

Estacada Parks Master Plan

**Submitted to:
City of Estacada**

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Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
PARK INVENTORY	I
COMMUNITY NEEDS	II
PARK SYSTEM GOALS.....	III
LEVEL OF SERVICE/STANDARDS	III
PARKLAND ACQUISITION STRATEGY AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CIP)	V
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
BACKGROUND.....	1
WHY PLAN FOR PARKS?.....	1
STEPS IN THE PLANNING PROCESS	2
PURPOSE OF THIS PLAN	3
METHODS.....	3
ORGANIZATION OF THIS PLAN	4
CHAPTER 2 COMMUNITY PROFILE.....	7
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	7
HOUSING TRENDS.....	11
ECONOMY	11
LAND USE	13
SUMMARY	14
CHAPTER 3 PARK FACILITY INVENTORY	15
ESTACADA PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES.....	15
PARK CLASSIFICATIONS.....	15
BASELINE LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS	27
CHAPTER 4 COMMUNITY NEEDS	29
CURRENT PARK USE.....	29
FUTURE DIRECTION	32
TIMBER PARK	37
WADE CREEK PARK	38
CHAPTER 5 PARK SYSTEM GOALS AND SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS.....	41
GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	41
PARKLAND ACQUISITION STRATEGY	44
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.....	51
SYSTEMWIDE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	53
PRIORITY ACTIVITIES FOR YEARS 2004-2009	56
CHAPTER 6 FUNDING STRATEGIES.....	63
PARK SYSTEM FUNDING STRATEGIES	63

RECOMMENDED FUNDING STRATEGIES.....	65
APPENDIX A FUNDING OPTIONS.....	75
PARTNERSHIPS.....	75
GRANTS	78
APPENDIX B COMMUNITY SURVEY RESULTS	91
SURVEY METHODOLOGY	91
SURVEY RESULTS	92
APPENDIX C COMMUNITY VISIONING WORKSHOP RESULTS	131
METHODS.....	132
SUMMARY	132
KEY ISSUES.....	133
APPENDIX D YOUTH VISIONING WORKSHOP RESULTS.....	141
BACKGROUND.....	141
METHODS.....	141
SUMMARY	142
DISCUSSION.....	144
ENDNOTES	150

Executive Summary

The City of Estacada desires to develop a comprehensive park system to meet the diverse needs of the community's residents. The City is surrounded by a variety of natural areas that provide a host of recreational opportunities including the Mount Hood National Forest, Clackamas River Recreation Area, and a number of County and State owned parks. The City, however, does not have enough developed neighborhood and mini (pocket) parkland to meet local needs. As of December 2003, the City had 5.2 acres of city-owned parkland for 2,440 residents. Residents do have access to the 35-acre Timber Park; however the City does not have control over this facility, as Portland General Electric owns it. Continued population growth is forecasted for the area creating a demand for more developed parks.

Estacada adopted its current Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan in 1993; however, conditions in the City have changed since 1993 and considerable population growth has occurred over the past 10 years. In Fall 2003, the City contracted with University of Oregon's Community Planning Workshop (CPW) to update the Parks Master Plan for the City of Estacada. The Estacada Parks Master Plan provides a formal approach to addressing the current and future park needs in the City. The purpose of this Master Plan is to create a long-term strategy for the City of Estacada to adequately meet the park needs of residents and to ensure a high quality of life.

This Executive Summary presents highlights of the Plan: an inventory of existing parks in Estacada; the needs assessment; park system goals and objectives; and the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and Land Acquisition Strategy.

Park Inventory

City parks should offer a range of opportunities for all ages, such as playgrounds, sports fields, picnic areas, and connections between neighborhoods. Important to the character of the city, parks contribute to the overall sense of place for residents. Estacada has classified its current and future parkland as linear, pocket, neighborhood, community, and regional. As of December 2003, Estacada owned 3.2 acres of neighborhood parkland. Table ES-1 shows all parks located in and around Estacada. These parks include those owned and maintained by the City of Estacada, Portland General Electric, Clackamas County, the State of Oregon, and the Estacada School District. While the City owns a limited amount of parkland, Estacada lies within a region with many parks.

Table ES-1. Summary of All Park Facilities in the Estacada Area

Park & Recreation Site	Park Classification	Acreage Ownership
City Parks		
Lakeshore Trail	Linear Park	2.0 City
Cazadero	Neighborhood Park	0.6 City
Wade Creek Pond	Neighborhood Park	2.6 City
Subtotal		5.2
Clackamas County Parks		
Barton Park	Regional Park	100.0 County
Eagle Fern Park	Regional Park	300.0 County
Metzler Park	Regional Park	143.0 County
Subtotal		543.0
State of Oregon Parks		
Milo K. McIver State Park	Regional Park	957.0 State
Subtotal		957.0
Other Park Facilities		
Timber Park ¹	Community Park	35.0 Portland General Electric
Subtotal		35.0
Estacada School District Facilities²		
Estacada High School	School	14.0 School District
Estacada Junior High School	School	2.0 School District
Clackamas River Grade School	School	2.0 School District
Rivermill Elementary School	School	7.0 School District
Subtotal		25.0
Total acres of Parkland		1565.2
Total acres of City-owned Parkland		5.2

Notes: ¹The entire Timber Park is approximately 55.0 acres; however, the area used for recreational purposes is 35.0 acres.

²School District acreage numbers were provided by the School District and represent the area developed for recreational purposes.

Source: CPW, 2003.

Community Needs

Future park system improvements need to reflect identified community needs. CPW engaged the community in an extensive public involvement process, which included a household survey, a public workshop, youth focus groups, and work sessions with the Estacada Park Commission. Through this process, several common needs for the Estacada community were expressed, including:

- Parks with opportunities for all ages
- Parks inside the City limits
- Recreational fields/courts
- Better maintenance of facilities, particularly bathrooms
- More picnic areas, playgrounds, and river access

- Additional trails for walking, jogging, biking, dog-walking, etc.
- A swimming pool
- A library
- Continued access to Timber Park
- Development of Wade Creek Park

Park System Goals

The Estacada Parks Master Plan establishes eight goals that provide a framework to plan for the future of Estacada's parks. These goals reflect input from the Estacada Park Commission, the City Council, City staff, and residents.

The plan *goals* provide objectives that the City should work towards to meet the community's current and future park needs. The goals respond to suggestions and concerns that arose through the process of developing this plan. Objectives pertaining to each goal have been developed and are listed in Chapter 5. The goals are not listed in priority order.

- Goal 1.** Provide parkland adequate in size, distribution and condition to meet the needs of existing and future population
- Goal 2.** Expand and develop recreation facilities for all ages
- Goal 3.** Ensure that parks and facilities are safe, well-maintained and can be accessed by all users
- Goal 4.** Develop and improve trails and pedestrian connections between parks and the community
- Goal 5.** Identify and preserve valuable open space areas for recreational use and environmental protection
- Goal 6.** Secure funding to achieve the park system goals
- Goal 7.** Ensure community access to a safe and well-maintained Timber Park
- Goal 8.** Continue and strengthen community collaboration with the Estacada School District and other organizations

Level of Service/Standards

As of December 2003, Estacada had approximately 5.2 total acres of City-owned parkland within the City limits. Residents also have access to the 35-acre Timber Park, which is owned and maintained by PGE. Based on a recommendation by the City Council, Timber Park has been classified as a community park and its acreage is included in the level of service and standards calculations.

Table ES-2 shows the Estacada Park Commission's recommended standards for the amount of parkland per park type and an estimate of the amount of parkland needed to meet the recommended standards.

The commission recommends the following standards (expressed in acres per 1000 residents):

- 4.0 to 5.0 acres of community parkland
- 2.5 to 3.5 acres of neighborhood parkland, and
- 0.25 to 0.5 acres of pocket parkland.

Combined, these standards amount to between 6.75 to 9.0 total acres per 1,000 residents. When applying the parkland standard to the current population and level of service, there is a current system parkland surplus of three to four acres. However, when considering specific park types, the City of Estacada has a deficit of developed neighborhood and pocket parkland.

In 2025, additional neighborhood and pocket parkland will be needed to serve the population, which is forecasted to grow to approximately 4,440 residents.¹ Based on parkland standards specific to Estacada, Table ES-2 shows how many acres of each park type will be required if Estacada reaches this forecast in 2025. The table also shows the City's surplus/deficiency of park acreage according to the population forecast. To meet the parkland standards in 2025, Estacada will need to acquire 7.9 and 12.3 total acres of neighborhood parkland and 1.1 to 2.2 total acres of pocket parkland yielding a total of 9.0 – 14.5 total acres.

Table ES-2: Recommended Park Standards and Level of Service in 2003 and 2025

Parks	Acres	Level of Service (acres per 1000 persons) ¹	Estacada Standard (acres per 1000 persons)	Total Acres Required, 2025 ²	Surplus (Deficit)	Specific Parkland Needed by 2025 (acres)	Parks Needed by 2025
Community (Timber Park)³	35.0	14.3	4.0 to 5.0	17.8 to 22.2	12.8 to 17.2	0	0
Neighborhood							
Cazadero	0.6						
Wade Creek Pond (undeveloped)	2.6						
Neighborhood Subtotal⁴	3.2	1.3	2.5 to 3.5	11.1 to 15.5	(7.9 to 12.3)	7.9 to 12.3	2 to 3
Pocket	0.0	0	0.25 to 0.5	1.5 to 2	(1.1 to 2.2)	1.1 to 2.2	2 to 4
Linear (Lakeshore Trail)⁵	2.0	0.8	n/a				
Systemwide Total	40.2			30.0 to 40.0			

Notes: ¹Based on 2002 population - 2,440 persons,

²Based on 2025 coordinated population forecast - 4,440 person extrapolated from 2019 forecast of 3,900 persons

³Although Timber Park is not a City-owned park, the City Council included this park in the inventory because residents have access to the park. Of the 55 acres of parkland at Timber Park, 35 acres are available for public use.

⁴According to the desired standard, the City will need 7.9 to 12.3 acres of neighborhood park by 2025; however this funding obligation is not included in the 2004 revised SDC. The revised SDC only considers one, 5-acre neighborhood park.

⁵Standards for Linear Parks are not common and were not created.

Source: CPW, 2003

¹ Estacada's coordinated population forecast for 2020 is 3,900 persons—or an average annual growth rate of about 2.6%. CPW extrapolated the 2020 forecast to 2025 to provide the city with a 20+ year planning horizon for park acquisition.

Parkland Acquisition Strategy and Capital Improvement Program (CIP)

The City will implement the system wide goals and objectives through the Parkland Acquisition Strategy and Capital Improvement Program (CIP). The CIP provides specific details and costs of projects that the City of Estacada should implement to fulfill their goals and objectives. The Capital Improvement Program is divided into two parts: (1) detailed improvements for Wade Creek Park; and (2) general system-wide improvements between 2004-2025. A capital improvement program was not developed for Cazadero Park because the City does not have responsibility for maintaining or developing this park. Although the City owns the parkland, the Cazadero Neighborhood Association is responsible for the park.

Wade Creek Park CIP

Table ES-3 provides estimated costs for the suggested capital improvement projects for Wade Creek Park. Based on the park improvements listed in the capital improvement program, the City can expect to spend between \$100,000 and \$170,000 on development costs; and between \$230,000 and \$260,000 on land development costs for Wade Creek Park. Land development includes acquisition of the 0.77 acre parcel of land to the south of the current park site for approximately 180,000 and grading, irrigation, and turf improvements. The total cost for the park (including the listed land development and park development costs) will be approximately between \$330,000 and \$430,000. However, if the City adds additional improvements that are not listed in this capital improvement plan, the total cost will increase.

Table ES-3. Capital Improvement Program for Wade Creek Park

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS	PRIORITY	COST ESTIMATE	TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF COST ESTIMATE	FUNDING OPTIONS
Outfall Structure (headwall, grating, stop logs)	High		\$10,000	Curran-McLeod Inc. Consulting Engineers	SDC or General Fund
Trees/vegetation: beaver mitigation, tree and invasive plant removal, native tree and plant planting	High	Varies		Local nurseries.	SDC; General Fund; Donations
Parking Area (ADA compliant) (14 spaces)	High	\$300 - \$600 per space	\$4,900 - \$8,400	Community Planning Workshop	SDC or General Fund
Trail development (ADA compliant): approximately 790 to 1,050 feet of paved trail, approximately 425 to 525 of gravel trail	High	\$21.28 per linear foot for pavement; \$8.40 per linear foot for gravel [Paved trail: \$16,800-\$22,400 Gravel trail: \$3,570-\$4,410 Total]	\$20,370-\$26,810	City of Brookings, Oregon – Parks Master Plan 2002	SDC; General Fund; Grants
Restroom Facilities (ADA compliant)	Medium	\$35,000-\$58,000	\$35,000-\$58,000	Biological Mediation Systems, Inc. www.biologicalmediation.com	SDC; General Fund; Grants
Picnic table, treated lumber and steel (ADA compliant) - 5 to 7 ct.	Medium	\$300 each	\$1,500-\$2,100	<i>The Park Catalogue</i> , Highland Products	SDC or General Fund
Park bench, concrete (ADA compliant) - 5 to 9 ct.	Medium	\$500 each	\$2,500-\$4,500	<i>The Park Catalogue</i> , Highland Products	SDC or General Fund
Playground (Metal, Plastic, or Modular Equipment)	Medium	\$5,000-\$35,000	\$5,000-\$35,000	Outside Toys Pro http://www.outsidetoyspro.com/	SDC or General Fund
Signage (entrance) (2' x 5')	Medium	\$700-\$800 each	\$700-\$800	Martin Bros Sign. Eugene, Oregon 541-554-2857	SDC; General Fund; Donations
Garbage can (4 ct.)	Medium	\$100-\$200 each	\$400-\$800	Outside Toys Pro http://www.outsidetoyspro.com/	SDC or General Fund
Dock (ADA compliant) [Fixed Deck Area (16' x 16') Fixed Walkway (4' x 16') Downramp (4' x 20') Floating Dock (12' x 20')]	Low	\$9,700-\$13,660	\$9,700-\$13,660	Dexndox, Inc. http://www.dexndox.com/dexndox2_022.htm	SDC; General Fund; Grants
Children's dock (ADA compliant) [Fixed Deck Area (16' x 16') Fixed Walkway (4' x 16') Downramp (4' x 20') Floating Dock (12' x 20')]	Low	\$9,700-\$13,660	\$9,700-\$13,660	Dexndox, Inc. http://www.dexndox.com/dexndox2_022.htm	SDC; General Fund; Grants
Bike rack (2 ct.)	Low	\$200-\$500 each	\$400-\$1,000	Outside Toys Pro http://www.outsidetoyspro.com/	SDC or General Fund
Barbeque pit (2 ct.)	Low	\$100-\$200 each	\$200-\$400	Outside Toys Pro http://www.outsidetoyspro.com/	SDC or General Fund
Interpretive signage	Low		Varies		SDC; General Fund; Donations
TOTAL			\$100,000 - \$170,000		

System wide Capital Improvements

The general CIP provides the approximate cost of developing the entire park system by the year 2025. Land acquisition, park development and planning and design were considered when calculating the total system cost.

