Waldport Parks and Recreation Master Plan

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Prepared by the
Waldport Parks and Recreation Committee

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The City of Waldport strives to provide park and recreational facilities and programs that foster community spirit, that contribute to the physical and mental wellbeing of residents and visitors and that preserve and enhance the community's unique natural landscape.

Chapter 1: Introduction

The City of Waldport, Oregon has exceptional outdoor recreational opportunities supported by a community that prides itself on small city quality of life, volunteerism, and family activity. Waldport is surrounded by extensive natural amenities - coastal beaches, the Alsea Bay and Alsea River estuary, and forested uplands. Waldport residents and visitors enjoy the many and varied gifts these natural areas offer. The residents of Waldport are active in a variety of sports and recreational activities, organized and offered through the city, the schools, and community organizations. The community strives to offer opportunities that meet the needs of all residents and relies on citizen engagement in the planning and development of our parks and recreational facilities and programs. Use of these assets brings our residents together and contributes to our unique sense of community and place.

Alsea Bay

Plan Purpose and Approach

The City of Waldport Parks and Recreation Committee, with assistance from Cascades West Council of Governments, drafted this document to update and expand upon the 1998 Waldport Parks and Recreation Master Plan. The 2004 Parks and Recreation Master Plan is a long-range plan with a twenty-year planning horizon. It also includes a shorter-range strategy to guide the City over the next five years as it pursues implementation of the Master Plan.

The Master Plan identifies the community's park and recreation needs and desires, presents a comprehensive community vision for the future of Waldport parks and recreation, and establishes goals and a blueprint for action.

This Plan takes a systems approach to park and recreation facilities and programs: individual components are viewed in the context of an overall park and recreation system that includes all facilities and programs available to area residents

regardless of whether they are made available by the City, the Port of Alsea, the Lincoln County School District or another entity. Facilities and programs also are viewed in terms of their programmatic and spatial interrelationships.

Keeping with the systems approach, the examination of needs and the development of goals and policies, priorities and actions integrate with the findings, strategies and recommendations of other Waldport plans and strategies.

Relationship to Other Plans

As a functional plan specific to parks and recreation needs, the Parks and Recreation Master Plan expands upon and is consistent with the Waldport Comprehensive Plan, which guides the growth and development of all lands within the Waldport Urban Growth Boundary (UGB). The Master Plan also has been drafted to be consistent with the requirements of Statewide Planning Goal 8: Recreational Needs and associated administrative rules (OAR 660-034-0040).

In developing the Master Plan, several local planning documents were reviewed and relevant portions incorporated into the Plan.

The **Waldport Downtown Refinement Plan**, (June 2003), includes recommendations to improve the area's economic vitality, address traffic issues and promote a pedestrian-friendly environment. The Plan is focused along Highway 101 from Alsea Bay to the sea wall and along Highway 34 between Highway 101 and Cedar Streets.

The **Waldport Urban Renewal Plan** identifies public improvements, such as landscaping and pedestrian amenities, needed within the City's urban renewal area.

The 2002 **Interpretive Master Plan for the Port of Alsea District** identifies strategies that the Port District could use to interpret the area's scenic natural environment and cultural history for residents and tourists, particularly in ways that support the Port's economic development mission.

The 2001 **Resource Team Report for Waldport** was prepared by the Oregon Downtown Development Association and recommends ways to support the business activity in Old Town and along Highway 101.

The **Waldport Transportation System Plan** (1998-99) includes a pedestrian and bikeway system element and

prioritized list of associated projects and recommended development code revisions.

Plan Development

The process of developing the Waldport Parks and Recreation Plan included:

- An inventory and assessment of existing City parks and recreation facilities and undeveloped lands intended for park uses;
- An inventory and assessment of the other parks, recreation and open space resources available to the community (e.g. those provided by State Parks, the Lincoln County School District and Port of Alsea);
- Engagement of the community to determine community interests and priorities regarding parks and recreation needs and opportunities and the determination of unmet and future needs;
- Drafting of parks and recreation goals and policies;
- Prioritization of needs and opportunities; and
- Crafting of an implementation strategy and funding recommendations.

A conceptual site plan for the development of the Crestline Park site was drafted concurrent with the development of the Master Plan, allowing the priorities for this key community facility to be integrated into the Master Plan.

Plan Organization

The Plan is divided into eight chapters. This chapter provides general information about the purpose of the plan and its relationship to other community or comprehensive plans, planning and recreation resource documents and statutory requirements.

Chapter 2 presents a physical and demographic profile of the Waldport Community.

Chapter 3 includes the inventory of existing City-owned and non-city owned parks, facilities, and related resources. The inventory assessment describes existing park conditions, evaluates current facilities, and identifies needed improvements and known planned projects. This section also identifies park and recreational facilities, organizations, open space and trail systems either within the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) of Waldport or within a 7-mile radius. Other organizations involved in the ownership and/or management of these include the Port of Alsea, Oregon State Parks, Lincoln County Parks, Lincoln County School District, Siuslaw

National Forest, and various non-profit entities that support youth activities in the South Lincoln County region.

Chapter 4 presents an analysis of park and recreational needs in Waldport. This chapter includes an assessment of trends in recreation in the region and summarizes the park and recreation needs identified through other planning processes, such as the Waldport Transportation System Plan. It also reports the recreational desires expressed locally through informational interviews conducted in the fall of 2003. Crucial to the evaluation of existing resources and facilities relative to community needs were discussions with organizational and community leaders, Waldport High School students, users of the South Lincoln Community/Senior Center, and insights provided by the City's Parks and Recreation Committee.

Chapter 5 presents Waldport's park and recreation goals and policies. The goals articulate the parks and recreation outcomes that Waldport will strive for over the next twenty years. The policies provide direction as to how the City will proceed to achieve the goals.

Chapter 6 presents the standards that the City of Waldport will use in making decisions regarding the location, site features, design and amenities for parks, trails and other recreation facilities.

Chapter 7 is the short-term or five-year implementation strategy for the Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

Chapter 8 recommends a funding and financing strategy for parks and recreation facilities.

In 2003, The Trust for Public Land published a report, **The Excellent City Park System,** which describes seven measures of an excellent city park system developed by a panel of 25 urban park experts.

The goals of the **Waldport Parks and Recreation Master Plan** and the system envisioned by the Plan incorporate these seven concepts with the anticipation that Waldport will grow its current park and recreation resources into its own **Excellent City Park System**:

- A clear expression of purpose
- Ongoing planning and community involvement
- Sufficient assets in land, staffing and equipment to meet the system's goals
- Equitable access to everyone regardless of residence, physical abilities, or financial resources
- User satisfaction which validates that the system meets needs and is attractive
- Safety from physical hazards
- Benefits that extend beyond the boundaries of the parks themselves - Cleaner air and water; Reduced health costs due to sedentary lifestyles; Improved learning through outdoor classrooms; Increased business vitality and property values; Natural beauty and respite from traffic and noise

Chapter 2:
Community Profile

Geography and Climate

The City of Waldport is located on the central Oregon Coast, approximately three hours southwest of Portland. Waldport is also situated along the Alsea Bay on a landmass that constitutes the edge of the Douglas fir, hemlock, cedar, and spruce forests of the Coast Range Mountains. As its name implies, Waldport is a place where the "Forest Meets the Sea." Most of the approximately two square mile City is located on the south side of the Alsea Bay and River.

The central business district is relatively flat as it parallels the contours of the south bay. Elevation ranges between 10 and 20 feet above sea level. The rest of the City rises abruptly to an elevation of approximately 200 feet above sea level and borders the foothills of the Siuslaw National Forest to the west.

The climate can best be described as a moist, marine climate with moderate year-round temperatures averaging 51 degrees Fahrenheit. Summer temperatures range in the upper 60's and the temperature rarely drops below freezing during the winter months. Annual rainfall averages 60-70 inches.

Within the city limits and the City's Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) new residential development is planned for the following areas:

- Norwood Heights
- South of Range Drive
- Waldport Heights and
- Peterson Park.

Also under consideration are expansions to the UGB to facilitate resolution of septic problems. Residential areas to the south and east of the current UGB may be brought into the UGB.

Demographics

Waldport is a small community of 2,050 residents that has experienced gradual growth in recent decades. Since 1990, the population has grown by 28.5%. Although the number of residents has not changed by more than 300 people, this growth exceeds Lincoln County's 1990-2000 growth of 14.5%.

The planning effort, like other recent planning efforts, has assumed that the population will grow an average of 2.5% annually to the year 2020. Realizing this projected growth would bring Waldport's population to 3,443 by 2020.

The age of community residents is another factor that affects park and recreation needs. Those who make the most use of park and recreational activity and facility are both youth and active seniors. These two age groups comprise the majority of Waldport's population. According to the 2000 census, persons 18 years and under make up 17.2% of the population and those 65 years and older make up 23.5% of the population. There are no official projections for how the age structure will change within Waldport over the next twenty years. However, one scenario that can be derived from demographic trends, is that the number of seniors will grow disproportionate to the rest of the population; those in the "baby boomer" generation are just beginning to reach retirement age and Waldport, like other coastal communities has tended to attract a large number of retired persons.

Chapter 3: Inventory of Park and Recreation Resources

Park System Components

Park systems are typically planned using the concept of a hierarchy of park types. Each type of park within the system offers certain kinds of park and recreation experiences. In addition to parks, special facilities and trails are important components of a park and recreation system.

Mini-parks, pocket parks, and plazas, as the name implies, are small in scale (generally less than three-quarters of an acre) and intended to serve those within walking distance (1/4 mile). They may be designed for passive activities with benches, drinking fountains, landscaping, and public art. Mini-parks may also contain "tot lots" with play equipment for young children and benches for parents, or a sports court. Generally, restrooms are not required, but may be needed, depending upon activities at the site and availability of facilities in the immediate area. On-street parking is generally sufficient.

Meridian Park

Mini-parks may be located and designed to take advantage of unique natural or cultural amenities (e.g. viewpoints to offer access to important vistas).

Neighborhood parks are the next step in the hierarchy intended to serve residential areas within a one-half mile radius of the site. Neighborhood parks are generally at least three acres in size, although some of the recreation needs served by a neighborhood park may be able to be accommodated on a smaller site. On the other hand, a larger site may be necessary if the park is to handle a wide range of activities.

Playground equipment, picnic facilities, sports courts and ball fields are typically located in neighborhood parks. They may contain open grass areas or wooded natural areas. Restrooms are usually necessary. Generally, they are designed to accommodate the interests of a variety of users and ages and to be accessible from low-traffic streets, trails, sidewalks and bicycle paths. On-site parking, if any, is usually minimal.

Neighborhood parks may be sited in conjunction with school grounds. Independently, school grounds may function as

neighborhood parks after school hours and during school breaks.

A community park provides space and facilities for activities that attract larger numbers of people, such as organized sports, a community pool, outdoor stage or other performance area. The community park also may provide space and facilities for the types of activities typical of the smaller mini-parks and neighborhood parks such as picnicking, informal games, and children's play. A common standard is that the community park should be between 20 and 50 acres in size. Community parks may also be located and designed to protect important landscapes or open space areas.

As with neighborhood parks, community parks may be co-located with school facilities.

The next step up in the hierarchy is the **regional park**. In most non-urban areas, these are operated by park districts, counties or the state and include amenities that attract users from beyond the local area. They may include camping facilities, expanses of natural area, trails and interpretive facilities. These parks may also have amenities and facilities that serve local needs such as play equipment, picnic areas, and open expanses that can accommodate informal group activities.

Specialized facilities and trails or connectors are two other important components of a park system. Examples of **specialized facilities** in the Waldport area are the Port of Alsea Marina, the Youth Center, the Community/Senior Center and the Alsea Bay Bridge Interpretive Center. The skate park, while located within a neighborhood park, can also be viewed as a specialized facility that attracts users from throughout the community and beyond.

Trails or multi-purpose paths are an important component of a community's parks and recreation system, accommodating activities such as hiking, bicycling and running. The paths link the components of the system and make them accessible to those residents that may walk or bike. The paths also can link the parks and recreation sites with other activity centers such as schools and tourist attractions.

Waldport Parks and Recreation Facilities

Using these definitions as a guide, the City of Waldport has four parks that can be considered mini-parks and, with the

recent construction of a skate park at the Crestline Drive park site, has begun development of its first neighborhood-scale park. The City also owns the Waldport Community/Senior Center and the site of the Alsi Historical Museum building.

The Port of Alsea, and the State of Oregon have water-oriented facilities that are available to Waldport residents and visitors. The State of Oregon also operates the Alsea Bay Bridge Interpretive Center. Other facilities include sports fields and gyms associated with the elementary, middle and high schools, a privately-owned public golf course and the Youth Center, currently housed in a building owned by the Lincoln County School District.

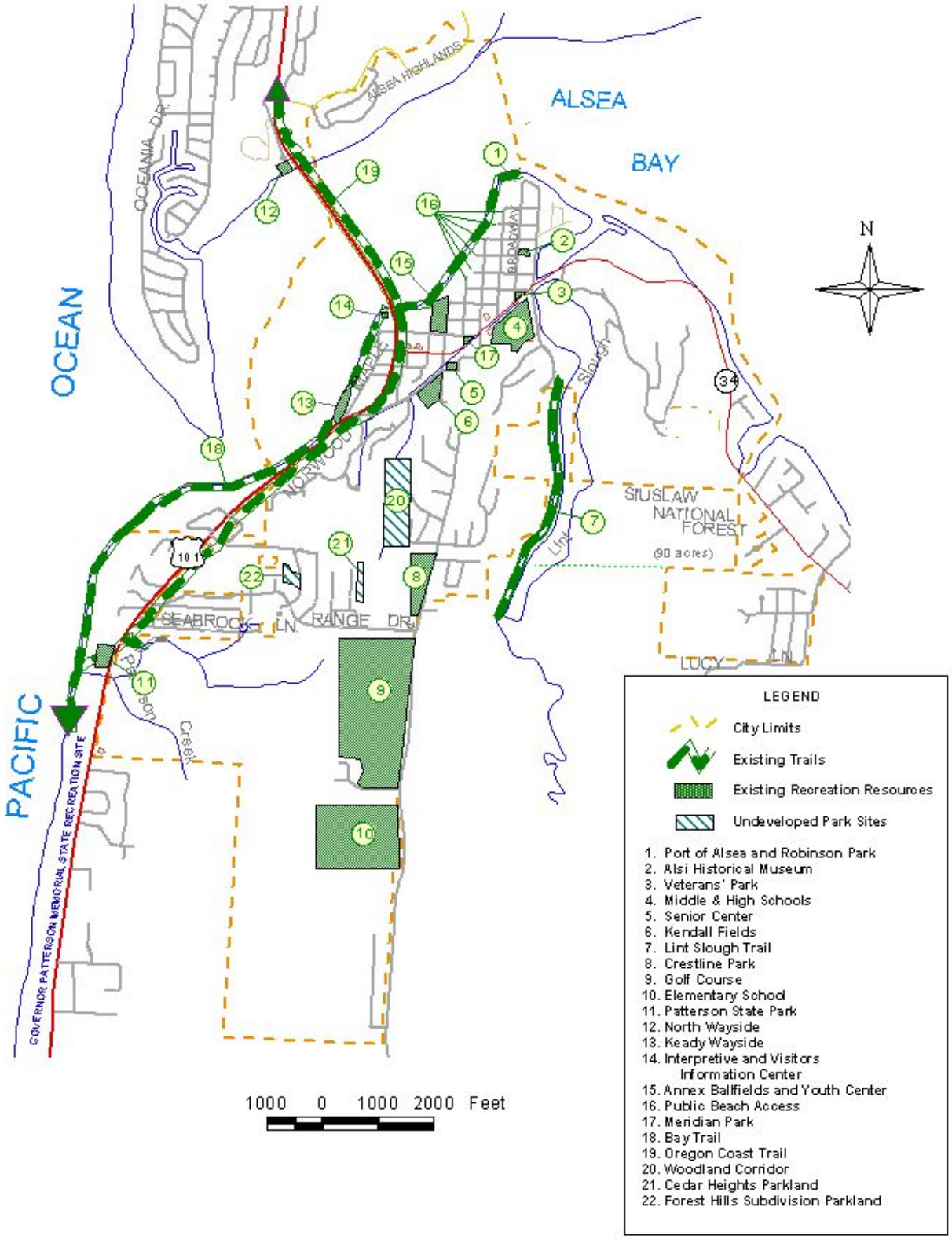
The table below briefly describes these facilities. Additional detail on the size, location, condition and issues associated with each of these can be found in Appendix A. The condition of these facilities is discussed in Chapter 4. Their location is shown on the map on page 5.

