

The
Comprehensive
Plan

VIII. PUBLIC FACILITIES
& SERVICES

PUBLIC FACILITIES & SERVICES

The
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
for
Central Point, Oregon

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Prepared by:
ROGUE VALLEY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

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INTRODUCTION

GOAL

Statewide Planning Goal #11 (Public Facilities and Services) states:

"To plan and develop a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development."

Goal #11 also requires that development be guided and supported by types and levels of public facilities and services appropriate for the needs and requirements of the area to be served. Also, the City must make provisions for key facilities, including solid waste disposal sites.

"Urban facilities and services" refers to key facilities and to appropriate types and levels of the following:

- Police Protection
- Fire Protection
- Sanitary Sewers
- Storm Drains
- Planning & Zoning
- Health Care
- Recreation Facilities
- Communication Services
- Energy Services
- Community Government

SCOPE OF THE ELEMENT

As the title implies, this Element of the Comprehensive Plan is concerned with the various public and quasi-public facilities, services, agencies and institutions that serve the residents of Central Point.

The City is anticipating a growth rate that will be somewhat less than that experienced during the past twenty years. However, growth and development will be substantial and will put additional pressure on the public sector to ensure that an

adequate level of public facilities and services are provided. These must be provided in a coordinated manner along with the growth and, in some cases, may even precede the growth. For example, if the City intends to actively promote industrial development, the appropriate facilities may have to be extended to planned industrial sites in order to attract industry. Also, as discussed in the Economic Element of this Plan, if a new industry is basic and not dependent on the local market, it will often be followed by supporting industry, new residents, retail trade and commercial services, and general economic growth. The City must be able to anticipate these changes and have the necessary facilities and services available if it expects to capitalize on its growing economic potential.

The range of public facilities and services that a community may provide is limited only by its own initiative, community needs and financial constraints. Generally, the most essential services are provided initially, including water, sewer, streets, schools, basic safety services (police and fire), and local government. Most energy services, including electricity, gas, oil, etc., and communications services, including radio, T.V., telephone, and newspapers, are provided by private or quasi-public agencies. As the community continues to grow, there is a growing emphasis on the provision of parks and recreational facilities and services, health care, and more specialized activities that are aimed at the needs of the elderly, the handicapped, the transportation disadvantaged and other groups. Churches, fraternal organizations and similar facilities or activities that are also important to the community, are usually in the quasi-public category with local government having the responsibility for coordination and development controls.

The provision of an adequate level of public facilities and services is both complex and expensive. In order to minimize the complexity and reduce the expense, all major facilities and services must be viewed as a whole system rather than unrelated individual components. In this way, efficiencies and economies that may be inherent in certain physical relationships can be identified and facilities planned to take advantage of these opportunities. The result of a coordinated planning approach will result in the best possible community-wide balance of needed facilities and services and will help to guide their development to best meet the needs in areas of planned growth and new development.

The Public Facilities and Services Element is closely related to most other elements of the Comprehensive Plan and may actually be the most effective Element in implementing the Plan and directing future growth and development in the most appropriate and cost-effective manner. The "growth phasing plan" presented in the Land Use Element was based largely on the provision of needed public facilities and services. This is consistent with the State's requirement that development shall be guided and supported by types and levels of urban public facilities and

services appropriate for the needs and requirements of the area to be served. The State also suggests that plans for public facilities and services be coordinated with plans for designation of the Urban Growth Boundary, urbanizable land, and the transition of rural land to urban uses. This Element attempts to provide this coordination and ensure that all areas of the community are adequately served.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Jackson County contains ten school districts which provide educational facilities for approximately 24,000 students. Schools include three primary schools, 35 elementary schools, seven junior high schools, two mid-high schools and eight senior high schools. There are no community colleges in the County but Rogue Community College in Grants Pass is available to many Jackson County residents. Southern Oregon State College (SOSC) is located in Ashland and offers a four-year curriculum and numerous graduate programs. There are also several business and private trade schools in the local area, as well as instructional classes offered through the YMCA, County Parks and Recreation Department and other agencies.

SCHOOL DISTRICT #6

As shown on the map on the following page, School District #6 extends from the vicinity of Central Point northward to the Douglas County line and includes the City of Gold Hill and the Sams Valley area as well as Central Point. The only portion of the Central Point Urban Growth Boundary that does not lie within the District #6 boundary is an area east of Hamrick Road, west of Table Rock Road, and south of an imaginary line extended east from the intersection of Beebe Road and Hamrick.

The District #6 1979-80 enrollment was approximately 4,300 students in grades K-12. The following is a summary of the District's 1980 status:

District #6 Budget	\$8,883,113.00
District #6 Tax Rate	\$9.85
Current Cost Per Student	\$2,360.00
Current True Cash Value	\$376,636,113.00
True Cash Value Per Student...	\$87,794.00

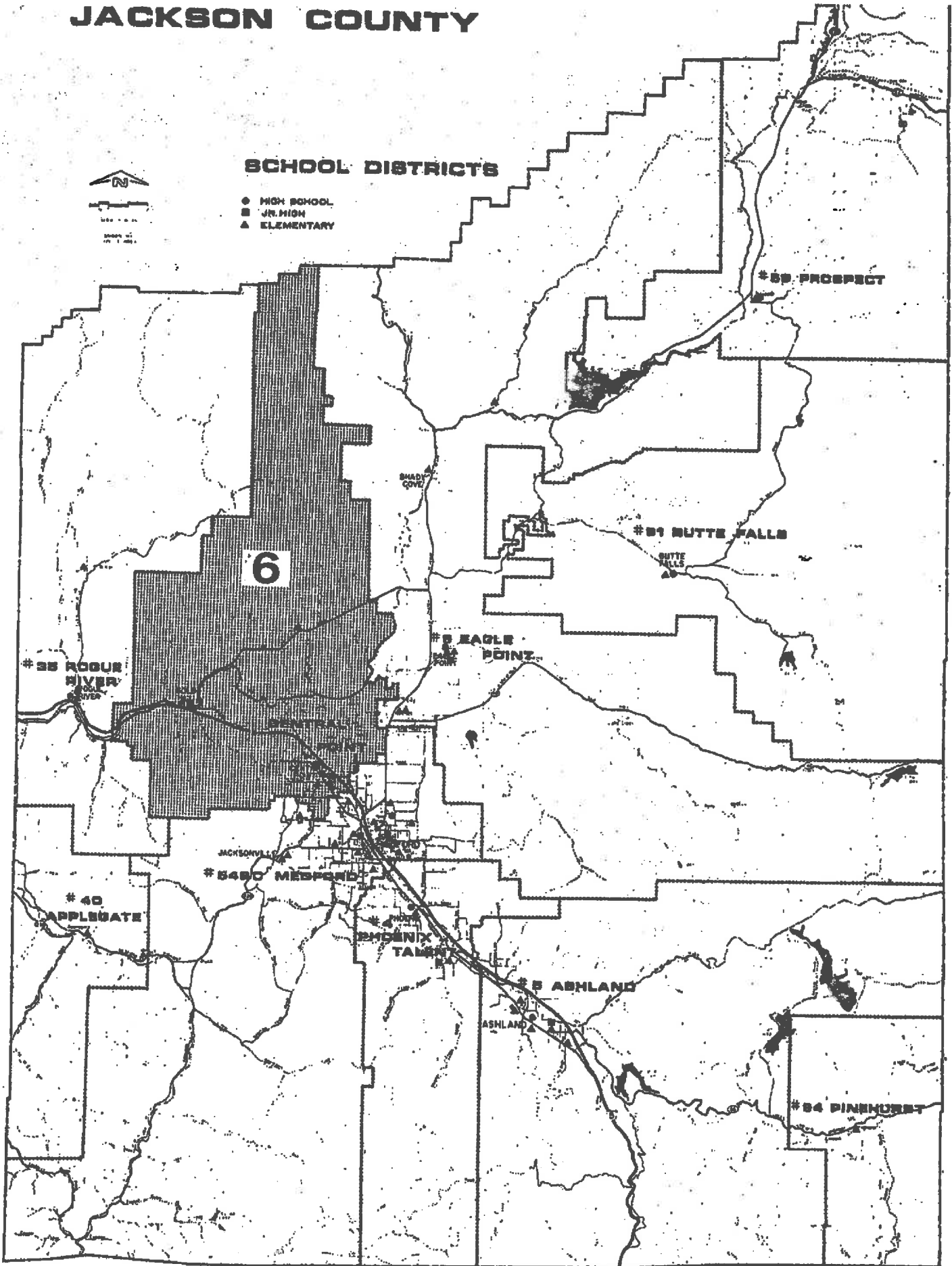
The District made a study of the impact of new residential development on property taxes in April 1980. Based on the 657 dwelling units proposed to be built in Central Point, the District determined that there would be an increase of 543 students, an increase of 12.6 percent. The 657 dwellings would increase the District's True Cash Value by almost ten percent but would also increase costs by more than 14 percent and necessitate a tax rate increase of about 45.8 percent. A disproportionate share of the increase in tax rates would be borne by District 6 taxpayers outside the City of Central Point.