As explained in the Land Acquisition Strategy section, the City will need to acquire and develop between 9.0 and 14.5 acres of land by the year 2025. To calculate the future costs for park, we used general park development numbers. The general park develop numbers provide a rough estimate of development and planning costs; however, each new park will need to have a schematic plan developed that will provide details of specific improvements. The City can expect to spend between \$315,000 and \$1,450,000 to acquire parkland for neighborhood and pocket parks as explained in the parkland acquisition strategy. In addition to the acquisition costs, the City should expect to pay between \$500,000 and \$1.3 million by the year 2025 to develop this parkland.

While the CIP identifies a need for 8 to 12 acres of neighborhood parkland, it assumes that the development of a five-acre park (estimated cost: \$750,000) will be funded through SDC revenues. The City will rely on other funding sources for the remaining 3 to 7 acres.

The total estimated cost range for the park system as defined by this plan is approximately \$1.4 million to \$3.9 million, this includes acquisition and development costs as well as \$200,000 – \$400,000 for trails (specifically the extension of the Lakeshore Trail), \$150,000 - \$300,000 for a skatepark located within a neighborhood park, \$100,000 for improvements to Timber Park, and costs for planning/design/engineering.

Priority Activities for Years 2004-2009

The goals and objectives provide long term and short term activities that will move the City of Estacada towards meeting their park system vision by the year 2025. Table ES-5 provides a detailed list of priority activities the City can undertake in the next five years. This list is intended to help the Park Commission and the City Council create a useful implementation strategy.

Table ES-4. Summary of System wide Capital Improvements and Estimated Costs

Parks	Acres	Level of Service (acres per 1000 persons)¹	Estacada Standard (acres per 1000 persons)	Total Acres Required, 2025²	Surplus (Deficit)	Specific Parkland Needed by 2025 (acres)	Parks Needed by 2025
Community (Timber Park)³	35.0	14.3	4.0 to 5.0	17.8 to 22.2	12.8 to 17.2	0	0
Neighborhood							
Cazadero	0.6						
Wade Creek Pond (undeveloped)	2.6						
Neighborhood Subtotal⁴	3.2	1.3	2.5 to 3.5	11.1 to 15.5	(7.9 to 12.3)	7.9 to 12.3	2 to 3
Pocket	0.0	0	0.25 to 0.5	1.5 to 2	(1.1 to 2.2)	1.1 to 2.2	2 to 4
Linear (Lakeshore Trail)⁵	2.0	0.8	n/a				
Systemwide Total	40.2			30.0 to 40.0			

Notes: ¹Based on 2002 population - 2,440 persons,

²Based on 2025 coordinated population forecast - 4,440 person extrapolated from 2019 forecast of 3,900 persons

³Although Timber Park is not a City-owned park, the City Council included this park in the inventory because residents have access to the park. Of the 55 acres of parkland at Timber Park, 35 acres are available for public use.

⁴While the CIP identifies a need for 8 to 12 acres of neighborhood parkland, it assumes that the development of a five-acre park (estimated cost: \$750,000) will be funded through SDC revenues. The City will rely on other funding sources for the remaining 3 to 7 acres.

⁵Standards for Linear Parks are not common and were not created.

Source: CPW, 2004

Table ES-5. Park System Goals and Priorities

Objectives	Timeline			Tasks to be Accomplished by 2009	
	1-5 yrs.	6-10 yrs.	11-20 yrs.		
GOAL #1: Provide parkland adequate in size, distribution and condition to meet the needs of existing and future population					
1.1	Acquire between 7.9 and 12.3 acres of land by 2025 to meet the standard for Neighborhood Parks	✓	✓	✓	Identify potential sites (1-5 years); acquire between 2.0 and 3.0 acres of parkland in one or more neighborhood parks (6-10 years)
1.2	Acquire between 1.1 and 2.2 acres of land by 2020 to meet the standard for Pocket Parks	✓	✓	✓	Identify potential sites (1-5 years); acquire between 0.25 and 0.5 acres of parkland (6-10 years)
1.3	Develop Wade Creek Park as a neighborhood park	✓			Complete master plan, secure funding, implement CIP
1.4	Develop parks in underserved areas, specifically downtown and uptown (northern section)	✓	✓	✓	Acquire land for a pocket park in downtown; acquire land for a neighborhood park in an underserved area
1.5	Ensure that land acquired either by dedication in lieu of System Development Charges or through purchase from willing sellers complies with park system goals and land acquisition criteria	✓	✓	✓	Utilize land acquisition checklist to evaluation potential parkland
GOAL #2: Expand and develop recreation facilities for all ages					
2.1	Continue to develop picnic facilities in parks	✓	✓	✓	Provide durable and accessible picnic facilities in all parks
2.2	Provide playgrounds that are safe and well maintained	✓	✓	✓	Develop a playground in Wade Creek that meets the national playground standards
2.3	Provide sports fields that will meet the needs of organized leagues and unorganized use		✓	✓	Fields should be developed in conjunction with a community park as described in Goal 1.1
2.4	Conduct a study of the financial feasibility of developing a swimming facility	✓			Work with the school district, county government, and city council to conduct a feasibility study of a swimming pool

Objectives	Timeline			Tasks to be Accomplished by 2009	
	1-5 yrs.	6-10 yrs.	11-20 yrs.		
2.5	Provide skateboard facilities	✓			Continue to support resident efforts to build skateboard facilities by the fall of 2004; work with park commission to identify and secure parkland
GOAL #3: Ensure that parks and facilities are safe, well-maintained and can be accessed by all users					
3.1	Provide and diligently maintain restrooms	✓	✓	✓	Build durable and easy-to-maintain bathrooms at Wade Creek Park; create bathroom maintenance schedule
3.2	Comply with the American Disability Act standards	✓	✓	✓	Familiarize the City Council and Park Commission about ADA standards, only create parks/facilities that comply with these standards
3.3	Provide playgrounds that meet national playground standards	✓	✓	✓	Create two new playgrounds - one in Wade Creek Park, one in another neighborhood or pocket park
3.4	Assure adequate parking and sport equipment racks (i.e. bikes, skateboards)	✓	✓	✓	Incorporate parking and sports equipment racks into park design and development consistent with Goal 1
3.5	Provide effective directional signs to parks from key roadways and pathways	✓	✓	✓	Establish uniform guidelines for park signage; add appropriate signage at time of development
3.6	Provide adequate and safe sidewalks, crosswalks and connections between neighborhoods and parks	✓	✓	✓	Work with ODOT to explore pedestrian facilities along/over Hwy 211/224; utilize services of Transportation Growth Management Program

Objectives	Timeline			Tasks to be Accomplished by 2009	
	1-5 yrs.	6-10 yrs.	11-20 yrs.		
GOAL #4: Develop and improve trails and pedestrian connections between parks and the community					
4.1	Create multi-use trails that provide for walking, biking, jogging	✓	✓	✓	Develop a comprehensive trail plan (years 1-5); acquire right of way (grade separated trails); develop trail system (streets and grade-separated) (6-20 years)
4.2	Explore opportunities for creating more and better-defined linkages to facilities on either side of Highway 211/224	✓	✓	✓	Work with ODOT to explore pedestrian access alternatives along/over Hwy 211/224; utilize services of Transportation Growth Management Program (years 1-5)
4.3	Provide crosswalks across Hwy 211/224 and sidewalks for pedestrians between the downtown area and Timber Park	✓	✓	✓	Work with ODOT to explore crosswalk alternatives along/over Hwy 211/224; utilize services of Transportation Growth Management Program (years 1-5)
4.4	Provide crosswalks and sidewalks for pedestrians between the downtown area and Wade Creek Park	✓	✓		Map ideal pedestrian routes; create pedestrian strategy for Wade Creek Park
4.5	Collaborate with the State of Oregon, City of Portland, and County governments to develop the Boring-to-Estacada section of the Springwater Corridor	✓	✓		Identify key groups involved; participate in planning process; support development efforts (years 1-10)
GOAL #5: Identify and preserve valuable open space areas for recreational use and environmental protection					
5.1	Work with volunteers and other interested parties to identify undeveloped areas of environmental significance (e.g. wetlands, habitat for sensitive flora and fauna)	✓	✓	✓	Hold a public meeting about open space/environmental protection issues; incorporate parks/open space into Goal 5 natural resources planning (years 1-10)
5.2	Identify areas of environmental significance that could also be used for passive recreation (e.g. walking, hiking, jogging, wildlife viewing)	✓			Map significant environmental areas as part of Goal 5 inventory (years 1-5)

Objectives	Timeline			Tasks to be Accomplished by 2009	
	1-5 yrs.	6-10 yrs.	11-20 yrs.		
5.3	Seek outside funding sources and technical expertise to purchase identified areas	✓	✓	✓	Create grant writing priorities, identify potential grants, gather resources needed to write grants, set grant writing goals
GOAL #6: Secure funding to achieve the park system goals					
6.1	Continue to explore the option of a Park and Recreation District	✓			Fully research steps to create a Park and Recreation District, talk with other small communities that have created one in the last few years, work with City Council, the school district and surrounding communities
6.2	Research and apply for grants to fund acquisition and improvements	✓	✓	✓	Use data in as a guide to identify projects that may be eligible for grants, write grants (ongoing); identify other funding sources
6.3	Continue use of System Development Charges (SDC) or dedication in lieu of SDC policies to assure adequate parkland in new developments	✓	✓	✓	Review SDC ordinance to ensure that it allows adequate opportunities for dedications (1-5 years)
6.4	Revise park SDC formula to reflect the current capital improvement plan	✓			Review and revise SDC formula (year 1)
6.5	Develop partnerships with the Estacada School District and other public and private organizations	✓	✓	✓	Develop partnership strategy with School District; hold regular meetings with School District representatives
GOAL #7: Ensure community access to a safe and well-maintained Timber Park					
7.1	Work with PGE to update the master plan for Timber Park	✓			Develop master plan strategy with Park Commission
7.2	Develop a Memorandum of Understanding between City and PGE stating responsibilities of each entity regarding continued use of the park	✓			Adopt Memorandum of Understanding

Objectives	Timeline			Tasks to be Accomplished by 2009	
	1-5 yrs.	6-10 yrs.	11-20 yrs.		
7.3	Create a communication strategy between the City and PGE to facilitate collaboration on Timber Park issues	✓			Ensure ongoing City participation in PGE relicensing process; provide input to PGE on Timber Parker improvements/management
GOAL #8: Continue and strengthen community collaboration with the Estacada School District and other organizations					
8.1	Integrate parks planning with other community planning efforts such as downtown revitalization efforts, natural resource planning, natural hazards planning, and transportation planning	✓	✓	✓	Ensure Parks Commission input and coordination on other community development issues (ongoing)
8.2	Develop public and private partnerships	✓	✓	✓	Create list of potential partners; develop outreach strategy; develop specific needs lists
8.3	Develop partnerships with schools to share/develop recreation facilities	✓	✓	✓	Meet with school district representatives to discuss partnerships (year 1); if appropriate establish cooperative agreement with School District
8.4	Increase volunteer efforts in park and recreation planning, development, maintenance, and outreach	✓	✓	✓	Develop "Friends of Estacada Parks" organization, standardize meeting times and mission of organization
8.5	Create a joint Council/Park Commission/Resident task force to pursue money for parks	✓	✓	✓	Develop task force, define purpose, goals, and objectives; hold regular meetings

Chapter 1

Introduction

Background

The City of Estacada is located at the western edge of the Mount Hood National Forest and at the base of the federally-designated "Wild and Scenic" Clackamas River and Clackamas River Recreation area.

Estacada is located on State Highways 224 and 211, in Clackamas County approximately 35 miles southeast of downtown Portland. Once known as a timber town, the City is now referred to as the "Christmas Tree Capital of the World" with hundreds of thousands of trees being cultivated in the surrounding community for use during the holidays.ⁱ

Settlement of Estacada began in the 1850's and since incorporation in the early 1900's the City's population has grown.ⁱⁱ More recently, Estacada's population grew from 957 residents in 1960 to 2,440 in 2002. The growth is expected to continue into the next 20 years; therefore, the City must plan in order to meet the future demand for facilities and services. Park facilities and services are key components for maintaining and enhancing a community's quality of life. Providing adequate park facilities is a challenge for many growing communities. Lack of resources—both staff and money—limits many communities' ability to develop and maintain adequate parks systems. Identifying system priorities and matching them with available resources requires careful planning. Many communities develop and adopt park system master plans to guide development of their parks system.

Estacada adopted its current Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan in 1993; however, conditions in the City have changed since 1993 and considerable population growth has occurred over the past 10 years. In Fall 2003, the City contracted the University of Oregon's Community Planning Workshop (CPW) to update the Parks Master Plan. This plan provides a formal approach to addressing current and future park needs in the City. The purpose of this Master Plan is to create a long-term strategy for the City of Estacada to adequately meet the park needs of residents and to ensure a high quality of life.

Why Plan for Parks?

As our country moves into the 21st Century, public agencies are being challenged to maintain and create livable communities in spite of the environmental challenges, economic pressures, and social trends that make planning increasingly complex. Planners must respond in a way that provides equitable, high quality parks and services.ⁱⁱⁱ

Parks provide a variety of resources and opportunities for communities. These include passive and active recreation opportunities, preservation

of open space and wildlife habitat that may include environmentally sensitive land such as wetlands or coastlines, and preservation of historic, cultural, and natural resources.^{iv} In addition, parks may serve as informal meeting places in a community—drawing residents together and creating a sense of cohesiveness.

Local governments may prepare and adopt local parks master plans pursuant to Statewide Planning Goal 8: Recreational Needs and OAR 660-034-0040. These plans may be integrated with local comprehensive land use plans. Parks master plans help to give a community direction in developing future parks and making improvements to existing parks to meet residents' needs.