In addition to these parks and recreation facilities, there are several camping opportunities provided by the Forest Service, Lincoln County and the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department with a 7-mile radius of Waldport. Access to the Oregon coastline has been largely preserved by the State of Oregon. The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department provides parks that offer easy and frequent beach access, camping, picnicking and public facilities.

	Features, amenities	Ownership
Mini-parks		
Meridian Park (.08 ac)	Seating, landscaping	City
Keady Wayside (.7 ac)	Access to beach, picnic tables, benches, telescope	City
Veterans Park (.05 ac)	Veterans memorial	City
Robinson Park (.5 ac)	Picnic tables, beach access	Port of Alsea
Neighborhood parks		
Crestline Park (5.83 ac) **Under development**	Plan includes neighborhood plus community-wide amenities such as skate park and trails	City
Waldport Elementary School	Gym, playground and baseball field (used by high school), soccer field	School District

	Features, amenities	Ownership
Regional facilities/parks (within 7 miles)		
Governor Patterson Memorial Recreation Site	Ocean beaches, restrooms, picnic tables (1 mile south)	State Parks
W.B. Nelson State Recreation Site	Fishing dock, boat launch (1 mile east)	State Parks
Driftwood Beach State Park	Beach access, restrooms, picnic tables, fishing (2.6 miles north)	State Parks
Beachside State Park	Camping, beach access, restrooms, picnic tables (3.3 miles south)	State Parks
Tillicum Beach Campground	Camping, beach access, restrooms, picnic tables (3.6 miles south)	USFS
Seal Rock State Wayside	Tidepools, ocean views, beach access, picnic tables, hiking (5 miles north)	State Parks
Ona Beach State Park	Beach access, picnic tables, boating, fishing swimming (6.9 miles north)	State Parks
Specialized facilities		
Waldport Community/ Senior Center	Full kitchen, outdoor barbeque meeting room with video and sound; Operated by community board	City-owned facility
Alsi Historical Museum	Operated by non-profit organization; building privately owned	City-owned site
Robinson Park/Port of Alsea	Boat launch, marina and dock, picnic area, public restrooms	Port of Alsea
Alsea Bay Interpretive Center and North Wayside	Information and education center for Alsea Bridge and area attractions, beach access, restrooms; wayside incorporates structural elements of historic bridge	State Parks
Kendall Fields 1 and 2	Softball fields, restrooms, concession stand	School District
The Annex Ball Fields	Softball field, concession stand	Port of Alsea; School District
Crestline Golf Course	9 hole golf course	Private
South Lincoln County Youth Center	Youth classes, recreation facilities Operated by community board	Building owned by School District

Waldport
Existing Parks and Recreation Resources
and
Undeveloped Park Sites



Undeveloped Park Sites

The City holds title to a 15-acre site and two smaller parcels that are intended for park purposes. In addition, seven parcels at the ends of street rights-of-way, offer unimproved pedestrian access to the bay front. (Additional information on these parcels can be found in Appendix A.)

Parcel	Features/potential	Location
Woodland Corridor (formerly PF property) 15 acres	Wooded slope with steam; bisected by utility easement Intended use: natural park; connect Crestline Park/upper city with Kendall Fields/downtown through site	North of Cedar Heights addition, west of Park and Brentwood Drives
Forest Hills subdivision parkland .52 acres	Steep terrain Intended use: Mini-park/natural area	West of Fairway (Chad) Drive, within subdivision
Cedar Heights parkland .6 acres	Width from 30' – 69'; linked to Double Eagle Drive by 10' wide pathway Intended use: Mini-park	115' north of Double Eagle Dr, east of lots fronting SW Ironwood
7 parcels at street ends	City-owned parcels at terminus of 7 streets in Old Town (80 foot r-o-w) Intended use: Access to bay front	Terminus of Spencer, Ruble/Bay, Grant, Keady, Fayette, Huckleberry and John Streets

Sports and Recreation Programs

At present, the City of Waldport does not provide recreation or sports programs. In addition to the athletic programs offered through the schools, several other organizations offer a variety of such programming, most of which is oriented toward youth.

Non-school Sports and Recreation Programs	
Junior League Basketball and Softball	Elementary and middle school level basketball and softball
Central Coast Soccer Association	Elementary, middle and high school club level soccer
Community Partnership Program	Sports and after school, evening and summer programs for all ages
American Softball Association	Girls fast pitch softball
South Lincoln County Youth Center	Arts and crafts classes, pool table, air hockey, movies, computers
Boy Scouts	2 Cub troops, 2 Scout troops, 1 Explorer troop
Girl Scouts	1 Brownie, 3 Junior, 1 Cadet
4-H	Equestrian-oriented activities

Trails

At present, there is one formally developed hiking trail within the City. There are also unofficial trails through the Crestline and Woodland Corridor park sites and along the south shore of Alsea Bay. Numerous informal paths through privately-owned parcels provide additional pedestrian connections that are important to the community.

Trail	Features/potential
Lint Slough Trail	Walking trail along dike, approximately 1 mile in length Extend trail around south end of Lint Slough into National Forest lands
Crestline Park Trails	Currently informal trails, connects to informal trail network in Woodland Corridor to the west of the park Full development of park includes improvement of trails to appropriate standards
Alsea Bay Shoreline Trail	Informal path from Port of Alsea/Robinson Park to Keady Wayside; with low tide, access to Yaquina John Point and connects to ocean beach trail to Yachats (8 miles); Development of additional access points to Bay shoreline from existing street-end public rights-of-way
Woodland Corridor trails	Informal trails link with trails in Crestline Park Potential to connect upland trails to Old Town trails through the Corridor using utility easement

The Oregon Coast Trail follows Highway 101 across the Alsea Bay Bridge and through Waldport until it moves back to the beach at Patterson Memorial Park and continues south to Yachats.

Chapter 4:
Needs Assessment

The assessment of park and recreation needs undertaken as part of the Master Plan effort sought to answer several questions:

- How well do the existing facilities and programs meet current needs: Are the types of facilities and programs appropriate and accessible? Does the condition of the facility or quality of the programming meet community standards and expectations?
- What additions or changes to existing facilities will be needed to meet the needs of future residents and visitors?

To seek answers to these questions, several types of information were gathered and examined, including:

- Recreational trend information
- Data on the quantity and condition of Waldport facilities relative to standards set in the 1998 Parks and Recreation Master Plan and levels of service for parks and recreation facilities used by other communities
- Community perceptions of current and future facilities and programs.

Recreational Trends

While there is no data gathered on recreational trends in Waldport or Lincoln County specifically, Oregon's 2003-2007 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) identified the following activities as the "most significant participation growth activities between 1987 and 2002" in the coastal area comprised of Clatsop, Tillimook, Lincoln and coastal Lane Counties:

- Beach activities
- RV/trailer camping
- Golf
- Day hiking and
- Using playground equipment.

Skatepark at Crestline Park

Identified as the five activities that experienced the greatest drop in "user occasions" were:

- Outdoor photography
- Picnicking,
- Sightseeing/driving for pleasure
- Power boating and
- Non-motorized drift boat fishing.

These changes in recreational activities reflect, at least in part, the availability or changing availability of various types of facilities.

Level of Service: Park Land

There is no single, generally accepted set of standards for park and recreation areas and amenities that should be available to the residents of a community. However, guidelines established by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) have been used for a number of years by many communities to examine the sufficiency of their parks and recreation resources.

In 1983, NRPA established a set of "universal" guidelines that included recommended sizes for various types of parks and quantities of parkland for each type based on the population of a community. These standards are still used by some communities today.

The NRPA guidelines relevant to a small community are shown below.

NRPA Park & Recreation Guidelines

Type	Acres/1,000 people	Size	Population Served	Service Area
Mini-Park	N/A	2,500 square feet-1 acre	500-2,500	Up to .25 mile (walking distance)
Neighborhood Park	2.5	5-10 acres	2,000-10,000	.25-.50 mile (walking distance)
Special Use Facilities & Linear Parks	Includes parkways, beaches, flood plains, downtown refinements, etc. Often used as special-use or facility that serve one function. Linear parks are greenways or paths that connect two or more areas			

Waldport, with its current parks and population of 2,050, does not meet these guidelines for number of parks and for acres of parkland per 1000 persons. If Crestline Park, which is at present only partially developed, is included, the City does meet the standards. Once Crestline is completed and over the next twenty years as the community grows, it would need to add two additional mini-parks to continue to meet these guidelines. Counting only city parks, one additional neighborhood park would be needed by 2027, given population growth projections.

In terms of location of parks, the Old Town and lowland areas

of Waldport are well served by mini-parks, the bay shore which functions as a linear park, the ball fields at Kendall Field and the Annex Ball Field. Neighborhood park-type amenities will become more available to upland neighborhoods as Crestline Park is developed. Uplands neighborhoods currently do not have access to mini-parks consistent with these NRPA guidelines. It should also be noted that the future of the Annex Ball Field and the adjoining structure housing the Youth Center is uncertain as the School District is seeking to sell the property.

With the 1995 publication by NRPA of a new set of guidelines that recommend tailoring a community's standards to their specific geographic and demographic situation, many communities began to analyze the adequacy of their parks and recreation resources by measuring the current levels of park and recreation service (LOS) and comparing those levels of service to a desired LOS established by the community and/or levels of service of other communities. A commonly used measurement of LOS is the number of acres of city park land per 1000 population.

The table below shows the acres of city parkland per1000 residents for a number of Oregon communities and for the City of Waldport at the present time. Crestline Park was not included in these calculations because most of that site is undeveloped.

City	Acres of developed city park land per 1000 residents
Brownsville	21
Brookings	9.6
Astoria	9.2
Depoe Bay	7.7
Canby	5.7
Sisters	5.3
Lincoln City	5.0
Mill City	3.9
Toledo	3.4
Tangent	2.7
Sweet Home	2.6
Newport	2.5
Yachats	2.5
Seaside	1.7
Veneta	1.7
Harrisburg	1.2
Waldport	Less than 1
Lyons	Less than 1

Source: city officials and University of Oregon Community Planning Workshop

While the City of Waldport has not established a desired LOS for total acres of city park land per 1000 residents, the 1998 Preliminary Master Plan established standards for three types of parks: 2.5 acres per 1000 residents for neighborhood scale parks, 2.5 acres for community scale parks and 2.5 acres for large parks. Given the present population of the Waldport community, the standard for the large park would not be applicable at this time. However, combining the standards for the two other types of parks would equate to an LOS of 5 acres per 1000 population of developed city parkland. (Note: The 1998 Plan did not establish a standard for mini-parks; however, all of Waldport's current developed parkland is in mini-parks.) Waldport is presently well below the 1998 Plan standard at less than 1 acre per 1000 residents. If the Crestline Park site were fully developed, the current LOS would be 3.27 acres per 1000 residents.

Level of Service: Recreation Facilities

Another way to measure LOS is to consider the number of facilities of various types available to residents per 1000 population. The State of Oregon compiles such information on recreation facilities in communities throughout Oregon. Information on the quantity of various common facilities is published as an average per 1000 population. The table below

compares the statewide average for a number of facilities with the number of those same facilities available to the Waldport community.

RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY

Facility	Average Number in Oregon per 1,000 Population[1]	Number in Waldport per 1,000 Population
Baseball & Softball Fields	.71	**1.46**
Basketball Goals	1.04	**2.13**
Community Walking Trail/Path Miles Nature/Interpretive Trail Miles	.13 .18	**.97**
Day-Use Picnic Tables	7.46	**10.73**
Equipped Play Area Acres	.36	**.49**
Fishing Pier Linear Feet	23.17	**170**
Football/Rugby/Soccer Fields	.52	**.49**
Golf Course Holes	.57	**4.39**
Soccer Fields	.21	**0**
Outdoor Swimming Pools	.035	**0**
Outdoor Tennis Courts	.37	**0**

[1]Source: 2001 Oregon Statewide Outdoor Recreational Resource/Facility Inventory Bulletin (a component of the 2002-2005 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan)

Overall, Waldport fares very well in this comparison. The only facilities for which Waldport does not exceed the statewide average are football/soccer fields, outdoor swimming pool and outdoor tennis courts. In addition, there is a lack of playground equipment easily accessible to those in the Old Town area.

Needs and Projects Identified in Other Plans

Over the last several years, the City of Waldport has undertaken several community assessment and planning efforts. The finding and recommendations of four of these are particularly relevant to the community's parks and recreation

needs. In addition, the Port of Alsea Interpretive Master Plan addresses recreational needs and opportunities.

The **Resource Team Report for Waldport** recommends ways to enhance visitor experiences, including the improvement of recreational amenities. These include developing an urban street tree/planting program to improve the pedestrian experience in commercial areas, improving signage to Port and other recreation offerings, enhancing gateways, preservation of and enhanced access to views of the bridge and bay, rehabilitation of the historic old middle school (currently housing the South Lincoln County Youth Center), completion of the loop bike/hike trail from the south Highway 101 entry along the bay to the Port properties and around to connect to the Lint Slough trail, and improvements to Keady Wayside.

The **Waldport Transportation System Plan** includes a community-wide pedestrian and bicycle system that would provide connections between the lowland and upland areas, connect destinations (residential neighborhoods, downtown, schools, athletic fields and parks), and provide alternative connections and loops for recreational bicyclists, walkers and runners. In addition to on-road sidewalks and bicycle facilities, the Plan addresses issues and considerations for the development of off-street multi-modal paths.

The Plan notes that multi-use paths can be aligned along drainage ways and greenways and be components of a community trail system. The Plan states that the City envisions utilizing the steep, wooded area between the lowlands and uplands as “an open space amenity that will become part of the parks and open space system” and that park lands, combined with utility easements, can serve as corridors for the location of these paths. Many of the streets that end near park land and the utility easements (View Drive, Greenwood Way, Brentwood Drive, Park Drive) have unimproved trail connections.

Specific pedestrian/bicycle projects identified in the Transportation Master Plan include:

- Crestline Drive to ball fields (Kendall Field)
- Elementary school to Range Drive
- Crestline Drive to the Waldport High School
- Norwood Drive to Range Drive to connect residential areas.
- Improvement of the east-west Kelsie Way-Highway 101 connection.

- Lint Slough Loop
- Pathway along the entire bay frontage

The **Waldport Urban Renewal Plan** has as its primary objective to improve the "function, condition and appearance of the Urban Renewal Area." In order to accomplish this objective, the Plan sets out several goals, including one to "provide pedestrian linkages, including sidewalks throughout the area, particularly between residences and the downtown." Public improvements include such things as landscaping, pedestrian amenities, and open space development. Although many of the planned sidewalks have been constructed (Starr Street, Spring Street and Highway 34), the Plan calls for sidewalks in the Old Town area, specifically along Broadway to the Port.