JACKSON COUNTY

SCHOOL DISTRICTS



- HIGH SCHOOL
- JR. HIGH
- ▲ ELEMENTARY



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A consultant's study* completed in 1978 concluded that increases in the District's assessed valuation would probably come as a result of construction of single-family homes, apartments and small retail shopping facilities. The study stated "The urbanizing area of Central Point is, unfortunately for School District 6, becoming a 'bedroom community' for the Rogue Valley" and that "little industrial development activity is expected." This study helped to bring to the District's and City's attention the critical need for a more economically beneficial balance of new development, including a greater emphasis on industrial and commercial development combined with a greater diversity of new home types to break away from the proliferation of single-family home subdivisions.

Land Use Impact on District:

A survey of land uses within District 6, conducted by the consultants, found that the type of land use has a significant effect on the District's True Cash Value and its costs related to the education of new students resulting from the development. The table below summarizes the assessed values and expected children that might be derived from the various types of development.

CHARACTERISTICS OF DEVELOPMENT TYPES

	<u>AVG. ASSESSED VALUE/NET ACRE</u>	<u>EXPECTED CHILDREN PER DWELLING UNIT</u>
Farm	\$ 500	1.1
New Single-family homes	\$146,273	1.2
Older Single-family homes ...	\$109,818	0.9
Mobile Homes on Indiv. Lots .	\$ 6,977	0.7
Multiple-family Housing	\$325,463	0.2
Mobile Homes in MH Parks	\$ 29,558	1.0
Commercial Development	\$202,133	0.0
Industrial Development	\$100,515	0.0

From this table, it can be seen that multiple-family housing has produced the greatest level of assessed value per net acre of the land uses studied and has also produced fewer children per dwelling unit than any other residential dwelling type. However, it should be pointed out that the average net acre of new single-family homes would contain about 4.6 dwelling

* Patterson & Stewart, Demographic-School Facilities Study for Jackson County Education Service District and Josephine County School District, 1978.

units per acre compared to 17.6 dwellings per acre for multiple-family developments. Even though the multiple-family development would have an average of almost four times as many units, it would only produce an average of 3.5 children, compared to 5.5 children on the single-family net acre. This is important in determining future school facility needs. These figures show that a net acre of "typical" multiple-family development would produce more than twice the assessed value of a single-family net acre while adding fewer children to the school system.

Farms would be expected to produce about the same level of children per unit as single-family homes. However, the average size of farm properties was 72 acres. Given an average assessed value per net acre of \$500, a typical farm would be assessed at about \$36,000, which is very close to the average assessed value of a newer single-family residence in 1977.

Mobile homes, being taxed as a vehicle, produce very little added value to the District, compared to the other uses. The study found that only 27 percent of the mobile home parks allowed children and, of those, the average was about one child per unit overall.

The assessed value of all commercial properties surveyed averaged \$202,133 per developed acre. In some cases, such as larger regional shopping centers (40 to 80 acre sites), the assessed value can range up to \$1 million per acre. Some examples of commercial development are:

20-year old office property ... \$248,400 per developed acre.
Small successful retail store.. \$736,238 per developed acre.
Restaurant in rural area \$ 60,490 per developed acre.

Commercial uses, when located in an active and viable area will generate the highest assessed value of any land uses, but are generally lower in value when isolated in rural areas. Also, commercial properties tend to generate service type jobs and generally produce only a minimal influence on immigration.

Industrial development had a very wide range of assessed values, ranging from \$3,557 to more than \$100,000 per developed acre. Industry generates jobs that often require an immigration of people to provide the necessary skills to fill them. This means that families with children often accompany the employee and create additional housing needs. However, as has been pointed out in the Economic Element, basic industry often encourages ancillary industries and is followed by commercial and service businesses which provide more jobs and help to balance the local economy as well as the school district's budget.

The Plan for School Facilities:

The Central Point Comprehensive Plan's impact on the school district and on the quality of education available to Central Point residents is expected to be positive. The needs of the school district have been seriously considered and the Plan will help to guide future development in a more economically-beneficial direction.

Currently, about 17.5 percent of all dwelling units in the City are multiple-family units. The Plan calls for almost 36 percent of all dwelling units to be within the "Medium" and "High" density categories by the year 2000. Although many of these units could be considered single-family units, they would be developed at higher overall densities than a typical single-family home subdivision. A large proportion of these multiple-family units would also replace single-family homes in some of the older portions of the City, effectively lowering the demand for educational services in some cases, while increasing the overall assessed valuation.

In addition to residential development, the City will be actively seeking industrial and commercial development opportunities in attempts to break away from the "bedroom community" image and provide a better overall economic balance within the Community. Although these types of development will not come over night, any progress in this direction will add to the City's assessed valuation without directly adding additional students.

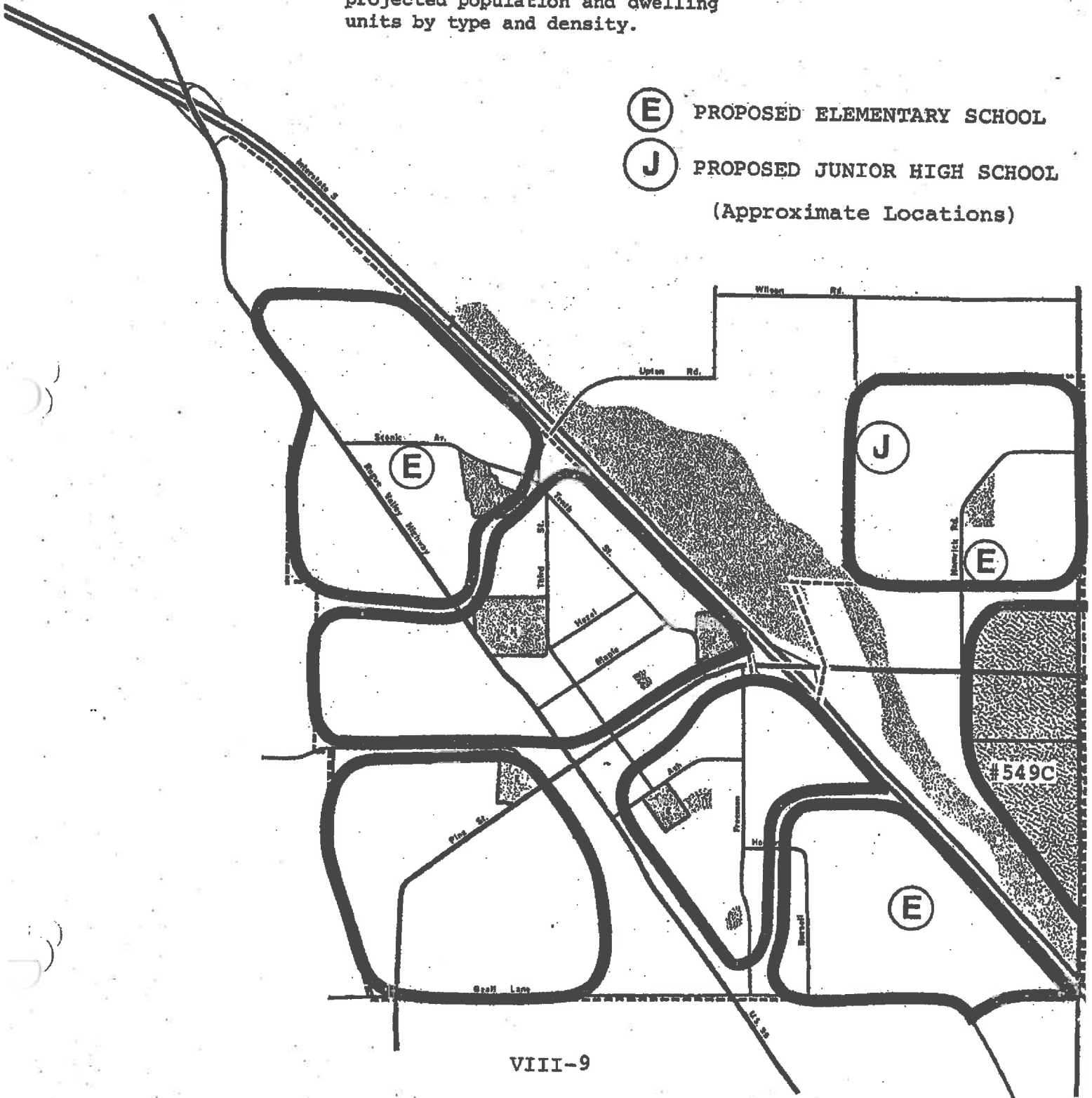
The map on the following page shows "school service areas" that are based on the anticipated numbers of school age children generated by the year 2000 by the various types of residential land uses. Also shown on this map are proposals for additional schools that will be needed to provide for the additional population. Three new elementary schools are shown in addition to one new junior high school. According to District officials, there will not be a need for an additional high school during this twenty-year time period.