Steps in the Planning Process

The National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) recommend a systems approach to parks planning. This approach “places importance on locally determined values, needs, and expectations . . . The systems planning approach is defined as the process of assessing the park, recreation, and open space needs of a community and translating that information into a framework for meeting the physical, spatial and facility requirements to satisfy those needs.”^v NRPA provides guidelines that may be adapted by individual communities to best suit local needs. The systems plan can then be integrated into planning decisions and strategies that address other community needs such as housing, commerce, schools, environmental management, transportation, and industry.^{vi}

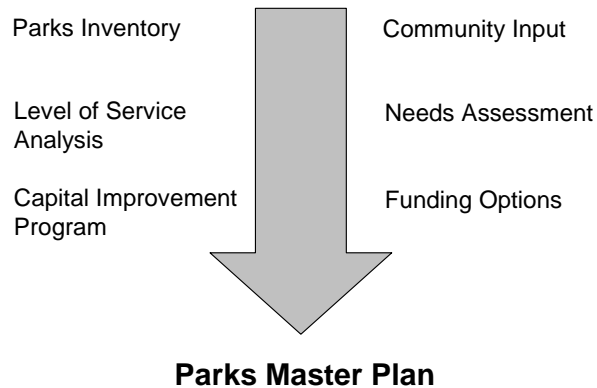
As shown in the Figure 1-1, the park planning process involves several steps. An inventory of the city's current park facilities is one of the first steps. This involves looking at the facilities at each park and assessing the condition of the park itself and its facilities. Obtaining community input is an important early step. Community input assists planners in determining the appropriate level of service (LOS) provided by current and future facilities. The LOS approach is “based on the premise that parkland alone cannot meet the full range of recreation needs. Rather, the LOS is an expression of the instances of use of activity areas, and the facilities that are necessary to actually satisfy demand.”^{vii}

These first three steps all feed into a parks needs analysis. This analysis determines what improvements need to be made to current facilities and the type and size of additional facilities needed for the future.

The parks needs analysis is then used to create a capital improvement program (CIP) in which policy-makers and planners make specific recommendations for improvements and land acquisition, determine the cost of each of these recommendations, and prioritize them. This is followed by research on possible funding options for the community, allowing the CIP to be implemented.

All of these components together make up the parks master plan for a community—giving the community direction and a plan to better accommodate the needs of current and future residents.

Figure 1-1. The Parks Planning Process



Purpose of this Plan

The purpose of this Master Plan is to create a strategy for Estacada to provide the type of land and amenities for the scale and services of park space that the citizens of Estacada desire. More specifically, the purpose of this plan is to:

- Inventory existing park facilities, including an analysis of appropriate park classifications and standards;
- Identify park need based on current technical data and extensive citizen input—including public workshops and a community survey;
- Provide a capital improvement program that addresses specific standards for each park classification with estimated project costs and target completion dates;
- Provide a park acquisition plan that addresses short and long-term acquisition strategies; and
- Identify potential funding sources to execute the capital improvement program.

Methods

A variety of methods were used to create this plan. The general approach that CPW took involved the following steps:

1. Background research on the demographics and park resources;
2. A detailed inventory of the condition and amenities of existing City parks, and a less detailed inventory of school

- facilities, and other park and recreational facilities in the area;
3. Creation, distribution, and analysis of a community survey;
 4. Facilitation of one community workshop and three youth workshops to receive input on the community's vision for the park system, Timber Park and Wade Creek Park;
 5. A survey of households in the Estacada School District;
 6. Research on park standards and classifications to be a basis for developing standards and classifications specific to Estacada;
 7. Meetings with the Parks Commission to get direction on park standards, classifications, and priorities for the capital improvement program;
 8. Research on costs for capital improvement projects; and
 9. Research on possible funding options for capital improvement plan.

Organization of this Plan

This plan is organized into six chapters including this chapter, and four appendices. The chapters include the following:

- **Chapter 2: Community Profile** examines trends in population, housing, age composition, racial composition, income levels, poverty rates, and employment as they relate to parks planning.
- **Chapter 3: Park Facility Inventory** provides information on park types and an inventory of parks, including facilities owned and maintained by the City of Estacada. The inventory provides information on the condition, amenities, and classification of each facility. This also includes a baseline level of service analysis for existing facilities.
- **Chapter 4: Community Needs** examines park and recreation needs based on results from the inventory, a household survey, and public workshops.
- **Chapter 5: Park System Goals and System Improvements** present goals and objectives, a parkland acquisition strategy and capital improvement program (CIP). The acquisition strategy calculates the amount of parkland needed by 2025 to keep pace with the projected population growth and then discusses specific strategies for acquiring land. The CIP focuses on specific park improvements and general park system development with cost estimates.
- **Chapter 6: Funding Strategies** identifies funding options available to finance the CIP and parkland acquisition.

The plan also includes four appendices:

- **Appendix A: Funding Options** lists information, names, phone numbers, and website contacts for all the funding options listed in Chapter 6.
- **Appendix B: Community Survey Results** provides a more detailed summary of the results of the Community Parks Survey.
- **Appendix C: Community Visioning Workshop Results** provides a detailed summary of the community workshop.
- **Appendix D: Youth Visioning Workshop Results** provides a detailed summary of the youth workshops.

Chapter 2

Community Profile

Estacada’s location and characteristics present opportunities and constraints for the community’s park system. This chapter describes socioeconomic data and development trends in the Estacada area. Demographic trends help provide an understanding of present and future park need. All of these factors should be considered when citing future park facilities and in prioritizing capital improvements.

Demographic Characteristics

Population

Table 2-1 displays population trends between 1960 and 2000 for Estacada, Clackamas County, and Oregon. With the exception of the 1980s, Estacada has sustained population growth rates of about two percent annually. It is difficult to explain why Estacada experienced such a high growth rate during the 1980s, when both the county and state experienced lower growth rates. Estacada grew at an average annual growth rate (AAGR) of 1.8% during the 1990s—a rate slightly lower than the state or Clackamas County. According to the Center for Population and Census at Portland State University, Estacada’s population was 2,440 in 2002.

Table 2-1. Population trends, Estacada, Clackamas County, and Oregon, 1960-2000

Year	Estacada	Clackamas		Oregon	AAGR
		AAGR	County		
1960	957		113,038	1,768,687	
1970	1,164	2.2%	166,088	2,091,533	1.8%
1980	1,419	2.2%	241,919	2,633,105	2.6%
1990	2,016	4.2%	278,850	2,842,321	0.8%
2000	2,371	1.8%	338,391	3,421,399	2.0%

Source: US Census

Note: Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR)

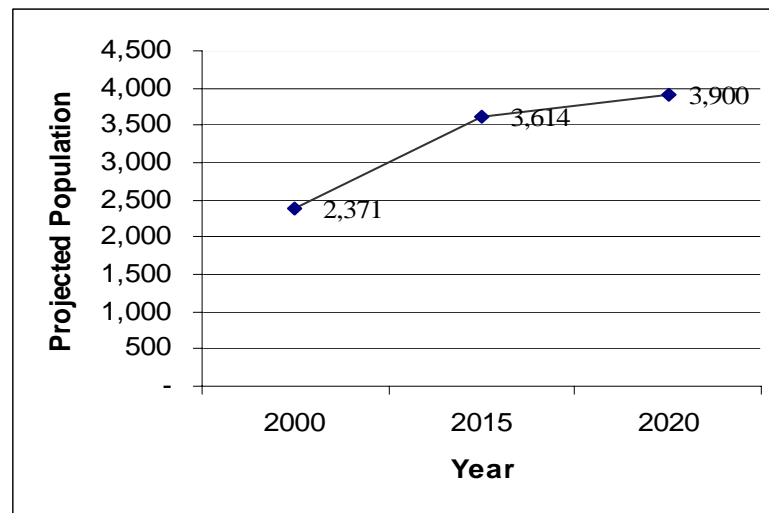
State law requires incorporated cities and rural areas to develop “coordinated” population forecasts that when summed equal the county’s total forecast developed by the State Office of Economic Analysis.

Figure 2-1 shows the coordinated 2020 population forecast for Estacada is 3,900 persons, this represents a 64% percent change from 2000. According to the Estacada Comprehensive Plan, build-out of the UGB is expected to be 6,048 persons. It is uncertain if and when this build-out

will occur; however, it provides a sense of how big Estacada could be if the UGB were fully developed. CPW has used the coordinated population forecast by Clackamas County instead of the projected build-out to estimate future parkland need in the City limits.

The implication of future population growth is increased demand for infrastructure—including parks and recreation facilities. In short, by 2020 the existing parks system will be servicing a larger population. The City will need to acquire new parkland and develop new facilities if it desires to provide services at the desired level of service.

Figure 2-1. Population Forecast for Estacada, 2000-2020



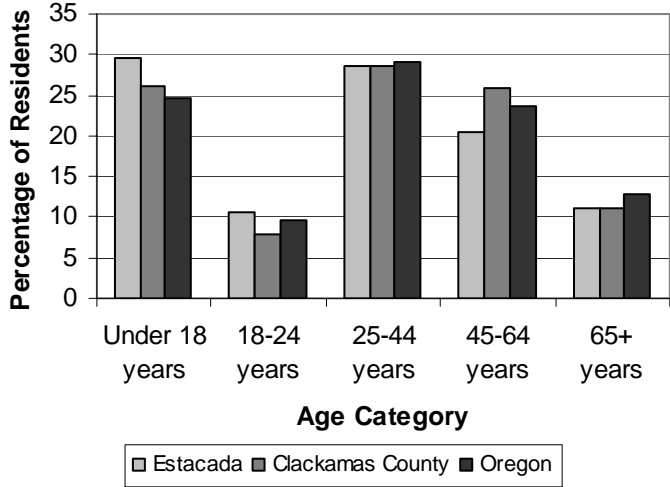
Source: 2000 Population from US Census, 2015 and 2020 from Clackamas County

Age Characteristics

Age is an important factor in parks planning. Each age group has different recreation needs and desires. The current and future age distribution of a community should be one factor that influences the facilities and amenities offered in local parks.

The US Census shows that the median age of Estacada is lower than the median age reported for both Clackamas County and the State of Oregon (see Figure 2-2). In 2000, Estacada's median age was 32.7, as compared to a median age of 37.5 for Clackamas County and 36.3 for Oregon. Estacada contains a greater percent of youth and young adults as compared to the rest of the County and State. The under 18 and 25-44 year old cohort comprises the largest percent of the population. Providing services to these age groups should be a priority to the City.

Figure 2-2. Age Distribution, Estacada, Clackamas County, and Oregon, 2000

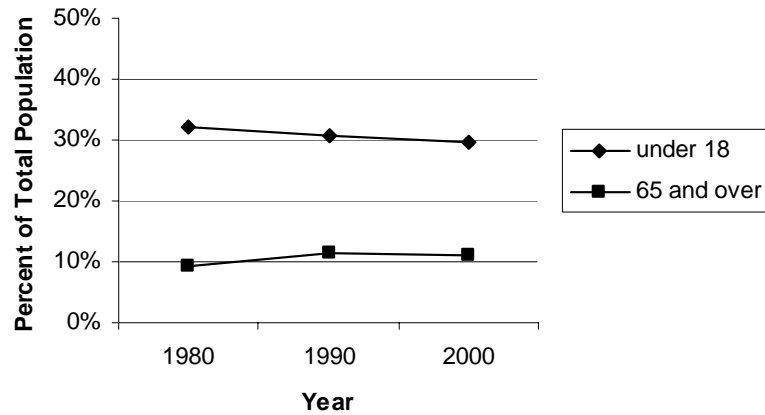


Source: US Census

Estacada has experienced a slight age shift over the past several decades. This shift can be partially explained by the national trend of decreasing birth rates as well as the State of Oregon's increasing retirement population. Figure 2-3 shows that between the years of 1980 and 2000 the population over 65 grew in Estacada while the under 18 population decreased. The under 18 age group still represents the largest portion of Estacada residents, however, providing services and amenities for all sectors of the city's population is important, rather than just focusing on youth.

The Estacada School District enrollment is projected to drop between 2001 and 2006, from 2,337 to an estimated 2,083 students. It is important to note, however, that the Estacada School District encompasses an area much larger than the Estacada urban growth boundary.

Figure 2-3. Percent of Estacada's population under age 19 and 65 or over, 1980 to 2000



Source: US Census

Race and Ethnicity

Estacada is gradually becoming more diverse in its ethnic and racial composition. Table 2-2 shows race and ethnicity trends. Of particular note is the increase in persons of Hispanic origin—which nearly tripled in Estacada between 1990 and 2000. With an increasing Hispanic population, the City will need to diversity its marketing strategies and services to meet the needs of this population.

Table 2-2. Race and Ethnic Composition - Estacada, Clackamas County, and Oregon, 1990 and 2000

Race and Ethnicity	Estacada		Clackamas County		Oregon	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
White	96.2%	84.9%	96.3%	91.3%	92.8%	86.6%
Black or African American	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	1.6%	1.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	1.4%	1.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.6%	1.8%	1.7%	2.7%	2.4%	3.2%
Other Race	2.0%	9.9%	0.9%	2.3%	1.8%	4.2%
Two or More Races	n/a	1.8%	n/a	2.5%	n/a	3.1%
Hispanic or Latino Origin (of any race)	3.4%	12.8%	2.6%	4.9%	4.0%	8.0%

Source: US Census

Housing Trends

Housing Tenure and Vacancy Rates

Housing characteristics provide information that can be useful for parks planning. The rate, type, and location of housing development are important variables that provide information in determining where future parks should be located. Moreover, this data is useful for parks planning because it gives insight into the potential funding base (e.g. property taxes and systems development fees).

According to the 2000 US Census, the majority of occupied housing units in both Estacada and Clackamas County are owner-occupied, although the proportion is higher in the County (see Table 2-3). The ratio of owner-occupied to renter-occupied units in both Estacada and Clackamas County has not changed significantly in the last decade. Estacada experienced an increase in owner-occupied units (60.8% to 64%), and Clackamas County experienced a slight decrease in owner-occupied units (71.7% to 71.1%) between 1990 and 2000. In 2000, the US Census shows that Estacada experienced a residential vacancy rate of 4.1%, an increase from the 1990 vacancy rate of 2.3%.

Table 2-3. Housing Tenure in Estacada and Clackamas County, 2000

Tenure	Estacada		Clackamas County	
	Housing Units	Percent	Housing Units	Percent
Owner Occupied	544	64.0%	91,142	71.1%
Renter Occupied	306	36.0%	37,059	28.9%
Total Occupied Units	850	100.0%	128,201	100.0%

Source: US Census, 2000.

Economy

The economy of Oregon—and the City of Estacada have undergone considerable structural change in the last two decades. In Estacada, the traditional lumber and wood products economic base has shifted to services, with an emphasis on recreation and tourist services. Estacada is located about 35 miles southeast of downtown Portland at the western edge of the Mount Hood National Forest and on the federally-designated "Wild and Scenic" Clackamas River. Because of its location, Estacada serves as the last service and convenience area for over seventy miles of breathtaking scenery through the Clackamas River Gorge.² The area's moderate climate, scenic beauty, and proximity to an

² Estacada Chamber of Commerce. www.estacadachamber.org

abundance of recreational facilities make the area very attractive to visitors.

Given the area’s unique landscape and climate, the City’s park system could serve an important role in maintaining the quality of life that Estacada residents seek. Parks and open spaces may benefit the economy of Estacada by enhancing the livability of the area and thus attracting businesses and tourists.

Estacada’s five largest employers as of March 2003 are the Estacada School District (education), Clackamas River Ranger District (forestry services), Estacada Lumber (wood products), Eagle Foundry (steel castings), and Cascade Utilities (telephone and cable communications).³

Income and Poverty

Table 2-4 shows median household income for Estacada, Clackamas County, and Oregon for 1990 and 2000. The data show that median household income for Estacada residents was lower than the median household income for Clackamas County and the State of Oregon. Income in Estacada grew at a rate considerably faster than the county or state between 1990 and 2000. In 1990, median household income in Estacada was about 80% of the state median. By 2000 the income gap closed considerably—median household income was 95% of the state level in 2000.