The **Waldport Downtown Refinement Plan** recommends improvements at the west end of Hemlock Street such as improved parking, landscaping and a focal point (e.g. fountain or large sculpture). Also recommended are improvements to Keady Wayside.

Pedestrian plazas are incorporated into the design for redevelopment along Highway 101. As envisioned, these spaces may accommodate small gatherings and related pedestrian activity (e.g. a flea market and outdoor music).

The recommendations in the **Interpretive Master Plan for the Port of Alsea District** offer opportunities for the City of Waldport to participate with the Port in enhancing the tourist recreation infrastructure and stimulate tourist activity. The Plan notes that the Waldport area is "positioned to cater to some specific tourist markets, including the ecotraveler and those interested in a 'tough lux' experience." (Strenuous outdoor activity with the luxury of good food and overnight accommodations.) The community may be especially attractive for those interested in activity in a nature setting such as crabbing and fishing, kayaking, boating, hiking and cycling and those interested in history and local culture.

The Plan's strategies are aimed at creating major interpretive and information hubs at the Alsea Bay Bridge Interpretive Center and at the Robinson Park/Port Office to motivate travelers to spend time exploring the area. They would identify sites such as Lint Slough and Keady Wayside that offer unique recreational opportunities.

The Interpretive Master Plan recommends interpretive panels at several sites. An information shelter would be located next to the Port Office and an open-air day use structure with seating and possibility picnic tables would be constructed at Robinson Park.

Other strategies recommended include the development of special interest tours (e.g. geomorphologic tour, botanical tour) and a guide to all of the walks and trails in the area.

Community Input

A future development/redevelopment phase envisions a major resort complex along the bay on the east side of Highway 101. The development might include a swimming pool, spas and a pedestrian way (with overlooks, seating and other pedestrian amenities) around the bay to the Port of Alsea facilities. Interviews and meetings with community members were conducted in the fall of 2003 to ascertain community perceptions regarding the parks and recreation offerings and needs within Waldport and the immediate vicinity. The major themes expressed were:

- Residents take advantage of the diverse open space and recreational offerings provided on the State and federal lands and waterways surrounding the City.

- Recognizing the significant open space and outdoor recreational amenities within the vicinity of Waldport, residents expressed the strongest desire for neighborhood-scale park offerings, including adding amenities such as picnic shelters, restrooms and playground equipment to existing parks. Of particular interest is completion of Crestline Park.

- There is currently limited pedestrian and bicycle connectivity between parks and open spaces, although potential trails and enhanced on-street routes have been identified through previous planning efforts. There is opportunity to improve the informal trails linking the lowlands with uplands, particularly Kendall Field through Woodland Corridor and to Crestline Park. There is significant interest in developing these and other connections, increasing recreational trail offerings within the City, connecting the local trails to a larger trails network, and improving access to natural areas. There is particular interest in developing the trail system around Lint Slough.

- Interest in kayaking has increased and a Waldport High School student group is developing a water trail for Lint Slough, lower Drift Creek and the lower Alsea Bay.

- Team sports are offered through the schools and non-profit organizations. Sports facilities noted as most needed were soccer fields and a running track. Other types of youth recreation programs are offered by non-profit organizations; the City does not provide recreation programming. There is interest in enhancing "youth center" programs and facilities and concern about the adequacy and stability of funding for youth recreation programs. There is also interest in securing the ball fields for future use by all community members and increasing open gym opportunities at schools.

- There is no central clearinghouse for information on the recreation offerings in the community. Those interviewed expressed concern about whether information on these programs was consistently available to everyone in the community and whether there was duplication of programming. There is interest in improving coordination among existing youth, senior, and adult activities.

- The scenic and recreational opportunities along the Oregon Coast and Alsea Bay attract a significant number of tourists and visitors to the area. Waldport has the potential to develop into both an eco-tourist destination and a staging area for exploration of the region. Additional interpretive information and educational materials should be made available for both residents and visitors.

- Much of the development and maintenance of City parks is made possible through the work of volunteers, monetary and in-kind donations from community members and occasional grants. There is no ongoing source of funding dedicated to meet City parks and recreation needs.

- Secure, ongoing funding is needed for:
    - maintenance of and improvements to existing parks,
    - development of additional parks as the community grows, and

- improvement of recreational offerings within the community.

- Significant opportunities exist for the City to partner with the numerous providers of recreational programs (such as the School District, Port of Alsea and non-profit organizations) and the public sector natural resource stewards such as the State of Oregon and U.S. Forest Service.

- The City's development policies need improvement to foster park and recreation infrastructure development and maintenance.

- More public involvement and volunteer opportunities should be developed (e.g. the existing Beachcomber Days).

- Opportunities to preserve important and scenic views should be explored. These include views of the bay and bridge from the bay shore in Old Town and views of the city and ocean from the westerly undeveloped portion of Alsea Highlands.

- The bay shore currently functions as an informal linear park between Robinson Park and the Keady Wayside.

- Alsea Bay is designated an Important Bird Area by the Audubon Society of Portland. The program scientifically identifies sites important to bird conservation and promotes their preservation, restoration and improvement.

Summary of Improvements and Additions to the Park and Recreation System Identified Through the Parks Planning Process or Other Recent Planning Processes

Project	Detail and Rationale
Improvements and Additions to City Parks and Facilities	
Keady Wayside	• Limit access to Maple street, add turnaround and street parking, connect to sidewalk system with access path to highlands (RTR) • Additional interpretive panels (Port IMP); informational panels amd landscaping • Gateway development
Crestline Park	• Completion of site work and landscaping around skate park • Development of future phases of park
Multi-purpose path: Crestline Drive to ball fields (Kendall Field)	• Route through existing utility easements and two public park parcels located off Crestline Drive, View Drive, Greenwood Way, Brentwood Drive and Park Drive (TSP)
Multi-purpose path: Elementary school to Range Drive	• Route along west side of the golf course. Location needs to consider safety of travel through woods. (TSP)
Multi-purpose path: Crestline Drive to the Waldport High School	• Utilize existing, partial unimproved pedestrian connection. The connection would likely require right-of-way acquisition or an easement through private property. (TSP)
Multi-purpose path: Norwood Drive to Range Drive	• Connect residential areas. Right-of-way to be acquired through land use/development application process (TSP)
Multi-purpose path: East-west Kelsie Way-Highway 101 connection	• Improvement needed (TSP)
Pathway along the entire bay frontage	• Complete loop from Alsea Bay Bridge to Port property; high tide may restrict access (TSP)
Views of bay and bridge	• Preserve views from street ends along bay front (RTR) • Provide parking, pathways and seating
Directional Signage	• Improve visibility of Port facilities and other recreational offerings (RTR, Port IMP)
Indoor pool	• Most frequently mentioned facility addition • Seek partnerships to make option affordable

Improvements and Additions to Other Facilities	
Lint Slough Loop	• Recreational trail, access to natural areas (TSP) • Restroom, parking, non-motorized boat launch • Completed west side and loop to National Forest land
Pedestrian Plazas along Highway 101	• Enhanced pedestrian amenities for visitors and residents (DRP)
Robinson Park	• Interpretive panels to improve visitor experience, lengthen visitor stays; information/open air day use structure (Port IMP) • Play equipment
Kendall Fields	• Picnic facilities
Soccer fields	Confer with School District to define need
Track	Confer with School District to define need
Improvements and Additions to Recreation Programs	
Youth Programming	• Sustainable funding for programming and facilities (may incorporate schools and community/senior center)
Clearing house for recreation program information	• Consider electronic clearing house/website

Abbreviations: RTR – Resource Team Report; TSP – Transportation System Plan; Port IMP – Port of Alsea Interpretive Master Plan; DRP – Downtown Refinement Plan

Chapter 5:
Goals and Policies

The City of Waldport has established four goals to direct the City's actions as it works to meet the parks and recreation needs of the area's residents and visitors. Each goal is accompanied by policies that describe the approaches that the City will take as it pursues the goal.

Goal 1 **Secure and develop park, open space, trail and recreational facilities that meet the needs of residents and respect the scenic, natural and cultural values of the Waldport community**.

Policies:

- **Consider the needs of all residents** of the community - all ages, incomes, cultures and lifestyles - in the planning, development, and operations of park and recreation facilities.

Lint Slough Trail

- **Seek to involve all** segments of the Waldport community in park and recreation planning.
- **Protect the significant natural features of the site and surrounding area** when developing parks and recreation facilities.
- Employ maintenance practices to **conserve and enhance natural and biologic values of the park sites.**
- Collaborate and cooperate with other land managers and property owners to **protect and restore healthy functioning ecosystems and watersheds.**
- **Seek to acquire land for parks and recreational activities in advance of urban growth** and development.
- **Seek cooperative and partnership relationships** with the Port of Alsea, Lincoln County School District, State of Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, other state, federal and local agencies, businesses and citizen groups to provide a diversified system of trails and park-related services that offer opportunities for healthy and creative use of outdoor time.

- **Prepare master plans for parks** prior to the development of the park.

- **Examine all City-owned property, including street rights-of-way,** for park, open space or recreational value prior to change of use or relinquishing ownership.

- **Support the development of a multi-purpose community center** that is a key component of the vitality of the Waldport community.

- **Create an integrated and connected network of parks and open spaces** by providing trail linkages, easements and greenways. Coordinate and support implementation of the transportation plan for bicycle and pedestrian paths, to **develop connections with national, state, county and local parks and open space**.

- **Seek compatibility** between parks, open spaces and recreational facilities and adjacent land uses.

- **Improve visibility of and access** to information about parks, open spaces and recreation opportunities for both residents and visitors.

- **Develop additional access to public open space lands**, especially to the ocean beaches, Alsea Bay, and National Forest lands.

Goal 2

Support recreational programs that contribute to healthy lifestyles, create a sense of community, nurture personal growth and development, and offer opportunities for residents to make positive contributions to the quality of life in the Waldport community.

Policies:

- Seek to partner with other entities to **offer programs that interpret the area's natural processes, ecology, and history**.

- **Enhance use of the Community/Senior Center** by all segments of the community.

- **Promote and encourage youth recreation programs** that meet the needs of the area's young people.

- Evaluate needs and encourage coordination to **avoid duplication of services and to keep services consistent with current needs and trends.**

Goal 3 **Support the economic vitality of the Waldport community through parks and recreation facilities and programs that are attractive to residents and visitors.**

Policies:

- Support the Port of Alsea in the **implementation of the Port of Alsea Interpretive Master Plan.**

- Encourage and promote events such as **tournaments and other sports and recreation events** that attract visitors or users from outside the area.

- Provide, either directly or through partnerships or involvement of others, parks, open space and recreation amenities that **support the residential growth envisioned by the Waldport Comprehensive Plan.**

Goal 4 **Maintain public investment in parks and recreational facilities and operate facilities and programs in the most cost efficient means possible consistent with community expectations of cleanliness, safety, and attractiveness.**

Policies:

- Design park and recreation facilities to **minimize energy consumption and maintenance costs** while still meeting user needs.

- Establish and utilize a **process for programming preventative maintenance and capital improvements**.

- Seek federal, state, and private funding and volunteer assistance to **keep park and recreational facility development and program costs as affordable as possible.**

- Collaborate with others to **pool resources and jointly raise capital.**

- Seek to establish a **dedicated fund for maintenance and operations** of City-owned parks and recreation facilities.

- Develop programs allowing for **donations** for park amenities such as memorials.

- Expand efforts to secure adequate funding through **traditional financing mechanisms** such as bond and serial levies.

- Explore opportunities for **non-residents to financially support operation and maintenance**.

- **Weigh improvement and expansion decisions** against the ability to manage and maintain.

Chapter 6:
Park and Recreation Standards

Park Standards

The standards established by this plan will guide the City's acquisition and development of parks, trails and open space sites. The City will consider the standards when purchasing property to expand the parks and recreation system. The standards will also be used to establish requirements for the dedication of park and open space lands associated with new development and to review the suitability of a site proposed by a developer for dedication as park, open space or trail use.

Port of Alsea Marina

The City of Waldport shall seek to attain and sustain as the population of the community grows an overall level of service of 5 acres of City parkland per 1000 residents.

The following standards address location, size and site characteristics, as well as the types of activities and facilities appropriate for the various components of the City's park and recreation system.

Mini Parks	
Location and Access	Site should be visible from and have significant frontage on adjoining streets Walking distance for the anticipated service area should not exceed one-quarter mile or require crossing a busy street Site should be as central as possible to area served
Site Size and Characteristics	Generally minimum of 2,500 square feet; pocket parks for non-residential day use should be a minimum of 300 square feet Site should be mostly flat and useable
Facilities and Activities	Playground equipment, grass play area, amenities such as benches, picnic tables, fountains, trash receptacles
Development and Design Considerations	Development encouraged as part of residential developments, commercial development, especially where homeowner associations assume maintenance responsibility Developed where a larger park is not nearby or easily accessible or where no options exist for larger park sites

Neighborhood Parks	
Location and Access	Generally serves residents within a half-mile radius; should be central to area to be served Where possible, streets should abut the park on all sides and should be visible from adjoining streets Access to site should be via a local residential street. If on a busy street, incorporate buffers or barriers as necessary to reduce hazards Access routes should minimize physical barriers and crossing of major roadways. Additional access points via pathways from neighborhoods should be provided. Right-of-way should be a minimum of 25 feet wide.
Site Size and Characteristics	No smaller than 3 acres, optimum size of 5 to 7 acres; located next to school site, optimum sized may be reduced to 2 to 3 acres At least 50% of site should be flat and useable
Facilities and Activities	Generally includes space for both active and passive activities, including unstructured open play areas, sports courts and fields, playground equipment, picnic areas, shelter building, trails and pathways, natural open space Site amenities: benches, picnic tables, fountains, trash receptacles Parking: should consider activities planned for park, location of park relative to users, accessibility via walking and biking. A standard for a park with a mixture of active and passive uses is a minimum of three spaces per acre. If on-street parking is available, on-site can be reduced by one car for every 25 feet of street frontage Restrooms: Generally needed; portable restroom may be adequate; restrooms should be appropriately screened
Development and Design Considerations	Development should occur when 50% of the residential area to be served has been constructed Design should encourage pedestrian and bicycle access Active and noise producing facilities should be located away from adjoining residences

Community Parks/Special Use Facilities	
Location and Access	Facilities that generate significant auto traffic should be located on collector or arterial streets
Site Size and Characteristics	4 to 25 acres, depending on activities to be accommodated
Facilities and Activities	Fields and courts for organized sports, community pool and other special use facilities; may include space for neighborhood or mini-park activities such as informal play and game areas, playground equipment, picnic benches Amenities such as parking and restrooms are dependent upon the type of facility
Development and Design Considerations	A detailed analysis of the facility needs and proposed site characteristics shall be prepared prior to a siting decision

Facility Standards

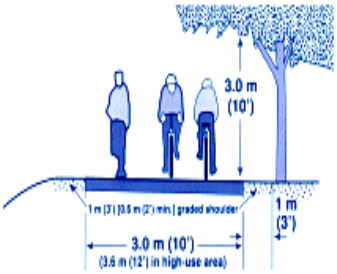
The City will consider the standards established by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) in the siting and orientation of facilities such as sports courts and fields. See Appendix B.

NRPA has established guidelines for playground equipment to reduce the leading causes of playground injuries. These include improper protective surfaces, inadequate fall zones, protrusion and entanglement hazards, entrapment openings, insufficient equipment spacing, trip hazards, lack of supervision, age inappropriate activities, lack of maintenance and pinch/crush/sharp edge hazards, platforms with no guardrails, and equipment not intended for public use. Any facility installed in park must meet NRPA safety standards and carry certification from the manufacturer that such device or equipment meets those standards.