In order to provide a more equitable system for the financing of new school construction and/or site acquisition, the Plan recommends that the City, School District #6, and Jackson County work together to investigate the feasibility of establishing a facilities development charge that might be levied on all new residential construction with the amount to be determined according to a scale that projects the cost/benefit ratio to the school district. Currently, single-family home subdivisions are not "paying their way" in terms of tax generation, but are producing the greatest numbers of school age children. The development charge would help to distribute the costs of school facilities more equitably by putting a greater financial responsibility on those who benefit from the services. This, in turn, could reduce the tax burden in other sectors of the Community.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SERVICE AREAS

The areas delineated on this map are generalized Elementary School service areas for the year 2000, based on the projected population and dwelling units by type and density.

- (E) PROPOSED ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 - (J) PROPOSED JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
- (Approximate Locations)



LIBRARY SERVICES

The Jackson County Library System's Goals Report of January 1979 stated its philosophy of library service as follows: "The public library is more than a warehouse for books. It is a knowledge and information center which exists for all people."

The local library offers an important source for materials and services required to meet the educational, recreational, cultural, and informational needs of all local residents. The library is free and equally accessible to everyone and offers services and materials that can be used by all groups, including those that may be less proficient in skills necessary for reception and integration of knowledge and information.

The Jackson County Library System provides library service in all incorporated communities in the County and in some unincorporated areas as well. The system consists of the Central Library in Medford, the Ashland Library, and the remaining eleven community libraries headed by the branch headquarters department located in the Central Library. The community libraries are all fairly small with staffs of one to three persons.

Central Point's Library is located at 226 Pine in the downtown business district. The library occupies a rented retail store facility of about 2,600 square feet. The building is narrow and deep, awkward, not very attractive or easily identified, and is the only rented library facility in the system. Being a relatively small facility, the Central Point Library does not contain a wide range of reference materials, but it does contain a specialized collection on rock hunting, lapidary, jewelry and fossil and mineral collecting.

The Central Point Library's service area contains more than 11,000 persons (1977) and is the largest of the community library service areas. Being one of the smaller libraries, it has only 0.47 square feet per capita, the lowest rate in the entire library system.

Library services in Central Point are in need of improvement and could be improved and expanded considerably over the next twenty years to meet the needs of the community. Its current location in the downtown area is not appropriate for this type of educational/cultural facility. Parking is inadequate, the size and shape of the building is inappropriate, and such a facility should be owned by the system rather than rented.

The City should encourage the County Library System to consider the construction of a new library in the Central Point area.

The new library should not be located within the downtown business district where access may be difficult, parking is inadequate, and noise would be distracting. The County should consider locations on the periphery of the downtown business district, areas of highest population concentrations, locations with easy access by pedestrian and bicycle traffic as well as automobiles, and possible integration of facilities with a park or school facility.

Other libraries that are available to Central Point residents, but located outside the community, include:

- Southern Oregon State College Library -- Ashland
- Southern Oregon Blind Center provides services for the visually and physically handicapped.
- Jacksonville Museum contains a small library specializing in history and maintained by the Southern Oregon Historical Society.
- Rogue Valley Memorial Hospital has a library that contains mostly medical documents.
- The La Leche League has a circulating collection on pregnancy, childbirth, and child nutrition.
- Jackson County Health Department has a special collection on nursing, childbirth, and home health care.
- The Church of Latter Day Saints in Medford has a library for use by genealogists.
- The Central Library in Medford, the Ashland Library and all other community libraries are open to the general public.

HEALTH CARE

The field of health care could be viewed as both a matter of public safety and a matter of human welfare. A good deal of thought and planning has been given to our present system of medical care, and especially to the incentives it provides for preventive care. Medicine in the United States is largely practiced privately and we sometimes overlook the many public health services that are carried out and available to the public. The provision of adequate health care is just as important to the future growth and development of the Community as are other facilities and services and, although its implementation will continue to be provided for largely through the private sector, this Element will concentrate primarily on the public and quasi-public activities.

Jackson County is one of twelve Oregon counties included in the Western Oregon Health Systems Agency (WOHSA) Health Service Area. This agency has prepared a Health Systems Plan which proposes goals and actions to improve the level of health of the population, to contain health care costs, and to assure access to appropriate health care services. The agency was established according to federal laws which require each state to establish Health Systems Agencies (HSA's), a State Health Coordinating Council (SHCC), and a State Health Planning and Development Agency (SHPDA). The Department of Health, Education and Welfare oversees these agencies and disburses federal grant funds to support their work. The Health Systems Agencies have the authority to make recommendations on health facility expansions and health grants which are developed within the Health Service Area. The recommendations are intended to be based on the policy documents of the agencies. The Health Systems Plan for the local region (1980-1984) is a good health planning resource document that provides statistics on the population, health problems, and existing facilities and services. It also provides a link between the federal and state goals and policies with those at the regional and local levels. This document is available for reference at Central Point City Hall (Planning and Building Department).

HOSPITAL SERVICES

National health care statistics have shown a continuing increase in the use of hospital services, measured by patient days per thousand population. This trend has been attributed to a number of reasons, including the growing percentage of elderly residents who are in need of more frequent health services than the population as a whole. Another factor is that more people can afford to use hospital and other health services, in part because of the increasing affluence of the population, but mostly because of th

THE PLAN FOR HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

Since health care planning is adequately provided for at the state, regional and county levels, the City can be most effective by ensuring that new or expanded facilities are given every opportunity and that they will be located in the most appropriate areas of the community with good access and land use compatibility. The City can also ensure that Crater Hospital has the opportunity to expand when necessary to meet the growing needs of the community.

Central Point is interested in assuring that adequate medical care will be available and realizes that physicians are less interested in practicing in a community that does not have a well-equipped hospital. They often prefer to practice medicine in a location that provides easy access to the many important but very expensive technological tools, that are often available only at a hospital. Therefore, the further expansion of Crater Hospital will enhance Central Point's attractiveness as a location for private medical practices and other health facilities, both public and private, that may be directly or indirectly related to the hospital.

A strong case can be made for the functional relationship of local public health facilities (health centers, clinics, diagnostic and treatment centers, etc.) with a local hospital. The opportunity for joint use of laboratories, social services, statistics, communicable disease control, etc., would make a physical relationship very efficient and economical. This relationship can be observed around many major hospitals which provide the focal point for related medical office development in the general vicinity. Central Point has provided for this relationship in its Comprehensive Plan by recognizing the need for hospital-related land uses and encouraging the future development of a "medical office park" adjacent to and north of the hospital, across Hopkins Road. This need has already been demonstrated through the conversion of single-family homes in the area to medical offices. The concept illustrated in the Land Use Element will help to encourage such development in the most appropriate location within the community and according to a long-range conceptual plan. The efficiencies and economies of clustering such offices are obvious considering such factors as use of laboratories, pharmacies, consultation, parking space, etc., and this concept should benefit both patients and those associated with the medical profession.

growing numbers of people who have their health expenses covered, at least in part, by Medicare, Medicaid, and other health insurance policies. There is also a surplus of hospital beds that may be stimulating the demand for hospital care. New medical technology has also increased the demand for hospital care as many diseases that were previously "untreatable" are now being treated, often with elaborate equipment available only in hospitals.

The trend toward specialization of doctors, accompanying the new technology, appears to be increasing the demand for hospital care. The number of general practitioners has been decreasing. Estimates suggest that an increase in the number of general practitioners would induce a very large saving in hospital resources, on the order of \$39,000 per year per general practitioner, according to the Western Oregon Health Systems Agency.