Table 2-4. Median Household Income, Estacada, Clackamas County, and Oregon, 1990 and 2000

Location	1990		2000	% Change (1990-2000)
	1990	(inflation adjusted)		
Estacada	\$ 21,915	\$ 28,873	\$ 39,200	35.8%
Clackamas County	\$ 35,419	\$ 46,665	\$ 52,080	11.6%
Oregon	\$ 27,250	\$ 35,902	\$ 40,916	14.0%

Source: US Census

Note: 1990 figures have been adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index Calculator at www.olmis.org

Table 2-5 shows that the percent of persons below the poverty level in Estacada increased slightly between 1990 and 2000. This is inconsistent with both county and state trends—poverty levels decreased statewide and in Clackamas County during the 1990s.

³ Oregon Economic and Community Development Department. <http://www.econ.state.or.us/>

Table 2-5. Percentage of Persons Below Poverty Level, Estacada, Clackamas County, and Oregon, 1990 and 2000.

Location	1990	2000
Estacada	12.5%	12.9%
Clackamas County	6.9%	6.6%
Oregon	12.4%	11.6%

Source: US Census

Land Use

Estacada’s Comprehensive Plan designates lands within the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) for four primary uses: residential, commercial, industrial, and open space. Despite these designations, a considerable amount of land is still in resource uses (agriculture and forestry). The land uses each present unique opportunities and constraints when planning for parkland.

Residential uses are most concentrated within the city limits; however, lands are designated for residential use throughout the UGB. Low-density, single family residential land occurs to the north and east of the downtown area. No city-owned recreational facilities currently exist in areas designated as single family residential. The Estacada School District has four schools in single-family residential areas north of downtown. The schools each offer a variety of recreational opportunities. Medium-density, two family residential land is located south of the Clackamas River, southwest of the downtown area across State Highway 211/224, and to the east of the downtown. Cazadero Park is the one city-owned facility located within two family residential lands. The park is located in the cluster of two family residential zones to the east of the downtown. The highest-density residential land, multi-family residential, extends along Highway 211/224 south of downtown and a few areas occur to the north. The Wade Creek Park site is the one city-owned parcel dedicated for parkland amongst land zoned multi-family residential. The future park site is located north of downtown and west of NW Wade St. on one of the small pieces of multi-family land.

Land zoned central commercial is located throughout the downtown area bounded by Highway 211/224 to the south and W. 1st St. to the north. A second area of central commercial is located north of downtown between Highway 211/224 and Eagle Creek Rd. A strip of land zoned general commercial is located on the west side of NE Main St. and along the south side of NW 6th Ave. No city-owned recreational facilities currently exist in areas designated for commercial use.

Industrial land occurs to the northwest of the downtown area. Heavy industrial is roughly located just northwest of downtown between Highway 211/244 to the west and NW Wade St. to the east. The majority of light industrial land occurs in the extreme northwest area

within the UGB. This land occurs on either side of Highway 211/224 and Eagle Creek Rd. No city-owned recreational facilities currently exist in areas designated for industrial use.

Land designated for open space occurs to the west and northwest of downtown. The largest parcel is Timber Park, owned by PGE, located to the northwest of the downtown area outside city limits. The second piece of open space extends from south from Timber Park between the Clackamas River to the south and Lake Shore Drive to the north. This strip of open space ends at Highway 211. The remaining area of open space is a thin strip of land extending along Highway 211/224 from the most northern piece of the city limit boundary to approximately Timber Park.

Summary

- Estacada is growing. Between 1990 and 2000, Estacada grew at a rate of 1.8% annually. The City is expected to grow by 50% (or 1,460 persons) between 2002 and 2025. An increase in population creates more demand for parks and recreation facilities.
- Nearly 30% of Estacada residents were 18 or under in 2000. The large youth population should be considered as Estacada develops and updates its capital improvement for parks.
- Estacada has a lower than average income and higher rate of poverty than the State of Oregon as a whole. Poverty and income need to be considered in the parks planning process, as they can affect the public's willingness to pay for new facilities.
- The Hispanic population has tripled in the past decade. In 2000, Hispanics accounted for over 12% of Estacada's population.
- Demographic trends should be periodically reviewed to ensure parks planning keeps pace with community needs

Chapter 3

Park Facility Inventory

A critical aspect of planning for the future of a city's park system is to conduct an inventory and condition assessment of existing facilities and amenities. The inventory establishes what amenities each park contains, what activities occur in each park, as well as a condition assessment of the facilities and amenities in each park. CPW conducted a full inventory and condition assessment on Cazadero Park, Timber Park and the Wade Creek Park site.

Estacada Park and Recreation Facilities

Estacada only has two city-owned parks within the city limits – Cazadero Park and Wade Creek Park. The Wade Creek Park has yet to be developed. Portland General Electric owns Timber Park, the other major park within Estacada's UGB. The majority of Timber Park is located outside of the city limits; however, a portion of the park that stretches along the Clackamas River is within the city limits. Since 1971, the City had a lease with PGE to use the park and has been paying for maintenance costs. In November 2003, the Estacada City Council unanimously voted to work with PGE to terminate the lease and develop an alternative agreement to ensure continued use of the park.

Other recreational facilities in Estacada city limits include school playgrounds and fields, which can serve many of the same functions as neighborhood parks and sports parks. Figure 3-1 shows the location of parks in and around Estacada.



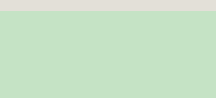
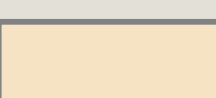
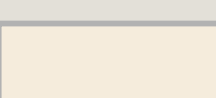
Park Classifications

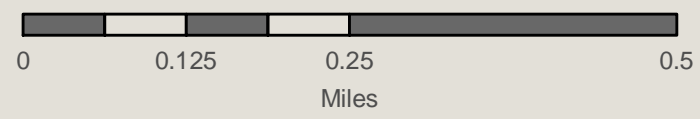
Park classifications serve as guidelines to evaluate the current park system and future needs. CPW used the National Recreation and Parks Association's (NRPA) classifications and definitions as a reference in creating a classification system that is specific to Estacada's needs, resources and facilities. In creating these guidelines, the park function was considered a more important factor than park size. For each category of parks, CPW defined the category, benefits, functions, size, service area, and amenities.

Table 3-1 provides details on each park classification. Park properties owned by PGE, Estacada School District, Clackamas County, and State of Oregon are included within the classification system, representing the full range of recreation opportunities in and around Estacada.

Parks Master Plan City of Estacada

Oregon

-  Estacada City Parks
-  Portland General Electric Parks
-  State Parks
-  City Limits
-  Urban Growth Boundary



Data Sources:
 Oregon Department of Transportation, County Maps, Microstation design file
<http://ftp.odot.state.or.us/tdb/trandata/maps/citymap/>
 Oregon Geospatial Data Clearinghouse
<http://www.gis.state.or.us/>
 Clackamas County

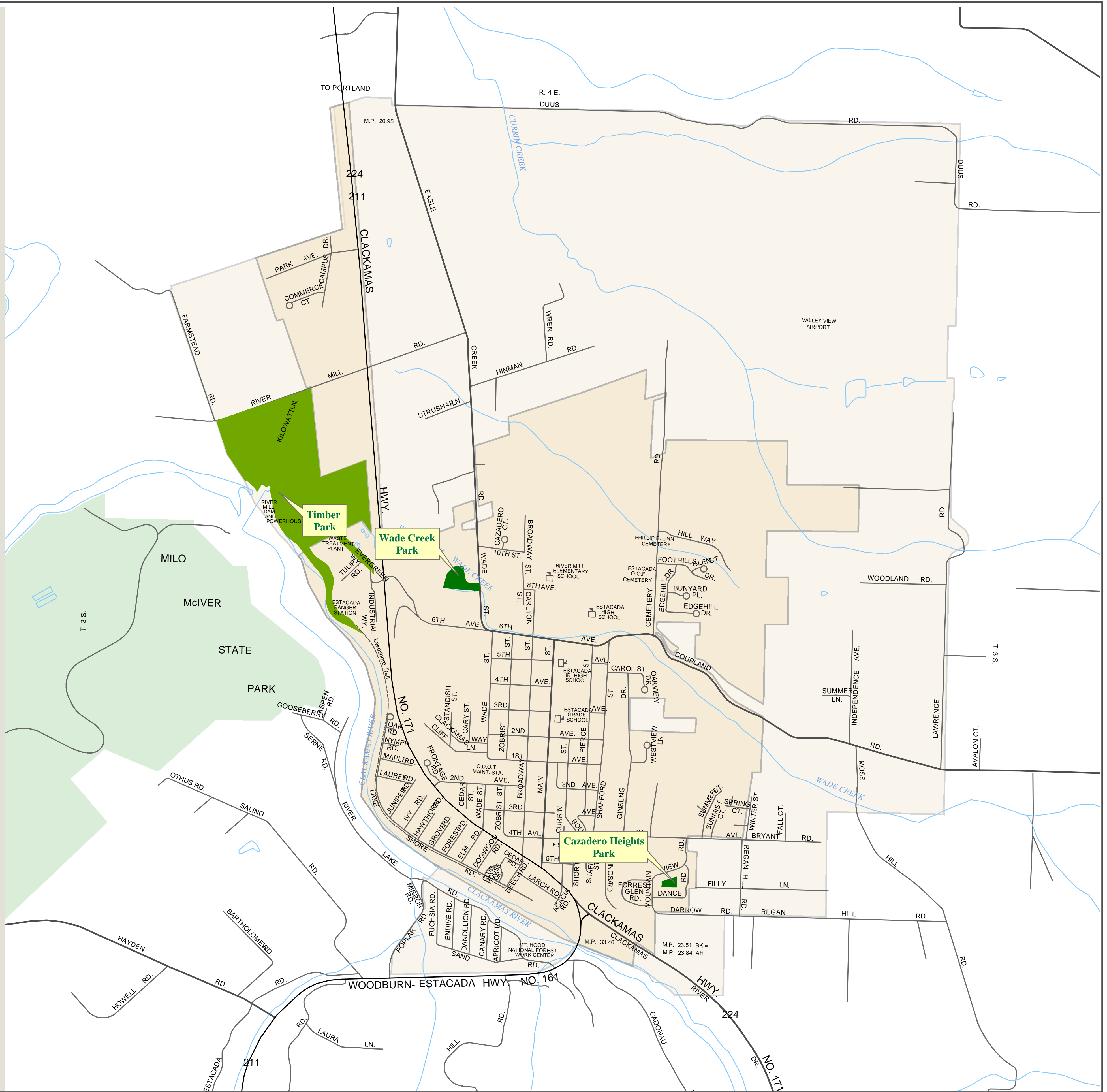


Table 3-1. Estacada Park Classification System

TYPE OF FACILITY	DEFINITION	BENEFITS & FUNCTION	SIZE CRITERIA	SERVICE AREA	DESIGN CRITERIA	EXISTING PARKS OF THIS TYPE*	
						NAME	ACREAGE /LENGTH
Pocket Parks	Mini-parks offer open space within neighborhoods, providing passive or limited active recreational opportunities. Mini-parks may simply be open lots within neighborhoods or may be more developed with a limited number of amenities. These should be accessible by sidewalks, trails, or low-traffic streets.	Mini-parks provide a balance between open space and residential development. They offer opportunities for passive recreation opportunities sand/or limited active recreation opportunities for neighboring residents. Mini-parks add activity and character to neighborhoods and may be an appropriate space for neighborhood gatherings.	0.25 – 1.0 acre	1/4 mile or less	Mini-parks may offer low-intensity facilities such as benches, picnic tables, multi-purpose paved trails, landscaping, and public art. If the mini-park also offers active recreation it may include children's play areas, community gardens, and a limited number of sports courts.	None	
Neighborhood Parks	Developed Neighborhood Parks offer accessible recreation and social opportunities to nearby residents. These should be accessible by sidewalks, trails, low-traffic residential streets. These should accommodate the needs of a wide variety of age and user groups.	Neighborhood parks provide access to basic recreation activities for nearby residents of all ages; contributes to neighborhood identity and creates a sense of place	1.0 – 5.0 acre	1/4-1/2 mile	Neighborhood parks should include both passive and active recreation opportunities such as children's play areas, sports courts and fields, picnic facilities, public art, open turf areas, swimming pools, sitting areas, landscaping, community gardens, restrooms, and pathways. Security lighting and off-street parking may be provided if necessary.	Cazadero Heights Wade Creek Park (undeveloped)	0.6 acres 2.6 acres
Community Parks	Community Parks provide a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities for all age groups. These parks are larger in size and serve a wider base of residents than neighborhood parks. Community parks often include facilities for organized group activities as well as facilities for individual and family activities. Community parks also preserve open spaces and unique landscapes.	Community parks provide a variety of accessible recreation opportunities for all age groups. They also provide educational opportunities, serve recreational needs of families, preserve open spaces and landscapes, and provide opportunities for community social activities and events. These can serve as a community focal point.	5-50 acres	1/2-5 miles	In addition to amenities offered at neighborhood parks, community parks may also offer sports facilities for large groups, amphitheaters, group picnic areas, botanical gardens, event space, interpretive facilities, and community centers. Higher quality children's play areas may be provided to create a family play destination.	Timber Park (PGE)	55 acres (35 acres available to the public)

TYPE OF FACILITY	DEFINITION	BENEFITS & FUNCTION	SIZE CRITERIA	SERVICE AREA	DESIGN CRITERIA	EXISTING PARKS OF THIS TYPE*	
						NAME	ACREAGE /LENGTH
Regional Parks	Regional Parks provide a variety of active and passive recreation opportunities for persons of all ages and serve to preserve unique landscapes. These parks are larger than community parks and attract people from outside of the community. As such, they offer overnight opportunities--such as camping. In the Estacada area regional parks are managed by the County, State and PGE.	Regional Parks offer opportunities for large expanses of open space that draws both residents and visitors. These offer opportunities to attract tourists to the community while also benefiting residents.	50+ acres	Determined by location, size, and amenities offered.	Regional Parks should offer a variety of recreation opportunities such as benches, picnic tables, multi-purpose trails, landscaping where appropriate, camping amenities, and natural areas.	Barton Park (County) Eagle Fern Park (Co.) Metzler Park (Co.) Milo McIver Park (State)	100 ac. 300 ac. 143 ac. 957 ac.
Linear Park	Linear parks are usually developed around a natural resource such as a creek, river or lakeshore.	Linear parks can provide a natural environment for walking, jogging, and bicycling trails, provide a transportation corridor linking neighborhoods to parks, schools and shopping areas, and provide a variety of passive recreational opportunities all free or relatively free from automobile interference.	none	none	The existing topography, severity of flooding and other unique natural features often determine linear park/linkage widths. Linear park/linkage of less than fifty (50) "useable" feet should be avoided and narrow corridor sections kept to a minimum. One hundred foot corridor widths and wider give flexibility in design and are encouraged wherever possible.	Lakeshore trail	2 acres
Trails and Connectors	A public access route for commuting and trail-oriented recreational activities, includes sidewalks, bikeways, multi-use trails and paths. These emphasize safe travel for pedestrians to and from parks and around the community.	Provides opportunities for connections between park facilities and neighborhoods, trail-oriented activities, and reduces auto-dependency.	Width of trail and right-of-way depends on intended use and location	Determined by location of trails and park facilities	A variety of pathway types are needed to accommodate activities such as walking, running, biking, dog walking, rollerblading, skateboarding, and horseback riding. Trails may be located within parks or be designed as part of the citywide transportation system. Each type of trail should be designed to safely accommodate users, and meet recognized design standards.	Lakeshore trail Timber Park trail Ranger fitness trail	1.25 miles 1.0 mile 1.0 mile
School District Park Facilities	School playgrounds and recreational facilities provide a variety of active and passive recreation opportunities designed to service a certain age group within the community.	Residents in a community can potentially use school recreation facilities for active and passive uses during non-school hours.	Vary in size depending on the population.	Determined by location, size, and amenities offered.	Grade schools may offer playgrounds and sports facilities. Middle and junior high schools offer similar facilities and high schools are typically limited to sport facilities.	Estacada High School Estacada Junior High Clackamas River Grade School Rivermill Elementary School	14.0 ac. 2.0 ac. 2.0 ac. 7.0 ac.