In addition, facilities will be designed, installed and maintained to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Trail and Pathway Standards

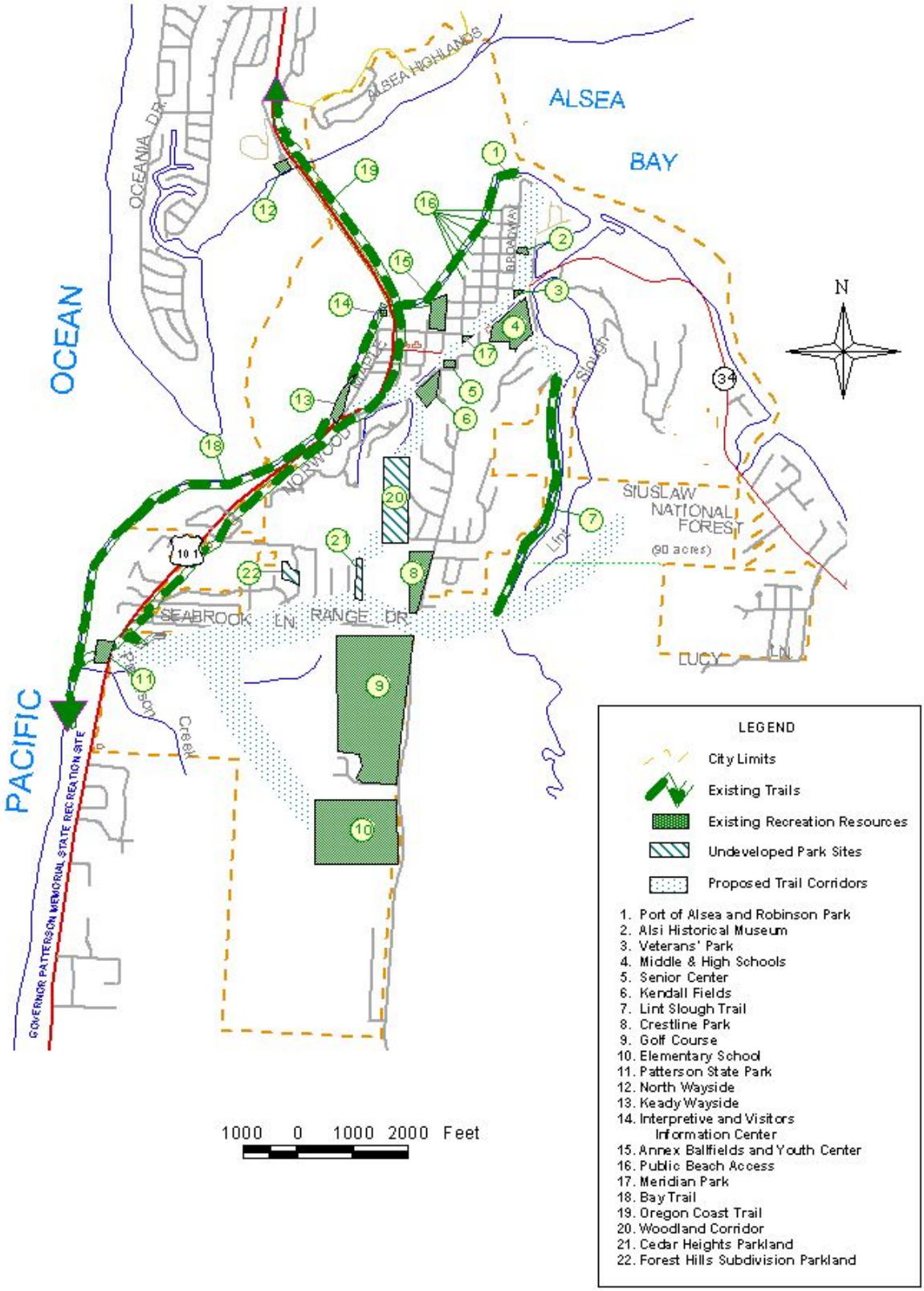
The following standards and guidelines apply to trails and pathways that are primarily recreational in nature. The design of pathways that are primarily transportation oriented should be developed in a manner consistent with the Transportation System Master Plan. The map on the following page shows proposed trail corridors. Construction of trails or on-street pedestrian pathways within these corridors will create a pedestrian and bicycle system that links recreational facilities and parks with residential and major commercial areas.



Multi-use Path
Source: ODOT

Trails and Pathways	
Location and Access	Whenever possible, recreation trails should be located off the street. However, streets may be used to complete connections, when necessary. When following or intersecting a stream or drainage way, trails shall be designed to minimize impacts on the ecological functions of the stream corridor and to minimize unplanned/undesired access in and near the corridor. When possible, multi-purpose trails running parallel to stream corridors should b e sited at least 50 feet from the top of the band and further away in sensitive areas. Where there is a narrow band of riparian vegetation along a stream, trails should be located outside of this area when possible.
Site Size and Characteristics	Trail alignments should take into account soil conditions, steep slopes, surface drainage and other physical limitations that could increase construction and/or maintenance costs. 80' right-of-way desired Width: multi-use path: (see figure left) 10' wide (8' for short connectors or minimal use segments; 12' in high use areas); hiking path: (6' minimum) Lateral clearance: 2'-3' each side of path, at same grade and slope as path Overhead clearance: 8'-10' Maximum grade: 5%; maximum cross slope: 2% May need root barriers along path in wooded areas
Facilities and Activities	Trails should be planned, sized and designed for multiple uses, except for dedicated nature trails or in areas that cannot be developed to the standard necessary to minimize user conflicts. Centralized and effective staging areas should be provided for trail access. This includes parking, orientation and information and any necessary specialized unloading features. Primary trailheads should have restrooms and trash receptacles. Secondary trailheads may only require parking and signage.
Development and Design Considerations	In developed areas, trails should be sited through purchase or easements from willing property owners, alternative routing will b e considered when necessary. Developers should be encouraged to provide and construct pathways and trails within their developments to link with the City's overall trail system. Trail easements, dedications, and development should occur prior to or at the time of development.

Waldport
Proposed Trail Corridors

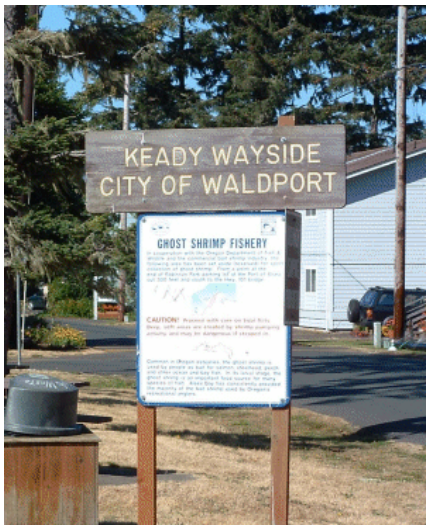


Chapter 7: Implementation Strategy

To make substantial progress on the implementation of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan over the next five years, the City's efforts will need to focus in three areas: 1) short term site and facility improvements, 2) preliminary steps to move forward on longer-term facility needs, and 3) addressing non-capital improvements needed in the system.

Short Term Site and Facility Improvements

The City of Waldport has identified improvement priorities for parks and trails that currently serve the community. Since some of these facilities are not under City jurisdiction, the identified improvements will require cooperation or collaboration from other entities. The following are the priorities that should receive attention over the next five years:



Keady Wayside	
Improvements: • Public restrooms in vicinity (inadequate space on-site) • Signage: add information kiosk, lower profile and coordinate signage • Add improvements to create community gateway	Estimated Cost: $15-18,000 (restrooms) $5-$10,000 ◆ $5-$10,000 ◆
Partner: PUD – reorient street lights to increase safety	

◆ candidate for donation of labor and/or materials

Robinson Park	
Improvements: • Covered picnic area, interpretive displays	Estimated Cost: $65,000 (Port responsibility)
Partner: Port of Alsea	

Lint Slough Trail	
Improvements: • Public restrooms • Extension of trail and viewing platform • Extension around south end and into Forest Service Property • Non-motorized boat launch	Estimated Cost: $15-18,000 $39,000 ■ $200,000 (incl. environ assess. and bridges) ■ $35-57,000 ■
Partners: ODFW, US Forest Service	

■ candidate for grant funding

Crestline Park	
On-site Improvements:	Estimated Cost:
• Skateboard facility repair and maintenance	$2,900-4,300
• Public restrooms	$28-34,000
• Basketball court	TBD
• Covered picnic area	$21-22,000
• Play equipment	$18-25,000
• Trails, access to Woodland Corridor	$3,000 (not including labor) ◆
• Bridge	$25-35,000 ■
• Parking	$4,200 (not including paving)
• Seating, fencing and minor structures	TBD
• Vegetation management	$2,000 (not including labor)

◆ candidate for donation of labor and/or materials
■ candidate for grant funding

Meridian Park	
Improvements:	Estimated Cost:
• Irrigation	$1,150

Veterans Park	
Improvements:	Estimated Cost:
• Bench	$500 ◆

◆ candidate for donation of labor and/or materials

Community Gateway and Landscape Improvements **(specific locations to be determined)**	
Design amenities and develop planting plans	Estimated Cost:
Establish maintenance schedule	
Improvements:	
• Gateway signs, plantings and other amenities	TBD

Two additions to the park and trail system will be needed over the next five years:

Old Town Playground **(site to be determined)**	
	Estimated Cost:
Site acquisition	TBD
Improvements:	
• Site preparation for play equipment	$10,000

Downtown pedestrian loop	
	Estimated Cost:
Identify route east from Keady Wayside	
Improvements:	
• Sidewalk improvement along Broadway	$113,800
• Access to bay shore path to include parking and signage, pedestrian path	TBD
• View points of bay and bridge	TBD
• Signature icon to identify trail, mileage signs	TBD
Partners: Port of Alsea, Urban Renewal District	

Longer-Term System Improvements

In addition to the enhancements needed in the park and recreation facilities over the next five years, the City has identified several longer-term projects for which planning must begin within the next five years:

Priority	Initial Steps
Indoor Pool	Undertake feasibility assessment: 1. Identify potential partners 2. Work with aquatics specialists to refine needs and identify costs 3. Identify potential sites 4. Determine funding strategy
Track	INFO NEEDED
Soccer fields	INFO NEEDED
Trail network additions	1. Refine routes for all trail segments identified in the Waldport Transportation System Plan (see Chapter 4 for segment list) 2. Design route through Woodland Corridor to connect to Crestline Park and Kendall Fields 3. Work with South Lincoln County Committee on Trails to develop route to Cape Perpetua
New neighborhood-scale park	1. Identify and evaluate possible sites; work with developer(s) as development plans are discussed with and reviewed by the City to ensure desired site remains available 2. Establish funding mechanism(s) to ensure funds are available to acquire and develop site, when needed

Other Critical Elements

In order to make the improvements and additions to parks and trails identified above and move forward to develop the overall parks and recreation system articulated by the City's Parks and Recreation Goals, the City's short-term implementation strategy includes several other critical elements.

Establishment of a parks maintenance program: Currently, City parks are maintained primarily by volunteers. This has resulted in some facilities having received inadequate upkeep. Also, as the additions and improvements to the park system identified in this plan are made, maintenance needs will increase. The City will establish a program that identifies maintenance requirements and schedules maintenance tasks.

Conduct an annual assessment of parks and park and recreation facilities: The City will review the condition and improvement needs at all City facilities on an annual basis. The assessment will form the basis for adjusting the parks maintenance schedule and the program of park improvements and will tie in to the City's annual budget process.

Recreation program improvements: A number of entities offer recreation programs and activities to children, youth and adults in Waldport. There is no single source of information or clearing house regarding these opportunities, making it difficult for individuals to know what is available and to enroll in activities of interest. The City will partner with those organizations providing recreation activities to improve access to information using both print and electronic media.

Expand the use of the Community/Senior Center to serve a broader array of community needs: The City will initiate community dialogue about potential expanded uses for the Center in order to transition the facility into a more general Community Center that is the site for a greater variety of events and programming. Options for funding the expanded use of the facility will also be explored, including the use of additional rental fees to offset facility operations costs.

Explore the feasibility of play structures/sculptures at Robinson Park: The City will initiate discussion with the Port of Alsea regarding the appropriateness of play structures at Robinson Park.

Work with the Port of Alsea to explore the feasibility of a unified informational signage program: The signage program would include directional signs for recreational facilities, as well as interpretive and other information of interest to both community members and visitors.

Explore the feasibility of a picnic area at Kendall Fields: The City will initiate discussion with the Lincoln County School District and the Junior League regarding the feasibility of a developing a picnic area at Kendall Fields.

Review and update the Parks and Recreation Master Plan: At least every five years, the City will review the Parks and Recreation Master Plan to identify emerging needs and priorities, and to program needed additions and improvements.

Chapter 8:
Funding and Financing

Elements of an Effective Funding Strategy

Over the course of the next twenty years, the City of Waldport will need to:

- **Acquire the land** needed for parks, trails and recreation facilities,
- **Construct** new park and recreation facilities,
- **Maintain** park, trail and recreation facilities,
- **Operate** facilities, such as the Community/Senior Center or pool, and
- **Manage** the City's park and recreation system.

An effective strategy for funding parks and recreation needs will not only provide the **quantity** of dollars or other resources needed, but will provide the dollars and resources **when** they are needed (some needs are ongoing and some involve one-time costs) and will **distribute the costs** among the users and beneficiaries of the parks and recreation system in a manner judged by the community to be fair. **Phasing** of the development of some projects, especially larger ones, will likely be necessary.

Path along the Bay

Like many smaller communities in Oregon, the City of Waldport has budgeted annually a modest portion of its general fund for park purposes and has principally relied upon grants, volunteers and donations to maintain and to make improvements in its park and recreation system.

As has been the case historically, not all resources need to be "city" resources; the City of Waldport anticipates using the donations of time and labor of community residents and businesses and seeking grants from private organizations, the state and others. The City also will partner with other entities to offer parks and recreation opportunities. Doing so can decrease the resources the City itself puts into a project and each party may contribute the land, labor, and/or expertise that it can most afford or is uniquely able to provide. However, the completion of the priority projects identified in this Master Plan will require more than donations and grant funding; the City will need to generate additional revenue from a variety of sources.

Cost Estimates

A preliminary estimate of the cost of the priority parks and recreation improvements identified in Chapter 7 is $608,550 to $671,950 in the first five years of the plan. Of this amount, projects totaling $299,000 to $331,000 may be good candidates for grants. Also, there are projects that lend themselves to donations of labor and/or materials or may be undertaken by partners; the cost of these is estimated at $78,500 to $88,500. If efforts to obtain grants and donations are completely successful, this still means that the City will need an additional $231,050 to $252,450 over the next five years for its priority parks projects. (This does not include those projects for which cost estimates are yet to be determined.)

In addition to these costs for improving existing and developing the new facilities, there will be an ongoing cost for maintenance. Since the maintenance costs will increase as new facilities are brought on-line, it is estimated that when the park improvements identified in the five-year implementation plan are completed, annual maintenance costs will be between $24,000 and $32,000 with an additional $7,200 for restroom maintenance.

Other costs to be considered and calculated include the cost of staff time to develop partnerships, seek grants and coordinate parks and recreation development projects and the cost of supplies and utilities.

Recommended Funding Approaches

The following seven approaches are recommended to meet the City's parks and recreation funding challenge:

Continue to mobilize and coordinate donated labor and materials: The City of Waldport anticipates using the donations of materials and labor of community residents and businesses to the extent practicable. Volunteer labor is generally best suitable for annual or periodic maintenance activities, such as a community clean up or beautification day, or for labor-intensive activities such as trail building and maintenance when supervised by a knowledgeable project coordinator.