Cascade Community Hospital:

Cascade Community Hospital is an important component of the medical care system in the Central Point area. The hospital recently changed ownership and was previously known as Crater Hospital. The data discussed in this section was gathered in 1980 from Crater Hospital which, at that time, was an osteopathic hospital providing a level of care that may not be available in other segments of the local medical care delivery system. It became a coordinating center for the delivery of a broad range of health services and is continuing to expand physically and professionally.

Of the 41 hospitals in the Western Oregon Health Service Area, 33 are general acute care hospitals, including Cascade Community. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has recommended that all Health Service Areas maintain a level of four beds per thousand population or less and at least 80 percent occupancy. The Health Services Area currently (1980) has a rate of 2.85 beds per thousand population and, during 1978, maintained a 65.5 percent occupancy level. According to the Health Systems Plan, Jackson County should have adequate capacity through 1985. Of the two Medford hospitals, Rogue Valley Memorial may need more beds, but Providence Hospital appears to have an excess.

As of 1980, Cascade Community Hospital (then Crater Hospital) was licensed for 28 beds. At a rate of four beds per thousand population, the hospital would need about 34 beds by 1985 and as many as 64 beds by the year 2000, according to the population projections of this Plan. This is only a theoretical bed level. Actual needs will be continually revised and probably determined on a subregional basis with population, health needs, and other data calculated for each "hospital network" and beds allocated to the specific areas showing the greatest needs.

CITY GOVERNMENT & FACILITIES

Two recent studies were prepared for Central Point that dealt with City government organization and procedures, and future employee and space requirement projections. In 1976, the City worked with the Rogue Valley Council of Governments in the preparation of a handbook on Organization Systems Policies and Procedures. In 1977, the consulting firm of Patterson & Stewart completed the City Hall Program Study, related to the planning and design of the new City Hall facility.

Both of these studies included recommendations for some basic modifications in the structure of the local government and in procedures aimed at increasing the efficiency of government.

The Patterson & Stewart study was based on population projections to the year 2000. An analysis was made of the present services performed by the City, present City organization, and the various functions performed by City employees. It was found that the future growth of the community will require the establishment of new departments and staff positions and may also require a greater concentration of City manpower on maintenance work and less on construction.

In 1980, Central Point's population was well over 6,000 but it was still using the original City Charter that was developed in 1889 when the "town" was incorporated with a population of 400. Because of the major changes that have occurred over the past 90 years, portions of the old charter had become obsolete. In November 1982, at a general election, voters of Central Point approved a new up-to-date City Charter that will be easier to work with and should increase the effectiveness of the City.

At the present time, the Parks Department function is carried out by the Public Works Department of the City. As new parks and recreation areas are added, as proposed in the Comprehensive Plan, the City will eventually need to establish a separate parks and recreation department which would include a director and maintenance personnel. The City may also wish to take a more active role in the provision of recreational programs through this department which would require the addition of a person with a recreational planning and supervision background.

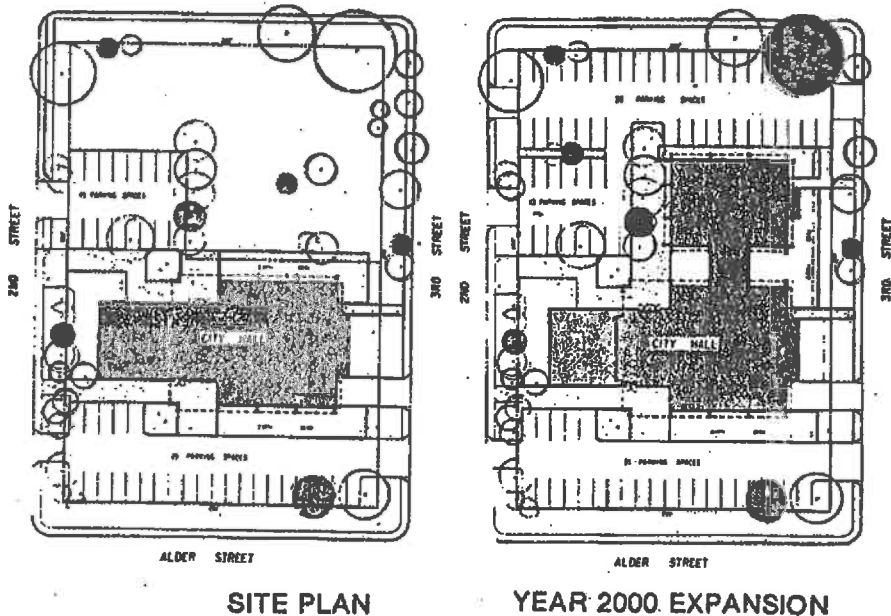
Another shift in City organization that was recommended in the Patterson & Stewart report was the establishment of an assistant City Administrator position (long-range) and the establishment of a Finance Director position. The City established the Finance Director position in 1980, but will probably not need an Assistant City Administrator for at least 15 years, according to the report.

In 1980, Central Point had a three-man Planning & Building Department that included the combination Building Official/Planning Director and two staff personnel. The recent recession brought new development to a near standstill, resulting in some changes in this department's personnel and organization. In 1982, the

City combined the Fire Chief and Building/Planning Director positions, with the Fire Chief assuming all these functions. The department staff was reduced to one secretary, who also had other duties, and a part-time building inspector who was retained on a contractual basis. Fire Department personnel assisted in the Planning & Building Department, as needed. It is anticipated that, as construction activities pick up and the general economy begins to improve, the planning/building functions of the City will also increase and there may be a need to return to the past practice of having an independent Planning/Building Department with its own director and support staff. In addition to the current routine functions, increased growth and development will necessitate more time and personnel to work with residents and developers, check plans, do inspections, write staff reports, keep the Comprehensive Plan up-to-date, and undertake special studies as needed. Several such special studies have been recommended in this Plan, including a Downtown Revitalization program, housing maintenance and rehabilitation assistance programs, industrial park plans, completion of the bikeways system plans, implementation of the economic development program, and others.

Another consideration should be the possible availability of state and federal grant funds that could be used by the City for economic and community development programs. In many cases, the larger cities are able to reap the benefits of these grant programs simply because they have the staff and expertise needed to develop the plans and programs and to handle the paperwork. The City should consider seeking a staff person with training or experience in grantsmanship to work at least part time in this area and keep up-to-date on available grant funds.

As shown in the table on the following page, Central Point would have a total of 164 employees by the year 2000. The new City Hall, completed in 1980, was designed to accommodate the needs of City government well beyond the year 2000. Future expansion beyond 2000 will include the entire block, as illustrated below.