Cazadero Park

Cazadero Park is a neighborhood park, located at 585 SE Dance Rd. in the Cazadero Heights development, east of the downtown area. The 0.6-acre park was completed in early 2002. While the City owns the parkland, the Cazadero Heights neighborhood association maintains it. The majority of the use Cazadero Park receives comes from residents in the surrounding area. The park contains a half-court basketball court, volleyball court, four swings, a slide, four benches, and two horseshoe pits. The major shortcomings to Cazadero Park include poor signage/visibility, no easy access to and from the site and existing parking or streets, limited off-street parking, and limited handicapped accessibility.



Table 3-2. Cazadero Park Inventory

Location	585 SE Dance Rd.
Acres	0.6
Developed	Yes
Park Classification	Neighborhood Park
Land use Classification/Zoning	Two-family Residential
Natural Features	New trees, small bushes
Irrigation and Drainage	No irrigation, rolling slopes provide good drainage
Accessibility	Limited access to park elements
Signage	No signage signifying location of park from the road
Uses	Picnicking, play area, passive recreation, basketball, volleyball
Parking	Parking on the street is limited
Contiguous uses	Two-family Residential
Amenities	Half court basketball court Volleyball court Wooden fence around the park Four swings One plastic slide Four benches Two horseshoe pits

Wade Creek Park

The Wade Creek Park is a 2.6-acre parcel of land that the City of Estacada acquired in 2002. As a portion of their system development charges, the Volunteers of America, a nonprofit organization that was developing an apartment complex on an adjacent parcel, deeded the parcel to the City. The site is located at 777 NW Wade St., less than one-mile northwest of the downtown area. Upon development, the park will be classified as a neighborhood park. The site is approximately one-half land, and one-half Wade Creek Pond and did not contain any developed park facilities at the time this Plan was adopted.

The Park Commission is currently developing a park site development plan. The park site development plan includes the following facilities/amenities in priority order:

- Fish accessible gate/west side culvert
- Landscaping/erosion control
- Parking area

- Trail
- Restroom facilities
- Picnic tables/benches
- Playground
- Docks for the pond



Table 3-3. Wade Creek Park Inventory

Address	777 NW Wade St.
Acres	2.6
Developed	No
Park Classification	Neighborhood Park
Land use Classification/Zoning	Multi-family Residential
Natural Features	Wade creek, pond, stand of mature trees
Irrigation and Drainage	n/a
Accessibility	n/a
Signage	n/a
Uses	n/a
Parking	n/a
Contiguous uses	Multi-family Residential and Central Commercial
Amenities	n/a

Timber Park

Timber Park is a 55-acre regional park that serves as the City’s primary park facility. Timber Park is located entirely within the City’s Urban Growth Boundary and a small portion of the park is located within the city limits. Timber Park is adjacent to State Highways 224/211, which act as a major east –west corridor from metropolitan Portland and the Cascade Mountains.

Timber Park is not a City-owned park facility; it has been leased from Portland General Electric (PGE) since 1971. A total of 35-acres within the park are designated for park and recreation use and the remaining 20-acres remain as open space or are specifically designated for PGE facilities.

Throughout the 2003 park master planning process, the residents of Estacada have indicated that it is important to maintain access and use of Timber Park because it provides many recreational opportunities that do not exist elsewhere in the community. At the time this Plan was developed, PGE was working through the re-licensing process required by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for River Mill Dam—a hydroelectric facility situated on the Clackamas River adjacent to Timber Park. A component of the FERC re-licensing process is the requirement that recreational facilities be provided as mitigation for the presence of the hydroelectric facilities. The Estacada Park Master Plan recommends that the City and PGE work together to develop a solution, which creates benefits to both parties. PGE has indicated that

it is willing to work with the City to generate an alternative to the lease agreement.

The Estacada City Council voted in November 2003 to work with PGE on terminating the lease by December 31, 2003. The City will now need to negotiate with PGE to develop an alternative arrangement to maintain access and use of the park. PGE intends to maintain public access to Timber Park; the arrangement would ensure City interests are considered in future operations, maintenance, and park improvements. Moreover, the City can potentially use the revenues saved from terminating the lease to develop additional city-owned park facilities and PGE can use Timber Park as mitigation for its hydroelectric facilities.

Timber Park is by far the largest park (approximately 55 acres) in Estacada, providing the majority of the City's recreational facilities and space. As part of the Master Plan update, CPW completed an inventory of the facilities located within the park. Table 3-4 shows the facilities that exist within Timber Park.

Table 3-4. Timber Park Inventory

Address	30900 NW Evergreen
Acres	55 acres (35 acres of dedicated park space)
Developed	Yes
Natural Features	Clackamas river, forested areas, natural open spaces
Irrigation and Drainage	Baseball field has irrigation capabilities, but is not used due to cost
Accessibility	Picnic shelter is accessibility to people with disabilities, other areas of the park have limited accessibility
Signage	Wooden sign at entrance
Uses	Community gathering area for events and concerts, active recreation such as baseball, soccer, basketball, passive recreation such as picnics, fishing, walking
Parking	There is enough parking for 1000 cars, which limits events to about 3000 people
Contiguous uses	Light Industrial, Two-family and Multi-family Residential
Amenities	<p>1 mile of soft trail throughout main section of park</p> <p>1.25 miles of hard surface trail from central park area to Beech St. (Lakeshore Trail)</p> <p>Wooden half-pipe for skateboarding</p> <p>Picnic tables, covered picnic shelter</p> <p>1 youth softball field with backstop and dugout, 1 backstop with no side fencing</p> <p>1 full-court basketball court</p> <p>1 soccer field</p> <p>Play equipment - 6 swings, 1 slide, tires to play on</p> <p>Care-takers area (caretaker owns home)</p> <p>Disc golf course (18 holes)</p> <p>Boat dock</p>

Timber Park “Portal”

At the entrance to Timber Park, the City developed a “Portal” in June 2001. This portal includes a bathroom, parking for RVs, and an information kiosk that was designed to present information about attractions along Highway 224. The City owns and maintains an RV dumping station across the street from the portal.

Lakeshore Trail

The Lakeshore trail (shown below) is an additional recreational facility, which begins in Timber Park. This hard surface trail extends out of the park 1.25 miles to the southeast between the Clackamas River and Lakeshore Rd., until it ends at Beech Rd. The City owns land on either side of the trail (approximately 2-acres) and has placed park benches in strategic places along the trail. The 1993 Parks Master Plan proposed extending this trail to complete a pedestrian loop around the entire City linking the current trail to River Mill Road to Cemetery Road and through downtown. The Park Master Plan acknowledges this trail extension as a desired improvement and includes it in the CIP.



Other Park and Recreation Facilities in Estacada

The Estacada School District consists of four schools located within the Estacada City limits which all have recreational facilities. The School District sets its own policies regarding public use of all school recreation facilities. Partnership opportunities will be important for the City to discuss with the School District as the City develops implementation actions for the Park Master Plan.

Estacada High School

The high school has approximately 14 acres of athletic fields including six tennis courts, one baseball field (only for varsity baseball use), a practice football/soccer field with track. The school also has two gymnasiums and a wrestling room. The Ranger fitness trail is also part of the recreational facilities at the high school. The trail, constructed by high school students travels around the majority of the school's boundary for approximately one mile.

Estacada Junior High School

The junior high school has approximately 2 acres of athletic fields including a football/soccer stadium used mainly for practices (no youth football practice is allowed), four tennis courts, outside basketball facilities, and a covered playshed with additional basketball hoops. The school also has a gymnasium.

Clackamas River Grade School

The Clackamas River Grade School, formally named the Grade School, is the newest school in Estacada with 2 acres of playfields. The recreational facilities include a playground and a covered playshed with basketball hoops. The school also has a new gymnasium.

Rivermill Elementary School

This elementary school has approximately 7 acres of fields with four baseball fields, outside basketball courts, a playground, gymnasium and a multipurpose room.

Nearby Park And Recreational Facilities

The City of Estacada is located within close proximity to many county and state parks that provide recreational opportunities to community residents. While many Estacada residents use these parks, they provide different recreation opportunities than city parks and should not take the place of parks and recreation opportunities within the city limits.

The Clackamas County parks require a \$3 day-use/entrance fee charged per vehicle on weekends and holidays from Memorial Day through Labor Day. Camping at Barton and Metzler County Parks also includes a fee. The camping season runs from May 1st through September 30th and the fee is \$16 per campsite, per night on Fridays, Saturdays, and holidays; and \$12 from Sunday through Thursday nights. Milo McIver State Park has a day-use/entrance fee of \$3 per day. The camping fee at Milo Park ranges between \$6 to \$17 dollars per night depending on the season and the type of campsite.

Barton Park (County)

This 100-acre park lies 9-miles west of Estacada along the Clackamas River. It offers a variety of recreational opportunities including 98-reservable campsites, 6-reservable picnic shelters, softball, volleyball, horseshoe facilities, a playground, and a boat ramp. There is a \$3 fee to launch any watercraft not registered with the State of Oregon.

Eagle Fern Park (County)

Eagle Fern Park is the largest County-owned park in Clackamas county, with 300-acres of parkland including an old growth forest and meadows. Eagle Creek runs through the park providing fishing and picnicking opportunities. Other park amenities include a volleyball court, horseshoe pit, baseball field and restrooms.

Metzler Park (County)

This 143-acre park offers 70 campsites with access to flush toilets and hot showers. Clear Creek borders the western side of the park creating fishing, boating and picnicking opportunities. In addition to hiking trails, the park provides softball, volleyball, basketball, and horseshoe facilities.

Milo K. McIver Park (State)

This 957-acre state park borders the Clackamas River and provides many recreation opportunities including hiking trails, boat ramp, disc golf course, 54-individual campsites, 3-group campsites, and various special events throughout the year, including an annual civil war re-enactment.

Baseline Level of Service Analysis

The Level of Service (LOS) analysis is based on the existing park and recreation facilities and 2002 population of Estacada. This level of service evaluation is used later in the plan as the basis for defining Estacada's park needs and subsequent capital improvement and parkland acquisition programs. The baseline level of service analysis provides guidelines, represented by a ratio expressed as acres per 1,000 residents, to help identify the minimum amount of parkland needed to meet present and future recreation demands of the citizens in the community. Table 3-5 shows the baseline LOS for each park classification, based on the 2002 population of Estacada (2,440 people).

Not including Timber Park, the City of Estacada currently owns and maintains about 5.2 acres of parks. However, City Council recommended that Timber Park be included in the Level of Service calculation because City residents have access to this park. When Timber Park and all city-owned facilities are considered, Estacada has a relatively high park level of service standard—nearly 16 acres per 1,000 residents. This figure is higher than any small community that CPW has worked with.

Table 3-5: Estacada Park Acreage and Level of Service

Parks	Acres	Level of Service (acres per 1000 persons)¹
Community (Timber Park)²	35.0	14.3
Neighborhood		
Cazadero	0.6	
Wade Creek Pond (undeveloped)	2.6	
Neighborhood Subtotal	3.2	1.3
Pocket	0.0	0.0
Linear (Lakeshore Trail)	2.0	0.8
Systemwide Total	40.2	16.5

Notes: ¹Based on 2002 population - 2,440 persons,

²Although Timber Park is not a City-owned park, the City Council included this park in the inventory because residents have access to the park. Of the 55 acres of parkland at Timber Park, 35 acres are available for public use.

Source: CPW, 2003.

Chapter 4

Community Needs

This chapter describes the *needs* for future parkland and park amenities in Estacada. Estacada’s park needs were derived from demographic trends, mapping of the City’s park system, and input from residents through the community survey, the public workshop, and the youth focus groups, and guidance from the Estacada’s Park Commission.

The community needs analysis begins with a discussion of current park *use* which examines the relationship between residents of Estacada and city parks, providing a basis for how the City could plan for the future. The second component of the needs analysis includes information about the *future* direction of the park system. Survey respondents and workshop participants indicated what additional facilities they would like, and how the improvements should be funded. The chapter concludes with discussion of two specific parks: Timber Park and Wade Creek Park. .

Current Park Use

The first step in conducting a needs analysis is to examine the current level at which the parks system is functioning. In the community survey and the public workshop, CPW asked the following questions:

- How important are park facilities?
- How satisfied are residents with the current park system?
- How often are Estacada’s parks used?
- In which recreational activities do local residents participate?

How important are park facilities?

