



**CITY COUNCIL AGENDA**

**September 16, 2019**

**Executive Session 6:00PM**

**Regular meeting approx 6:30PM**

CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, CITY HALL

29592 ELLENSBURG AVE

GOLD BEACH OR 97444

**PRIOR TO THE REGULAR MEETING,  
THE COUNCIL WILL MEET IN EXECUTIVE SESSION AT 6PM.**

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE EXECUTIVE SESSION, THE MAYOR SHALL READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS INTO THE RECORD: **The Gold Beach City Council will now meet in executive session pursuant to ORS 192.660 (2)(f) To consider information or records that are exempt by law from public inspection, including written advice from our attorney.**

**Credentialed representatives of the news media and designated staff shall be allowed to attend the executive session. All other members of the audience are asked to leave the room. Representatives of the news media are specifically directed not to report or disclose any of the discussions during the executive session, except to state the general subject of the session previously announced. No decision may be made in executive session. At the end of the executive session, we will return to open session and welcome the audience back into the council chambers.**

**FOLLOWING THE EXECUTIVE SESSION THE REGULAR MEETING WILL BEGIN**

Call to order:                      Time: \_\_\_\_\_

1.     **The pledge of allegiance**
2.     **Roll Call:**

Members	Present	Absent
Mayor Karl Popoff		
<b>Council Position #1 Summer Matteson</b>		
<b>BEGINNING VOTE</b>		
Council Position #2 Larry Brennan		
Council Position #3 Anthony Pagano		

*The City of Gold Beach is dedicated to enhancing quality of life, while promoting health, safety, and welfare of our citizens, businesses, and visitors in the most fiscally responsible manner. In doing this, the City will respect the past, respond to current concerns, and plan for the future, while maintaining environmental sensitivity in our beach oriented community*

Council Position #4 Becky Campbell		
Council Position #5 Tamie Kaufman		
City Administrator Jodi Fritts		

3. **Special Orders of Business:**
  - a. Proclamation for Suicide Prevention & Awareness Month
  
4. **Consent Calendar:**  
*None Scheduled*
  
5. **Citizens Comments**  
*As presented to the Mayor at the beginning of the meeting*
  
6. **Public Hearing**  
*None Scheduled*
  
7. **Citizen Requested Agenda Items**
  - a. Aaron Kotzin – domestic water service availability within City limits
  - b. Jonathan Hawkins - Gold Beach Brewing Company, brewery and full on-premises liquor license request
  
8. **Public Contracts and Purchasing**  
*None Scheduled*
  
9. **Ordinances & Resolutions**  
*None Scheduled*
  
10. **Miscellaneous Items (including policy discussions and determinations)**
  - a. Curry County’s Housing Emergency Declaration
  - b. Charter/Spectrum Cease and Desist Letter
  - c. Status of burned dwellings on 6<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Streets
  - d. Additional amenities at Buffington Park
  
11. **City Administrator’s Report**  
*To be presented at meeting*
  
12. **Mayor and Council Member Comments**
  - a. Mayor Karl Popoff
  - b. Councilors
    - 1) Summer Matteson
    - 2) Larry Brennan
    - 3) Anthony Pagano
    - 4) Becky Campbell

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5) Tamie Kaufman

**13. Citizens Comments**

*As permitted by the Mayor*

**14. Executive Session**

*An executive session was held at 6pm prior to the regular meeting.*

The next regularly scheduled City Council meeting is **Monday, October 14, 2019 at 6:30PM** in the Council Chambers of City Hall, 29592 Ellensburg Avenue, Gold Beach, Oregon.

**15. Adjourn Time: \_\_\_\_\_**

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# **SPECIAL ORDERS OF BUSINESS**



## **GOLD BEACH CITY COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT**

Agenda Item No. **3 b.**  
Council Meeting Date: September 16, 2019

**TITLE: Suicide Prevention & Awareness Month Proclamation**

**SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND:**

Gordon Clay, from The Citizens Who Care, made a request for the Mayor to Proclaim September Suicide Prevention & Awareness Month in Gold Beach. Proclamation attached.



## PROCLAMATION

### Declaring September as Suicide Prevention & Awareness Month

WHEREAS, suicide is the leading cause of death in Oregon for persons 15-54 years of age<sup>1</sup>; and

WHEREAS, more people in the US, Oregon, and Curry County--including more Oregon youth aged 15-24, died by suicide than ever before<sup>2</sup>; and

WHEREAS, the stigma associated with mental illness and suicide works against suicide prevention by discouraging persons at risk from seeking lifesaving help; and

WHEREAS, by increasing awareness of suicide as a public health issue supports citizens gaining new knowledge of suicide and prevention.

**NOW, THEREFORE, I Karl Popoff, Mayor of the City of Gold Beach, hereby declare and proclaim the month of September 2019 as Suicide Prevention & Awareness Month for the City of Gold Beach.**

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City encourages all citizens to learn the warning signs and use that information to ask a troubled friend, colleague or family member "R U OK?"**



**DATED this 16<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2019**

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**Karl Popoff, Mayor**

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<sup>1</sup> Source: <https://www.worldlifeexpectancy.com/oregon-cause-of-death-by-age-and-gender>

<sup>2</sup> Source: <http://www.zeroattempts.org/suicides-1990-2019.html>

# suicides-oregon-1997-2016

[zeroattempts.org/suicides-1990-2019.html](http://zeroattempts.org/suicides-1990-2019.html)

Suicide 1990-2019													As of 08/1819	
Year	U.S.		Oregon										Curry	
	Suicide	per/100C	Suicide		per/100C		Rank	Youth 10-24		Veterans	Assisted	Firearms	Suicides	Veterans
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1b)	(2)	(2b)	(3)	(5)	(5b)	(6)	M/F (8)	(7)	(4)	(6)
<b>Percent 2017 vs 2016</b>														
<b>+ or -</b>	+4.7%	+0.7%	+6.4%	%	%	%	%	%	+8.4%	me/	4.6/25.9%	+4.7%	+21.4%	+40.0%
2019			471 *										2 *	
2018			844 *								87/81		5 *	
2017	47,173		825 **						107	161/162	83/60		14	5
2016	44,965	13.9	772	771	18.9	18.9	11T	94	98	158160	72/61	510	11	3
2015	44,193	13.8	762	761	18.9	19.0	12	84	90	146/152	56/76	486	14	3
2014	42,826	13.4	782	781	19.7	19.7	8	90	97	169/173	56/49	497	11	2
2013	41,149	13.0	698	697	17.8	17.8	11		93	160/160	44/27	461	14	5
2012	40,600	12.9	724	717	18.6	18.5	8T			155	39/38	442	10	2
2011	39,518	12.7	656	639	17.0	16.6	13			150	26/45	417	5	1
2010	38,364	12.4	685	685	17.9	17.8	7			151	38/27	458	11	5
2009	36,909	12.0	644	640	16.8	16.7	8			145	31/28	413	10	3
2008	36,036	11.8	572	581	15.1	15.3	12T			140	30/30	387	11	7
2007	34,598	11.5	594	604	15.9	16.1	9			157	26/23	387	4	3
2006	33,300	11.2	579	573	15.7	15.5	8			143	26/20	381	5	3
2005	32,637	11.0	560	559	15.4	15.4	10			154	23/15	400	9	4
2004	32,439	11.1	555	555	15.5	15.5	10			167	18/19	383	6	1
2003	31,484	10.8	592	589	16.6	16.6	6			168	19/23	393	6	3
2002	31,655	11.0	518	517	14.7	14.8	11T			172	27/	376	10	
2001	30,622	10.8	505	524	14.5	15.1	10T			155	8/13	360	3	

2000	29,350	10.4	493	502	14.4	14.6	7T					12/15	378	8	
1999	29,199	10.7	478	499	14.4	15.1	9						391	9	
1998	30,575	11.3	545	570	16.6	17.5	7						441	8	
1997	30,535	11.4	534	539	16.5	16.8	9						428		
1996	30,903	11.6	520	na	16.2	na	9								
1995	31,384	11.9	497	na	15.8	na	9								
1994	31,142	12.0	512	na	16.6	na	9								
1993	31,102	12.1	465	na	15.3	na	12								
1992	30,484	12.0	488	na	16.4	na	7								
1991	30,810	12.2	453	na	15.5	na	11								
1990	30,906	12.	449	na	15.8	na	9								

Source: **Red** signifies the highest level ever

\* Year-to-date "preliminary" quarterly reports Feb 1, May 1, **Aug 1**, Nov 1,. Final usually by Aug 1 of the following year. Not yet for 2018.  
[www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/BIRTHDEATHCERTIFICATES/VITALSTATISTICS/DEATH/Documents/dman18.pdf](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/BIRTHDEATHCERTIFICATES/VITALSTATISTICS/DEATH/Documents/dman18.pdf)