Caution should be exercised in accepting volunteer services for the design and construction of park facilities, as the City will be accepting the long-term responsibilities and liabilities associated with new or remodeled park structures and will need to ensure that the design and construction meets appropriate standards for functionality, safety and durability. The City will

need to ensure that there is adequate staff capacity in order to be able to actively seek and coordinate volunteer labor and materials.

Continue to seek grant funds: The City has been successful in its applications for State and other public agency funds to address park and recreation needs. Grant funding remains a good option for some types of projects. For example, park projects that are compatible with the objectives of the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) are eligible for funds through the State Parks and Recreation Department. Trails and other transportation-related improvements may be eligible for funding through grant programs administered by the Oregon Department of Transportation. Appendices C and D provide information on other sources of grant funds.

A community, however, cannot rely on grants to fully meet its park and recreation needs. First, to be eligible for funding, a project must meet the funding agency's criteria. This will automatically exclude some types of parks and recreation projects from funding consideration. For example, grants are not a good source of ongoing funding for parks maintenance and operations. Second, grants are competitive and even if a project meets the funding agency's criteria, there is no assurance that a project will be funded. Third, many grants require a local match of cash or in-kind services.

Consider establishing a parks and recreation utility fee: A parks and recreation utility fee would generate ongoing funding for:

- Parks maintenance;
- Enhanced staff capacity to mobilize and coordinate donations of labor and materials, develop partnerships with other organizations, seek grant funding, and address the other critical implementation tasks identified in Chapter 7; and
- Leverage grant or other outside funding.

If all those within the Waldport area that are charged a sewer and/or water connection fee were charged $1.00 per connection per month, the fee would generate approximately $15,000 in 2004. (1266 connections x $1 x 12 months = $15,000) At $3.00 per connection, the fee would generate approximately $45,000. As the community grows, and the number of connections grows, the revenue would increase to approximately $52,000 per year by 2010.

Consider revision of the City's Development Code requirements: Revisions to the Development Code could ensure that:

- New residential developments contribute park land to meet the City level of service (LOS) standard of 5 acres of park land per 1000 residents; and
- Land dedicated for public park purposes through the development process is suitable for those purposes.

The City Development Code previously required a parkland dedication of 5% of a site subdivided for residential development or the payment of an in-lieu fee. In 2001, the Code was changed to require only the in-lieu fee because the parcels of land that were being dedicated to the City proved to be unusable for park purposes. Reinstituting the dedication requirement for subdivisions and requiring the parcels proposed for dedication to meet the park standards established by this Master Plan (Chapter 6), such as those for access and terrain, would allow for the dedication of acreage at approximately the City's LOS standard.

In addition, the Waldport Code does not require dedication of land for public park purposes for developments that do not involve a subdivision of land, e.g. multi-family developments. Such a dedication is a typical requirement for residential development in other Oregon communities. Revision of the Code to relate dedication of land for parks more closely to the number of anticipated residents of the development would address that issue. Such a dedication requirement may be based on number of bedrooms anticipated in the homes to be built.

In some situations, it may not be possible for the City to acquire a site suitable for a neighborhood-scale park through a land dedication requirement. Dedication of land of sufficient size for a neighborhood park (e.g. five acres) would only be possible with a single-family development of twenty acres or more, unless smaller developments were adjoining. Therefore, it is important that the City seriously evaluate dedication offers, accepting only those that will add viable park sites, and requiring the in-lieu payment in other cases. The in-lieu fee that is currently imposed for subdivisions (development acreage x .05 x $1.00) should be revised, as necessary, and indexed to reflect the actual cost of residential land within the City, in order to generate a fund of sufficient size to allow the City to purchase land for parks at market rates.

Consider adopting a System Development Charge (SDC) for parks: A Development Code requirement for the dedication of parkland with new residential developments would ensure that land for parks is available; however, the City must find ways to cover the costs of developing the park and also of acquiring sites for and constructing facilities such as a community pool and trails.

State statutes (ORS 223.297-223.314) allow cities to adopt SDCs for parks and other facilities so that future users pay their proportionate share of the cost of the development of those facilities. SDCs are a one-time fee that can only be used for land and facilities acquisition and construction. SDCs cannot be used for ongoing maintenance and operations.

Establishment of an SDC involves the adoption of a parks improvement program or list of projects that would be funded by the SDC and the estimated cost of those projects. An SDC can be charged per dwelling or equivalent dwelling unit basis which allows lodging establishments, recreational vehicle parks, commercial and industrial establishments, as well as residential units to be charged the fee. A community is in the best position to fairly distribute the costs of park improvements if the SDC is in place before substantial community growth occurs.

Three Central Coast cities have parks SDCs – Lincoln City, Depoe Bay and Newport. These SDCs range from $300 to $1350 per dwelling unit or an average of $687 per dwelling unit. See Appendix E. While Waldport's parks SDC would be based on a formula that incorporates the anticipated costs of park facilities and the number of anticipated new dwelling units or equivalent dwelling units within the community, as an example, an SDC of $500 per new dwelling unit would generate at least $367,000 by the year 2020 and more, if commercial and industrial developments were charged an equivalent dwelling unit fee.

Identify projects for which a local option levy or bonding may be appropriate: Local option levies are voter approved property taxes that can generate revenue for land purchase, facilities acquisition or construction, and operation and maintenance of park and recreation facilities. Levies can be used to pay for expenses as they occur or to secure bonds.

A levy for operating costs is limited to no more than five (5) years; a levy for capital projects is limited to no more than ten

(10) years. Local option levies are subject to the tax limit of $10 total taxes per $1000 of Real Market Value (RMV). The ability of a local jurisdiction to raise funds through a levy is dependent upon how close existing taxes are to the $10/$1000 ceiling.

Bonding is a form of long-term borrowing and is often considered for financing large projects or several smaller projects as a package, as the bonds can generate substantial amounts of capital. One of the benefits of bonding is that the costs of a project can be spread over the life of that project. General obligation bonds are voter approved and repaid by property tax assessment. This type of bond is subject to the debt limit of the local jurisdiction. Bonds can only be used for land and property acquisition or construction; they may not be used for park maintenance or operations.

Revenue bonds are repaid by user fees or other income generated by the project, and voter approval generally is not required. It is unlikely that revenue bonds would be appropriate for the types of projects envisioned in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan, as they are not likely to generate substantial revenue.

Explore the feasibility of establishing a parks and recreation district: A parks and recreation district is a special district with taxing authority that provides services to a defined geographic area, that may extend beyond the limits of a single city or include more than one city. Districts provide a mechanism through which the costs for facilities and services that serve a wider geographic area can be spread among those benefiting from and using the facilities and services. The funds generated by the district can be used for only parks and recreation purposes. Districts can seek a permanent tax rate through voter approval and use levies to fund both capital projects and operations and maintenance.

Consider opportunities to establish user fees, where appropriate: At present, the City's ability to charge users to cover the costs of parks and recreation facilities and programs is limited. Currently, the City does charge for some uses of the Community/Senior Center. Additional user fees may be helpful in the future to partially cover operation costs for a community pool or other recreation facility. User fees are one mechanism through which visitors and non-city residents can help pay for the services and facilities that they use.

Summary

The City's historic strategy for meeting the parks and recreation needs of the community – reliance upon donations and grants – will need to shift to incorporate additional mechanisms for funding and financing parks and recreation, if the City is to actively strive to meet it's desired level of service for parks. The funding and financing mechanisms that offer the most promise include:

- Establishment of a parks and recreation utility fee;
- Revision of the development code to incorporate parks standards and provide the opportunity for dedication of park land with residential development;
- Adoption of a parks and recreation System Development Charge;
- Local option levies and bonding, especially for large-scale projects; and possibly,
- A parks and recreation district that would allow beneficiaries of parks and recreation facilities that serve a broader geographic area to contribute equitably to the funding of those facilities.

APPENDICES

A: Waldport Parks, Park Sites and Recreation Facility Inventory

B: NRPA Recreation Facility Standards

C: Sources of Grant Funds

D: Potential Trail Funding Sources

E: Comparison of Parks and Recreation Funding Strategies: Selected Cities

F: Crestline Park Conceptual Plan

Appendix A
Waldport Parks, Park Site and Recreation Facilities Inventory

CITY OWNED PARKS, PARK SITES AND FACILITIES

SITE	LOCATION	SITE CHARACTER & CONDITION	CURRENT FACILITIES & USE	PLANNED FACILITIES & ISSUES
Crestline Park **5.83 acres**	South of cemetery on Crestline Dr. to north property line of PUD substation on corner of Range and Crestline Drives	Heavy vegetation; densely wooded in most areas Mix of dry areas and low-lying, water retaining ground Skate Park built Spring 2003 at NW corner Informal trails	Skateboard park Informal play trails	SEE APPENDIX E for Conceptual Master Plan for Crestline Park
Woodland Corridor (formerly PF Property) **15 acres**	1313.67' north of Cedar Heights addition, 495' west of Park and Brentwood Drives	Wooded slope bounding a stream possibly 30 feet lower than property to the east at northern line, just south of View Drive; heavy native vegetation Utility access road bisects property north/south with manholes and an underground cable installation; road is waterbarred where it continues steeply downhill north to Kendall Field and Starr Street	No facility except for access road and informal trails leading into property Informal play Mountain biking Easement for utility lines	If connected to Crestline Park property to the southeast, could be part of extended trail system that would be an alternative route for walkers and/or bikers from Crestline to downtown area. Potential to connect property, via Crestline Park, east to Lint Slough and Forest Service property. **Existing access road could be upgraded and maintained.** Long-range plans might include picnic and play areas in southern portion, which has a relatively gentle slope. Minimal landscaping along Red Ditch would provide a wooded park area for local residents.
Keady Wayside **.7 acres**	South end of Maple Street	Minimal maintenance	Reinforced stairs to beach access, parking, & ocean viewing Picnic table; telescope; benches Paved parking area Memorial plaque; interpretive panel	Increased natural landscaping Improved signage and lighting
Forest Hills subdivision parkland **.52 acres**	West of Fairway (a.k.a. Chad) Drive, within subdivision north of Range Drive.	Deep ravine containing year-round stream. Steep slopes, heavily forested with mixed stand of mature trees. Graded sewer line easement offers access from the east. Confusing survey markers make boundaries uncertain.	Undeveloped natural area except for sewer easement; ravine serves as storm drainage	Small neighborhood park/natural area, possibly with short trails, benches Steep terrain would make development difficult
Veterans' Park **.05 acres**	Highway 34 and Broadway.	Turf and landscaped area. **Maintained by local VFW Post.**	Veterans' Memorial and flagpole w/ US Flag.	Funds needed for turf maintenance

SITE	**LOCATION**	SITE CHARACTER & CONDITION	**CURRENT FACILITIES & USE**	PLANNED FACILITIES & ISSUES
Meridian Park **.08acres**	Intersection of Highway 34 and Spring Street, across from City Hall.	Landscaped area with street furniture Maintained by volunteers; good condition	Plantings, bench, table & attached stools	Site for community tree
Alsi Historical Museum **2 adjacent city lots**	Broadway and Grant Streets	Paved and striped parking area Building is not owned by City		
Cedar Heights parkland **.6 acre**	115' north of Double Eagle Dr, east of loss fronting SW Ironwood	Width varies from 30'-69'; linked to Double Eagle Dr. by 10' wide pathway	None	Mini-park
Street Easements and Rights-of-Way **7 parcels**	Terminus of Spencer, Ruble/Bay, Grant, Keady, Fayette, Huckleberry and John Streets	Non-maintained foot paths to bay	Informal public beach access	Improved pedestrian access to bay Parking Signage
Community/ Senior Center		Structure and site in good condition; center operated by community board	Full kitchen; outdoor barbeque Meeting room with video and sound	Expand uses to meet broader recreational needs of community

NON-CITY RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS

ORGANIZATION OR OWNERSHIP	**RESOURCE OR PROGRAM**	CURRENT FACILITIES	**FUTURE PLANS & ISSUES**
Lincoln Co. School District	Kendall Fields 1 and 2	Softball fields; restroom; concession stand	Maintenance only
Lincoln Co. School District and Port of Alsea	Annex Ball Fields	Softball fields Concession stand	Maintenance only
Lincoln Co. School District	Waldport High School Programs: **Track** (boys/girls) **Softball**, (slow pitch girls) **Baseball** (boys) **Golf** (boys/girls) **Volleyball** (girls) **Football** (boys) **Cross Country** (boys/girls) **CHEERLEADING** **Wrestling** (boys) **Basketball** (boys/girls) Cheerleading	**ation/Facilities** **h school fields/gym** Competitions: Away only **Practice:** Annex Field **Compete**: Kendall Ball Field **Practice:** Kendall Ball Field **Compete:** Elementary School **Practice:** Crestview Hills Golf Course **Compete:** Home and Away. WHS Gym WHS field Various locations Gyms **Practice/Compete:** WHS gym & Away **Practice:** Elementary School **Compete:** WHS gym & Away **Practice:** WHS gym & Away	No Track for track meets Ample field space Maintenance needs completed as they arise only Concession stand for football is located @ middle school (100 yards away- far) Football grandstands in good shape; football field needs grading, reseeding, recrowning; restroom upgrade needed Soccer accommodations are not adequate No Pool for Swimming (preferred **indoor)**
Lincoln Co. School District	Waldport Elementary School	Gym Playground Baseball field Soccer field Community Partnership Program: sports and after school, evening and summer programs for all ages	None known

ORGANIZATION OR OWNERSHIP	**RESOURCE OR PROGRAM**	CURRENT FACILITIES	**FUTURE PLANS & ISSUES**
Port of Alsea	Robinson Park	Picnic tables; bay access	Possibility of covered picnic area; interpretive panels
Port of Alsea	Port of Alsea	Public Use Boat Launch Crabbing dock Public restrooms	Maintenance only
Lincoln County School District (bldg owner)	South Lincoln County Youth Center	Youth programs; gym	Building is for sale; future location of youth center unclear
State Parks	Alsea Bay Interpretive Center and North Wayside	Information and education regarding Alsea Bay Bridge and area attractions; restrooms; beach access North Wayside incorporates elements of former historic bridge	None known
Mark & Patti Campbell	Crestline Golf Center	9-hole golf course Day use RV parking Snack bar	Expansion to 18 holes
US Forest Service	Waldport Ranger Station	Information Center; permits and information provided by NFS staff	None known
American Softball Association	Fast Pitch Softball (girls); tournament play		
Boy Scouts	2 Cub troops 2 Scout troops 1 Explorer troop	Troops meet in private homes	NA
Girl Scouts	1 Brownie troop 3 Junior troops 1 Cadet troop	Troops meet in private homes	NA
4-H	Equestrian-oriented activities for youth	Use various privately-owned equestrian facilities in vicinity	NA