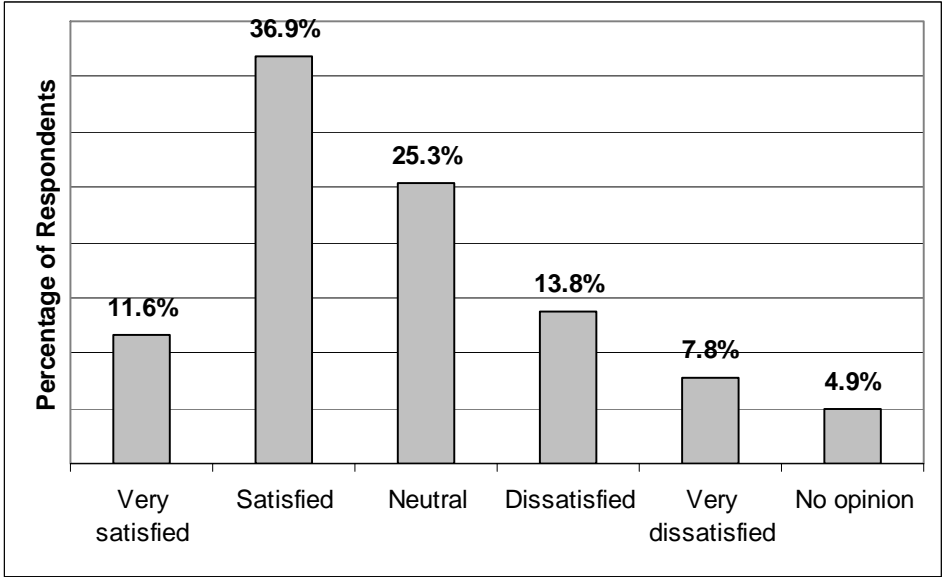
Survey and workshop respondents indicated that they place high value on park and recreation facilities. The community survey results indicated that parks are important to the community’s quality of life. Nearly 95% of survey respondents indicated that parks are “very important” or “somewhat important” to them, while only 4% felt that parks were “very unimportant” or “somewhat unimportant”. To this end, the City should continue to explore ways to provide high quality park facilities.

How satisfied are residents with Estacada parks?

The level of satisfaction with the current park situation in Estacada is something the City should consider when prioritizing citywide improvements to facilities and services. Table 4-1 shows that 49% of respondents said they were “very satisfied” or “somewhat satisfied” and

approximately 22% were “dissatisfied” or “very dissatisfied”. The needs identified in this chapter and the capital improvement projects described in this plan are intended to increase the overall level of satisfaction among City residents with the City’s park system.

Table 4-1: Level of Satisfaction



Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

How often are parks used?

Table 4-2 shows the frequency of park use among survey respondents. It is clear that survey respondents value parks; however, a small percentage of respondents use local parks on a daily basis. McIver Park has the highest percentage of use on a “daily” basis (2.7%) and Timber Park has the second highest at 1.8%. The three parks with the highest combined percentage of use at least once a month (“daily”, “often”, “sometimes”, and “occasionally”); include Timber, Eagle Fern, and McIver Parks. Cazadero Heights Park has the highest percentage, 72%, of respondents who have “never” used it. The lack of use may be because residents are unaware of Cazadero Park as it also has the highest percentage, 3.2%, of respondents who answered that they “don’t know”.

Table 4-2. Park Use, Households in the Estacada School District

Park	Never	Rarely (1-3 times/ year)	Occasionally (4-12 times/ year)	Sometimes (2-3 times/ month)	Often (1-3 times/ week)	Daily (4-7 times/ week)	Don't know
Barton Park (County)	34.7%	48.4%	13.3%	2.7%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%
Cazadero Heights Park (Estacada)	72.1%	12.6%	7.7%	2.3%	1.4%	0.9%	3.2%
Clackamas River Trails (Indian Henry – Fish Creek)	42.5%	34.1%	17.7%	4.0%	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%
Eagle Fern Park (County)	16.9%	46.8%	26.0%	4.3%	5.2%	0.9%	0.0%
Mclver Park (State)	16.4%	46.0%	22.6%	10.2%	2.2%	2.7%	0.0%
Metzler Park (County)	36.9%	39.1%	18.2%	4.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%
Timber Park (PGE/Estacada)	17.6%	37.4%	27.8%	9.3%	6.2%	1.8%	0.0%

Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

In which activities do local residents participate?

Information about the recreational activities that City residents participate in the most is one method to use in determining demand for additional facilities. Table 4-3 shows the top ten activities that Estacada residents participate in on a weekly basis.

Table 4-3. Frequent Activities of Survey Respondents

Recreation Activity	Frequently (1 or more times/ week)
1. Walking/Hiking	25.8%
2. Wildlife Viewing	17.3%
3. Dog Walking	15.1%
4. Bicycling	14.3%
5. Jogging	12.7%
6. Watching Sports Live	12.3%
7. Basketball	9.8%
8. Swimming	9.6%
9. Picnics/BBQs	8.7%
10. Fishing	7.5%

Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

According to survey respondents, the activities Estacada residents participate in most frequently require the use of trails including walking/hiking, wildlife viewing, dog walking, bicycling, and jogging. The development and construction of trails and pedestrian infrastructure are recreational facilities that the City should develop.

Identifying fast growing sports is also relevant to parks planning because it allows the city to anticipate demand for facilities. According to the National Sporting Goods Association's 2000 Sports Participation survey,^{viii} the five *fastest growing* sports nationwide are:

- Snowboarding (31.2%, 4.3 million)
- Skateboarding (30.2%, 9.1 million)
- Snow shoeing (18.3%, 1 million)
- Hunting with firearms (11.9%, 19.2 million)
- Calisthenics (10.1%, 13.5 million)

Snowboarding, snowshoeing, and hunting with firearms are not appropriate activities for a city parks system. However, skateboarding and calisthenics are activities for which city park systems commonly provide facilities.

Future Direction

The second step in the needs analysis involves ideas about how the City could proceed with development of the park system. During the planning process, CPW asked the following questions:

- What park characteristics are important to residents?
- What is the community's vision for the park system?
- Where should the City get future funding for the park system?

What park characteristics are important to residents?

Respondents were asked to indicate the level of importance of a variety of features related to existing and/or new recreational facilities and services in the Estacada region. This allows the City to better understand what the community values about a park system. The various characteristics were divided into six categories: (1) population served (by age and type); (2) particular features of parks; (3) park facilities; (4) types of sport fields; (5) types of sport courts; and (6) types of parks (by size and type).

Population Served

Respondents felt it was most important for parks to serve children and families. Over 82% of respondents said that it is "very important" or "important" that parks serve children and over 85% said the same for families.

Features

Respondents felt that a variety of park features were important, however, maintenance and safety were the most important of the listed features being close to home or work, facility is well maintained, not crowded, convenient hours of operation, and safety.

Facilities

Picnic areas were most important park facilities among survey respondents as 84.8% ranked them as “very important” or “important.” Playgrounds (83.4%), river access (75.5%), and a library (74.6%) were the next three types of facilities that respondents felt were “important” or “very important”.

Fields and Courts

Basketball courts, baseball, and soccer fields were the most important types of sport courts and fields among survey respondents. Over 60% selected basketball courts (62.4%) and baseball fields (61.9%), and 57.7% chose soccer fields as “very important” or “important”.

Parks

Survey respondents identified neighborhood (1.1 to 10 acres in size) and community parks (10.1 to 50 acres), as the most important types of parks. Neighborhood parks had a combined percentage of 68% and community parks, 64.4%, among the “very important” and “important” responses. The least important park identified was a dog park.

What is the community’s vision for the park system?

All of the community workshop participants agreed that the City has great potential to develop a wonderful park and recreation system. Many of the participants would like to see the City:

- Create an organized park and recreation district;
- Develop more parks within the City limits, especially in downtown and uptown;
- Utilize Timber Park for concerts/festivals; and
- Provide more opportunities for youth and families such as bike and walking trails, picnic facilities and bathrooms in the parks.

When asked to create a vision for Estacada’s parks system, the most frequently desired elements expressed in all youth workshops were:

- An increase in the number and quality of sports fields
- Trails for running and walking
- Skatepark
- Pool (the majority of students wanted an indoor pool)
- A multi-purpose center to “hangout”

When asked why they did not visit parks, the most common reason for not visiting parks in Estacada was *lack of adequate things to do*.

The community survey respondents provided in an open-ended question information about what facilities they would like in the Estacada area. The most frequently mentioned facilities were a swimming pool, playground, picnic facility and hiking and walking paths.

Table 4-4. Desired Parks/Facilities by Survey Respondents

Type of Parks	Count
Swimming pool	25
Play ground	24
Picnic facility	23
Hiking/ walking path	19
Other	18
Skateboard facility/park	14
Sports facility complex	9
Bike trail/facilities	7
Benches	7
Downtown park	6
Youth activities	6
River access	5
Small park	5
Green Space	5
Camping facility	4
More organized park system	4
Nature/Wildlife viewing areas	4
Quiet park	3
Equestrian/horse trails	3
Do not need additional park	2
Restrooms	2
Docks	2
Amphitheatre	1

Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Where should the City get future funding for the park system?

Respondents were evenly split between “yes”, “no”, and “it depends” in their general willingness to pay for new parks. Those willing to pay more for parks, open space and facilities represented 38.8% of the respondents. Those unwilling to pay more represented 44.4% of the population and the remaining 16.8% responded that “it depends.” The top categories for the “it depends” respondents were:

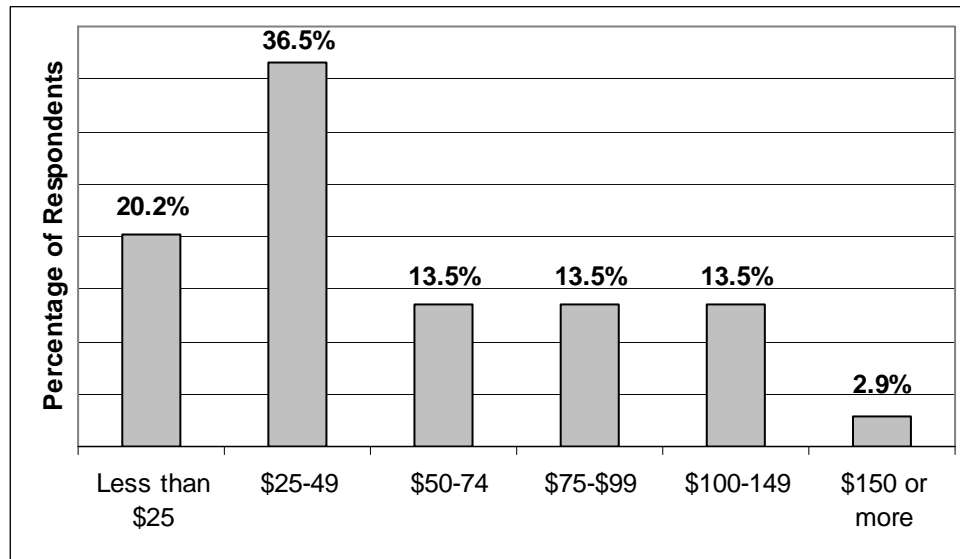
- Depends on the facilities to be created/constructed (20.5%)
- Willing if it will be used for a swimming pool (15.9%)
- Other (15.9%)
- No taxes-related (13.6%)
- User fees-related (11.4%)

- Depends on the park (9.1%)
- Depends on location (4.5%)
- Depends on level of maintenance (4.5%)
- More money for schools (4.5%)

The relationship between the results of this question and where the respondents were from was statistically significant. The percentage of respondents from Estacada who would be willing to pay more for parks (54.4%) was significantly greater than the percentage of respondents willing to pay from Eagle Creek (32.7%) and other locations (20.5%).

The respondents who were willing to pay more for parks along with those who answered the previous question with “it depends” were also asked how much more on annual basis they would be willing to pay for a higher level of service. Figure 4-5 shows that 56.7% of the respondents were willing to contribute an annual amount less than \$49. A very small number of the respondents, 2.9%, were willing to pay \$150 or more annually.

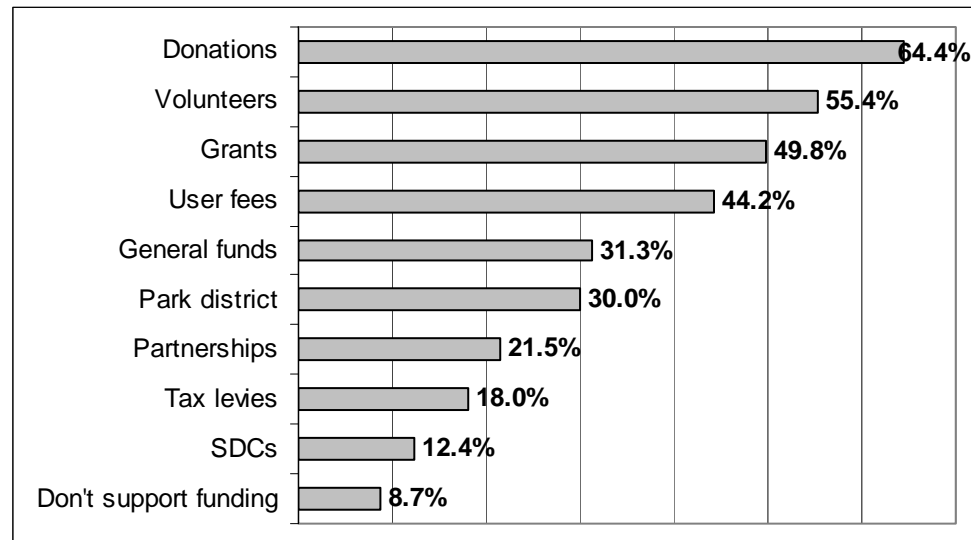
Figure 4-5. Amount of Annual Contribution



Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Survey respondents were given a list of funding options and asked to indicate which they support. Figure 4-6 shows that donations, volunteers, grants, and user fees received the most support.

Table 4-6. Preferred Funding Options



Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

When asked whether they would support creation of a park district for the Estacada area, 44.9% of the respondents indicated they “support” the idea, 41.2% said they “oppose” it, and 13.9% responded that “it depends.” The respondents who thought, “it depends” were asked to explain. The top categories for the “it depends” respondents were:

- Depends on amount of money required (24.2%)
- Depends on Park Vision/what will be accomplished (24.2%)
- Taxes-related (18.2%)
- Other (18.2%)
- If a swimming pool were constructed (9.1%)
- User fees-related (6.1%)

The relationship between the results of this question and where the respondents were from was statistically significant. The percentage of respondents from Estacada who would support the creation of a park district (57.1%) was statically significant when compared with the percentage of respondent support from Eagle Creek (38.8%) and other locations (28.3%).

The respondents who answered that they support a park district in the previous question were then asked if they agree or disagree with the boundaries of the park district following those used for the Estacada School District. Sixty-nine percent of the respondents who support a park district, “agree” that it should use the Estacada School District boundaries. Conversely, 6.3% “disagree” and 24.4% “don’t know.” The respondents who disagree were asked to explain why. The reasons for disagreement included the following:

- Live outside Estacada (46.2%)

- Boundary should be different (23.1%)
- Funding issue (15.4%)
- Depends on facilities/what is offered (15.4%)

While the survey results show some level of support for the creation of a park district, they should not be interpreted to suggest that a park district initiative would pass if put to a vote. Additional work on defining the scope and purpose of a district is required. The City should conduct a poll of registered voters if the region decides to pursue the creation of a park district.

Timber Park

Survey respondents and community members present at the workshops made it clear that continued access and use of Timber Park should be one of the City's top priorities when planning for park and recreation facilities.