\*\* Final report of suicides by Oregon county - 2017..  
[www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/BIRTHDEATHCERTIFICATES/VITALSTATISTICS/DEATH/Documents/dman17.pdf](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/BIRTHDEATHCERTIFICATES/VITALSTATISTICS/DEATH/Documents/dman17.pdf)

1. Actual number of suicides in the USA States 1990-2016  
[www.suicidology.org/Portals/14/docs/Resources/FactSheets/2016/StateNumberOfSui1990to2016TABLE.pdf?ver=2018-01-15-211057-387](http://www.suicidology.org/Portals/14/docs/Resources/FactSheets/2016/StateNumberOfSui1990to2016TABLE.pdf?ver=2018-01-15-211057-387)

1b. Manner of Death by County of Residence [www.oregon.gov/oha/ph/BirthDeathCertificates/VitalStatistics/death/Pages/index.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/ph/BirthDeathCertificates/VitalStatistics/death/Pages/index.aspx)  
Selected leading causes of death with rates, Oregon residents, 1997-2016. See  
<https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/BIRTHDEATHCERTIFICATES/VITALSTATISTICS/DEATH/Documents/dman17.pdf> for 2017 Suicides by Oregon County.  
[www.oregon.gov/OHA/PH/BIRTHDEATHCERTIFICATES/VITALSTATISTICS/ANNUALREPORTS/VOLUME2/Documents/2016/Table603.pdf](http://www.oregon.gov/OHA/PH/BIRTHDEATHCERTIFICATES/VITALSTATISTICS/ANNUALREPORTS/VOLUME2/Documents/2016/Table603.pdf)

2 Annual Crude Suicide Rates in States per/100C 1990-2016  
[www.suicidology.org/Portals/14/docs/Resources/FactSheets/2016/StateRates1990to2016TABLE.pdf?ver=2018-01-15-211057-887](http://www.suicidology.org/Portals/14/docs/Resources/FactSheets/2016/StateRates1990to2016TABLE.pdf?ver=2018-01-15-211057-887)

3 Annual Ranking of States by Crude Suicide Rate, 1990-2016  
[www.suicidology.org/Portals/14/docs/Resources/FactSheets/2016/StateRankings1990to2016TABLE.pdf?ver=2018-01-15-211058-040](http://www.suicidology.org/Portals/14/docs/Resources/FactSheets/2016/StateRankings1990to2016TABLE.pdf?ver=2018-01-15-211058-040)

4. Curry: Up-to-date "preliminary" quarterly reports May 1, Aug 1, Nov 1, Feb 1, "Final data" usually by Aug 1 of the following year.  
[www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/BIRTHDEATHCERTIFICATES/VITALSTATISTICS/DEATH/Documents/dman17.pdf](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/BIRTHDEATHCERTIFICATES/VITALSTATISTICS/DEATH/Documents/dman17.pdf)  
\* 2018 "Year to date" [www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/BIRTHDEATHCERTIFICATES/VITALSTATISTICS/DEATH/Documents/dman18.pdf](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/BIRTHDEATHCERTIFICATES/VITALSTATISTICS/DEATH/Documents/dman18.pdf) Preliminary data are undergoing editing procedures which result in frequent and significant changes. Data can be used for tracking recent health events, but are not appropriate for use in statistical analyses. Table does not reflect records received but not yet processed by CHS.  
\* 2019 "Yeao to date" [www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/BIRTHDEATHCERTIFICATES/VITALSTATISTICS/DEATH/Documents/dman19.pdf](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/BIRTHDEATHCERTIFICATES/VITALSTATISTICS/DEATH/Documents/dman19.pdf)

5. Youth 10-24  
2016 - [apps.state.or.us/Forms/Served/le8874c.pdf](http://apps.state.or.us/Forms/Served/le8874c.pdf) Youth Suicide Prevention and Intervention Plan Annual Report - 2017  
2015 - [apps.state.or.us/Forms/Served/le8874b.pdf](http://apps.state.or.us/Forms/Served/le8874b.pdf) Youth Suicide Prevention and Intervention Plan Annual Report - 2016  
2014 - Youth 10-24 suicides - Youth Suicide Annual Report - 2014-2015 [www.oregon.gov/oha/HSD/AMH/docs/2015\\_youth\\_suicide\\_annual\\_report.pdf](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/HSD/AMH/docs/2015_youth_suicide_annual_report.pdf)

5b. Page 27 of the 2017 Youth Suicide Interention and Prevention Plan Annual Report at [apps.state.or.us/Forms/Served/le8874c.pdf](http://apps.state.or.us/Forms/Served/le8874c.pdf)

6. Veterans suicides. Oregon Violent Death Reporting System  
Suicides among Oregon Veterans - 2001-2012: (PDF page 4)  
[www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/DISEASESCONDITIONS/INJURYFATALITYDATA/Documents/NVDRS/suicide-among-oregon-veterans2008through2012.pdf](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/DISEASESCONDITIONS/INJURYFATALITYDATA/Documents/NVDRS/suicide-among-oregon-veterans2008through2012.pdf) 2013-2017  
\* 2015 [www.mentalhealth.va.gov/docs/data-sheets/2015/Oregon\\_2015.pdf](http://www.mentalhealth.va.gov/docs/data-sheets/2015/Oregon_2015.pdf) 2013-2017: says 118

7. Firearms (any manner)  
[www.oregon.gov/OHA/PH/BIRTHDEATHCERTIFICATES/VITALSTATISTICS/ANNUALREPORTS/VOLUME2/Documents/2016/Table603.pdf](http://www.oregon.gov/OHA/PH/BIRTHDEATHCERTIFICATES/VITALSTATISTICS/ANNUALREPORTS/VOLUME2/Documents/2016/Table603.pdf)

8. Death with Dignity Act (DWDA) (Is physician-assisted suicide the same as euthanasia? No. Physician-assisted suicide refers to the physician providing the means for death, most often with a prescription. ... Euthanasia generally means that the physician would act directly, for instance by giving a lethal injection, to end the patient's life.) [www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/PROVIDERPARTNERRESOURCES/EVALUATIONRESEARCH/DEATHWITHDIGNITYACT/Pages/ar-index.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/PROVIDERPARTNERRESOURCES/EVALUATIONRESEARCH/DEATHWITHDIGNITYACT/Pages/ar-index.aspx)

Legend: Male/Female=Total.For 1998-2018 by age and sex

©2007-2019, [www.ZeroAttempts.org/suicides-1990-2019.html](http://www.ZeroAttempts.org/suicides-1990-2019.html) or <https://bit.ly/2KFMiAY>



# **CITIZEN REQUESTED AGENDA ITEMS**



## **GOLD BEACH CITY COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT**

Agenda Item No. **7. a.**  
Council Meeting Date: September 16, 2019

**TITLE: Request to Address Council**  
Aaron Kotzin RE: City water service availability

### **SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND:**

Mr. Kotzin asked to address the Council regarding the provision of City water service availability to his lot located off Fisk Street (east end of Moore Street). Attached is correspondence to staff from last year. Will Newdall, Public Works Superintendent, will be present for utility questions.

Mr. Kotzin owns tax lot 130 (NE corner of map below). It appears that tax lots 127 and 130 were created by partition in 1992. There are currently no City water services stubbed to either property. None of the properties adjacent to the dog-leg Fisk Street (east end of Moore) have City services from Fisk. City sewer is believed to be available to the end of Moore (it's uncertain if that is the physical end of Moore or the end of Fisk, but staff will verify). Based on conversations with Coos-Curry Electric staff there is no electrical service located within the Fisk right-of-way either. Essentially tax lots 127 and 130 have no access to City services even though they are surrounded by served parcels—albeit less than optimal spaghetti lines.