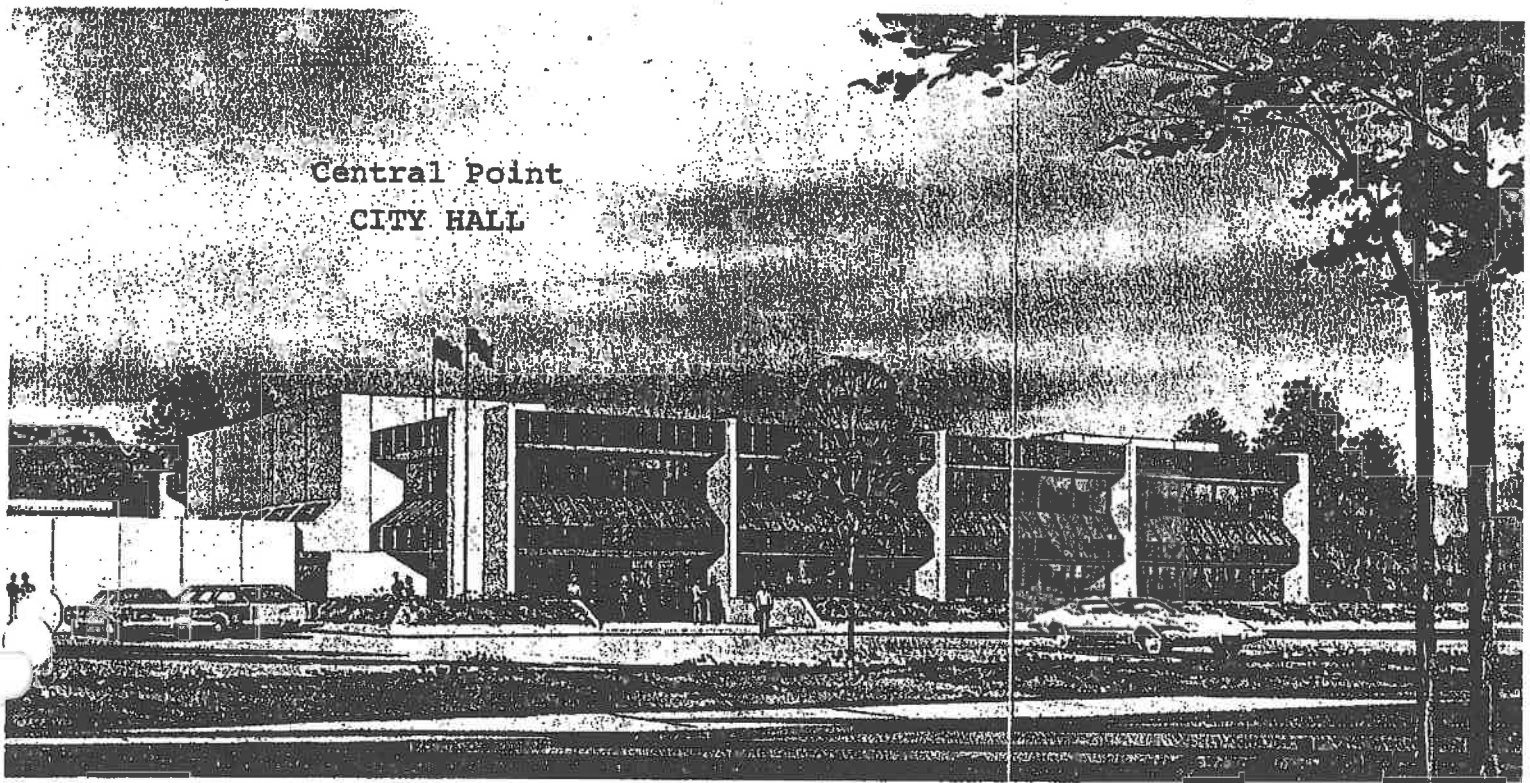


**Central Point
EMPLOYMENT FORECAST SUMMARY**

<u>DEPARTMENT OR FUNCTION</u>	<u>EMPLOYEES</u>
Municipal Court	1/1*
City Manager	2
Finance & Administration	17
Legal Department	2
Public Works Department	30
Parks & Recreation Dept.	10
Planning Department	3
Building Department	8
Fire Department	44
Police Department	47
TOTAL:	164

* Legal Council and Judge --
Part Time

Source: Patterson & Steward, City Hall
Program Study, Central Point 1977.



PARKS & RECREATION

Public parks and open space in the Comprehensive Plan total 162.1 acres, a large portion of which is within the Bear Creek Greenway corridor south of Pine Street. In addition to the present City parks, approximately 70 acres are proposed for the development of new park facilities, located strategically in residential neighborhoods according to the standards and guidelines presented in the Parks and Recreation Element of this Plan.

The Parks & Recreation Element provides an overview of local and regional recreation opportunities, standards for facilities, guidelines for park development, and specific recommendations for the treatment of the Bear Creek Greenway and the development of a City Bikeways System. The Land Use Element provides more detail on the specific locations of proposed parks, their sizes and shapes, their intended uses, and policies for development.

The City's subdivision ordinance contains provisions for park land dedication or the payment of fees in lieu of dedication. This will effectively help to ensure that the costs of site acquisition and development are borne by those residents who will most directly benefit.

COMMUNICATIONS

Communications facilities are not provided by the City of Central Point with the exception of very localized radio communications used by police and fire operations.

Telephone service is provided by Pacific Northwest Bell with offices in Medford. The future growth and development of Central Point will not cause any difficulties in telephone service

There are no television or radio stations located within Central Point. However, because of the City's location it enjoys easy reception of all local stations and residents have the option of subscribing to the cable service for expanded viewing.

The offices of "Your Country Cousin", a local newspaper with a circulation that includes Southern Oregon and Northern California, is located in Central Point. This newspaper is not a daily paper and emphasizes local news, human interest articles, regional activities of interest, and advertising. The Medford Mail-Tribune and Ashland Daily Tidings are the two largest daily newspapers in the area and readily available to Central Point residents.

CENTRAL POINT POLICE DEPARTMENT

INTRODUCTION

One commonly used test of a community's overall quality is its attitude toward the local police. If the citizens regard a policeman as their friend and protector, rather than their enemy, this can be interpreted as a sign of wholesome conditions within the community. The Public Opinion Survey conducted in Central Point in the spring of 1980 asked residents to rate the level of police protection on a scale of Very Good, Good, Fair, or Poor. Of those responding to the survey, 88 percent felt that the level of protection was Good or Very Good, indicating that the citizens of Central Point have a very positive image of Police Department services overall.

The need for police service grows out of the incidents that patrol service is intended to prevent and with which it must deal, often on a day-to-day basis. The need for services is therefore, related to the frequency and character of these incidents. The total or projected population of a community is generally not considered an important factor in the evaluation of the need for police service. It is not the total numbers of people that impose a burden on the police, but the actions of a relatively few. Although the particular combination of cultural, economic, moral and educational characteristics of the population will influence the need for police services, it is often very difficult to project service needs based on these intangible factors alone. Therefore, the only direct and objective measure of the needs for police services will continue to be based primarily on the numbers and types of incidents.

FACILITIES & PERSONNEL

The Central Point Police Department consists of the Chief, one Sergeant, two Corporals, six patrolmen and three Dispatcher/Clerks. The Police Department is located on the ground floor of the new City Hall. The master plan calls for the future expansion of the Department to occupy most of the first floor with other City departments eventually moved upstairs. There does not appear to be a need for further expansion of police facilities during the twenty-year planning period and the Department will be able to operate very efficiently from City Hall without the need for facilities at other locations.

Demands on the Police Department will increase as the community grows and, at this time, growth of the Department in approximate proportion to the City's population growth should be adequate to meet future needs. The Patterson & Stewart "City Hall Program Study" projected a need for 47 personnel in the Department by

the year 2000, which should be adequate and easily accommodated.

DEPARTMENT NEEDS AND GOALS

The Police Department, like all other City departments, has been affected by inflation and a City budget that is squeezed in part by the lack of an adequate tax base. The Comprehensive Plan is attempting to correct the situation through provisions for a better economic balance within the Community and an emphasis on industrial and commercial growth. A better overall land use and economic balance will indirectly increase the City's and Police Department's ability to respond to the needs of the community with well-trained personnel and modern and effective equipment.

The Police Department currently has two patrol cars, which is considered inadequate. An additional car would allow at least two cars to be out in the community at all times, even if one was undergoing maintenance or otherwise unavailable.

In order to keep pace with community problems, the Department needs to keep pace with the state of the art. Obsolete equipment or yesterday's procedures can result in an inadequate level of service and can also be costly and time-consuming. There is a current need for additional clerical staff to process paperwork and reports. The Department also sees substantial benefits that could result from its joining the Southern Oregon Justice Information System (SOJIS). The net increase in the budget of about \$2,000 may be more than compensated for in terms of rapid information processing and almost immediate access to vital information that is not easily obtainable now.

Police personnel are very active in volunteer work within the Community and have been spending considerable time at the schools, counseling students and conducting safety programs. These types of activities are very beneficial to the Community and to the students. It is also a very effective way to build upon the Department's already positive image and increase the public's respect for and cooperation with the Police Department.

CENTRAL POINT FIRE DEPARTMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Central Point Fire Department operates from one centrally located, forty year old fire station at 30 S. Second Street. This location is excellent for serving the current needs and also the future needs of the community.

The Department operates three triple combination pumpers, one medical unit, a salvage/rescue unit and an air supply/rescue vehicle.

The Department serves all residents of Central Point, covering an area of about 2.5 square miles. This area consists primarily of wood frame, single-family dwellings, the unit type that consistently presents the greatest problem to firefighters in terms of both incidence of fire and life loss due to fire. Also within the service area is the older, common construction downtown commercial district which presents problems typical of this type of construction, as well as the fact that this area contains the majority of the commercial base of the City. The Department is also faced with the problem of providing protection to several areas of the community where the fire flows are less than the required levels. To combat this problem the department has programmed additional apparatus to respond from neighboring fire departments in accordance with the county-wide mutual aid agreement.

CURRENT SERVICES

The Fire Department's current services include the provision of Emergency Medical Services, Fire Prevention and Public Education Activities, Fire Safety Inspections and Fire Suppression Activities. The greatest portion of the Department's budget is currently committed to Fire Suppression activities. However, in the future, increasing percentages of the budget will be directed toward the reduction of incidents through a greater emphasis on public education and fire prevention programs.