Current Use

Over 75% of the survey respondents have visited Timber Park in the past three years. The use of Timber Park is highest during the summer (July through September) and lowest during the winter (January through March). Respondents use specific facilities in Timber Park more often from April through October than from November through March. Walking (25%) and the use of restroom facilities (22.7%) are the two activities with the highest percentage of year round use. When asked what activities they participate in most often regardless of season, the results were similar to what respondents participate in during the summer season. Survey respondents indicated that the activities they participate in most include special events, walking, picnicking, boating, and fishing.

Problems and Management Issues

The two biggest problems in Timber Park according to respondents are improperly disposed of litter or trash and adequacy of access to Estacada Lake from the shoreline. Fifteen percent of respondents felt that improperly disposed of litter or trash is a "big problem" and as a combined percentage, 85% say it is a "big", "moderate", and a "slight problem." Twenty-one and one-half percent of respondents say adequacy of access to Estacada Lake from the shoreline is a "big problem" and as a combined percentage, 55.6% say it is a "big," "moderate", and a "slight problem."

Respondents had specific opinions about particular management policies in Timber Park. Improving foot access to the river below the dam, hosting additional outdoor community events, and allowing only leashed pets in the park are the management policies receiving the most support from respondents.

Improvements

Respondents selected an upgraded playground as most important when asked to select the one most important improvement to Timber Park. Table 4-7 shows that improved restrooms, better river access, and better overall maintenance are also important improvements among the respondents.

Table 4-7. Most Important Improvements to Timber Park

Improvements	Percent
1. Upgrade playground	15.9%
2. Upgrade restroom	14.0%
3. Upgrade river access	10.3%
4. Better maintenance in general	9.3%
5. Picnic facility	8.4%
6. Other	6.5%
6. Skateboard facility	6.5%
6. Sports facility	6.5%
9. Upgrade walking trail	5.6%
10. Upgrade parking	4.7%

Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Wade Creek Park

According to the community survey results, residents of Estacada feel that Wade Creek Park needs to be developed as a park. The survey results indicate that 38.8% of respondents who were aware of the site felt that more land should be added to the park and it should be developed as a park, and 34.7% who were aware of the site thought the existing land should be developed as a park.

It is important to remember that the survey sample was taken from the whole Estacada School District, which includes some residents outside the city. The level of knowledge among survey respondents about Wade Creek Park, a city park, was different outside the city. The relationship between the results of this question and where the respondents were from was statistically significant. The percentage of respondents from Estacada who had heard of Wade Creek Park (66.6%) was significantly greater when compared with the percentage of respondents from Eagle Creek (42.6%) and other locations (48.9%) who had heard of the park.

Survey respondents indicated that park benches, restrooms, and walking paths are the most desired facilities at the Wade Creek Park. Seventy-nine percent of respondents thought park benches should be developed, 77.4% indicated restrooms, and 71.8% desired walking paths.

Community workshop and youth workshop participants provided ideas for Wade Creek Park. Community workshop participants would like the City to provide functional bathrooms, parking areas, hard and/or soft

service trails, a playground, and picnic facilities at the new site. The most common elements identified by both high school and junior high school aged students included restrooms, playground and family areas, walking and running trails, and sports fields.

Chapter 5

Park System Goals and System Improvements

This chapter provides a framework for the development and maintenance of parks and recreation facilities in Estacada through 2025. The chapter begins by describing a series of system wide goals and objectives that define priorities for the future of the park system. The goals offer a broad vision of what the City of Estacada would like to achieve in the parks system. The objectives provide more specific steps the City can take to implement the goals.

The City will implement the system wide goals and objectives through the Parkland Acquisition Strategy and Capital Improvement Program (CIP). The Parkland Acquisition Strategy describes parkland needs for Estacada based on the City's coordinated population projection for 2025. Projected population growth will create the need for additional parkland and developed park facilities. The CIP provides specific details and costs of projects that the City of Estacada should implement to fulfill their goals and objectives. The Capital Improvement Program is divided into two parts: (1) detailed improvements for Wade Creek Park; and (2) general system-wide priorities and costs between 2004-2025. At the end of this chapter, we provide a detailed roadmap for implementing suggested improvements and additions to the park system.

Goals and Objectives

The plan goals and objectives collectively present a vision that Estacada will work towards to meet the community's current and future park needs. The objectives are detailed recommendations for projects or activities that the City should implement to fulfill its goals. Both the goals and objectives respond to suggestions and concerns generated by the Estacada Parks Commission and by the public during the community workshop, the youth workshops and the household survey. These goals and objectives will be implemented through the Land Acquisition Strategy and Capital Improvement Program. The City should use the CIP in coordination with the annual budgeting process to systematically fund parks projects. The goals are not listed in priority order.

Goal 1. Provide parkland adequate in size, distribution and condition to meet the needs of existing and future population

- 1-1. Acquire between 7.9 to 12.3 acres of land by 2025 to meet Estacada's standard for Neighborhood Parks

- 1-2. Acquire between 1.1 to 2.2 acres of land by 2025 to meet Estacada's standard for Pocket Parks
- 1-3. Develop Wade Creek Park as a neighborhood park
- 1-4. Develop parks in underserved areas, specifically downtown and uptown (northern section)
- 1-5. Ensure that land acquired either by dedication in lieu of System Development Charges or through purchase from willing sellers complies with park system goals and land acquisition criteria

Goal 2. Expand and develop recreation facilities for all ages

- 2-1. Continue to develop picnic facilities in parks
- 2-2. Provide playgrounds that are safe and well maintained
- 2-3. Provide sports fields that will meet the needs of organized leagues and unorganized use
- 2-4. Conduct a study of the financial feasibility of developing a swimming facility
- 2-5. Provide skateboard facilities within parks

Goal 3. Ensure that parks and facilities are safe, well-maintained and can be accessed by all users

- 3-1. Provide and diligently maintain restrooms
- 3-2. Comply with the American Disability Act standards
- 3-3. Provide playgrounds that meet national playground standards
- 3-4. Assure adequate parking and sport equipment racks (i.e., bikes, skateboards)
- 3-5. Provide effective directional signs to parks from key roadways and pathways
- 3-6. Provide adequate and safe sidewalks, crosswalks and connections between community neighborhoods and parks

Goal 4. Develop and improve trails and pedestrian connections between parks and the community

- 4-1. Create multi-use trails that provide for walking, biking, jogging
- 4-2. Explore opportunities for creating more and better-defined linkages to facilities on either side of Highway 224
- 4-3. Provide crosswalks across Hwy 224 and sidewalks for pedestrians between the downtown area and Timber Park
- 4-4. Provide crosswalks and sidewalks for pedestrians between the downtown area and Wade Creek Park

- 4-5. Collaborate with the State of Oregon, City of Portland, and County governments to develop the Boring-to-Estacada section of the Springwater Corridor

Goal 5. Identify and preserve valuable open space areas for recreational use and environmental protection

- 5-1. Work with volunteers and other interested parties to Identify undeveloped areas of environmental significance (e.g., wetlands, habitat for sensitive flora and fauna)
- 5-2. Identify areas of environmental significance that could also be used for passive recreation (e.g., walking, hiking, jogging, wildlife viewing)
- 5-3. Seek outside funding sources and technical expertise to purchase identified areas

Goal 6. Secure funding to achieve the park system goals

- 6.1. Continue to explore the option of a Park and Recreation District
- 6.2. Research and apply for grants to fund acquisition and improvements
- 6.3. Continue use of System Development Charges (SDC) or dedication in lieu of SDC policies to assure adequate parkland in new developments
- 6.4. Revise park SDC formula to reflect the current capital improvement plan
- 6.5. Develop partnerships with the Estacada School District and other public and private organizations

Goal 7. Ensure community access to a safe and well-maintained Timber Park

- 7-1 Work with PGE to develop a master plan for Timber Park
- 7-2. Develop a Memorandum of Understanding between PGE and City stating responsibilities of each entity
- 7-3. Create a communication strategy between the City and PGE to facilitate collaboration on Timber Park issues

Goal 8. Continue and strengthen community collaboration with the Estacada School District and other organizations

- 8.1. Integrate parks planning with other community planning efforts such as downtown revitalization efforts, natural resource planning, natural hazards planning, and transportation planning
- 8.2. Develop public and private partnerships

- 8.3. Create a joint Council/Park Commission/Resident task force to pursue money for parks
- 8.4. Develop partnerships with schools to share/develop recreation facilities
- 8.5. Increase volunteer efforts in park and recreation planning, development, maintenance, and outreach

Parkland Acquisition Strategy

Estacada will need to acquire new parkland to meet identified park needs over the next 20 years. During the community workshop, residents expressed desire for parks within the city limits that would meet the needs of a variety of users and uses. Community survey respondents indicated that neighborhood parks and community parks were important to them.

The Parkland Acquisition Strategy begins with an analysis of current and future parkland needs for the City of Estacada. The current needs are based on 2002 population data for Estacada, generated by the Population Research Center at Portland State University. The future needs are generated from Clackamas County's coordinated population projections for 2020 and were extrapolated to 2025.

The City of Estacada is currently underserved by neighborhood and pocket parkland inside the city limits. There are approximately 5.2 acres of City-owned parkland for the City's 2002 population of 2,440 residents inside the city limits. However, City residents have access to Timber Park, which is classified as a community park, and is owned by PGE. Per direction from the City Council, Timber Park is included in the current and future level of service calculations.

Park System Standards

This section analyzes the Estacada park system in several ways including: (1) current park acreage by park classification; (2) current level of service by park classification; (3) the Estacada level of service standards for each park classification as determined by the Parks Commission; and (4) total parkland acreage required by 2025.

Table 5-1 shows the Estacada Park Commission's recommended standards for the amount of parkland per park type. The commission recommended the following standards (expressed in acres per 1000 residents):

- 4.0 to 5.0 acres of community parkland
- 2.5 to 3.5 acres of neighborhood parkland, and
- 0.25 to 0.5 acres of pocket parkland.

Combined, these standards amount to between 6.75 to 9.0 total acres per 1,000 residents. When applying the parkland standard to the current population and level of service, there is a current system parkland surplus of three to four acres. However, when considering

specific park types, the City of Estacada has a deficit of developed neighborhood and pocket parkland.

In 2025, additional neighborhood and pocket parkland will be needed to serve the population, which is forecasted to grow to approximately 4,440 residents.⁴ Based on parkland standards specific to Estacada, Table ES-2 shows how many acres of each park type will be required if Estacada reaches this forecast in 2025. The table also shows the City’s surplus/deficiency of park acreage according to the population forecast. To meet the parkland standards in 2025, Estacada will need to acquire 7.9 and 12.3 total acres of neighborhood parkland and 1.1 to 2.2 total acres of pocket parkland yielding a total of 9.0 – 14.5 total acres.

Table 5-1. Recommended Park Standards and Level of Service in 2002 and 2025

Parks	Acres	Level of Service (acres per 1000 persons) ¹	Estacada Standard (acres per 1000 persons)	Total Acres Required, 2025 ²	Surplus (Deficit)	Specific Parkland Needed by 2025 (acres)	Parks Needed by 2025
Community (Timber Park)³	35.0	14.3	4.0 to 5.0	17.8 to 22.2	12.8 to 17.2	0	0
Neighborhood							
Cazadero	0.6						
Wade Creek Pond (undeveloped)	2.6						
Neighborhood Subtotal⁴	3.2	1.3	2.5 to 3.5	11.1 to 15.5	(7.9 to 12.3)	7.9 to 12.3	2 to 3
Pocket	0.0	0	0.25 to 0.5	1.5 to 2	(1.1 to 2.2)	1.1 to 2.2	2 to 4
Linear (Lakeshore Trail)⁵	2.0	0.8	n/a				
Systemwide Total	40.2			30.0 to 40.0			

Notes: ¹Based on 2002 population - 2,440 persons,

²Based on 2025 coordinated population forecast - 4,440 person extrapolated from 2019 forecast of 3,900 persons

³Although Timber Park is not a City-owned park, the City Council included this park in the inventory because residents have access to the park. Of the 55 acres of parkland at Timber Park, 35 acres are available for public use.

⁴According to the desired standard, the City will need 7.9 to 12.3 acres of neighborhood park by 2025; however this funding obligation is not included in the 2004 revised SDC. The revised SDC only considers one, 5-acre neighborhood park.

⁵Standards for Linear Parks are not common and were not created.

Sources: Sources: Population Research Center, Portland State Univ., 2003; Clackamas County, 2003

Approximate Cost to Acquire Additional Parkland

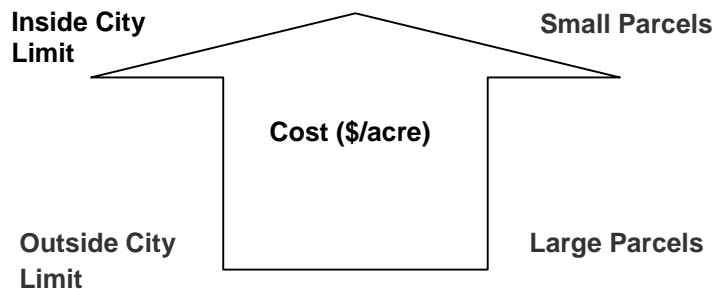
This section presents rough estimates for how much it will cost to acquire the additional 7.9 to 12.3 acres of neighborhood, and 1.1 to 2.2 acres of pocket parkland needed to achieve and maintain the desired parkland standard by 2025. The cost estimates are based on the assumption that different types of land have different values:

⁴ Estacada’s coordinated population forecast for 2020 is 3,900 persons—or an average annual growth rate of about 2.6%. CPW extrapolated the 2020 forecast to 2025 to provide the city with a 20+ year planning horizon for park acquisition.

- Vacant land inside the City Limits is more valuable than vacant land outside the City Limits and within the urban growth boundary.
- Serviced land is more valuable than land without services.
- Platted residential lots in subdivisions are more valuable than residential tracts.
- Lands closer to existing developed areas are more valuable than lands further from development.
- If trends observed during the 1990s continue, land costs will increase at a rate faster than inflation—in other words, land in the future may be more expensive than land today (measured in today's dollars).

Of course, there will always be exceptions to the patterns described above. This discussion is not intended to provide an empirical formula for determining land costs—rather, it is intended to underscore the tradeoffs that exist when evaluating specific lands for acquisition. Figure 5-1 shows the key relationships. The figure is meant to suggest that the City can stretch its acquisition funding further if it is strategic about where and when it acquires land.

Figure 5-1. Land by Location and Parcel Size



Source: CPW, 2003.

Estacada Land Values

CPW generated cost estimates of vacant land values derived from the County Assessment database. The database was used to generate information on the value of vacant, subdivided tax lots and vacant tracts inside the city limits; and tracts outside the city limits and inside the Urban Growth Boundary. The value of vacant land outside the UGB was not examined because of the large supply of available vacant land inside the UGB.

The land values were then used to approximate how much it will cost to acquire the land needed to achieve the parkland standard. Table 5-2 shows the results of the land value analysis using assessment data. This table shows the range of potential prices for land within Estacada. A key issue with the data in Table 5-2 is the amount of variation in land

values. This variation is not surprising—many factors affect the value of land including, location, improvements, topography, access, and others. What the data imply for the City of Estacada is that (1) the City can expect parkland acquisitions to vary considerably on a per acre cost basis, and (2) the importance of being strategic in parkland acquisitions.