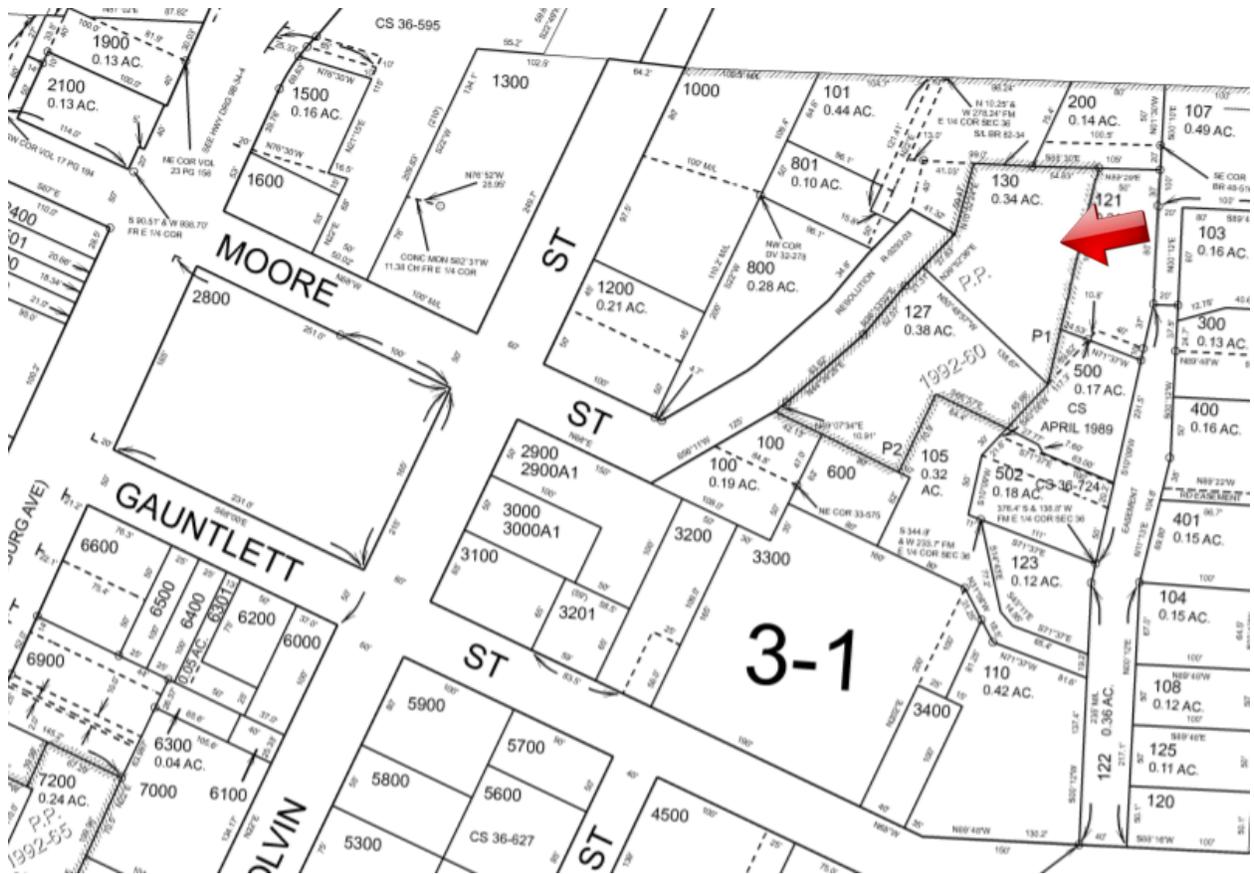
Staff had discussed with the owners a few years back funding an extension of the water main which would facilitate the clean-up of the spaghetti lines. We had approximately \$20K in water utility funds that could be used. Unfortunately the bids for the project came in over \$60K. \$60K for the scope of the work needed was not feasible. Since then there have been on/off discussions about how to address the situation. Mr. Kotzin wanted to address the Council regarding the issue.

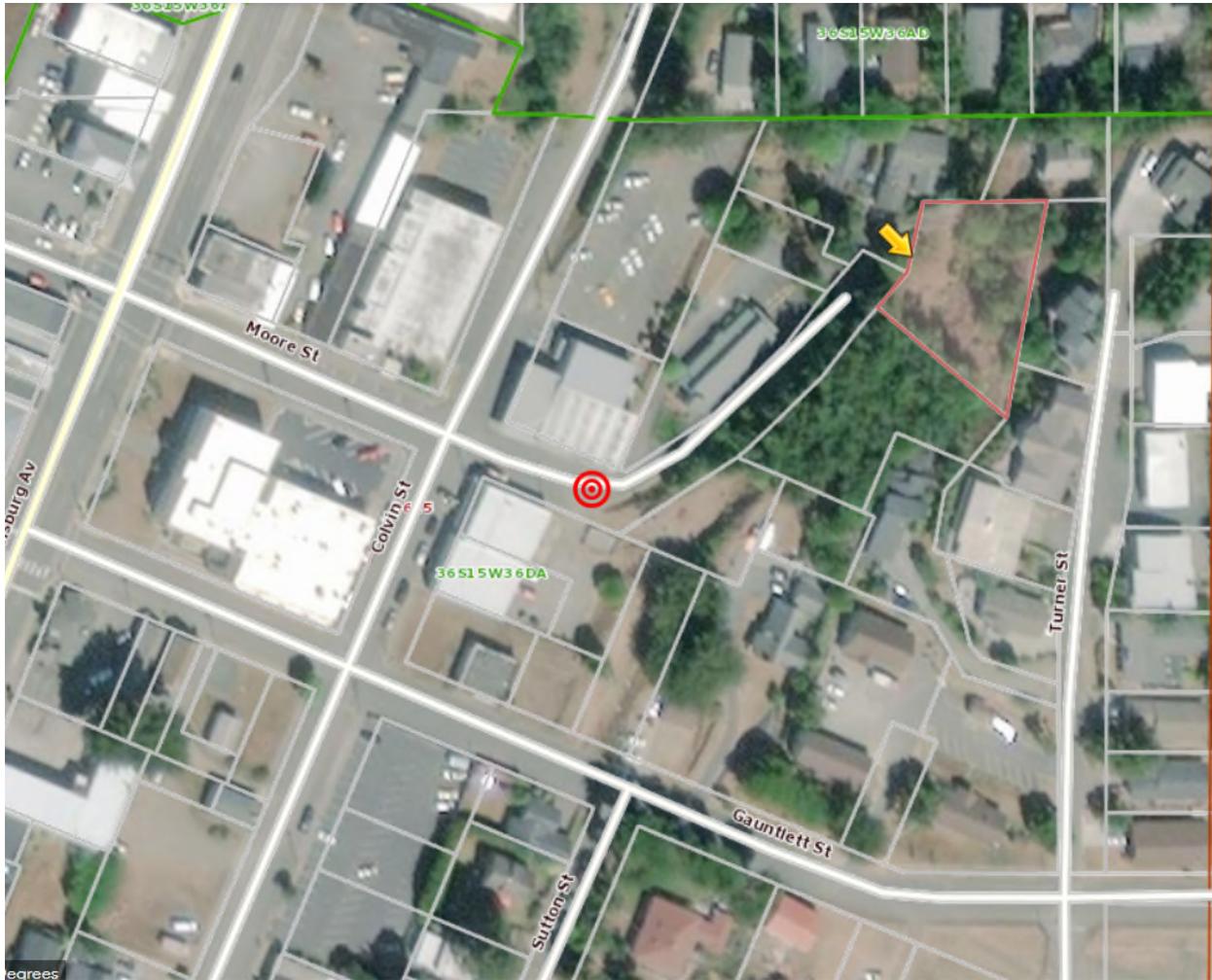
### **REQUESTED ACTION**

Discuss issue with owner and staff, and direct staff regarding how Council wishes to proceed.



**SECTION 7.**  
**CITIZEN REQUESTED AGENDA ITEMS**





Hello Jodi,

10-20-2018

RE: Water and Power to 94270 Moore St.

It has been a long time since last communicating with you, I trust all is well.

I am hoping that we can come up with a plan to provide our City lot with water and power. As you know, the sewer line was extended to the end of Moore street. When I last spoke with you, the City had decided not to follow through with the water supply project because of high bids received.

When we last visited with you, you mentioned that you had the authority to spend \$50k without Council approval. Should you need Donna and I to attend a council meeting to help request additional funding, we will be more than happy to do that.

As you know, our lot is basically useless without water and power. There must be a way to supply those basics to our lot and the adjacent one as well.

Does City of Gold Beach roll-over un-spent funds from one fiscal year to the next? If so, could a water/power infrastructure capital project be budgeted with funds adding up over two or three fiscal years?

Is it possible that a grant could be applied for coupled with available funds, perhaps the project could be initiated.

Of course there is the possibility of a Local Improvement District, however; the chances of other neighbors being willing to change their water source along with the associated cost has less than optimistic chance of happening.

I have had thoughts of building "off-the-grid" but it seems almost comical being situated in a neighborhood where everyone else has utilities.

Please let me know your thoughts. Owning a lot in Gold Beach that one can not build on, is very frustrating not to mention a loss of the initial investment. I am open to any suggestions and will gladly help where I can.

I look forward to hearing from you in the near future, please.