Appendix B
National Recreation and Parks Facility Standards

Activity or Facility	Recommended Space Requirements	Recommended Size and Dimensions	Recommended Orientation	Number of Units per Population	Service Radius	Location Notes
Tennis	Min 7,200 sq. ft. single court	36'x78' 12' Clearance	Long axis north/south	1 court per 3,000 population	1/4 mile	Best in batteries of 2 to 4 in a community park, or adjacent to a school site.
Softball	1.5 to 2.0 acre	Baselines: 60' Mound: 46' men, 40' women. Fast pitch field radius from plate: 225' between foul lines. Slow pitch radius: 275' (men) 250' (women)	Locate home so pitches cross sun; batter does not face sun. Line from home plate through pitcher's mound runs east by northeast	1 field per 5,000 population	1/4 mile	Slight difference in dimension for 16" slow pitch. May also be used for youth baseball.
Little League	1.2 acre	Baselines: 60' Pitcher's Mound: 46' Foul Lines: 200' Center Field: 200'	Locate home so pitches cross sun; batter does not face sun. Line from home plate through pitcher's mound runs east by northeast	1 field per 1,500 population	1/4 mile	Part of neighborhood complex. Lighted fields part of community park.
Playground Softball	10,000 sq. ft.	100' x 100'	Locate home so pitches cross sun; batter does not face sun. Line from home plate through pitcher's mound runs east by northeast	1 per 1, 500 population	10 min.	Neighborhood Park
Regulation Basketball	5600 to 7980 sq. ft.	50' x 94' w/5' sidelines	Long axis north/south	1 per 6,000 population	1/4 mile	Outdoor courts in neighborhood and community parks; active recreational areas in other parks.
Basketball (high school)	5040 to 7280 sq. ft.	50' x 84' w/5' sidelines	Same	2 courts per high school	Same	Same
Basketball (youth)	2400 to 3060 sq. ft.	46' x 84' w/5' sidelines	Long axis north/south	1 court per middle school	1/4 mile	Outdoor courts in neighborhood and community parks; active recreational areas in other parks.
Basketball (1/2 Court)	1500 sq. ft.	35 'x 35'	Basket on north (if poss.)	1 per 2,500	10 min.	Neighborhood Park

Activity or Facility	Recommended Space Requirements	Recommended Size and Dimensions	Recommended Orientation	Number of Units per Population	Service Radius	Location Notes
Soccer	1.7 to 2.1 acre	195' to 226' x 330' to 360' 6 min clearance all sides	Long axis from northwest to southeast	1 per 10,000	1 mile	Number of units depends on populatrity. Youth soccer on smaller fields adjacent to schools or in neighborhood or community parks.
Football	1.5 acre	160' x 360' 6' min clearance on all sides	Same	1 per 20,000	10 min.	Usually part of baseball, football, soccer complex in community park or adjacent to high school.
Track, 1/4 mile	4.3 acres	276' overall width; 600' length; 32' for 8 lanes	Long axis in sector from north to south to northwest/southeast with finish line at northerly end	1 per school	Same	Usually part of high school or in community park complex in combination with football soccer, etc.
Swimming Pool	Varies; usually 1 1/2 to 2 acres.	25 yd x 45' for teaching pool. 3' to 4' min. depth	None	1 per community up to 16,500 population	Same	Pools for community use should be planned for teaching, competitive, and recreational purposes. Locate in community park or school site.
Outdoor Shelters	Varies	None	None	1 per 10,000	10 min.	Community Park
Recreation Center	up to 1 sq. ft. per person	None	None	1 per 5,000 to 15,000 residents	5 miles	Community Park
Volleyball	2500 sq. ft.	30' x 60' per court	None	1 per 5,000	Same	Community or Neigborhood Park
Horseshoe Pits	1000 sq. ft.	10' x 50' per court (normally groups of 24)	None	1 per 2,500	10 min.	Community or Neigborhood Park

Appendix C
Sources of Grant Funds

The following organizations and programs may provide funding and/or technical support for parks and recreation projects and programs. Some of these may not be applicable to current Waldport priorities; however, these may be helpful for future needs or projects. To access resources from some of the organizations, it may be necessary for the City to partner with a non-profit group.

Federal Resources

National Park Service
Website: http://www.nps.gov/ccso/grants/index.html

Current grant programs:

- The Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Program: rehabilitation of recreation facilities, such as correcting health and safety violations at a community center, renovating a public pool to provide accessibility, or creating safe, age-appropriate play structures in a neighborhood park

- The Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program: conservation of rivers, preservation of open space, and development of trails and greenways.

State Resources

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Website: http://www.dfw.state.or.us

Current grant programs:

- Fish Restoration and Enhancement Fund and the Salmon-Trout Enhancement Program (STEP): restoration or enhancement projects that benefit sport or commercial fisheries

- Shooting Range Improvement Grants

Oregon Department of Forestry
Website: http://www.odf.or.us

Current grant programs:

- Community Forestry Assistance Grant Program

- Urban and Community Assistance Grants

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
Website: http://www. egov.oregon.gov/OPRD/GRANTS

Current grant programs:

- Local Government Grants

- Recreational Trails Grants

- Land and Water Conservation Grants: projects consistent with the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and local comprehensive plans and parks master plans

Oregon Department of Transportation
Website: http://www.odot.or.us

- Pedestrian and Bicycle Grants: improvements for pedestrians and bicycles on highways and local streets

- Transportation Enhancement grants: projects that enhance the cultural, aesthetic and environmental value of the transportation system; includes bike/ped projects, landscaping and scenic beautification projects

- Transportation Growth Management grants: projects that foster integrated transportation and land use and compact, pedestrian and bicycle friendly communities

Oregon State Marine Board
Website: http://www.boatoregon.com
Grant Programs guide:
http://www.boatoregon.com/facilities/ProcedureGuide.html

Current Grant Programs:

- Facility Grant Program: acquisition, development, expansion, and rehabilitation of public motorized boating facilities. Cities, counties, park and recreation districts, port districts, and state agencies may submit projects. At least a 25% applicant match is required.

- Maintenance Assistance Program: augments existing levels of routine maintenance at improved marine facilities throughout the state. Eligible

facilities include boat ramps, boarding floats, and restrooms, parking areas, access roads, transient tie-up floats, vessel waste collection and related facilities.

- Boating Infrastructure Grant Program: development and rehabilitation of transient tie-up facilities at public and private facilities used principally by non-trailered recreational boats

- Clean Vessel Assistance Program:new, replacement or upgrades to vessel waste collection facilities. Eligible participants include any privately owned marina/moorage facility that have or will have the capability to provide an area available for a vessel waste collection system open and available for general public use.

Oregon Tourism Commission
Website: http://www.otc.traveloregon.com/grants

The OTC's grant program was suspended in 2003 due to budget cuts. However, the program could be reinstated in the future.

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
Website: http://www.oweb.state.or.us

- Watershed Restoration Grant and Small Grant Programs: projects designed to improve water quality, water quantity, and fish and wildlife habitat and implement the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds

Oregon Youth Conservation Corp
Website: http://www.oycc.state.or.us

OYCCC grants labor and capital for conservation and environmental projects, such as trail construction, planning, and restoration projects.

Foundations

Baseball Tomorrow Fund
Website: http://www.baseballtomorrowfund.com

Non-profit and tax-exempt organizations involved in youth baseball and softball programs may apply for Baseball Tomorrow Fund grants.

Bikes Belong Coalition
Website: http://bikesbelong.org

- The Bikes Belong Grants Program: facility, education, and capacity building grants

Oregon Community Foundation
Website: http://ocf1.org

- Community Grants: projects that nurture children, strengthen families and foster self-sufficiency; enhance educational experience; increase cultural opportunities; preserve or enhance livability through citizen involvement.

U.S. Soccer Foundation
Website: http://www.ussoccerfoundation.org/GNT.html

- Focus of U.S. Soccer Foundation's grant making program for FY 2005 is programs or projects that develop players, referees, and coaches with special emphasis on the economically disadvantaged in urban areas.

The Conservation Fund
Website: http://conservationfund.org

Several award programs, including those that support wetlands protection and the establishment of greenways.

The Collins Foundation
Website: http://www.collinsfoundation.org

Funds projects that "improve, enrich, and give greater expression to the religious, educational, cultural, and scientific endeavors in the state of Oregon and to assist in improving the quality of life in the state."

Appendix D: Potential Trail Funding Sources

FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAM NAME	WEB ADDRESS	USES						APPLICANTS						
			Plan	Program	Develop	Acquire	Education	Equipment	Non Profit	School	City	County	State	Federal	Other
American Canoe Assoc.	Club Fostered Stewardship	http://www.acanet.org/conserve-cfs.htm			X	X									Clubs
American Hiking Society	National Trails Endowment	www.americanhiking.org			X	X									
Americorps		http://www.americorps.org/joining/direct/direct_or.html			X		X		X		X	X	X	X	
Avista Foundation	Avista Foundation Grants	http://www.avistafoundation.org/application.asp			X				X						
Barnes & Nobles	Affiliates Program	www.barnesandnoble.com		X					X						
Bikes Belong Coalition	Bikes Belong Grants Program	http://bikesbelong.org/site/page.cfm?PageID=21			X				X		X	X	X	X	
Boeing Charitable Foundation	Civic and Environmental Constributions	http://www.boeing.com/companyoffices/aboutus/community/charitable.htm	X	X	X	X		X	X	X					
Center for Disease Control (CDC)	Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant Program	http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/aag/aag_blockgrant.htm		X	X						X	X	X		
Coors Brewing Company	Coors Pure Water 2000 Grants	http://www.coors.com/community/philanthropy.asp			X	X									

FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAM NAME	WEB ADDRESS	USES						APPLICANTS						
			Plan	Program	Develop	Acquire	Education	Equipment	Non Profit	School	City	County	State	Federal	Other
Eastman Kodak Company	Kodak American Greenways Program	www.conservationfund.org	X						X		X	X	X	X	
Federal Dept. of Health & Human Services	Healthy People 2010 Implemention Grants	www.health.gov/healthypeople	X	X					X		X	X			
Federal Highway Admin.	Recreational Trails Program National Program	www.fhwa.dot.gov./environment/rectrail.htm			X	X			X		X	X	X	X	
Ford Family Foundation	Rural Civic and Community Enhancement Program	http://www.tfff.org/main/guidelines.html#a			X				X						
Honda Motor Company	American Honda Foundation	http://www.hondacorporate.com/community/index.html?subsection=foundation		X					X						
Kongsgaard Goldman Foundation	Environmental Protection and Conservation Program	http://www.kongsgaard-goldman.org/program.html	X		X				X						
M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust	Programs to Strengthen the Contemporary American Family	http://www.murdock-trust.org/		X					X						Universities
Metro	Parks & Greenspaces Grants Program	www.metro-region.org							X	X	X	X			

FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAM NAME	WEB ADDRESS	USES						APPLICANTS						
			Plan	Program	Develop	Acquire	Education	Equipment	Non Profit	School	City	County	State	Federal	Other
Meyer Memorial Trust	General Purpose Grants	http://www.mmt.org/		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
National Endowment for the Arts	Challenge America Fast Track Grants	www.arts.gov		X					X						
National Fish & Wildlife Foundation		www.nfwf.org							X	X	X	X	X	X	
National Park Service	Challenge Cost-Share Program (CCSP)	http://www.nps.gov/chal/sp/jchalapp.htm		X	X		X								
National Park Service	River Trails & Conservation Assistance Program	http://www.nps.gov/ccso/rtca/application.html	X	X					X		X	X	X	X	
National Park Service	Disposal of Federal Surplus Real Property for Parks and Recreation and Historic Monuments	http://www.cfda.gov/public/viewprog.asp?progid=471				X		X			X	X	X		
National Tree Trust	Multiple Programs	www.nationaltreetrust.org		X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	
New England Foundation for the Arts	Art and Community Landscapes Program	http://www.nefa.org/grantprog/acl/	Trail side Art					X		X	X	X	X		
Nike - Community Investment	Community Investment Program	http://www.nike.com/nikebiz/nikebiz.jhtml?page=26&item=giving		X					X						

FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAM NAME	WEB ADDRESS	USES						APPLICANTS						
			Plan	Program	Develop	Acquire	Education	Equipment	Non Profit	School	City	County	State	Federal	Other
Oregon Dept. of Trans.	Transportation Ehancement Program	http://www.odot.state.or.us/techserv/engineer/pdu													
Oregon Dept. of Trans. / Oregon Dept. of Land Conservation & Development	Transportation and Growth Management Program	http://www.lcd.state.or.us/tgm/grants.htm	X								X	X			COGs, METRO
Oregon Economic and Community Development Dept.	Needs and Issues Inventory	http://www.econ.state.or.us/needs_issue.htm			X				X		X	X			
Oregon Parks & Recreation Dept.t	ATV Fund	http://atv.prd.state.or.us/grant	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Oregon Parks & Recreation Dept.	Recreation Trails Program	www.prd.state.or.us/grants-rectrails.php			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Oregon Parks & Recreation Dept.	Land & Water Conservation Fund	www.prd.state.or.us/grants_lwcf.php			X	X					X	X	X		X
Oregon Parks & Recreation Dept.	Local Government Grant Programs	www.prd.state.or.us/grants-localgov.php			X	X					X	X	X		X
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board	Small Grant Program	http://www.oweb.state.or.us/SmallGrant/smallgrant.shtml			X				X		X	X	X	X	
Patagonia	Environmental Grants Program	www.patagonia.com	X	X					X		X	X			
Polaris Industries	Trail Safety and Grants	http://www.polarisindustries.com		X					X				X	X	

FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAM NAME	WEB ADDRESS	USES						APPLICANTS						
			Plan	Program	Develop	Acquire	Education	Equipment	Non Profit	School	City	County	State	Federal	Other
Power Bar	Direct impact on Rivers and Trails (DIRT) Program	www.powerbar.com		X											
Recreation Equipment Inc. (REI)	Recreation and Conservation Grants	www.rei.com		X					X						
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation		www.rwjf.org													
Rockefeller Family Fund		www.rffund.org	X	X	X										
SOLV	Project Oregon	http://www.solv.org/programs/project_oregon.asp	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Surdna Foundation		www.surdna.org		X	X				X		X	X	X	X	
The Collins Foundation		http://www.collinsfoundation.org/			X		X		X						
The Conservation Alliance		http://www.conservationalliance.com/grants.m			X	X			X						
The Hugh & Jane Ferguson Foundation	Foundation Grant Fund	http://fdncenter.org/grantmaker/ferguson/guide.html	X		X				X						
The Kresge Foundation	Bricks & Mortar Program	http://www.kresge.org/programs/index.htm		X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	
The Mountaineers Foundation		www.mountaineersfoundation.org					X	X	X	X					X
The Oregon Community Foundation	Oregon Historic Trails Fund	http://www.ocf1.org/grant_programs/grant_programs_fr.htm		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	

Appendix D. Potential Trail Funding Sources, Oregon Department of Recreation March, 2004

FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAM NAME	WEB ADDRESS	USES						APPLICANTS						
			Plan	Program	Develop	Acquire	Education	Equipment	Non Profit	School	City	County	State	Federal	Other
The Oregon Community Foundation	Community Grants Fund	http://www.ocf1.org/grant_programs/community_grant_fr.htm		X	X		X		X						
The Trust for Public Land		http://www.tpl.org/tier2_sa.cfm?folder_id=1825								X	X	X	x	x	
Tom's of Maine/National Park Foundation	River Conservation Grants	http://www.tomsofmaine.com/toms/community/rivers2004/frameset_overview.asp			X	X	X		X						
Tread Lightly!	Restoration For Recreation	http://www.treadlightly.org/restore.mv		X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	The Conservation Reserve Program	www.fsa.usda.gov													
U.S. Dept. of Commerce Economic Development Administration	Various Grant Programs	http://www.eda.gov/InvestmentsGrants/Pgmguide.xml	X		X						X	X			
U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services	Steps to a Healthier U.S. Initiative (STEPS)	http://www.healthierus.gov/steps/	X	X			X			X	X				Tribes
U.S. Dept. of Transportation	Transportation & Community & System Preservation Pilot Program	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tcsp/	X		X						X	X	X		
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Partnership for Wildlife	http://federalaid.fws.gov/pw/partwld.html			X								X		

FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAM NAME	WEB ADDRESS	USES						APPLICANTS						
			Plan	Program	Develop	Acquire	Education	Equipment	Non Profit	School	City	County	State	Federal	Other
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Jobs in the Woods Program	http://pacific.fws.gov							X		X	X	X		
U.S. Forest Service	Cooperative Programs - Rural Community Assistance: Economic Recovery Program	http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/coop/Oregon%20State%20Coordinators			X				X		X	X	X		
U.S. Forest Service	Cooperative Programs - Rural Development Program	http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/coop/Oregon%20State%20Coordinators			X				X		X	X	X		
U.S. Forest Service	Urban & Community Forestry Program	http://www.fs.fed.us/ucf/			X				X		X	X	X		
Wal-Mart Foundation		www.walmartfoundation.org							X	X	X	X	X	X	
Wild Bird Unlimited	Pathway to Nature Conservation Fund	www.pathwaystonature.com/index.htm			X									X	

Appendix E: Comparison of Parks and Recreation Funding Strategies: Selected Cities

City	Annual Parks Budget	Number/Type of Parks	Parks SDC	Parks Utility Fee	Open Space/Parkland Dedication Rquirement; In Lieu Payment	District
Waldport (pop 2,060)		(3) mini-parks;skate park; community/senior center	no	no	park assessment fee: gross parcel size x .05 x $1.00	no
Harrisburg (pop 2,930)	$30,000 gen fund	Riverfront Park 2.1 ac Museum and Pioneer Park 1.21 ac Heritage Park .2 ac	$1078 flat fee for residence or business	no	no	in process; district area larger than city limits
Depoe Bay (pop 1,230)	no dedicated revenue source; some income from building lease	2: 5 ac ocean side; 4.43 ac city park also 1.5 ac of scenic land	$410/edu (equivalent dwelling unit)	no	35% of site to be subdivided or for planned development (PUD)	no
Newport (pop 9,740)	parks only: $200,000 for operations and maintenance; 2FTE + seasonal; restrooms maintained by janitorial service (parks & rec: $1.3 million) park development funded through grants, urban renewal, donations	10: (5) 1 acre or less; (3) 2-3 acres; (1)5+ac canyon with trails; (1) 8.8 acr ballfields, tennis courts, playground, picnic areas, etc	$300 per single family unit	no	no	no
Lincoln City (pop 7,420)	parks: $560,000: transient room tax, capital projects funded through urban renewal and SDCs (supervisor + 3.5 FTE maintenance; 2.5 FTE seasonal) rec programs/pool: $760,000, gen fund and fees	250 acres open space; 50 acres groomed parks; 12 sets public restrooms	$1350/unit, includes all residential, campground and hotel units	no	no	no
Tangent (pop 920)	$3-4000 gen fund (minimal mowing only)	(3 or 2) approx I acre; (1) .5 acre	$805.01/ res; $29.75/parking space for commercial	$3.00 per residence	upon subdivision: 10% of total land area or 10% of total assess value of the subdivision, as determined by Planning Commission	no, fees easier
Veneta (pop 3,480)	Total $199,000 gen fund $125,000; fees and state $35,000; capital acquis $22,000; campground manage $10,000	pool/aquatic center (4) pocket parks (2) small parks (+/- 5 ac)	$366/residence, commercial, industrial development	no	no	citizen group considered district, felt public would not support at the time

City	Annual Parks Budget	Number/type of parks	Parks SDC	Parks Utility Fee	OS/park land dedication requirement and in lieu payments	District
Sisters (pop 1,430)	Total $113,300, includes campground fees and $20,000 for capital improvements (approx 1FTE, plus seasonal)	Village Green Park (city block), pocket park downtown with restroom, creekside park (=/- 1 acre), overnight campground, new 3-acre park	not available	no	no, but may negotiate for park land or park improvements in exchange for waiving SDCs	Recreation district includes Sisters (boundaries similar to School District boundaries);future: discussion of including parks maintenance
Florence (pop 7,780)	$150,000 gen fund (1FTE+ 3 part time)	(7) parks + (1) public restroom/plaza area, incl 20A with ball fields, waterfront park with dock	no	no	with planned developments: 20% of net developable area; improvement by developer	no
Brownsville (pop 1,500)	$50-60,000 genl fund (=/- 1.5 FTE); plan to use recently established reimbursement district ordinance	(1) large regional park (4) neighborhood parks (1) newly negotiated park	no	no	no, subdivision ordinance does not require dedication; may negotiate for openspace and parks with PUD	attempted in 2002; would have passed with active campaigning
Lyons (pop 1,060)	use road funds for "roadside rest stop/park" adjacent to city hall and grants/donations	(1) roadside rest stop with play equipment, restroom, picinic table, parking (1) donated former excavation site	no	no	yes	no
Mill City (pop 1,530)	$25,000 materials, servies, capital outlay; $8,000 maintenance	(1) 5-acre community park; (4) mini-parks (4 acres total); parcels along river; trail along old railroad R-O-W	no	no	yes; concern about legality	no
Yachats (pop 670)	$55,000 from room tax used as match for grants, limited park improvements; public works maintains parks (general fund)	(1) 3.5 acres, (1) mini-park along highway; pedestrian trail system	no	no	with planned developments, 40% of site in open space for use by development residents (not dedicated for public use)	no

Appendix F

CRESTLINE PARK

Waldport, Oregon

CONCEPTUAL MASTER PLAN

Prepared by John R. Stewart
Landscape Architect

CRESTLINE PARK
Conceptual Master Plan

THE SITE

Crestline Park is a partially developed City-owned tract in the Waldport uplands adjacent to Crestline Drive. It contains a recently completed skateboard facility, temporary portable toilet, unpaved parking for four to six cars, and extensive rustic paths through dense undergrowth and trees. The park is used by young people and their parents for skating and congregating. The paths connect with neighboring undeveloped properties and are used by local walkers and bike riders.

The property slopes generally away from Crestline Drive to the west. Two drainages, one on the north end that is deep and steeply side sloped, and a lesser one at the south, direct runoff water from the site. The southern boundary runs to a concrete wall surrounding a power transformer station. The northern boundary abuts a small cemetery for approximately forty-two feet from Crestline Drive to the west and then rough woods and brush of private property. The northern boundary is somewhat indistinct with the skate boarding facility immediately against it and some possible clearing across it.

A Conceptual Master Plan for this park site has been prepared with the guidance and inputs from the city Parks and Recreation Committee, the Cascades West Council of Governments representatives, Waldport City staff, and citizens through several workshops and meetings. A review of other planning documents for the City influenced the plan particularly as to connectivity with other public open space and other planned recreation facilities.

THE PLAN

The Conceptual Master Plan is a two dimensional map, drawn to scale from base photos and tax lot maps. A measured survey was not done and property corners were not found. The topographic information is very limited and therefore slopes are only indicated by arrows and notes. The drawn plan is a guide to the location and organization of functions and general shape and dimension of development projects. It is useful for planning of development projects, strategic planning, and estimating costs. Detailed construction design is required for those elements selected for development.

A narrative describing the various elements of the plan is provided to develop their character and to list their opportunities and limitations. Some sketches and plan notes also indicate the general design of these component parts of the plan.

PLAN ELEMENTS

The primary elements of the park plan include:

- The Skateboard Facility – existing and proposed additions
- Parking – on site and adjacent street improvements
- Restrooms and Portable Toilets
- Developed Play Areas
- Trails and Paths – and associated bridges and structures
- Picnic Shelters
- Seating, Fencing and Minor Structures
- Vegetation Management – site clearing, planting and maintaining

Each of the elements is briefly described with general recommendations for design type and/or placement. A summary is attached with recommendation for phasing, estimates of cost and some notes on strategies for development.

Skateboard Facility - The skateboard facility is completed as for the concrete structure and its internal parts and is used and appreciated by youth and parents. The soil surfaces surrounding the structure are showing wear and some deterioration of the foundation soils at the edges of the concrete is apparent. Some erosion from water flowing off the concrete is occurring on the west side of the structure. A catch basin and drainpipe is required at this location. It is recommended that repairs and improvements to these areas be undertaken immediately to protect the structure as well as to give the area a finished look.

Additional seating is shown and recommended for the perimeter of the skateboard area. This should be very sturdy benches with backs. These will provide seating for the many users waiting for their turn while observing others as well as passive participants, parents and others just interested in the show. As many as six to eight, five foot benches are recommended with additional seating on slopes and soil mounds, walls and ledges where possible. Additional refuse

containers are also needed near the seating. These should also be of rugged design and have permanent anchors.

The areas adjacent to the concrete surfaces should be treated with designed crushed rock or asphalt paving. These areas take heavy use and provide access to the facility from many points.

Bike parking with racks is indicated. These can be incorporated into the walls and paving as suggested on the plan. This will protect the bikes and organize them out of the way of other users. A bike parking area may also discourage the use of bikes on the skateboarding surface.

Paved paths from the street side parking are shown. This is to facilitate access from cars and to separate bikes and cars to some degree at the car/parking entry. The paved paths will also help protect ground surfaces between the skateboard facility and the street, an area showing heavy wear.

Parking – The partially graded area adjacent to the skateboard facility is now used for random parking. No parking pattern is indicated and the surface is rapidly deteriorating. Soil has been pushed into the drainage and the edge of the slopes are not defined or protected.

A parking layout has been drawn on the enlarged plan. This orientation allows for five regulation-parking slots with one being sized for handicapped designation. In order to fit this number into the site, a low retaining wall is indicated along the east side of the first parking slot. An additional five to six feet of surface area is gained and a defined edge is created by the excavation and wall. This scheme provides for adequate backing and turning.

The front edge of the parking, towards the drainage, is pulled back some from the existing parking area and curb and/or barriers are indicated for safety and protection of the slope. A curb pattern is indicated to separate cars from pedestrian circulation with handicapped ramps at two locations. The curbs should run out the drive entry to define the edge and to provide a pedestrian path separation. The driveway surface can be as narrow as twenty to twenty-two feet between curbs and a pedestrian path of six feet width can occupy the north side of the entry. The existing culvert under the entry drive is approximately 39 feet in length (see sketch detail).

Street side parking is shown on the plan in two locations. These will require filling and grading to bring them up to street level. A portion of this length at the top of the main drainage ravine cannot be filled without excessive expense and damage to the drainage. A side path is required to accommodate people exiting cars from the passenger side. This path is connected to the internal path system as shown. Pedestrians should not be forced to use the bike lanes. The trail system is located just inside the park to accommodate pedestrians moving north and south passed these parking spaces.

Parking on the streets in future development to the west should be anticipated for park use. Small parking lots at trail heads or street ends should be incorporated into the subdivision design.

Restrooms and Portable Toilets – A location adjacent to the entry drive and the skateboarding area is shown on the plan with a permanent restroom facility. This location is convenient to the major use areas of the park and the parking lot. It is also accessible for maintenance and monitoring. The size indicated will accommodate a two-sided structure with two heads and one sink on each side. This can be a vault type structure or connected to the sewer if this is feasible. Availability of sewer connection at this elevation and distance from sewer lines has yet to be determined.

The toilet structure is cut into the slope and integrated with a concrete (rock faced) low retaining wall. This should be a handsome structure with this prominent location. The space for this structure can be graded, the wall built, and the area paved prior to installation, and portable temporary units placed here as an interim scheme.

The areas around the toilet structure are paved for pedestrian passage and bike parking. Bike racks can be attached to the toilet building (see note on enlarged plan).

Additional portable toilets can be located to the south portions of the park as needed. A location is indicated on the plan near the south entry. Access to this site must be surfaced for the maintenance/service truck. The portable toilet should be visually screened from the street. The area indicated for the covered picnic structure is within easy access distance to the permanent toilet structure at the skateboard facility via the trail bridge. This may eliminate the need for the south entry

portable toilet except for a major use event. Trail access to all toilet facilities must be ADA designed (see trail design sketch).

Developed Play Areas – A major paved play use area is detailed on the plan (see enlarged plan). This is noted as a play court and markings indicate a slightly reduced half basketball court with backboard and basket. This surface can be marked for other court games as well. To accommodate this facility, a concrete retaining wall must be constructed to replace the large boulders now located along the south edge of the skateboard area. This wall will be approximately six to seven feet high. A six foot wide paved space will be reserved at the top for movement around this portion of the skateboarding area. A sturdy railing will be required along the top of the wall. The paved court will have railings to contain balls and players.

In order to provide the required flat surface area for this play court, a graded fill zone to the south of the existing graded area plus the added space provided by the retaining wall is necessary. The area as drawn will not encroach into the drainage. The railings will help protect the slopes and vegetation in the drainage. This paved area is integrated with the parking lot curb and paving design with the major entry path to the pedestrian bridge between.

A second play area is noted on the plan. This area is intended to accommodate young child play equipment. It is separated from the parking lot and older kids play area, and located near the picnic shelter and adult passive areas. The provision of the pedestrian bridge and trail will make this play area ADA accessible and close to the toilet facility.

Trails and Paths – A trail and path system is indicated on the plan. Many of the paths are roughed in at this time. New routes are noted on the plan and the existing paths approximated. The trails as located provide easy access to the major use areas of the site and to connect to adjacent neighborhoods, existing, and future development. The primary trail runs generally north to south and provides an alternate to walking along Crestline Drive. With additional parking and the bike lanes on this street, walking space is crowded. The path is located with easy entry and gentle grade. The major limit to this movement pattern now is the deep drainage ravine at the north end of the park. With the construction of a pedestrian trail bridge, this barrier is eliminated. The trail

bridge will also provide access from the parking lot to the other play areas and picnic shelter.

A trail running northwest along the south edge of the drainage ravine takes one to the edge of the park property and beyond. This is the recommended route to connect with the citywide trail system and particularly north along the city sewer maintenance roads to the ball fields and downtown.

The overlook from this trail into the ravine is compelling. Several sitting spots should be developed along this trail (see sketch).

From this major trail a loop path exists leading to the southwest corner of the park property. A very nice small ravine with a spring fed trickle of water is crossed. Another short bridge is indicated to replace the existing one at about the same location. This bridge should be wide and safe with the opportunity to overlook native riparian plant life.

At the southwest corner of the property, an access trail should be located in coordination with the development plans for future urbanization of the adjacent properties. This point of entry will serve a large number of neighborhood users coming from the west. The development plan must have adequate space reserved for public path/sidewalk connected to new streets. It is preferred to have the connecting path at the end of a dedicated and improved street that can provide some parking. If the path access is between residential sites, a lane of not less than thirty feet width should be dedicated.

A trail running across the south end of the park is indicated. This path should meander away from the wall of the south power station as indicated. This path will join the main north-south path at the south entry at Crestline Drive. This entry point will be developed, marked and directional signage provided.

A steep narrow path leads from the skateboard site west and down across the steep ravine. This route is too steep and should be discouraged or abandoned.

Picnic Shelters – A single picnic shelter building is located on the plan. It is in close proximity to the parking lot (via the bridge), the children's play area, and along the main north south trail. This area slopes to the west but there are gentle to

level spots that will not require extensive grading in this general location. The limitations of parking and the residential nature of the surrounding properties suggest only this one small shelter. Family-sized groups of twenty to thirty people might occupy the structure at one time. Water and refuse containers should be provided. A good alternative to open fires is the provision of electricity for heating coffee and food. Picnic tables should be provided at several locations near the shelter and at the kids play equipment site.

Larger groups could be better served with larger facilities at locations such as the schools and ball field where parking is more generous.

Seating, Fencing and Minor Features – Benches with backs are indicated in several locations on the plan. Others can be identified throughout the park as minor areas are developed (i.e. at the spring area). The bench design should be "in character" throughout the park. Benches in passive areas might be a heavy wood and metal design with a rustic character. Benches at the skateboard and play court areas of sturdy metal in bright colors.

Fencing should also be in character. A sturdy wood pole type is suggested along Crestline Drive and in rustic areas. Pipe style in the play court areas is appropriate.

Other minor structures such as signs and distance markers along the trails should be sturdy, and wooden masts with enameled metal sign faces. Interpretive signs at natural features should be professionally designed with enameled metal images.