The Department has experienced significant increases in fire alarm activity in recent years, amounting to an increase of more than 500 percent over the past ten years. Emergency Medical alarms have increased 185 percent in the past three years. The current response rate is 65.5 alarms per 1,000 residents per year. This alarm rate, for fire and medical alarms combined, is nearly 18 percent greater than the rate for any other department in the Rogue Valley. Even with these alarm levels, the Central Point Fire Department is able to provide protection at a rate that is five percent less per capita than any other paid or part-paid department in the Valley.

PERSONNEL & DISPATCH

The Central Point Fire Department consists of seven career firefighters; a Fire Chief, three Captains and three Firefighters, all of whom are also Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT's). This career force is supported by a dedicated and highly trained professional force of thirty firefighters who volunteer their services to provide fire protection to the Community.

The Fire Department is dispatched through the Jackson County Communications Center. This center provides dispatching services for twenty-eight governmental agencies. This broad area coverage serves the fire departments well in that it allows for common radio frequencies and high levels of coordination and cooperation between agencies. The Fire Department is a participant in the county-wide mutual aid agreement for conflagration and disaster operations, as well as being a participant in the automatic aid agreement.

AUTOMATIC AID

The Automatic Aid Agreement enables the City firefighters to provide automatic assistance to Jackson County Fire District #3. In turn, the City receives assistance from District #3. This agreement allows both departments to operate with individually lower levels of manpower, thereby reducing budget requirements. Currently, both the City and District #3 operate fire stations located within the City limits. Future plans indicate that within the next few years the District #3 station will be moved to a location northwest of Central Point.

DEFICIENCIES

The major deficiency that currently confronts the Fire Department is the lack of a community-developed Master Plan for Fire Protection. A plan of this type, developed by a broad-based group representative of the community, would serve as a guide for the City and the Fire Department for the provision of needed future services. It would delineate those services that are necessary or desirable and would also serve as a guide by providing projections of manpower and capital outlay needs.

FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

Alarm Increases:

As the City grows toward its Urban Growth Boundary, the Fire Department will experience increased levels of alarm activity, demands for more services and the requirements of providing services to an increased population and expanded

service area. It is anticipated that, by the year 2000, the City will have established a much larger commercial and light industrial base.

The Comprehensive Plan's projected year 2000 population would generate an alarm activity level of approximately 1,000 to 1,500 alarms per year. Nearly 70 percent of these would be medically oriented. Currently, the Department's Advanced Life Support function is provided with a unit that was built by members of the Department, as a savings of approximately \$18,000 to the citizens of the community. However, as the call volume increases, this vehicle will need to be replaced and put into back-up service. Additional Department members will have to be certified at Advanced Emergency Medical Technician levels.

Manpower:

If today's trends continue and the Comprehensive Plan is implemented, the Department will be faced with considerably higher alarm activity rates. Projecting current manpower levels per thousand population to the year 2000 would indicate a need for approximately 94 firefighters, over 80 percent of whom would be volunteers. Obviously, this type of manpower would require additional station locations. However, the Fire Department believes that these manpower levels will not be necessary, considering the use of various fire prevention tools and programs, firefighting innovations, technology and better overall planning.

Prevention:

The majority of manpower increases will be in the area of volunteer members, made possible by a greatly increased effort in the area of prevention. A much greater portion of each firefighter's time will be spent in building inspection and plan review. To achieve this, a much greater level of cooperation between the Fire Department and the City's Planning and Building Department will be necessary. Cooperation to the extent that inspectors from both departments would work from a joint pool may be advantageous so that inspections could be made wherever they are needed, thereby increasing the City's efficiency and reducing the tax burden.

Public Education:

Much greater emphasis will be needed to increase safety consciousness through the use of public education. The Fire Department already reaches all local children in grades K-6 on an annual basis. This program should be expanded to cover all grades and possibly become an integral part of the curriculum. Reaching the youth of the community will help to prevent fires, but the Department must also expand its programs to reach the adults as well. Forums for the dissemination of this type of material and

information will need to be developed.

Smoke Detectors:

A goal for the future is the installation of smoke detectors in 100 percent of the dwelling units in Central Point. Currently, all new residential construction, all rental dwellings, and any units which are sold, are required to have at least one smoke detector. Smoke detectors in all homes and an educational program on exit drills in the home will be necessary future programs.

Sprinklers:

Any plan intended to reduce the costs of fire protection must include increased use of the Building Code and the development of a Sprinkler Ordinance for all new construction. Statistics on sprinklers indicate that they are effective in extinguishing fire in 96 percent of the incidents where they are installed, using four sprinkler heads or less. A Sprinkler Ordinance would also reduce fire flow requirements as well as requiring less firefighters per fire as the fire would not grow as large as it might without the sprinklers. There would also be a positive impact on insurance rates of community residents. There would obviously be an increased initial construction cost, but this cost would be more than offset by (1) reduced insurance rates and premiums, (2) less cost involved in the water main which could be smaller than it would be if sprinklers were not used, (3) less manpower and apparatus requirements, thereby saving tax dollars, (4) business dollar turnover as businesses wouldn't close due to fires, and (5) tax revenue would not be reduced due to the loss of a building due to fire, in most cases.

GOALS

The Fire Department has set many goals to be met during the current fiscal year and also long-range goals of the Department. The short-term goals include activities aimed at education and fire prevention, increased volunteer and other training within the Department, instruction and certification in CPR, decreased gasoline and diesel fuel consumption, increased savings by the maintenance program, and upgrading the Emergency Medical Services by certification of additional EMT and Crash Injury Management personnel. Annual goals and objectives of the Department will change with the changing needs of the Community.

The long-range goals of the Fire Department are:

1. To adopt and begin implementation by January 1981, of a Fire Protection Master Plan for the Community.
2. To maintain a maximum response time of less than three minutes to 90 percent of all emergency alarms in Central Point.
3. To increase fire safety inspections to a level of four inspections of each commercial and industrial occupancy with a 100 percent hazard abatement by January 1981.
4. To provide a minimum of one EMT-III and one EMT-II responding to each Emergency Medical Service call by July 1981.
5. To implement a sprinkler ordinance for all new commercial and industrial occupancies by January 1982.
6. To have 100 percent of the dwelling units in Central Point equipped with at least one smoke detector by January 1983.
7. To reduce the incidence of fire by five percent annually.
8. To continue to provide the high levels of service which the citizens of this community deserve and which they have come to expect.

WATER FACILITIES AND SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

Central Point's water supply is purchased from the Medford Water Commission through an agreement which provides up to four million gallons per day (gpd) through 1987. Water supply meters are located at locations on Hopkins Road and Beall Lane.

Current demands are approximately 2.4 million gallons per day to serve a population in the service area of about 6,100. Theoretically, the water supply could provide for a population of up to 12,000 without expansion. However, the City's water distribution system will need to be vastly improved to meet the needs of the growing population and development, as outlined in the Comprehensive Plan.

Medford's supply of good quality water is apparently assured well into the future. According to the Water Commission, Medford has rights of up to 26.4 million gallons per day from Big Butte Springs and 65 mgd from the Rogue River. In addition, an application for 40 mgd from Lost Creek Reservoir has been filed. Since the summer maximum day demand is about 37 mgd, there are substantial water reserves for urban domestic and industrial users by Medford and its municipal customers.

Wells are also a source of water for many individual properties within the Urban Growth Boundary area. It is assumed that, as the City limits grow to include these areas, the wells will be replaced through conversion to the municipal supply. Currently, there are approximately five to ten homes within the City limits that are still using wells but also have municipal water available at the curb. These properties should be converted to the system.

SERVICE AND FACILITIES

Central Point's existing potable water system consists of 27 miles of distribution piping, a one million gallon ground level storage reservoir, and a pump station. The major items of water supply deficiency, as noted in the 1975 Insurance Services of Oregon inspection, are the lack of adequate distribution mains and fire hydrant spacing. Several distribution pipelines are needed to improve service and available fire flow to the existing area customers. These lines have been listed in Table III-1 of the City's Water System Plan, which was completed in 1979 by the consulting firm of CH₂M Hill. In addition to the Phase I improvements, this table also lists Phase II improvements which are recommended to be constructed between 1990 and 2000.

The Water System Plan for the City also includes a plan map showing the major arterial pipelines required to provide water transmission throughout the Urban Growth Boundary area. Distribution system extensions necessary to complete this system are listed in detail in Table III-2 of the Water System Plan.

The City of Central Point currently has a one million gallon ground level reservoir which is presently used to supplement the City's water supply during periods of low pressure and high demand. The distribution piping near the reservoir site is too small and consequently only increases pressure locally. The City also relies on the Medford Water Commission for adequate reserve, fire and equalizing storage. The Water System Plan calls for remodeling the existing reservoir pump station and installing a new 3,300 gpm fire pump with an auxiliary drive. This will allow the one million gallon reservoir to be available for needed fire flow demand. Distribution improvements will also be necessary to transmit this water into the system and the Water System Plan recommends construction of a second two million gallon storage reservoir by the year 2000 to provide equalizing storage for the City.

The Water System Plan lists the costs of the water system improvements and extensions to be:

PHASE I improvements needed within the next two years.....	\$1,127,000
PHASE II improvements needed between 1990 and year 2000.....	\$1,458,000
Service extensions to be constructed from present through year 2000.....	\$4,307,000

The "Storage Design Criteria" section of the City's Water System Plan includes a detailed explanation of the functions of storage reservoirs and the need to satisfy the major requirements of (1) equalizing storage, (2) fire storage, and (3) reserve storage. Table III-4 in the Water System Plan itemizes the specific storage requirements of the City in five year increments to the year 2000. The Plan proposes that the additional reservoir be located in the vicinity of the southwest corner of the Urban Growth Boundary, near Grant Road.

Specific policies for water facilities and services are included in the "Implementing Policies" section at the end of this Element.

SEWER FACILITIES AND SERVICES

WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT

The Central Point sewer system was first constructed in 1906 as a combined sanitary and storm sewer system discharging into Bear Creek. In 1949, a pump station was built and the wastewater was pumped to the City of Medford treatment plant near the Rogue River. When the Lower Bear Creek Interceptor was completed, this pump station was abandoned.

In the mid-1970's, Central Point began a program to separate the storm drainage from the sanitary sewer system. Although this system is considered complete now, there is still some runoff water making its way into the sewer system.

Most of the waste water generated within the Central Point UGB area is now carried by the Bear Creek Valley Sanitary Authority (BCVSA) collection system for treatment at the Medford treatment plant where it receives secondary treatment before discharge into the Rogue River.

Septic tanks are still utilized within the UGB area, primarily in areas west of the railroad and outside the City limits. This subsurface treatment may have been suitable for low-density rural development, however, increasing septic system failures indicate that the limited capacity of the thin alluvium has been exceeded where urban densities exist. The BCVSA is attempting to reduce these problems and potential health hazards by extending sewer lines into these areas experiencing the worst problems. Approximately five to ten septic tanks are still in operation within the City limits of Central Point and in areas currently serviced by sewer facilities. A policy of this element is to require that these properties hook up to the City sewer system and eliminate all such systems within the City limits.

The Medford treatment plant is receiving ever increasing amounts of waste water. It is currently handling 12 to 13 million gallons per day and is approaching its capacity of 15 million gpd. If the proposed additions of Jacksonville and White City occur, capacity will be reached as soon as 1981. Even today, capacity can be temporarily exceeded during periods of heavy rain. Part of this problem is due to the many combined sewer/storm drain systems in urban areas. Although Central Point has separated its sewer and storm drain systems, many older sewer lines in the City and elsewhere have deteriorated to the point of allowing inflow from surrounding soils saturated by the rain. When these flows exceed the treatment plant's capacity, water is discharged into the Rogue River with only minimal treatment.

Plans call for the enlargement of the Medford Treatment Plant to respond to increasing waste water needs with staged facility increases in ten mgd increments for primary treatment. Emphasis is now on adequate sludge disposal and conditioning, as well as further utilization of energy generated by activated sludge.

The Environmental Management Element of this Comprehensive Plan also includes a section on Waste Water Management which goes into greater detail concerning industrial waste treatment, non-point urban and agricultural runoff sources, and other aspects.

LOCAL SEWER SYSTEM NEEDS

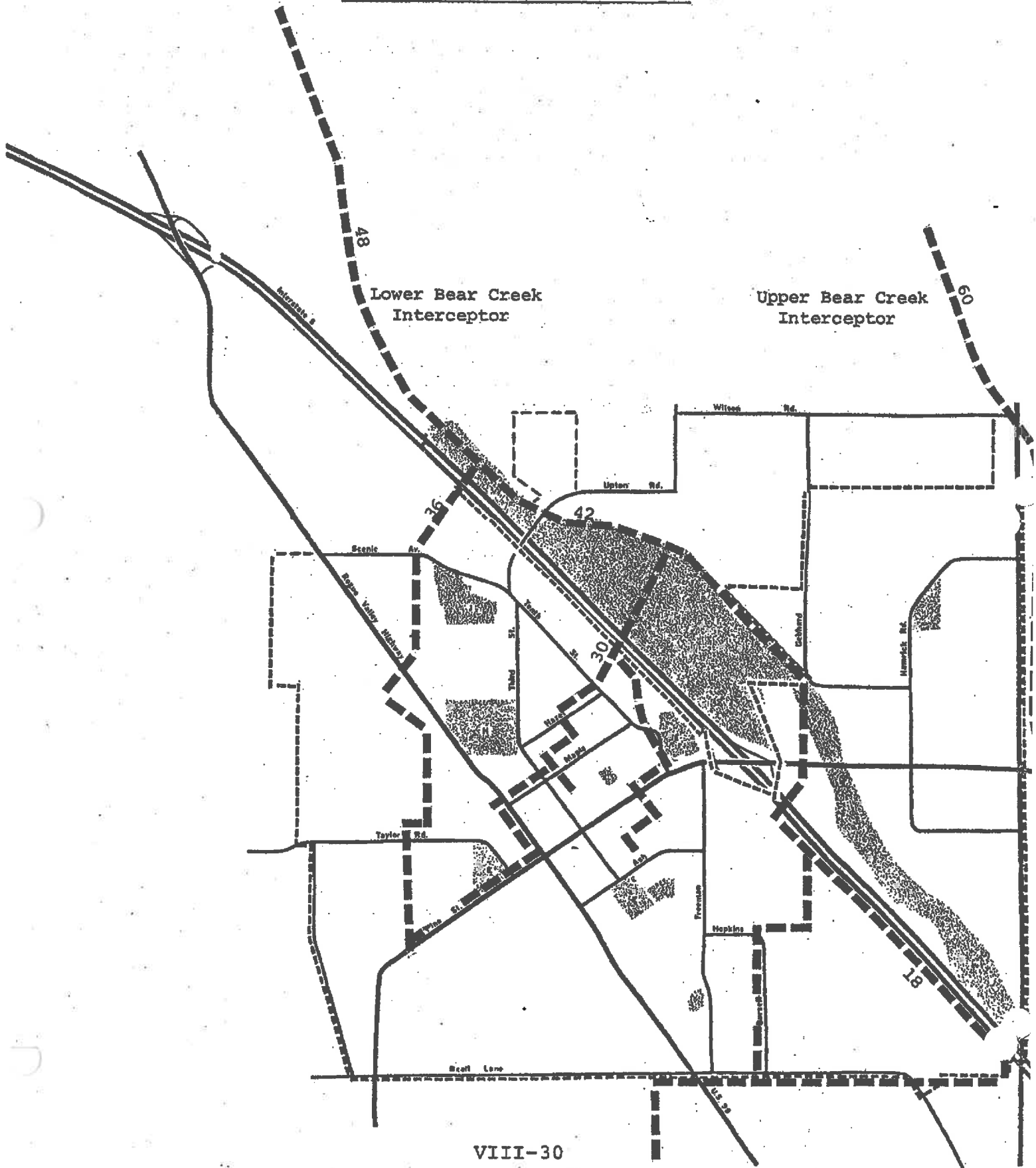
Much of the older portion of Central Point is currently in need of new sewer lines, or will be within a few years. This area is generally described as bounded on the north by Hazel Street, on the east by Tenth Street, on the south by Grand and Bush Streets, and on the west by Amy Street. This portion of the system is deteriorating and leaking in some areas, allowing rain water runoff to enter the system. A Parshall Flume which measures flow volume was utilized at one time but is now bypassed by BCVSA's east interceptor. Such a flume could be used again to establish the degree of non-sewage flow that is entering the sewer system and whether the source is storm or ground water related.

The program of replacing the old and deteriorated sections of the City sewer system would be included in the Capital Improvements Program and spread over a number of years. This project would entail the replacement of approximately 45,000 feet of sewer line at a total cost of approximately \$1 million.

The map on the following page shows the main Interceptor lines of BCVSA, and the primary lines serving the City of Central Point. Adequate facilities exist to provide for growth in all areas of the Urban Growth Boundary. In some cases, lines will have to be extended to the Interceptors, but the proximity of the Interceptors will increase the physical and economic feasibility of such extensions. The BCVSA West Side trunk will provide added convenient sewer access to areas of the City in the southwest portion of the UGB.

Responsibility for construction of new sewer facilities will be placed on those who benefit from their construction, with the exception of the replacement project which will be undertaken by the City. BCVSA may also become involved in the provision of sewer facilities within the urbanizing areas. However, it has been the City's policy to maintain ownership and responsibility of all sewer facilities once they are annexed to the City. The City and BCVSA will continue to work together to ensure that the most appropriate and cost-effective sewer systems are provided as new growth and development occurs.

**BCVSA AND CENTRAL POINT
SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM**



OTHER FACILITIES AND SERVICES

PUBLIC STREETS

Provisions for the City's street system are included in the Circulation/Transportation Element of the Comprehensive Plan. In addition to public streets, that element also includes discussions and provisions for off-street parking, bicycle facilities (Bikeway System Plan is also a part of the Parks and Recreation Element), pedestrian facilities, and consideration of the needs of the "transportation disadvantaged".

ENERGY

The availability and provision of energy services and sources is covered in the Energy Utilization Element of the Plan and includes electricity, petroleum, natural gas, nuclear power, and various alternative energy sources.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

In 1974, a Solid Waste Management Plan for Jackson County was developed, covering such issues as the establishment, construction, and/or operation of solid waste disposal sites, planning and design of facilities, program administration, financing, collection and transfer systems, and projection of future needs. The County utilizes a number of disposal sites and, according to projections, these sites will be adequate to accommodate the projected needs through the early 1990's.

The City will utilize the County's Solid Waste Management Plan in determining solid waste and hazardous substance disposal methods and will continue to coordinate the needs of new development with the capabilities of City Sanitary Service (the waste disposal service that serve Central Point) and the Rogue Disposal Landfill near Jacksonville, the waste disposal site used by City Sanitary.

There are no appropriate sites within the Central Point Urban Growth Boundary that could accommodate the disposal of solid wastes. Therefore, the City will cooperate with the County in future planning and development of sites, as needed.

Public Facilities & Services

IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Continue to work closely with the local School District and toward compatibility of both City and District plans and programs.
2. Invite input from the School District on any issue or development proposal that may significantly affect the provision of educational services.
3. Ensure through the subdivision ordinance and plan review procedures that school capacities and future plans will adequately accommodate the service needs generated by proposed residential development.
4. Assist the School District in new school site planning and encourage new sites to be located in residential areas, as shown on the Comprehensive Plan map and described in the "neighborhood concept" in the Housing Element.
5. Work with the County, School District #6 and other interested agencies to investigate the feasibility of establishing a facilities development charge to more equitably distribute the costs of additional facilities and services (described on page VIII-8).
6. If a future need is generated for a community college in the Valley, appoint representatives from Central Point to the County's citizens committee (proposed in the County Comprehensive Plan) and also investigate any potential sites in the Central Point area that might be suitable for such a facility.

LIBRARY SERVICES

1. Encourage the Jackson County Library System to improve library service in Central Point in accordance with local needs and planned growth.
2. Encourage the construction of a new library facility in Central Point that would replace the existing rented retail store facility, would provide adequate access and parking, and would be an educational and cultural asset to the Community, the library service area and the County's library system.

HEALTH CARE

1. Encourage the future expansion of Cascade Hospital, as illustrated on the Plan map and construct the Hopkins Road extension to Highway 99 to provide better access to the hospital and circulation in the general vicinity.
2. Continue to encourage the development of a "Medical Office Park" north of the hospital site, as shown in the Land Use Element (p. XII-18) to provide for hospital-related medical offices and other facilities.
3. Continue to maintain a healthy community environment which includes adequate sewers, good quality water, clean air, and other factors that will contribute to the highest possible level of community health.

CITY GOVERNMENT AND FACILITIES

1. Continue to work toward the completion of the City Hall facility, including the Council Chamber.
2. When necessary, establish a separate Parks and Recreation Department to have responsibility for the planning, supervision and maintenance of those facilities (before 1985 if possible).
3. Strengthen the Building Department to adequately meet the needs generated by increasing construction activity in the City.
4. Establish a separate Planning Department that would have responsibility for current planning and zoning administration as well as long-range planning, special studies, Comprehensive Plan amendments, and other planning activities, as needed.
5. Continue to use the Patterson & Stewart "City Hall Program Study" report as a guide for future staff additions and departmental adjustments.
6. Continue to provide adequate citizen involvement into the government processes and ensure that all citizen committees include active residents who will attend the meetings, perform the work required by the committee, and help ensure the success of the City's Citizen Involvement Program, described in Section I (Introduction) of the Comprehensive Plan.

PARKS & RECREATION

Policies pertaining to the location and development of parks and recreation facilities and services are contained in the Parks & Recreation Element of the Comprehensive Plan (Section VII).

COMMUNICATIONS

1. Continue to provide for both public and private communications facilities, including telephone, radio, television, and others, as dictated by the local market and community needs.
2. Encourage the two existing local newspapers to remain in the community and to become more involved in the reporting of local government and community affairs issues, possibly through periodic news releases in addition to attendance at public meetings and community events.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

1. Continue to improve the level of services provided by the Police Department with adequate levels of funding for needed personnel and equipment.
2. Provide for growth of the Department in approximate proportion to the population growth of the Community.
3. Seek ways to increase overall efficiency through the use of more energy-efficient and cost-effective patrol cars, participation in computer-assisted programs and information systems (such as the SOJIS system), and other procedural alternatives.
4. Encourage the continuation of volunteer activities, especially in the public schools, that will have positive effects on crime prevention, public safety, and community support of police activities.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

1. Continue to improve the level of services provided by the Fire Department with adequate levels of funding for needed personnel and equipment.

2. Provide for the growth of the Department in accordance to the changing needs of the Community, using the projected staff levels that were included in the Patterson & Stewart City Hall report.
3. Provide for the preparation, adoption, and implementation of a Fire Protection Master Plan for the Community, preferably within the next two years.
4. Ensure that all new development is adequately serviced by utilities that include adequate fire flows and sprinkler systems in new commercial and industrial development.
5. Take appropriate actions that will help to implement the goals and objectives of the Department.
6. Encourage the continuation of activities that will have positive effects on fire prevention, public safety, and community support of Fire Dept. activities.

WATER FACILITIES & SERVICES

1. Continue to ensure the separation of storm drains from sanitary sewers and re-establish the Parshall Flume to monitor non-sanitary flows into the sewer system.
2. Embark upon a program to implement the Water System Plan of the City, in accordance with the phasing and extension program outlined in that Plan. (Underway now)
3. Begin the planning and necessary studies for the development of a second water storage reservoir.
4. Review the City's financial position and water rate structure; and develop a financial plan to proceed with construction of Phase I recommended improvements, as outlined in the Water System Plan.
5. Ensure that all new development bears the costs of water facility extensions and that such facilities are included in the development plans.
6. Review all development proposals and ensure that they conform to the water system plan and that they can be adequately provided with water services.
7. Include all major water facilities extension, development and replacement plans in the proposed Capital Improvements Program of the City to ensure coordination and proper scheduling and financing.

SEWER FACILITIES AND SERVICES

1. Establish a program for the replacement of sewer lines in the older section of the City, as described in this Element, and include the program in the City's Capital Improvements Plan.
2. Modify the City's ordinances to include a specific penalty for refusing to hook up to the municipal sewer facilities when they are available at the property. (This is currently a requirement but is difficult to enforce)
3. Support plans to increase the capacity of the Medford Treatment Plant to accommodate the needs of Central Point and the Bear Creek Valley.
4. Ensure that all new developments bear the costs of sewer facilities and that such facilities are included in all development plans.
5. Ensure that all development plans for sewer facilities are in conformance with the City's Comprehensive Plan and will provide for the extension of facilities in accordance with planned growth.
6. Work with the Bear Creek Valley Sanitary Authority to ensure that the most appropriate and cost-effective sewer systems are provided as new growth and development occur.

PUBLIC STREETS

Refer to policies of the Circulation/Transportation Element.

ENERGY

Refer to policies of the Energy Utilization Element.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

1. Support the activities of Jackson County related to the provisions of its Solid Waste Management Plan and provision of adequate sites for waste and hazardous substance disposal.
2. Coordinate the anticipated needs of the growing community with the capabilities of the City Sanitary Service and the disposal sites it uses.
3. Support and encourage efforts toward resource recovery programs to encourage recycling and reuse of waste materia