*Aaron Kotzin*

Aaron Kotzin



## **GOLD BEACH CITY COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT**

Agenda Item No. **7. b.**  
Council Meeting Date: September 16, 2019

### **TITLE: Request for Recommendation for Brewery and Full On-Premises Liquor License**

#### **SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND:**

While the City does not regulate alcohol/liquor sales within the City, the Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC) requires new applicants to obtain a formal recommendation from the jurisdiction their business will be located within. This is a courtesy on behalf of the OLCC to ensure counties and cities are aware of liquor related businesses within their jurisdictions. Please note: the City does not have the authority to prohibit a liquor related business except in areas that are not zoned for such businesses.

Jonathan Hawkins of the Bandon Brewing Company is opening a new restaurant, the Gold Beach Brewery Company, in the former Nor'Wester location at the Port. They are requesting two licenses from OLCC: a brewery license for the sale of their brewed beer, and a full on-premises commercial license for wine and hard alcohol. A review of local law enforcement contacts with the applicants came back satisfactory.

#### **REQUESTED ACTION AND SUGGESTED MOTION**

Discuss and make a recommendation to the OLCC to either grant or deny the applicants request for a brewery license and a full on-premises commercial sales license.

#### **Suggested Motion:**

**I make the motion that we recommend to the OLCC that the brewery license, and the full on-premises sales license be granted for the Gold Beach Brewing Company.**



# **MISC. ITEMS**

**(Including policy discussions and determinations)**



**SECTION 10.**  
**MISC. ITEMS (including policy discussions and determinations)**

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**GOLD BEACH CITY COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT**

Agenda Item No. **10. a.**  
Council Meeting Date: September 16, 2019

**TITLE: Curry County Housing Emergency Declaration**

**SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND:**

At the County's August 14<sup>th</sup> Board of Commissioners meeting, the BOC adopted the attached resolution declaring a housing emergency in the county. Commissioner Boice asked that the cities adopt a similar emergency declaration. The Brookings City Council adopted a mirror resolution at their August 26<sup>th</sup> meeting.

Staff Comments: Obviously adoption of a resolution declaring an emergency is within the purview of the Council and Mayor. If the Council wishes to adopt the same or similar resolution please direct staff and a resolution will be prepared for the October meeting. If that is the Council's wish, staff would respectfully ask that we be allowed to craft a City specific declaration with data and stats that the City has researched and verified.

It should be noted that this has been an issue of serious interest to the Council and the Urban Renewal Agency for some time, and the Council acting as both these bodies has taken active and progressive steps to address the lack of available housing units in our area, specifically:

- In 2016, the Council tasked the Planning Commission with drafting code amendments to allow for tiny houses and accessory dwelling units in order to increase housing units within the City. The code amendments to allow for tiny houses and ADUs were adopted in December 2017 and went into effect January 2018.
- The Council acting as the City Urban Renewal Agency revised the City's Urban Renewal Plan in April of this year to add Housing as a priority URA project. The Agency subsequently prioritized Housing as the Number 1 UR project.
- The City received a small grant from All-Care to provide public outreach regarding the City's ADU program. A brochure was prepared by our promotions graphic designers. We had them professionally printed and were then mailed out to all City utility customers earlier this year. We have a supply in the front office to provide to potential applicants when they come in to talk with planning staff.
- The City, and specifically Councilors Kaufman and Matteson, are active participants in the regional ad-hoc committee addressing the housing issue.
- We received a grant this fiscal year from the Department of Land Conservation and Development Department (DLCD) to update the Housing chapter of our Comprehensive



**MISC. ITEMS (including policy discussions and determinations)**

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Plan and to develop an accurate and up-to-date Buildable Lands Inventory. We had several public hearings this year with the contractors as their work progressed, and the final amendments and policies were adopted by the Council at the August meeting.

The Council and the URA have taken proactive and on-going measures to address housing within the City. The County's agenda packet report states the purpose of the resolution:

*"This Resolution puts developers, partners, and the State of Oregon on alert that the County plans to 'do whatever it takes' to address the housing issues."*

The City has demonstrated over the past 3 years that we have been, and will continue to do, *whatever it takes*, to address the housing issue within the City. Unless the Council feels otherwise, an emergency declaration does not appear to be necessary at this time.

**REQUESTED ACTION**

Discuss and direct staff on how to proceed.

CURRY COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
AGENDA ITEM ROUTING SLIP (ARS)

Revision 6-4-2019

PART I – SUBMITTING DEPARTMENT: RETURN TO [BOC OFFICE@CO.CURRY.OR.US](mailto:BOC_OFFICE@CO.CURRY.OR.US)

**PROPOSED AGENDA ITEM TITLE:** Resolution: Emergency Housing Declaration

**TIMELY FILED** Yes  No

If No, justification to include with next BOC Meeting

**AGENDA DATE:** August 14, 2019@ 9:00 a.m. meeting **DEPARTMENT:** Commissioners

**TIME NEEDED:** 20 minutes

**RECOMMENDED AGENDA CATEGORY ACTION ITEM**

If this is a Presentation, who is doing the Presentation?

**MEMO ATTACHED** Yes  No  If no memo, explain:

**CONTACT PERSON:** Commissioner Boice **TODAY'S DATE:** August 9, 2019

**BRIEF BACKGROUND OR NOTE: (If no memo attached)** Curry County is in the midst of a housing crisis. The availability of housing is absent, unaffordable, and much of what is in existence is of poor quality and deficient in meeting health and safety standards. This Resolution puts developers, partners, and the State of Oregon on alert that the County plans to 'do whatever it takes' to address the housing issues.

**FILES ATTACHED:**

(1) Resolution

(2)

**INSTRUCTIONS ONCE SIGNED:**

No Additional Activity Required OR

File with County Clerk Name:

Send Printed Copy to: Address:

Email a Digital Copy to: City/State/Zip:

Other Phone:

**Note: Most signed documents are filed/recorded with the Clerk per standard process.**

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR CURRY COUNTY  
STATE OF OREGON**

**In the Matter of Declaring**                    )  
**a Housing Emergency for**                )  
**Curry County**                                )                                **RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_**

**WHEREAS**, State Planning Goal 10, *Housing*, requires urbanized, or urbanizable lands, be inventoried for adequate number of housing units. However, U.S. Census and other data show the need for housing units in Curry County is a severe issue. County Planning Goal 3 requires the county plan for land allocations to encourage a wide variety of safe and affordable housing; and,

**WHEREAS**, according to the Oregon Health Authority, only four other counties in the state have a higher homeless rate. For every 1,000 people in Curry County, 7.1 of them are homeless. In looking at children, only two counties have a higher rate than Curry County. The County’s homeless student rate is 86.1 students per 1,000 enrolled students; and,

**WHEREAS**, the U.S. Census Bureau reports 22,364 persons in the county, and 12,613 housing units; 430 have no bedroom, 60% of which are rentals; and,

**WHEREAS**, according to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 17% of the housing in the county has ‘severe housing problems’. ‘Severe housing problems’ are defined as overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities; and,

**WHEREAS**, of all housing units in the county, 338 lack complete kitchen facilities, 95% of which are rentals, and, 82 lack complete plumbing, 61% of which are rentals; and,

**WHEREAS**, the median gross rent is \$856, the median mortgage \$1,413; median household income is \$42,519, but per capita the income is \$26,925 meaning a single person would spend 38% of their income on rent, or, 64% on a mortgage. Only 5,235 people are employed in the county; overall 16% of the residents fall below the poverty level; and,

**WHEREAS**, in Curry County 15.4% of the population are Veterans. These Veterans median income is below the state average, and substantially below the national average, with locally 2,891 Veterans being below the poverty level; and,

**WHEREAS**, Oregon building and safety codes became effective in 1974 and 475 of all housing units were built prior to state safety codes. The manufactured home rules changed in 1976 to ensure better quality and safety, and 22% of all mobile homes predate the 1976 code; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Curry County Assessor reports 3,881 mobile homes and manufactures homes in the county, 12% of which are assessed as below average condition with 27% of all mobile and manufactured homes having a value of less than \$10,000; and,

**WHEREAS**, with the assistance of AllCare, Advanced Health, Oregon Coast Community Action, United Way, Easter Seals, Coos-Curry Housing Authority, Department of Veteran Affairs and other local, state and federal agencies and foundations and charitable trusts, Curry County believes the infrastructure and resources necessary to secure housing to all families is not only an obtainable goal for Curry County, but for families within Curry County.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, the Board of Curry County Commissioners, herein assembled, resolves to declare a housing emergency exists in Curry County.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, monies be directed to ensuring an adequate number of housing units are created and made available to house all residents, with a particular focus on our children and families, and Veterans; Planning and development processes be revised to encourage development; and new programs be created to address the safety and adequacy of existing housing so every family has the option to be in a safe and healthy home. The Board of County Commissioners further resolves to request, by this resolution, that Governor Kate Brown declare a 24 month State of Emergency and consider Curry County an ‘emergency area’ as provided in ORS 401.165, and, provide assistance to help with the availability, adequacy, and affordability of housing in Curry County, Oregon, as well as suspend limiting rules, per ORS 401.168(2), which prevent housing options in the unincorporated areas of Curry County.