Vegetation Management – Areas on the plan are indicated for brush thinning and clearing, primarily along the Crestline Drive frontage and the picnic shelter area. Along the trails, brush should be cleared back to the point that clear sight distance of one hundred feet or more in the line of travel is provided. A clear width of five to six feet on either side of the trails is required. Additional "view lanes" should be created through dense areas at various locations to relieve the "hemmed in" feeling and to give one the sense of visual control of the area for safety reasons. These areas do not require complete removal of low vegetation. Keeping the ground cover to one to one and a half feet in height will help keep people on the trails and still allow good vision. Some areas

adjacent to the picnic shelters and tables must be cleared to the ground. Care must be taken to preserve roots of trees but some light filling with sandy soil material and seeding can produce a maintainable surface.

Large areas of the park, primarily the west section and the drainage slopes should be left as natural as possible. This must include removal of hazard trees and selected over growth. This should be done with care by trained staff only. Cutting of trees and shrubs by users must be discouraged. Random cutting can leave sharp stubs and trip hazards.

In select areas, enhancement planting can occur. The steep ravine needs some re-vegetation and repair. The spring area and the wetland may become opportunities for the placement of selected special planting of native plants.

Plant screening should be maintained and repaired near the skateboard north side and surface repair around all construction in that general vicinity should be provided.

General Priority of Project Work Indicated in the Conceptual Master Plan

Numerous opportunities exist for improving Crestline Park. Some of the elements of the plan can be accomplished with City staff, volunteers, and special work groups. Other of the work will require detailed planning, professional contracted work, and significant funding. The following is a suggestion for the phasing of the various projects as they may provide the greatest return over time or may be very necessary to maintain current use and facilities.

Immediate Priorities: to protect the existing facility

- Maintain and correct deficiencies around skateboard facility. This includes replacing structural materials at base, providing drainage structure, protecting ground surface adjacent to concrete with gravel paving.

- Grade and gravel parking area to plan. Requires low retaining wall. Provide construction base material and protect ravine edge. Define entry drive width and protect slopes at culvert ends.

- Remove unsafe log and board bridges across streams. Rebuild trails to safe surface and width. Remove stubs, stumps, and root hazards from trails.

First Phase Enhancements:

- Brush and tree thinning and removal for vision clearance. (whole site)

- Trail improvements

- Build sport/play court. Requires filling and grading, paving, and retaining wall.

- Build pedestrian bridge. Requires engineered design and major investment.

- Place child play equipment. Develop area with fences and picnic tables.

- Construct location for restroom building. Includes grading, wall and paving. May be pad only for portable toilet.

- Add picnic tables and benches at critical locations.

Second Phase Enhancements:

- Construct shelter building.

- Construct street-side parking. Part of general street improvements.

- Add picnic tables and benches as needed.

- Finish restroom building and parking lot paving.

Cost Projections for Projects

Immediate Priorities

Skateboard Facility Repair and Maintenance (by City staff)

- Rock placement at foundations (10 yds 1 ½ minus hand placed) $500 – 800
- Geo-tex (10 yds 1 ½ minus hand placed) $200 – 300
- Crushed rock, compacted (30 yds) $1,000 - 2,000
- Catch basin and drain pipe (60 ft +) $1,200

Parking Lot Improvements

- Low wall, grading, place stone $1,500
- Rock base material placed $2,000
- Surface rock $ 700

Trail Repair/Removal of Structures TBD

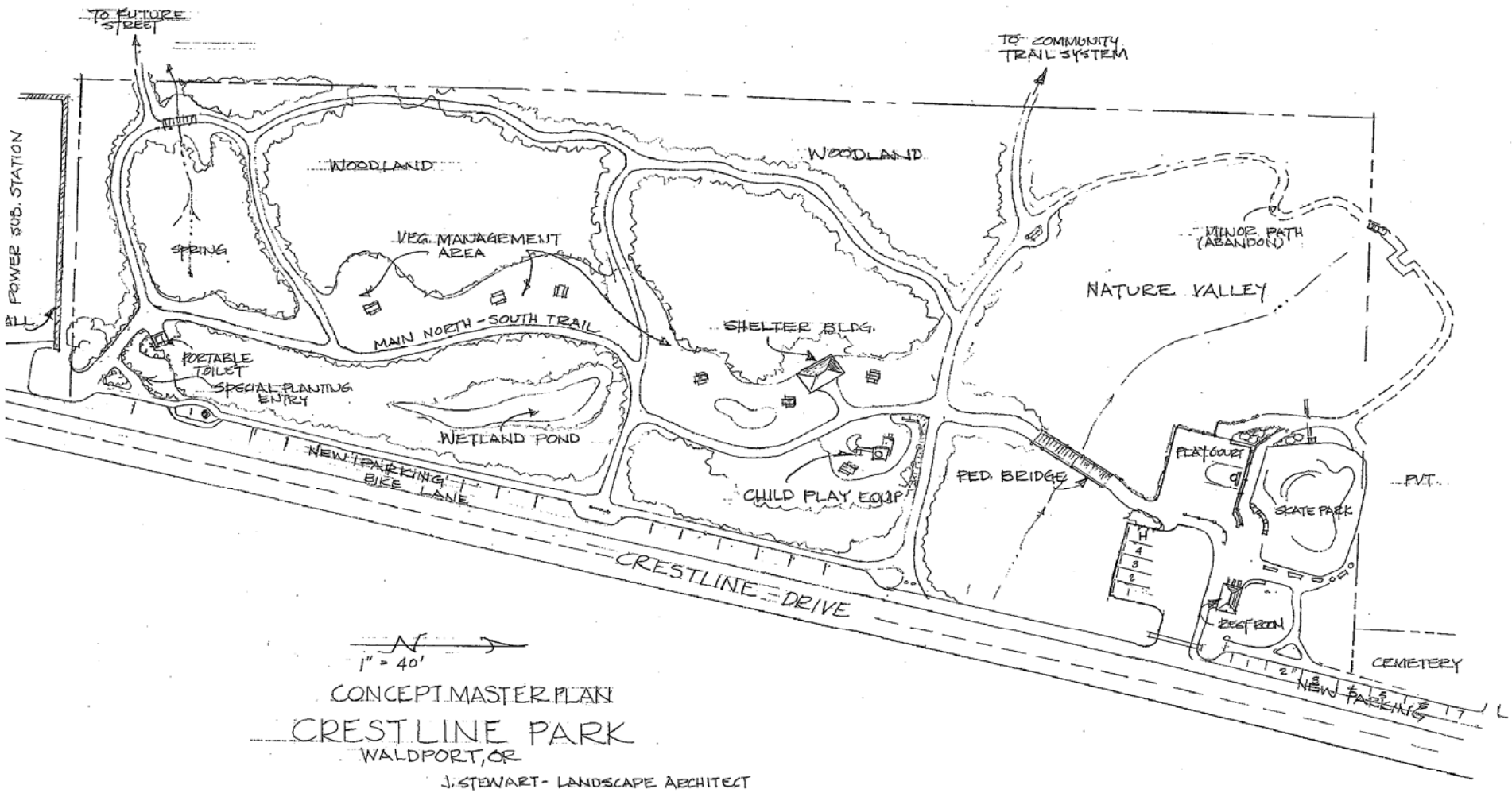
- Supervision/tools, planning, etc. $1,000
- Gravel/geo-tex $2,000

First Phase Enhancements

- Brush and tree removal (by volunteers – work crew)
- Supervision $1,500
- Equipment/materials $ 500
- Build sports court TBD
- Build pedestrian bridge (60ft len. x 6 ft) (contractor bid) $25,000 – 35,000
- Play Equipment $1,800 – 2,500
- Restroom location preparation (contractor) $3,000 – 4,000
- Picnic tables/benches (Item x no.) TBD

Second Phase Enhancements

- Picnic shelter (contract bid) $12,000 – 18,000
- Street parking (grant) TBD
- Finish restroom $25,000 – 30,000



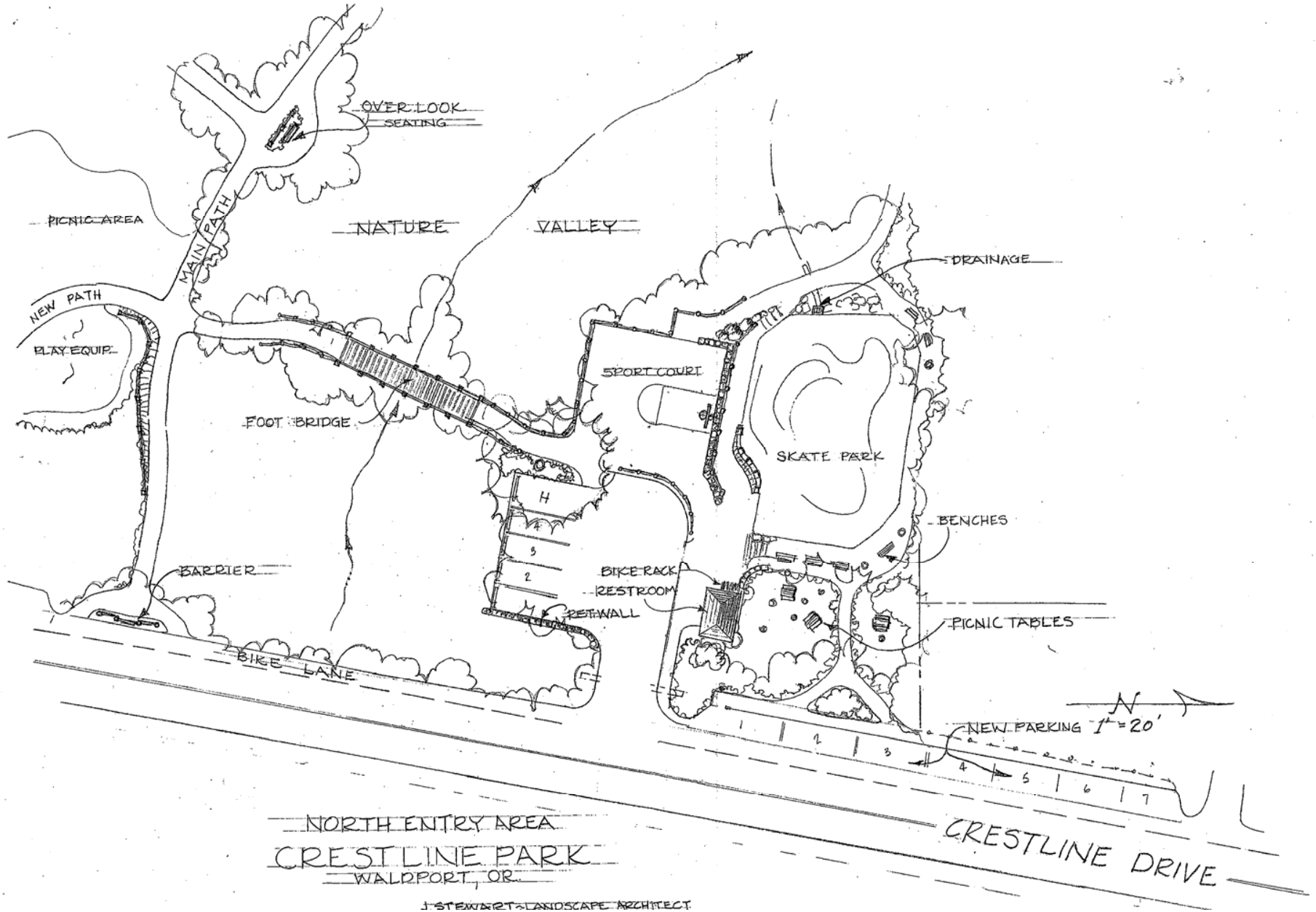
CONCEPT MASTER PLAN

CRESTLINE PARK

WALDPORT, OR

J. STEWART - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

5-08-04

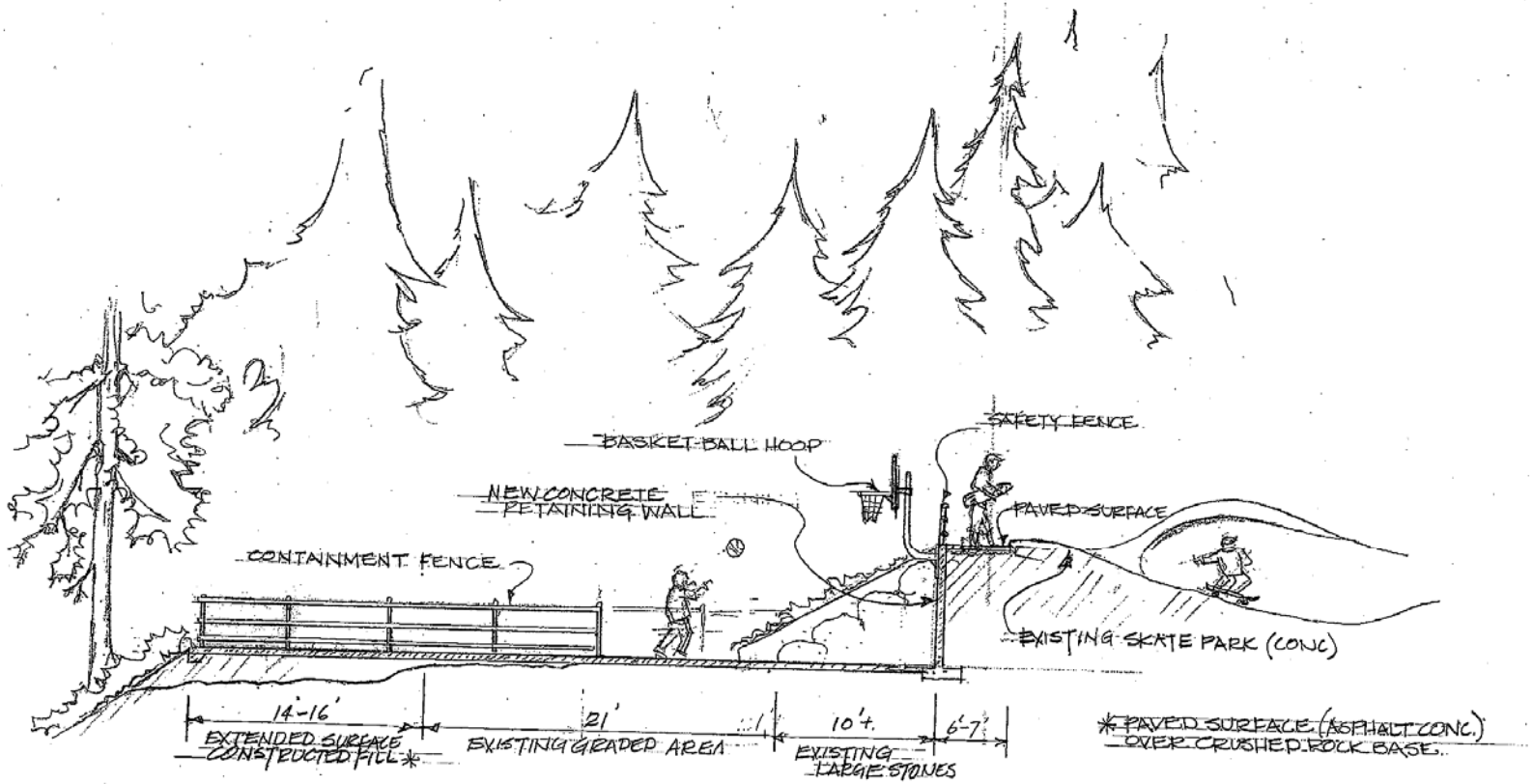


NORTH ENTRY AREA

CRESTLINE PARK

WALDPORT, OR

J. STEWART - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT



SPORT COURT X-SECTION

CREST LINE PARK

J. STEWART - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT