected population growth and population densities were important. The income of the population and inflation rates were considered. Other factors were available capital, projected need vs. current needs, the status of current services and facilities, the age distribution
of the population, land availability, and recreational preferences.

The city parks and recreation department is concerned about growth in and around the city. This is evidenced by the acquisition of parks and open space lands outside the city limits (fig. 15). The city has been acquiring lands in those areas where city expansion is expected and projected. The city is not just site developing, but planning for the future growth and expansion of the city.

Summary

Inquiring into the various planning systems indicates that each agency plans for recreation independently. There is little or no communication or standardization within the planning processes. Of the agencies involved with recreation in Benton County, only the Benton County Parks Department and the city of Corvallis have master plans which take into account future growth and population expansion of Benton County. The other agencies are developing sites which happen to lie in Benton County, or elsewhere in their jurisdiction. They are developing physical sites and attractions that meet criteria which have little or nothing to do with future recreational needs at the county level.

The city of Corvallis has developed a plan that takes into consideration a number of variables that will affect
recreational use and development in the future. The plan has some definite goals and objectives, but is also flexible enough to change with future trends, values, and preferences. The county parks plan is not as comprehensive as the city plan, but the plan does try to give the directions the park department must follow to fulfill county requirements for recreation.
Footnotes (Chapter II)

1. Interview with Don James, Recreation Specialist, Siuslaw National Forest, 16 July 1975.


5. Interview with Scott Abdon, Recreation Planner, Bureau of Land Management, 11 July 1975.


13. Reed, David, Benton County Park and Open Space Plan, Benton County Parks and Recreation Department, Corvallis, Oregon, 1974, pg. 3.


15. Reed, op. cit., footnote 13, pg. 3.

16. Benton County Park Plan, Benton County Park Board, Corvallis, Oregon, pg. 3.

17. Interview with Dennis Beardsley, Benton County Parks Director, 17 July 1975.


CHAPTER III
RECREATIONAL FUNDING IN BENTON COUNTY

This chapter examines methods of funding used for the planning, acquisition, and development of recreational facilities in Benton County. Federal grant programs, special state, and other sources of funding are available to the various agencies which provide recreational facilities.

Oregon and California Revestment Funds (O & C) are an important source of funds for the agencies that provide recreational areas and facilities in Benton County. In 1866 Congress passed a law that gave a grant of 3,728,000 acres of land to the Oregon and California Railroad Company. The grant was given to the company to encourage the rapid homestead settlement of the land adjacent to the proposed Oregon and California Railroad. The railroad was never completed and in 1916 Congress revested the lands to the United States. In August, 1937, Congress passed the Sustained Yield Act which was designed to protect dependent communities by assuring a permanent supply of forest resources. The act was also designed to be a model in multiple-use management and sustained yield timber management.

The most important part of the 1937 act, for recreation in Benton County and 17 other western Oregon counties,
was to give western Oregon counties 75% of the receipts from the lease and sale of O & C timber resources. Congress provided this portion of the act to offset the counties' loss of taxes from the O & C lands which were once in private ownership. The counties later gave 25% of their portion of the sale receipts to the Bureau of Land Management for forest management and associated resource activities. The O & C money is an important part of agency funding and budgeting in Benton County.

U.S. Forest Service

The Siuslaw National Forest budget comes from appropriations of the federal government. Individual national forests submit budgets based on forest objectives. The budgets, which are submitted to the regional office, are on a three level basis. The highest level would accomplish the most objectives, the lowest level, fewer objectives. The regional office makes recommendations and then passes the budget on to the Washington Office. After the federal government appropriates money to the Forest Service, approved budgets are returned to the individual forests. In most cases recreation in the Siuslaw National Forest has been funded at the lowest of the three levels. A percentage of the timber sale receipts from timber harvested on O & C Revestment and Public Lands is available
to the Siuslaw National Forest for the development of roads and recreation. Timber harvest sale receipts from O & C lands are divided 25% to the Federal Treasury, 25% to an O & C Fund in Washington (for BLM management), and 50% to the individual counties. The Siuslaw National Forest can receive funds from the O & C Fund by application, for the development of roads and recreation facilities within Benton County.

Bureau of Land Management

The Alsea-Rickreall Unit of the Bureau of Land Management is one of five western Oregon O & C Revestment and Public Land Districts. Benton County is part of the Alsea-Rickreall Unit.

Bureau of Land Management budgets are prepared at the Salem District Office. Annual Work Plans (AWP) are developed for each district. The AWP's reflect what the individual districts expect to need to accomplish their advises or recommendations from the state office. Budgets may be submitted that exceed the recommendations of the state office, if the budget requests are justified. The approved state budgets are then submitted to the Washington Office. After the budgets are approved in Washington, they are returned to the district offices. The budget system is computerized and the units and districts charge everything
to the state budgets. Recreation budgets include both money and manpower requirements. Recreation objectives are established in accordance with the amounts of manpower that will be available to accomplish the objectives.

Ninety percent of BLM funding in Benton County (Alsea-Rickreall Unit) is from O & C money. The remaining 10% is appropriated funding and federal grants. The BLM, and most federal agencies, are restricted in the number and types of federal grants for which they can apply because the federal government does not match federal money with federal grants.6

**Oregon State Parks and Recreation**

The State Parks System receives revenue from a variety of sources. The most significant source is the State Highway General Fund. The general funds are derived mainly from motor carrier and vehicle registration fees and from state gasoline tax revenues. These funds provide approximately 44% of the money required to acquire land, design and construct recreation facilities, and operate the park system each year. Listed below is a breakdown of the state parks revenue sources (Table 1). In recent years there has been an increasing reliance on revenue sources other than the State Highway General Fund (fig. 29).
### TABLE 1. STATE PARKS REVENUE SOURCES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue Sources</th>
<th>Percent of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Highway General Fund</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation - Vehicle Registrations</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park User and Concession Fees</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land and Water Conservation Fund</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Historic Preservation Act</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The State Parks and Recreation Branch is part of the State Highway Division (DOT) and has free access to the support facilities of the highway department such as the engineering, accounting, design, and legal staffs. Free use of these department staffs is an important factor in budget preparation.

**Benton County Parks and Recreation**

The Benton County Parks and Recreation budget is dependent upon local tax levies and some federal revenue sharing. The county parks budget is prepared by the parks director and reviewed by the County Parks Board. The parks board makes recommendations and passes the budget to the County Commissioners. The County Commissioners have the final determination of which areas should be trimmed or eliminated before the budget goes before the vote of the people of the county. The County Commissioners
State Park System Revenue Sources

Parks and Recreation Branch, Oregon State Highway Division, Salem, Oregon, 1975, pg. 9.
are elected officials and the County Parks Board and Parks Director are appointed positions.

Local tax levies do not always pass on the first ballot and then the proposed budgets have to be trimmed down. Recreation and parks are not considered essential by some people and these areas are often the first to be trimmed or eliminated from the county budgets. The county parks system is sometimes left with little more than the necessary operating funds.

The County Parks and Recreation Department is not solely dependent upon the tax levies for funds and is able to acquire federal and state funds to assist in land acquisition and park development. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR) Grants, a part of the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Program (Public Law 88-578), are available on a matching basis. BOR grants can be used for the acquisition of land, planning, or site development. The county can also obtain money from the State Marine Board. Marine Board funds can be used for acquisition or development, but are not for maintenance projects. Marine Board funds are on a full grant or matching basis.

City of Corvallis

The general operating budget for the city comes from special tax levies, the city general fund and
federal revenue sharing, and fees and charges (Table 2).

**TABLE 2. CORVALLIS REVENUE SOURCES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special Tax Levies</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City General Fund and Revenue Sharing</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees and Other Charges</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The city parks and recreation department submits an operating budget to the city for approval. The budget reflects department goals, objectives, and necessary functions. Recommendations of the city manager and the city budget committee make alterations to the budget before it goes before the public vote.

Money for land acquisition and park development comes from the city general funds and from federal grants on a matching basis. Most federal grants acquired by the city are from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR), a part of the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Program (Public Law 88-578). The BOR grant program makes 2.25 million dollars available to the state on a matching basis. Benton County is authorized $25,000 in BOR grants. In 1975 the city of Corvallis was the only county agency to apply for the BOR funds.
At this time there is an informal agreement between the agencies of the county that can take advantage of the BOR grants. Corvallis, Philomath, and the County Parks Department are the only agencies that have been able to match funds with the grant programs. The County Parks Department and the city of Philomath did not apply for a grant in 1975, so the Corvallis Parks and Recreation Department was able to apply for the entire amount. In the future, a formal agreement may have to be made between the three agencies to avoid conflicts over the federal grants.

Other revenue sources available to the city of Corvallis include Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funds that can be used for land acquisition and site development. State Marine Board funds can be used for the development of water oriented facilities. The Marine Board funds are on a full grant or matching basis. Marine Board funds can be matched with federal grant programs for projects that the city would not otherwise be able to afford.\(^{13}\)

The U.S. Government publishes a number of catalogs of federal grants. However, the small population of Corvallis and Benton County excludes them from most of the grants. If Corvallis were to grow to 100,000 people, the city would be eligible for additional grants and federal money.\(^ {14}\)
Summary

Funding for parks and recreation in Benton County is relatively stable. Unless other new sources of funding are found, there will probably be little change in recreation and facilities in the future. Agency budgets for fiscal years 1973-74, 1974-75, and 1975-76 are listed in Appendix I.

Only a small proportion of the Siuslaw National Forest land is in Benton County (approximately 17,000 acres) and most recreational development in this national forest is outside the county.

The Bureau of Land Management has over 57,000 acres of land and a number of proposed recreation sites within the county. The O & C funding is readily available and the bureau will continue to develop recreational facilities in Benton County. The O & C funding system may not last indefinitely because there have been a number of attempts to do away with the system. Federal legislation has been introduced to eliminate the O & C system because only eighteen counties in western Oregon benefit from the sale of timber on the federal O & C lands.

The state parks budgets increasingly rely on revenue sources other than the State Highway General Fund. Vehicle registration fees and park user and concession fees are of increasing importance. Increasing gasoline prices and gasoline shortages may have an affect upon the amounts
of money available to the state parks branch. Federal money, such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund, may increase in importance.

The Benton County Parks Department and the city of Corvallis are heavily dependent upon tax levies. These agencies are taking full advantage of the financial resources available to them. There probably will not be any major changes in recreation from these two agencies unless other funding sources become available.
Footnotes (Chapter III)


2. Managing a Forest:, op. cit., footnote 1, pg. 3.

3. Managing a Forest:, op. cit, footnote 1, pg. 4.

4. Managing a Forest:, op. cit., footnote 1, pg. 4.

5. Interview with Jim Lyne, Recreation Specialist, Siuslaw National Forest, 3 September 1975.


8. Interview with Curt Baker, Recreation Staff Engineer, Parks and Recreation Branch, State Highway Division, 29 August 1975.


10. Interview with James Hadley, Director State Marine Board, 29 August 1975.

11. Interview with Rene Moye, Director Parks and Recreation, City of Corvallis, 3 September 1975.


All levels of government and the private sector share the responsibility for meeting the state's total outdoor recreation needs, however, dividing lines between the responsibilities of the various levels of government that provide recreational opportunities have never been clearly defined. Much of the difficulty in defining roles and responsibilities lies in the fact that agencies, at all levels of government, have different enabling legislation, policies, priorities, and resources related to outdoor recreation. As a result of this diversity agencies tend to plan for and provide outdoor recreation opportunities independently of one another. Independent planning has developed a wide variety of opportunities and facilities, but has also led to overemphasis on some recreational opportunities and lack of facilities for others.

A common and widely accepted theory often used to define individual agency roles and responsibilities suggests that there are specific and appropriate areas of responsibility and interest for federal, state, county, local, and private authorities. For example, resources which exhibit natural, scenic, historical, cultural or recreational values of national or interstate importance, uniqueness or scope are properly the responsibilities of the federal
government. Resources of statewide importance or scope are properly the responsibility of the state government. Resources of local importance and scope are properly the responsibility of the county and local governments. Opportunities for profit-making are properly the responsibilities of the private sector.

United States Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management regulations define their responsibilities providing for outdoor recreation on federally managed lands. The federal regulations do not, however, define U.S.F.S. and BLM roles and responsibilities for the state or for each individual county. The State Parks and Recreation Department is the only agency operating within Benton County that has made an attempt to define its role and responsibilities in providing outdoor recreation areas and facilities in Oregon.

The roles and responsibilities of the State Parks Department are divided into five areas of concern: recreation, protection, assistance, planning, and information (Table 3). Within these five areas, the State Parks Department has defined areas for which it assumes responsibility (fig. 30).

The State Parks Department has charted its responsibilities for the supply of outdoor recreation areas and facilities in Oregon (fig. 31). The State Parks Department defines agency responsibilities within the
TABLE 3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>To provide the citizens of Oregon with abundant opportunities for outdoor recreation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>To protect and enhance significant examples of Oregon's natural, historic and recreation landscape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance</td>
<td>To assist local governments in meeting outdoor recreation needs and coordinate activities of other agencies supplying recreation areas and facilities in the state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>To evaluate natural, historic, and recreation resources in Oregon and plan for their best use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>To supply information on public recreation interests and provide outdoor recreational opportunities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Listed below are the responsibilities of county governments in the supply of recreation areas and facilities (Table 4). Many of the county government responsibilities overlap with the responsibilities of city governments.

The State of California maintains that parks and recreation areas not containing unique or extraordinary values, used primarily by the residents of a single county should be the responsibility of the county government. Counties should have primary responsibilities for providing daytime-use recreation facilities for their residents. Louisiana planners maintain that such areas or facilities
FIGURE 30.

Roles and Responsibilities of the State Parks Branch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Park Functions</th>
<th>Responsible For:</th>
<th>Not Responsible For:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>Providing recreation areas in each geographic region.</td>
<td>City parks, community playgrounds, athletic fields, swimming pools, golf courses, resorts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Developing areas most feasible for state operation.</td>
<td>Federal lands, private recreation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Picnicking, camping, swimming, fishing, boating, hiking and nature study facilities.</td>
<td>Developments not on lands owned or leased by the state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Acquisition or protection of suitable areas for state parks and special recreation programs.</td>
<td>Areas unsuitable for state operation or already adequately protected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State parks and areas under special state programs.</td>
<td>Areas administered by other agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance</td>
<td>Local and state application assistance and fund distribution.</td>
<td>Federal agencies or private recreation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guideline services.</td>
<td>Extensive planning service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City, county, state, and federal cooperation.</td>
<td>Other funding programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Identifying statewide recreation resources and needs.</td>
<td>Planning programs of other agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State park policies and proposed future program.</td>
<td>Programs beyond financial capability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plans for state parks and special areas.</td>
<td>Areas outside of state park jurisdiction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inviting public comments on major state park proposals.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>State parks and areas under special state programs.</td>
<td>Local, federal, or private information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Individual state parks and general recreation.</td>
<td>Private recreation services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 31. Responsibilities for Supply of Outdoor Recreation Areas and Facilities in Oregon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Type</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Federal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athletic Fields</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat Launch Sites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camping Sites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Sites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf Courses</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Sites and Monuments</td>
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<td>Marinas</td>
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<td>Nature Preserves</td>
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<td>Ocean Beaches</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parks - Local</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parks - Regional</td>
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<td>Playgrounds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recreation Areas - General</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Recreation Areas - ORV</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Scenic River Corridors</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Scientific Sites</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Swimming Pools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis Courts</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trails - Bicycle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trails - Hiking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trails - Horse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewpoints</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Water Access Sites</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waysides and Rest Areas</td>
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<td>Wilderness Areas</td>
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<td>Winter Sports Areas</td>
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- Major Responsibility
- Minor Responsibility

TABLE 4. COUNTY RESPONSIBILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Responsibilities</th>
<th>Minor Responsibilities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boat Launch Sites</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historic Sites and Monuments</td>
<td>Camping Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Parks</td>
<td>Cultural Sites</td>
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<tr>
<td>Picnic Sites</td>
<td>Marinas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playgrounds</td>
<td>Natural Preserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Recreation Areas</td>
<td>Ocean Beaches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenic River Corridors</td>
<td>Regional Parks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bicycle Trails</td>
<td>ORV Recreational Areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiking Trails</td>
<td>Scientific Sites</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horse Trails</td>
<td>Swimming Pools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Access Sites</td>
<td>Tennis Courts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waysides and Rest Areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

should be geared to meet those needs which extend beyond the scope of municipal or urban programs, but less than statewide.\(^5\) These seem reasonable criteria for Oregon county planners.

Municipal or local levels of government have the responsibility of providing a program geared to meet the urban recreation needs to the particular community, as specified by the Delaware Outdoor Recreation Plan.\(^6\) Local agencies should concentrate on a balanced system of facilities which are readily available to all citizens near their homes.

Benton County does not possess resources considered to have natural, scenic, historical, cultural, or recreational values of a national or interstate importance, uniqueness, or scope. The three federally managed
recreational areas in Benton County (Alsea Falls, Missouri Bend, and Marys Peak) have only a regional importance or scope. The proposed Bureau of Land Management Recreational Areas in Benton County (see Chapter I) will also have only a local or regional importance or scope. It would appear, therefore, that federal agencies have fulfilled their responsibilities for the supply of recreational areas and facilities within the county.

The only resources of statewide importance or scope in Benton County are Marys Peak and the Willamette River. Marys Peak has a Forest Service Recreation Area and a proposed Bureau of Land Management Recreation Area. There are no plans for state recreation developments on Marys Peak. The State Parks Department owns over 400 acres of river frontage on the Willamette River in Benton County, but the state has no immediate plans for the development of recreation areas or facilities along the river within the county. The state assumes that the requirement for recreation areas and facilities are being adequately supplied by federal, county, and city agencies in Benton County.

County agencies have the primary responsibility for providing day use recreation facilities for their residents. The Benton County Parks Department manages ten outdoor recreation areas, of which six are developed. The county parks department does not have any recreation areas or
facilities in the northwest section of the county and there are no facilities along the Willamette River south of Corvallis. The county parks department owns land at Irish Bend, which provides river access, but there are no plans for development. In some sections of the county outdoor recreation areas and facilities are adequate, but other areas lack facilities which might best be provided at the county level.

If the National Park and Recreation Association (NPRA) standards for recreation are applied, without qualification, to Corvallis, the city shows a number of deficiencies. However, homogeneous standards that suggest that each city should have a specific number of acres of open space per capita in its inner city are not considered relevant by Corvallis park planners. More critical factors are the location of the space, programs conducted on the space, responsiveness of the personnel who run it, the physical condition of the space, and the relative accessibility for the people who use the facilities.

The city of Corvallis approaches NPRA standards through use of school properties and facilities (Table 5, 6). Corvallis exceeds the federal government's minimum requirement of 2.5 acres per 1,000 population and has approximately 8.5 acres of park space per 1,000 population. The NPRA recommends a gross open space standard of 10 acres per 1,000. If public school grounds, representing 4.9 acres
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 5.</th>
<th>TOTAL PARK ACREAGE</th>
<th>ACRES</th>
<th>DEFICIENCIES -</th>
<th>SUPPLIES +</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. TOT LOT/MINI PARK</td>
<td>DEVELOPED: 29.30</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>112</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEIGHBORHOOD PARK</td>
<td>UNDEVELOPED: 23.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(Standard 2.5 acres</td>
<td>TOTAL: 33.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per 1,000 population)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. *schools suitable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for park facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and recreation programs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL: 121.33</td>
<td>59.57</td>
<td>181.90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. COMMUNITY PARKS</td>
<td>DEVELOPED: 0</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Standard 2.5 acres</td>
<td>UNDEVELOPED: 50.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>TOTAL: 50.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>a. schools suitable</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>for park facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and recreation programs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL: 175.04</td>
<td>66.71</td>
<td>235.80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. REGIONAL PARKS</td>
<td>DEVELOPED: 94.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Standard 5 acres per</td>
<td>UNDEVELOPED: 57.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1,000 population)</td>
<td>TOTAL: 151.30</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>4. SPECIAL FACILITIES/</td>
<td>DEVELOPED: 42.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>NATURAL FORM AREAS</td>
<td>UNDEVELOPED: 50.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Open Space)</td>
<td>TOTAL: 92.5</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(No standard. Generally serve as regional or community facilities)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL: 432.92</td>
<td>220.58</td>
<td>653.5</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>464</td>
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Source: Master Plan for Parks and Recreation. Corvallis Park and Recreation Department, Corvallis, Oregon, 1975, pg. 64.
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<tr>
<th>TOTAL ACRES</th>
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<th>TYPE OF PARK</th>
<th>EXISTING ACRES IN TURF &amp; LANDSCAPE</th>
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<tr>
<td>10.26</td>
<td><strong>Roosevelt</strong></td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
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<tr>
<td>33.82</td>
<td>*Adams/Western View</td>
<td>Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>31.64</td>
<td>Franklin/CUS</td>
<td>Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.01</td>
<td>Harding</td>
<td>Mini Park</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>*Dixie</td>
<td>Mini Park</td>
<td>5.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>Mini Park</td>
<td>4.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.02</td>
<td>*Mt. View</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.61</td>
<td><strong>Washington</strong></td>
<td>Mini Park</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.21</td>
<td>*Wilson</td>
<td>Mini Park</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>*Hoover</td>
<td>Mini Park</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.14</td>
<td>*Lincoln</td>
<td>Mini Park</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.96</td>
<td>*Fairplay</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
<td>9.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.28</td>
<td>Walnut &amp; Witham</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
<td>17.38 (undeveloped)</td>
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<tr>
<td>32.71</td>
<td>Village Green/Cheldelin</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>25.72 (10.71 undeveloped)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.49</td>
<td>*Plymouth Site (South Corvallis)</td>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
<td>11.49 (undeveloped)</td>
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<tr>
<td>51.93</td>
<td>*GVHS</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>26.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>34.60</td>
<td>Highland View/ Garfield</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>32.72</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<th>(N)</th>
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<tr>
<td>(C)</td>
<td>185.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>60.07</td>
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**TOTALS (BY TYPE)**

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<td>(C)</td>
<td>134.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>124.5</td>
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</table>

**TOTAL ACREAGE**

312.88

**TOTAL ACREAGE**

229.68

**If buildings are connected to public use other than strictly for educational purposes, this would serve the community.**

*Schools that serve areas not now served by city parks and that should be considered for development or extended use. This may include picnic facilities, wading pools, restrooms, tot equipment in addition to school facilities.

of open space per 1,000 and the O.S.U. campus which has more than 25 acres of open space per 1,000 are included, the gross open space per 1,000 population exceeds 20 acres for Corvallis.\(^9\) The city of Corvallis is supplying adequate outdoor recreation areas and facilities to its residents.

**Summary**

Federal agencies, including the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, and the city of Corvallis appear to be fulfilling their roles in the supply of outdoor recreation areas and facilities in Benton County, but some recreation needs are not being met in Benton County. Parts of the county have few developed recreational sites and the county needs additional campgrounds. Benton County is one of only a few Oregon counties that does not have a state campground. The State Parks Department has no plans for the development of a campground in Benton County. The only campgrounds in the county are located on Forest Service land at Marys Peak, which is snowbound in winter, and the Alsea Falls Recreation Area, administered by the BLM. The Benton County Parks Department does not have a county campground and there are no immediate plans for overnight camping at any of the county facilities. A campground is needed within three to five miles of
Corvallis. Provision of such a campground could be the responsibility of the state or the county. Since no areas immediately adjacent to Corvallis seem to meet the necessary criteria for a state park, provision for this needed recreation development lies within the responsibilities of the county government or should possibly be undertaken by the private sector.

The lack of cooperation between recreation planning agencies complicates the problem of providing adequate and well-spaced recreational developments within the county.
Footnotes (Chapter IV)

1. Abdon, Scott, unpublished manuscript, Bureau of Land Management.


7. Master Plan for Parks and Recreation, City of Corvallis, Corvallis Park and Recreation Department, Corvallis, Oregon, 1975, pg. 75.


CONCLUSIONS

1. The city of Corvallis is the only agency that is following master plans in the location of outdoor recreation areas and facilities. All other agencies that supply outdoor recreation areas and facilities in Benton County are practicing site planning.

The city of Corvallis considers the city population growth and densities, available capital, recreational preferences, land availability, current and projected needs and other factors before the acquisition and development of outdoor recreation lands. The other agencies that provide outdoor recreation areas and facilities in Benton County develop sites and physical attractions that meet certain agency criteria. The individual agency criteria may or may not consider the present or potential recreational needs of the county. The Benton County Parks Department is more concerned with the availability of land and financial considerations, than with recreational use patterns or county recreational needs. State and federal agencies are not concerned with the county as a planning unit.

Site planning is not, however, necessarily an undesirable practice. Benton County, because of the large amount of federal and state public forests and
lands (over 90,000 acres), offers a wide variety of outdoor recreational opportunities. When considering this abundance and variety of public lands, agencies supplying outdoor recreational areas and facilities can afford to be particular in the selection of recreational lands.

2. Agencies that supply outdoor recreational areas and facilities in Benton County are taking full advantage of the financial resources that are available.

Federal budgets (U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management) in Benton County are fairly stable and recreational funding is readily available. State funding depends heavily upon the State Highway General Fund and vehicle registration fees. Benton County and the city of Corvallis depend heavily upon local tax levies and revenue sharing for recreational funding. Unless other new sources of funding are found, or made available, there will be little change in recreation and facilities in Benton County in the future. Considering the limits on funding, the county is reasonably well supplied with developed recreation facilities.

3. Federal agencies and the city of Corvallis have provided substantial outdoor recreation areas and facilities in Benton County. The State of Oregon
and Benton County have provided very few developed facilities.

Although Benton County does not possess resources which exhibit natural, scenic, historical, cultural, or recreational values of a national or interstate importance, uniqueness, or scope, there are currently three federally managed recreation areas in the county and proposals for at least four additional sites. The city of Corvallis, through the use of city parks, open space, and school properties and facilities, exceeds the National Parks and Recreation Association open space recreational standards.

There is currently only one state managed recreation area that is located within (partially in Lane County) Benton County. The State Parks and Recreation Department has no plans for the location or development of any additional recreational areas or facilities in Benton County. The state assumes that the requirements for recreational areas and facilities in Benton County are being adequately supplied by federal, county, and city agencies.

The Benton County Parks Department manages ten outdoor recreation areas, but only six of the ten are developed. In some sections of the county, outdoor recreation areas and facilities are being adequately supplied, but county needs are not being met in other
areas. Development and acquisition of sites to meet these needs probably lies within the responsibility of the county.

4. County recreational agencies play an important role in the supply of outdoor recreational areas and facilities.

Initially I felt that the planning and developing of outdoor recreation areas and facilities at the county level was not practical. There are many variables that contribute to an uncertain condition including money problems, uneven population distribution and drawing areas, size of the county, transportation and communication problems, and arbitrary-political boundaries.

There is, however, an important place for county agencies and many of the problems can be overcome. County recreational agencies, because they are usually closer to local situations, are better able to provide for the recreational preferences of the county, especially if they can work in close cooperation with city planners.

The role of county agencies should include filling the gaps between the recreational opportunities provided by federal, state, and municipal agencies and providing opportunities that are not being provided by other agencies. Counties could also provide residents with connections such as trails, paths, and bike paths between recreational areas and facilities.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


California State Park System Plan, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California, 1968.


Master Plan for Parks and Recreation, Preliminary Draft, Corvallis Park and Recreation Department, Corvallis, Oregon, 1975.


Records of the Benton County Assessor's Office and the Benton County Recorder.

Reed, David, Benton County Park and Open Space Plan, Corvallis, Oregon, 1974.


MAPS

Oregon, Official Highway Map, Oregon Department of Transportation, State Highway Division, Salem, Oregon, 1975.

Oregon Parks, Travel Information Section, Oregon State Highway Division, Salem, Oregon, 1975.

Willamette River Recreation Guide, State Parks and Recreation Section, Oregon State Highway Division, Salem, Oregon.


Oregon Boating Guide, Oregon State Highway Division, Salem, Oregon.
APPENDIX

BUDGET STATISTICS
### SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Personal Services</th>
<th>Materials and Services</th>
<th>Capital Outlay</th>
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<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>National Forest Data not broken down by County</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,000 Marys Peak Observation</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,110 Marys Peak Campground</td>
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<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,113 Marys Peak Campground</td>
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<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>$97,898 Marys Peak Campground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>Expenditures to date: $2,388</td>
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<td>$39,900 Marys Peak Trail (O &amp; C Planned)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1974-75 construction on Marys Peak Road - Original Contract Amount $1,143,036.

Source: Joe O'Leary, Siuslaw National Forest.
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

I. Capital Expenditures and Improvements (other than replacement in kind)

1973-74
None

1974-75
$23,500 Alsea Falls Recreation Area - Campground Water System (Gravity Flow).
  $20,000 contract
  $3,500 (approximately) Force Account, 3 man months staff time

$ 1,000 Alsea Falls Recreation Area - Youth Conservation Corps (Y.C.C.) Program - Trail improvement from the picnic area to the falls.
  $200 material acquisition
  $800 (approximately) Force Account

$16,000 Missouri Bend Recreation Area - Resurfaced entrance and parking area.
  $16,000 contract, U.S. Federal Highway construction

1975-76
$ 1,000 Alsea Falls Recreation Area - Y.C.C. Program - Trail construction from camping area to the picnic area.
  $200 material acquisition
  $800 (approximately) Force Account

$ 7,000 Missouri Bend Recreation Area - Replace Pit Toilet with Sealed Vault Toilet.
  $7,000 (approximately) contract, including Force Account

1976-77
$ 7,000 Alsea Falls Recreation Area - Sealed Vault Toilet (Camping Area).
  $7,000 (approximately) contract, including Force Account

II. Operations and Maintenance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
<th>1975-76</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>5,045</td>
<td>12,650</td>
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Fiscal years 1973-74 and 1974-75 operation and maintenance for Alsea Falls and Missouri Bend Recreation Areas was contracted. In 1975-76 the Bureau has gone to a permanent Force Account (6 months) with additional summer help (5 month temporary) to improve the maintenance and operation of the recreation areas.

Source: Scott Abdon, Bureau of Land Management
STATE PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

I. Maintenance.

a. Operation and Maintenance Expenditures (Exclusive of Roads and Car Parking Areas)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>1974-75</th>
<th>1975-76</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Data</td>
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<td>$3,630</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
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b. Roads and Parking Areas

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<th>1974-75</th>
<th>1975-76</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<td>$158</td>
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II. Construction and Betterment.

a. Construction and Betterment Expenditures (Exclusive of Roads and Car Parking Areas)

<table>
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<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
<th>1975-76</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>$19,228</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

b. Construction and Betterment Expenditures (Roads and Parking Areas)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
<th>1975-76</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Willamette River Greenway Land Acquisitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1972-73</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
<th>1975-76</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$124,775</td>
<td>$54,150</td>
<td>$48,500</td>
<td>Greenway lands are purchased from willing sellers, so no projections can be made.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Arnie Slack, State Parks and Recreation Department
### Benton County Parks and Recreation

#### I. Personal Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
<th>1975-76</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>$7,000</td>
<td>$23,500</td>
<td>$21,004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### II. Materials and Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
<th>1975-76</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>$3,800</td>
<td>$22,550</td>
<td>$24,155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### III. Capital Outlay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
<th>1975-76</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>$65,800</td>
<td>$77,110</td>
<td>$34,143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bill Chapman, Benton County Parks Director

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### Corvallis Parks and Recreation Department

#### I. Park and Recreation Administration & Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
<th>1975-76</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>$48,992</td>
<td>$46,072</td>
<td>$57,178</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Recreation Special Levies, Park Special Levies: $25,685
- General Fund: $31,493

#### II. Park Facility Acquisition and Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
<th>1975-76</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>$13,977</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- General Fund, Park Special Levies: $3,000

#### III. Park and Facility Maintenance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>1974-75</th>
<th>1975-76</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>$63,417</td>
<td>$156,145</td>
<td>$184,048</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- General Fund (plus CETA funds and interest from Marys Peak Fund): $184,048

Source: City of Corvallis Budgets 1973-74, 1974-75- 1975-76.