DATED this 14th day of August, 2019.

CURRY COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Approved as to form:

\_\_\_\_\_  
John Huttl  
Curry County Legal Counsel

\_\_\_\_\_  
Christopher Paasch, Chair

\_\_\_\_\_  
Court Boice, Vice Chair

\_\_\_\_\_  
Sue Gold, Commissioner

**CITY OF BROOKINGS  
STATE OF OREGON**

**RESOLUTION 19-R-1167**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF BROOKINGS SUPPORTING THE COUNTY'S DECLARATION OF A HOUSING EMERGENCY IN CURRY COUNTY.**

**WHEREAS**, State Planning Goal 10, *Housing*, requires urbanized or urbanizable lands, be inventoried for adequate number of housing units. However, U.S. Census and other data show the need for housing units in Curry County is a severe issue. County Planning Goal 10 requires the county plan for land allocations to encourage a wide variety of safe and affordable housing; and,

**WHEREAS**, according to the Oregon Health Authority, only four other counties in the state have a higher homeless rate. For every 1,000 people in Curry County, 7.1 of them are homeless. In looking at children, only two counties have a higher rate than Curry County. The County's homeless student rate is 86.1 students per 1,000 enrolled students; and,

**WHEREAS**, the U.S. Census Bureau reports 22,364 persons in the county, and 12,613 housing units; 430 have no bedroom, 60% of which are rentals; and,

**WHEREAS**, according to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 17% of the housing in the county has 'severe housing problems'. 'Severe housing problems' are defined as overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities; and,

**WHEREAS**, of all housing units in the county, 338 lack complete kitchen facilities, 95% of which are rentals, and, 82 lack complete plumbing, 61% of which are rentals; and,

**WHEREAS**, the median gross rent is \$856, the median mortgage \$1,413; median household income is \$42,519, but per capita the income is \$26,925 meaning a single person would spend 38% of their income on rent, or, 64% on a mortgage. Only 5,235 people are employed in the county; overall 16% of the residents fall below the poverty level; and,

**WHEREAS**, in Curry County 15.4% of the population are Veterans. These Veterans median income is below the state average, and substantially below the national average, with locally 2,891 Veterans being below the poverty level; and,

**WHEREAS**, Oregon building and safety codes became effective in 1974 and 475 of all housing units were built prior to state safety codes. The manufactured home rules changed in 1976 to ensure better quality and safety, and 22% of all mobile homes predate the 1976 code; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Curry County Assessor reports 3,881 mobile homes and manufacture homes in the county, 12% of which are assessed as below average

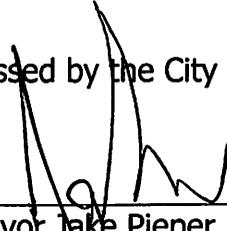
condition with 27% of all mobile and manufactured homes having a value of less than \$10,000; and,

**WHEREAS**, with the assistance of AllCare, Advanced Health, Oregon Coast Community Action, United Way, Easter Seals, Coos-Curry Housing Authority, Department of Veteran Affairs and other local, state and federal agencies and foundations and charitable trusts, The City of Brookings believes the infrastructure and resources necessary to secure housing to all families is not only an obtainable goal for Curry County, but for families within Curry County.

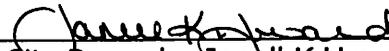
**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, the City of Brookings Common Council, herein assembled, resolves to support the Counties declaration of a housing emergency exists in Curry County.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, monies be directed to ensuring an adequate number of housing units are created and made available to house all residents, with a particular focus on our children and families, and Veterans; Planning and development processes be revised in Curry County to encourage development; and new programs be created to address the safety and adequacy of existing housing so every family has the option to be in a safe and healthy home. The City of Brookings Common Council further resolves to request, by this resolution, that Governor Kate Brown declare a 24 month State of Emergency and consider Curry County an 'emergency area' as provided in ORS 401.165, and, provide assistance to help with the availability, adequacy, and affordability of housing in Curry County, Oregon, as well as suspend limiting rules, per ORS 401.168(2), which prevent housing options in the unincorporated areas of Curry County.

Passed by the City Council August 26, 2019, and made effective August 26, 2019.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor Jake Pieper

Attest:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
City Recorder Janell K Howard



**GOLD BEACH CITY COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT**

Agenda Item No. 10. b.

Council Meeting Date: September 16, 2019

**TITLE: Charter/Spectrum Cease & Desist Letter**

**SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND:**

At the August meeting, the Council directed staff to prepare a Cease & Desist letter to send to Charter regarding their deliberately misleading billing statement. Attached is a copy of the letter that was sent. So far Marian Jackson, their state director of Government Affairs has made this response:

*"I will talk with our Corporate office and get back in touch."*

No one has gotten back in touch. I emailed Ms. Jackson again last week.

**REQUESTED ACTION**

Discuss and direct staff on how to proceed.



**REPRINT AUGUST AGENDA REPORT:**

*We have received several phone calls in the past week from local Charter/Spectrum customers regarding a new "City" charge on their bills. Staff would like to discuss the billing with the Council and request guidance on how to proceed. Legal Counsel has been notified as well.*



# City of Gold Beach

29592 Ellensburg Avenue • Gold Beach, OR 97444

Administration: 541-247-7029 • Police: 541-247-6671 • [www.goldbeachoregon.gov](http://www.goldbeachoregon.gov)

Visitor Center: 541-247-7526 • [www.visitgoldbeach.com](http://www.visitgoldbeach.com)

Monday, August 19, 2019

Charter Communications dba Spectrum  
ATTN: Marian Jackson  
State Director, Government Affairs  
222 NE Park Plaza Drive #231  
Vancouver WA 98684

**RE: New Charter/Spectrum Fee attributed to Gold Beach**

Dear Ms. Jackson:

This letter serves as the City of Gold Beach City Council's vehement objections to the language on your most recent local billing statement characterizing your pass through of the Right-of-Way use fee as: "*Gold Beach Internet Protocol Fee*" and the inclusion of the City of Gold Beach phone number on your bills adjacent to the fee. We demand that you delete this incorrect information from your bills and meet with us to discuss the appropriate language to include.

In your August 8<sup>th</sup> correspondence with City Administrator, Jodi Fritts, you stated: "*As you know, the City of Gold Beach charges an Internet fee of 7%*". Ms. Fritts responded that the City does not, in fact, charge an "internet fee," but, as you know, we do have a Right-of-Way Use fee. Our reasonable right of Way Use Fee is charged on the basis of a percentage of gross revenues derived from the services provided, pursuant to state and federal law. . As the adopting resolution R1718-06 states: "*...it is fair and just to ask users or occupiers of City's publicly owned and managed rights of way to compensate the City for their **private, for-profit use** of a valuable public asset which is essential to transit throughout our City...*"

Ordinance No. 663, which governs the use and occupation of public right-of-way by utility and communication providers, clearly defines Communication Services as: "*...any Service provided for the purpose of transmission of information including, but not limited to, voice, video, or data, without regard to the transmission protocol employed...*" it further states: "*Communication Services includes all forms of telephone services and voice, video, data or information transport...*" The Right-of-Way use fee is levied upon for-profit providers of communication services for the use of City owned and maintained streets, bridges, alleys, sidewalks, trails, paths, easements, and other areas open to the public.

*The City of Gold Beach is dedicated to enhancing quality of life, while promoting the health, safety, and welfare of our citizens, businesses, and visitors in the most fiscally responsible manner. In doing this, the City will respect the past, respond to current concerns, and plan for the future, while maintaining environmental sensitivity in our beach oriented community.*

The Right-of-Way fee is not a telephone tax. It's not a cable tax. And it certainly isn't an *Internet Protocol Fee*. It's a reasonable fee for the **private, corporate use** of a critical public resource. Under the Taxes, Fees, and Charges section of your most recent billing statement, Charter/Spectrum has purposefully and incorrectly mischaracterized the Right-of-Way fee by stating: *Gold Beach Internet Protocol Fee*. Because this is such a gross mischaracterization, one councilor felt this may constitute libel on the part of Charter/Spectrum. The deliberate inflammatory language, set directly opposite of the City of Gold Beach contact information, we believe was meant to illicit a reaction from your customers which would result in angry phone calls to City Hall.

**Charter/Spectrum is a for-profit corporation who greatly benefits from our important public resource: the City's rights of way, which the people of Gold Beach pay to site, pave, maintain, and protect. This Right of Way is critical to commerce, transit, and the quality of life in Gold Beach.** As Resolution R1718-10 states: "*...it is fair and just...*" for the City to be compensated for your profitable use of our publicly owned resources. Further, as a for-profit corporation, you have the ability to offset costs associated with your business operations on your corporate taxes. Charter/Spectrum certainly does not have to pass reasonable Right-of-Way use cost on to your customers, and indeed you did not for the past two years, but you have now chosen to pass this cost on to your customers.

At the August 12, 2019, City Council meeting the Council, by motion, voted to send Charter/Spectrum a strongly worded Cease and Desist letter, and demand that if you intend to continue passing the Right-of-Way fee cost on to your customers, that you amend the language on your billing statements to accurately reflect the nature of the fee. Please amend your billing statements immediately.

Thank you and we look forward to hearing from you,  
**The Mayor and Council of the City of Gold Beach**



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Mayor, Karl Popoff



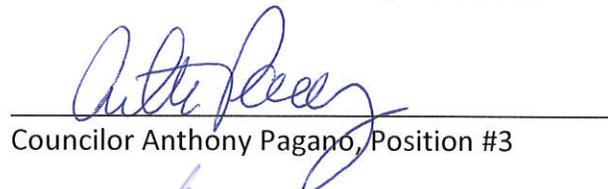
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Councilor Summer Matteson, Position #1



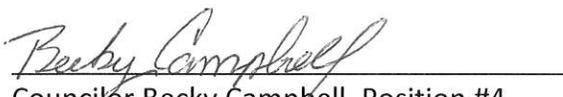
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Councilor Larry Brennan, Position #2



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Councilor Anthony Pagano, Position #3



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Councilor Becky Campbell, Position #4



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Councilor Tamie Kaufman, Position #5

*The City of Gold Beach is dedicated to enhancing quality of life, while promoting the health, safety, and welfare of our citizens, businesses, and visitors in the most fiscally responsible manner. In doing this, the City will respect the past, respond to current concerns, and plan for the future, while maintaining environmental sensitivity in our beach oriented community.*



**SECTION 10.**  
**MISC. ITEMS (including policy discussions and determinations)**

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**GOLD BEACH CITY COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT**

Agenda Item No. **10. c.**  
Council Meeting Date: September 16, 2019

**TITLE: Burned Dwellings Update**

**SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND:**

The house on 6<sup>th</sup> Street near Riley Creek School has been completely removed and the property is tidy.





**MISC. ITEMS (including policy discussions and determinations)**

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The trailer on Button Lane (off of 11<sup>th</sup> and Skunk Run) has had some progress made towards removal. The first 2 pictures are from May shortly after the structure burned:





**Gold Beach SECTION 10.  
MISC. ITEMS (including policy discussions and determinations)**

---

September 13<sup>th</sup> photo:



The northern portion of the structure has been mostly removed and it appears the owner is continuing to work on removal.

**REQUESTED ACTION**

Discuss and direct staff on how to proceed on the Button Lane property.





**MISC. ITEMS (including policy discussions and determinations)** SECTION 10.

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**GOLD BEACH CITY COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT**

Agenda Item No. 10. d.  
Council Meeting Date: September 16, 2019

**TITLE: Possible Additional Amenities at Buffington Park**

**SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND:**

Councilor Pagano had an interesting idea for another amenity at Buffington Park: a mini golf course. After he brought the idea up I did some very quick research on course layout and costs, and it sounds like the project can be constructed for not a lot of money. In reading about the courses, it says a typical course can be anywhere from 12K (approx. 110' X 110') to 30K (approx. 175' X 175') square feet in size—which is not terribly large. I'm attaching some quick info I found on courses.

When Councilor Pagano brought up the mini golf idea it reminded me of a project that I had thought about a while back: a bocce ball court. Again, not a lot of real estate needed and the court doesn't need a lot of maintenance once installed. I've attached some info on bocce ball court construction.

Staff's biggest concerns about any improvements to City owned properties are: maintenance and vandalism. I think either or both of these projects could be relatively low maintenance, and as long as the holes are kept simple on the mini-golf shouldn't be too susceptible to vandal damage. They could offer another fun recreation activity at the park for all ages.

**REQUESTED ACTION**

Discuss and decide if this is something the Council would like at the Park.



**BUFFINGTON PARK**



# United States Access Board

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 [access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/recreation-facilities/background/regulatory-assessment/chapter-8-miniature-golf-courses](https://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/recreation-facilities/background/regulatory-assessment/chapter-8-miniature-golf-courses)

## 8.1 Number of Facilities

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### *Existing Facilities*

The 1997 Economic Census counted 1,041 miniature golf courses operated by private entities.<sup>63</sup> This number does not include facilities such as family entertainment centers, amusement parks, motels, hotels, resorts, and recreational vehicle parks and camps that operate miniature golf courses, but the activity does not account for the major portion of the facility's receipts. Public parks and recreation districts may also operate miniature golf courses. The Miniature Golf Association United States (MGAUS) estimated there are 7,500 to 10,000 existing miniature golf courses, including custom design and modular courses.<sup>64</sup>

### *New Construction*

The MGAUS estimated 550 new custom design and 850 new modular miniature golf courses would be constructed over the next five years. Based on the MGAUS estimate and interviews with companies that make miniature golf courses, we estimated that 150 new custom design and 170 new modular miniature golf courses would be constructed each year.

### *Small Entities*

For miniature golf courses operated by private entities, using the methodology described in Chapter 2, we estimated 100 percent are small entities. For miniature golf courses operated by public entities, we assumed the percentage operated by small governmental jurisdictions is the same as in Table 2.1.

## 8.3 Alternatives

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Table 8.2 presents the alternatives considered in the proposed guidelines and final guidelines. The significant comments raised during the public comment period are summarized in the preamble to the final rule, along with the Access Board's assessment of the comments and the reasons for selecting the alternative adopted in the final guidelines. The Access Board minimized the significant economic impact of the final guidelines by requiring at least 50 percent of holes on miniature golf courses to be accessible, and permitting one break in the sequence of accessible holes, provided the last hole on the course is the last hole in the sequence. The final guidelines also allow designers and operators greater flexibility in applying the accessible route requirements in ADAAG to new and altered miniature golf courses.<sup>65</sup>

Table 8.2 - Miniature Golf Alternatives

Item	Proposed Guidelines	Final Guidelines
Accessible Holes - Scoping	Each hole must be accessible. Exception permits at least 50% of elevated holes to be accessible.	At least 50% of holes must be accessible. Accessible holes must be consecutive. Exception permits one break in sequence of consecutive accessible holes, provided last hole on course is last hole in sequence.
Accessible Route - Curbs	Readily removable curbs permitted where accessible route intersects playing surface.	One inch maximum curb permitted for 32 inches minimum width where accessible route intersects playing surface.
Accessible Route Located on Playing Surface - Exceptions	Where accessible route located on playing surface, handrail requirements do not apply and 1:4 maximum slope permitted for 4 inch maximum rise.	Where accessible route located on playing surface, carpet and handrail requirements do not apply; 1:4 maximum slope permitted for 4 inch maximum rise; landings required by 4.8.4 permitted to be 48 inches minimum in length; landings required by 4.8.4(3) permitted to be 48 inches by 60 inches minimum; and landing slopes permitted to be 1:20 maximum.
Start of Play Areas	Start of play areas at accessible holes must be 60 inches by 60 inches minimum and have slopes not steeper than 1:48.	Start of play areas at accessible holes must be 48 inches by 60 inches minimum and have slopes not steeper than 1:48.
Golf Club Reach Range	Level areas within accessible holes where golf balls rest must be within 27 inches maximum of accessible route with 1:20 maximum slope.	All areas within accessible holes where golf balls rest must be within 36 inches maximum of accessible route having maximum slope of 1:20 for 48 inch length.

## 8.4 New Construction Impacts

To better understand the new construction impacts, we interviewed several companies that make custom design and modular miniature golf courses.<sup>66</sup> These courses are constructed outdoors and indoors.

## Custom Design Courses

Although each company considered its designs to be unique, custom design miniature golf courses can generally be divided into three types: low profile courses, challenge courses, and adventure style courses. We examined the potential impacts of the final guidelines in terms of size of the course and additional construction costs.

- *Low Profile Courses* - Low profile courses present the fewest issues in terms of potential impacts. These courses are constructed in the ground and follow the contour of the existing land which is usually flat. These courses typically range in size from 12,000 to 20,000 square feet. The start of play areas is usually 5 feet wide. Some holes may be designed for skilled bank shots off the edge system. Other holes may have obstacles and themeing to provide a unique experience. We assumed an accessible route can be provided through at least 50 percent of the holes and the impacts on low profile courses would be minimal. We assumed 20 percent of new custom design miniature golf courses (30 new facilities per year) would be low profile courses.
- *Challenge Courses* - Challenge courses are constructed with contour changes to make the game challenging and interesting to play, and to produce frequent repeat play. Streams, waterfalls, rock gardens, caves, planters, and other landscaping effects may be incorporated into the design to separate the holes and give the course a more interesting overall experience. The holes may have elevation changes up to 2 feet or more. Some challenge courses may also incorporate elements of the adventure style design, and construct mountains with elevation changes of 20 feet or more. In these courses, some holes may be designed around the base of the mountain, and other holes may be designed into the mountain. Challenge courses typically range in size from 22,000 to 32,000 square feet, and the holes range in size from 175 to 300 square feet. The start of play areas are usually 5 feet wide, and the holes may be up to 40 feet long. The cost to construct a challenge course ranges from \$200,000 to \$300,000 or more. We used a midpoint of \$250,000 in this assessment. We assumed 70 percent of new custom design courses (105 new facilities per year) would be challenge courses. The additional costs incurred as a result of the final guidelines will vary depending on the specific design. Most of the companies we interviewed said they were using the draft final guidelines to design new courses to be accessible. Some companies said they have been designing accessible courses for years. One company, which constructs about 40 challenge courses per year, said the final guidelines would have minimal impact on the new courses it constructs. Another company said it incorporated the draft final guidelines in its computer aided design (CAD) program and the impacts are minimal. Other companies that have used the draft final guidelines said accessible courses cost 10 percent to 15 percent more to construct. These additional costs were for building ramps and retaining walls into the side of hills to provide accessible routes. For purposes of this assessment, we assumed the final

3/5

guidelines would add 10 percent to the construction costs for challenge courses. The total annual compliance costs for challenge courses are \$2.6 million.

- *Adventure Style Courses* - Adventure style courses are constructed by adding fill to create mountains with elevations up to 40 feet or more. Some courses are built on the sides of mountains, hills, ravines, and highway embankments and use the existing topography. Streams, waterfalls, rock gardens, caves, planters, and other landscaping effects are usually incorporated into the design. Adventure style courses are typically constructed at tourist destinations and are designed to present a dramatic presentation to attract customers. On the high end, a 36 hole adventure style course can be 3 acres or more, and costs \$1.0 million or more to construct.<sup>67</sup> The holes on the high end courses are typically 11 feet wide and may be up to 80 feet long, with a typical hole being 500 square feet. We assumed 10 percent of new custom design courses (15 new facilities per year) are adventure style courses. The additional costs incurred as a result of the final guidelines will vary depending on the specific design. One company that designs high end adventure style courses said it would have difficulty maintaining its high elevations and dramatic presentations to the road, and would have to compromise its designs by providing some accessible holes at the base of the mountain. If accessible holes are built into the sides of a mountain, it will require extensive ramping and retaining walls, and the construction costs would increase by 20 percent to 40 percent. For purposes of this assessment, we assumed an 18 hole adventure style course costs \$500,000, and the final guidelines would add 25 percent to the construction costs. The total annual compliance costs for adventure courses are \$1.9 million.

The final guidelines generally would not require an increase in the size of the course, except possibly for the high end adventure style courses that design accessible holes into the side of a mountain and need additional space for ramps. However, the companies stated that the final guidelines would have an impact on the selection of sites. Land that is low priced like landfills, mountains, and irregular sites may be more expensive to develop. Some developers may decide not to build miniature golf courses on such sites, or may decide to acquire more expensive sites that are less expensive to develop.

### *Modular Courses*

Modular courses are pre-engineered and manufactured off site, and then installed at a site. The courses may be permanently installed, or temporarily installed. The impacts will vary depending on whether the course is installed indoors or outdoors.

- *Indoor Courses* - Indoor modular courses may be installed at shopping malls, hotels and resorts, and other facilities with large interior spaces. A nine hole course in an indoor mall typically uses 1,500 to 2,000 square feet. The holes are usually raised 4 inches to 6 inches above the floor, and may be narrow. Providing an accessible route around at least 50 percent of the holes may require additional spacing between the

holes, and an increase in the square footage of the course. The additional cost of leasing space may make some indoor courses not economically viable.

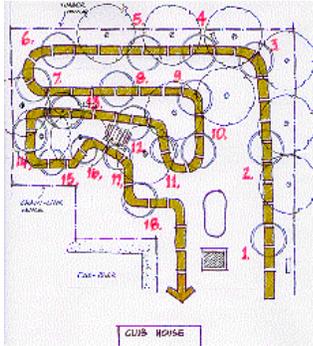
- *Outdoor Courses* - Outdoor modular courses may be installed by miniature golf course owners or operators as an economical alternative to custom design courses. Outdoor modular courses may also be installed as an amenity at hotels, and recreational vehicle parks and camps. Outdoor modular courses that are used as an alternative by miniature golf course owners or operators to custom design courses, are installed in the ground. These courses may have contour changes to make the game interesting and challenging. These courses tend to be smaller than custom design courses, and may provide an accessible route through the hole or around the hole. Outdoor modular courses that are used by hotels, and recreational vehicle parks and camps as an amenity may be installed 4 inches to 6 inches above the ground. A nine hole course at a recreational vehicle park typically uses 2,500 square feet. Companies that manufacture modular courses usually recommend that a walkway be provided around the holes. However, the cost of providing a walkway around the holes may not be economically viable for some entities. For example, the cost for a low end nine hole modular course ranges from \$6,000 to \$8,000; and the cost for a walkway to at least five of the holes ranges from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

For purposes of this assessment, we assumed the final guidelines will add \$5,000 to the cost of new modular courses for providing accessible routes around at least 50 percent of the holes. The total annual compliance costs for new modular courses are \$0.9 million.

# THE GOLF FARM MINIATURE GOLF COURSE

 [web.mit.edu/wplp/course/f97stud/place/golf/golffarm.htm](http://web.mit.edu/wplp/course/f97stud/place/golf/golffarm.htm)

## THE GOLF FARM MINIATURE GOLF COURSE A CASE STUDY

	<p><b>LAYOUT</b> The Golf Farm miniature golf course is laid out roughly in an area which measures 140'X140' (approximately 0.5 acres) The pattern of movement from hole 1 to hole 18 is indicated in this sketch.</p>
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Transition spaces are lawns and a wooden bridge at one place.

The average length of each hole is 30-45 feet and average width is 2.5-3 feet.

The TYPICAL CHALLENGES offered in the game of golf as encountered in this course are as follows:

1.

<p><b>CURVES AND SLOPES</b></p>		
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2.

	<p>LOW MOUNDS</p>	
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3.

<p>DIVERSIONS (CHANNELS)</p>		
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4.

	<p>DIVERSIONS (OBSTACLES AND INTRUSIONS)</p>	
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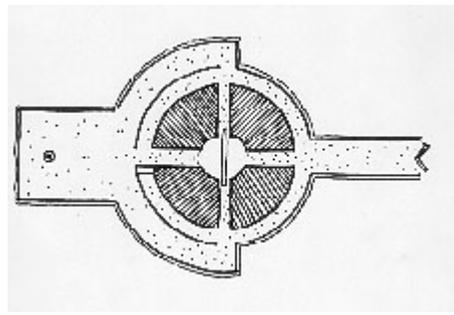
5.

<p>NARROWING OF LINEAR FAIRWAY</p>		
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6.

	<p>THROUGH TUNNELS (HOUSE)</p>
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7.

<p>THROUGH OBSTACLES (WELL)</p>		
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*Miniature golf (home page)*

*Pine Canyon miniature golf course*

Place home(project homepage)

# How to Build a Backyard Bocce Ball Court

[popularmechanics.com/home/how-to-plans/a16485/how-to-build-a-backyard-bocce-ball-court](http://popularmechanics.com/home/how-to-plans/a16485/how-to-build-a-backyard-bocce-ball-court)

By Roy  
Berendsohn

July 16,  
2015



Devon Jarvis

Building a basic bocce court is pretty simple. It's mostly fun to build, although not every step is fun. But it's always fun to use, bocce being an ancient recreation played on sun-dappled afternoons by weathered Italian men wearing panama hats and drinking jug wine. The construction requires not much more than marking out a big -rectangle, some digging, and spreading and compacting granular materials. It's a little work, but a court gives your game the predictability that rolling a ball on a lawn never will.

## Plot the court

First decide how big you want your court. Regulation is 8 to 14 feet wide by up to 91 feet long. A more reasonable size is 8 to 10 feet wide by about 60 feet long. Really, you can make it any size you want. Once you decide the size, add to it the width of its border material. For example, if you will border the court with 4 x 4 pressure-treated lumber, as we did, add about 8 inches to the court's width and length.

Drive a wood stake to mark the first corner, and use a 100-foot tape measure to mark the first long side of the court's rectangle. Drive the second stake. Tie off a bright-orange mason's line stretched tight from stake to stake.

Working from this string line, measure the width of the court and drive a third stake at 90 degrees to the first or second stake. Do the same at the opposite end.

Stretch a second mason's line between stakes three and four, giving you two long parallel reference lines. An easy way to check for absolute parallel is to work with a helper and stretch a tape measure from either of the lines and swing the end of the tape in a short arc at various points along the rectangle. The crest of the arc is your court width. This is more accurate than simply measuring across because it eliminates the need to measure precisely at 90 degrees to the reference line, which would be a pain. Carpenters, masons, and millwrights have used the swinging measure trick for generations. If the lines are not parallel, adjust one of the lines accordingly.

Measure the diagonals, which should be equal.

Using a can of turf-marking paint, spray the rectangle onto the grass.

## Dig

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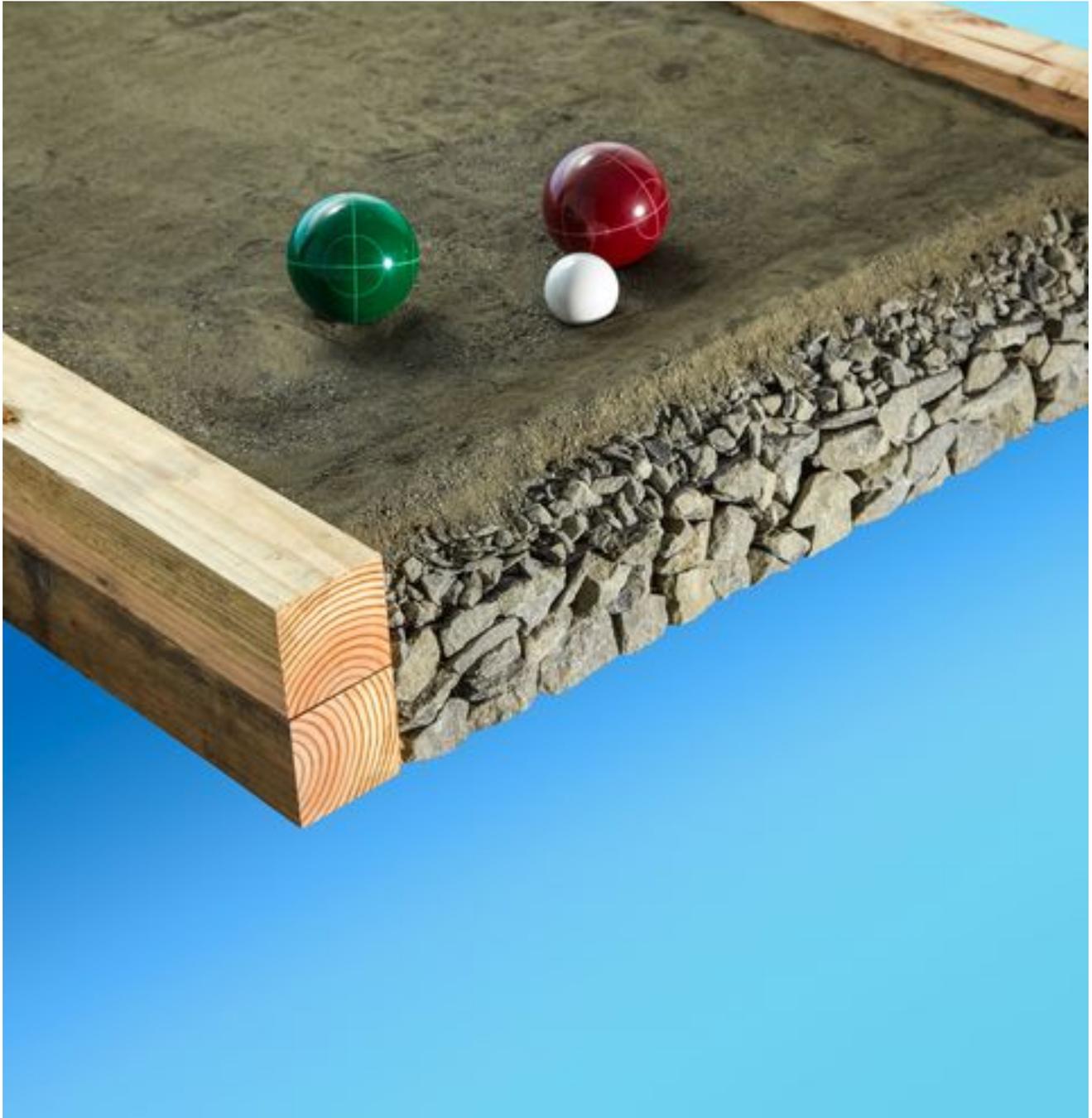
Remove the mason line but leave the stakes. Remove the sod with a flat shovel or rent a turf cutter.

The amount of excavation you do depends on how you build the court. If the ground is rocky and difficult to dig, it makes more sense to build the court up. If the ground is soft and sandy, and digging is relatively easy, dig down 2 to 4 inches, so long as you have somewhere to put the excavated soil or you can use the soil from one part of the court to level off another. This will still put your court slightly above grade, which is good. The lower you build, the more likely your court will become a bocce puddle in wet weather.

Advertisement - Continue Reading Below



2/5



Devon Jarvis

## Install the border

Lay the pressure-treated 4 x 4s in the trench, stacking them two high. Backfill the soil to keep the 4 x 4s in place, and fasten the 4 x 4s together with 10-inch spikes. The hardest part here is maintaining level and straightness. But remember, you're building a bocce court, not a house. Stretch string lines (from the stakes) whenever you need visual reference to keep the border straight. To keep the materials in plane, use a 3-foot level for short sections. Hold the level to a straight 8-foot 2 x 4 to check longer lengths.

## Lay the court

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The play area is built in three layers. The coarsest layer is compacted at the bottom and covered with geotextile fabric. The next coarsest material is in the middle, and the finest material (the playing surface) goes on top. The specifics of your court material will depend on what's available where you live. For example, the bottom layer may be 1-inch washed crushed stone. The layer above that may be  $\frac{3}{4}$ - or  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch crushed stone or gravel. Put down the layers in declining thickness. The bottom layer is normally 3 to 4 inches thick, the next layer half that, and the top an inch or so.

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The following materials are recommended for the playing surface itself.

**Sand:** Works well, easy to obtain, inexpensive, but it can require careful raking and smoothing, and moist compacting before the match.

**Stone dust:** This is the finest crushed stone with dust-size particles blended in. It goes by various names, depending on where in the country you live. Sometimes it's known by the specification number of the state or county highway department. When compacted, it's quite firm.

**Tennis court clay:** Nice, a little harder to get, a little more expensive, can be purchased through tennis court supply houses on the Web or locally. [Har-Tru](#) is the most well-known brand.

**Processed oyster shell:** Many bocce players consider [this](#) to be the best surface. The fine, platelike shape of the ground shell helps it to self-level after a rain. It's a West Coast product that's shipped directly from the West or from East Coast warehouses.

## Materials

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Suppose you were to build a bocce court that had a playing surface of approximately 10 x 60 feet. Here's how you'd estimate your materials. First, to conserve lumber and the amount of cutting you'd do for the border material, reduce the actual playing surface area to 9 feet 5 inches wide by 60 feet long. That way, a 10-foot 4 x 4 could span the width of the court without cutting or waste. You could also use the same 4 x 4s along the length with a minimal amount of cutting.

- Pressure-treated 4" x 4"x 10'. Qty: 28. Estimated price: \$400
- Aggregate material. Qty: 15 cubic yards. Estimated price: \$500 to \$800 delivered.
- Roll of geotextile filter fabric/ Qty: 1. Estimated price: \$55

- Can of landscape-marking paint. Qty: 1. Estimated price: \$6
- Miscellaneous fasteners, tools, rentals. Estimated price: \$100 to \$200

**Grand total:** \$,1061 to \$1,461

*This story appears in the July/August 2015 issue of Popular Mechanics.*

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