Table 5-2. Value of Land per Acre

Location/Size	Number of Parcels	Average Value	Minnum Value	Maximum Value
Inside City Limit				
Tract (> 0.5 acres)	24	\$32,491	\$6,143	\$157,805
Subdivision (< 0.5 acres)	123	\$155,269	\$6,235	\$377,394
Average		\$93,880	\$6,189	\$267,600
Between City Limit & UGB				
Tract (All)	104	\$33,913	\$2,674	\$180,626
Tract (>20 acres)	11	\$7,508	\$4,019	\$18,492
Average		\$20,710	\$3,347	\$99,559

Source: Clackamas County Assessors Records; analysis by CPW

The assessment data shows that vacant, subdivided land inside the city limits is more valuable than vacant land outside the limits. Land inside city limits is often more valuable because it is closer to existing developed areas and receives infrastructure and services. In addition, smaller platted residential lots in subdivisions are more valuable than larger residential tracts because platted lots have been through the entitlement process and typically have infrastructure improvements in place. The value of vacant land inside the city limits averages \$93,880 an acre depending on zoning, size, and location. Land outside the city limits and inside the UGB is valued at an average of \$20,710 per acre.

The 2004 proposed SDC methodology uses a value of \$100,000 per acre for the cost calculation of the proposed 5-acre Northside Neighborhood Park. This value (\$100,000) was also used in the methodology to estimate the current value of the four existing parks in the area.

Based on our assessment of Estacada land values (Table 5-2) CPW developed a range of potential land costs between \$35,000 and \$100,000 per acre. We feel that the land cost range is appropriate because of the wide spread of land values within the community. The high end of the range is consistent with the SDC methodology.

Table 5-3 shows CPW's estimates for the acquisition cost of 9.0 to 14.5 acres of parkland (both inside and outside the city limits) needed to achieve the level of service standards established in Table 5-1. The total cost to acquire this much land is estimated between \$300,000 and \$1.4 million. This represents a very broad range of potential acquisition costs. The estimates, however, reflect the reality of tradeoffs that existing in land acquisition—prime sites often command premium prices. The implications of these estimates are that the City should

think long-term and strategically about acquisition. The City can utilize multiple strategies for funding the parkland acquisition as will be discussed in Chapter 6.

Table 5-3. Average Cost to Acquire Additional Parkland

Scenario	Average Cost/ Acre	Acres Needed by 2025	Total System Cost
Low	\$35,000	9.0 to 14.5	315,000 to 507,500
Medium	\$65,000	9.0 to 14.5	585,000 to 942,500
High	\$100,000	9.0 to 14.5	900,000 to 1,450,000

Source: County Assessors Records; analysis by CPW

Locating New Parkland

This section provides guidance on how to determine the suitability of potential parkland. The City should assess the following criteria when they decide to accept/purchase land:

- The topography, geology, access to, parcel size, and location of land in the development available for dedication/purchase;
- Potential adverse/beneficial effects on environmentally sensitive areas;
- Compatibility with the Parks Master Plan at the time of dedication/purchase;
- Vehicular and pedestrian access to the site;
- Availability of previously acquired property; and
- Parkland need based on improving the level of service.

Other land may become part of the city park system through donation. The following scoring matrix may be used to determine land suitable for parks, recreation, or open space. The matrix rates the site for its environmental attributes and its compatibility with the goals of the Master Plan. Parcels that receive a yes to “meets criteria” on three or more of the criteria should be further considered for acquisition.

Table 5-4. Scoring Matrix for Parkland Donations and Acquisitions

Step	Criteria	Meets Criteria (Yes/No/Partially)	Comments
1	Within an area identified as strategic or a priority? (List appropriate reference)		
2	Is the topography, geology, access to, parcel size, and location of land in the development good for parks? List characteristics		
3	Is the action compatible with the Parks Master Plan, Public Facilities element of the Comprehensive Plan, and the City of Estacada Parks Acquisition Plan in effect at the time of dedication?		
4	The site is accessible by multiple transportation modes or can be accessed by multiple transportation modes		
5	Are there potential adverse/beneficial effects on environmentally sensitive areas? (List threats, if any)		
6	Does it protect natural and historical features, scenic vistas, watersheds, timber and wildlife for parks? (Describe)		

Source: CPW

Considering the current service areas of existing parks, the Park Commission identified priority locations for new parks to ensure an equitable dispersal of parks within Estacada. Figure Map 5-2 shows the location and general service area of the two neighborhood parks within the City. The service areas represent the area from which most of the users come to use the park. As shown on the map, the downtown area, and the north and east sections of the City are underserved. Physical barriers to service areas may limit service. For example, State Highway 224/211 and the Clackamas River prohibit some residents within easy walking distance from accessing Timber Park.

Due to the topography of the land and the shape of the city limits and the UGB, Estacada is expected to grow towards the north and east. These areas will need to be served by parks in the future. Figure Map 5-3 shows the recommended general areas for additional parkland in Estacada. Partnerships with the School District should be considered as

they own a lot of land close to the downtown and many residential neighborhoods. The potential community park may be appropriate to develop with the School District.

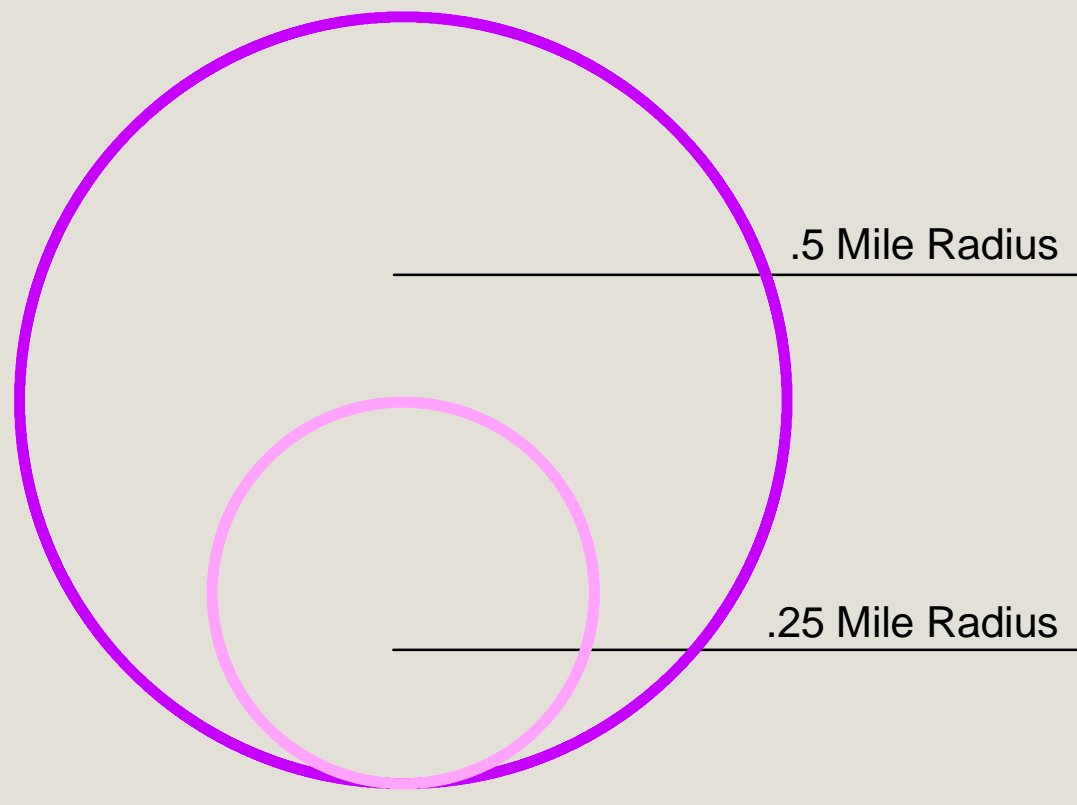
The City will need to work with the Park Commission, City Council and residents to identify specific parcels within the general recommended areas. Given the most common activities that Estacada residents participate in (walking/hiking, wildlife viewing, dog walking, jogging, etc.) and activities/facilities that residents' desire (swimming pool, picnic facilities, playground, walking/hiking, etc.), the City should consider providing these types of facilities in the new land acquired for parks.



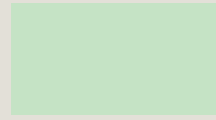
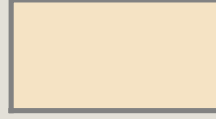
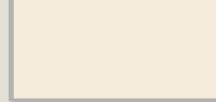
Figure 5.2

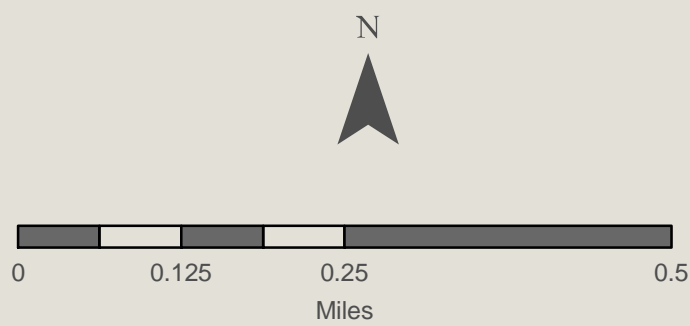
Parks Master Plan City of Estacada

Oregon

Park Service Areas



-  Estacada City Parks
-  Portland General Electric Parks
-  State Parks
-  City Limits
-  Urban Growth Boundary



Data Sources:
Oregon Department of Transportation, County Maps, Microstation design file
<http://ftp.odot.state.or.us/tdb/trandata/maps/citymap/>
Oregon Geospatial Data Clearinghouse
<http://www.gis.state.or.us/>
Clackamas County

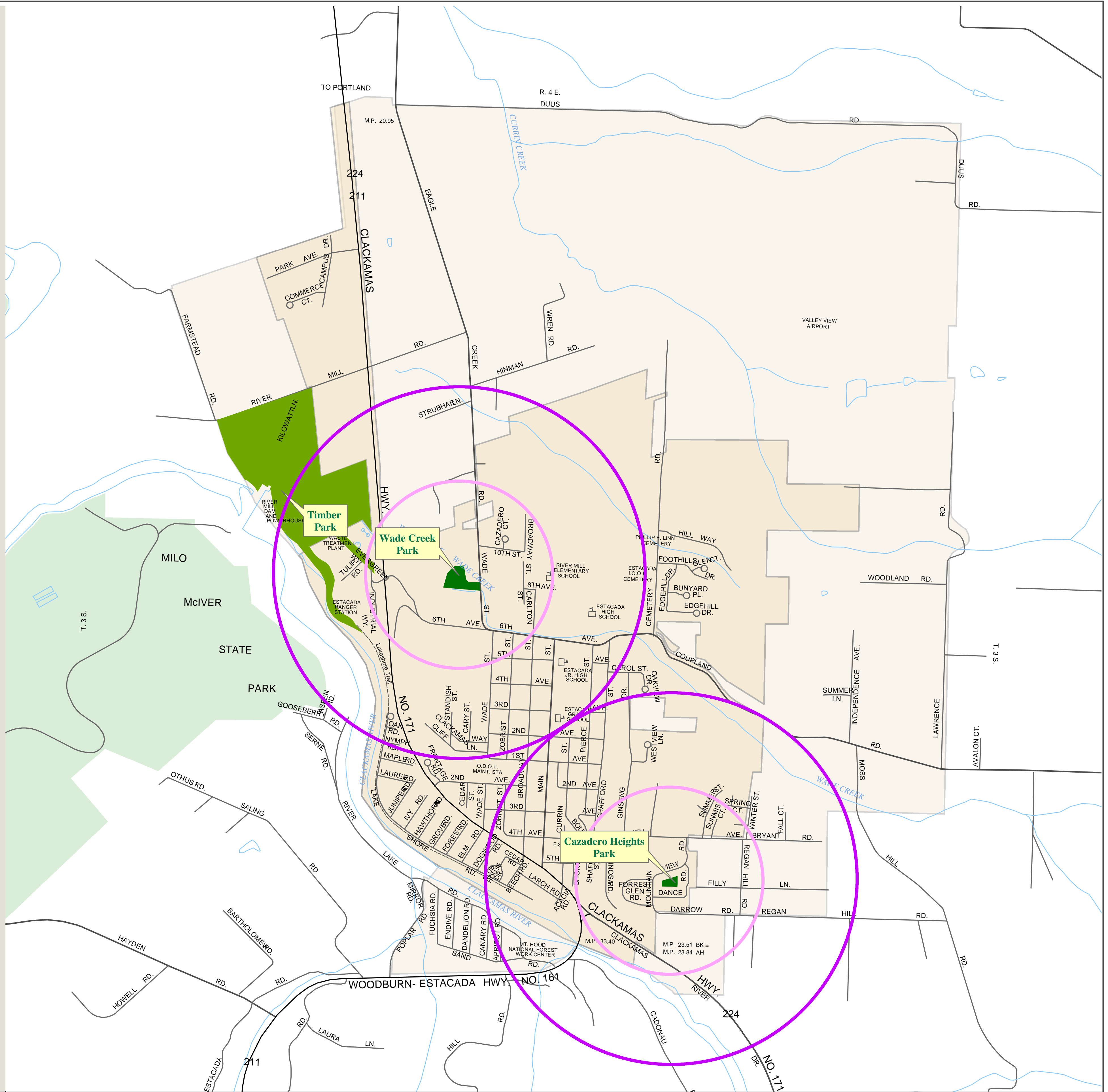
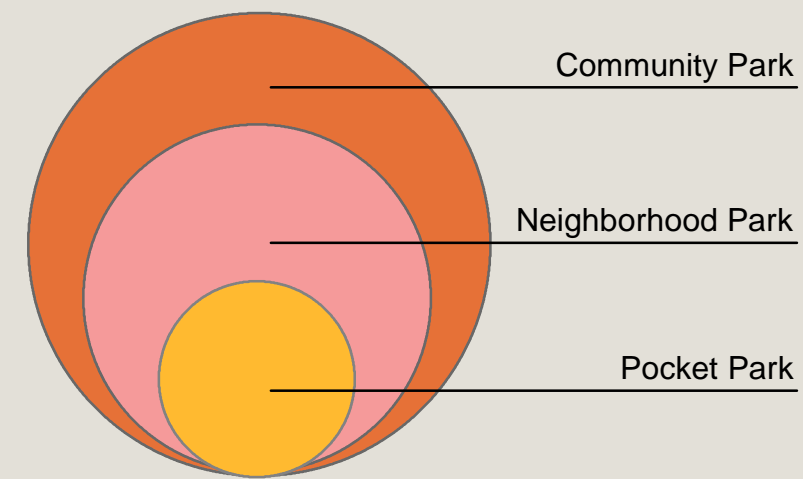
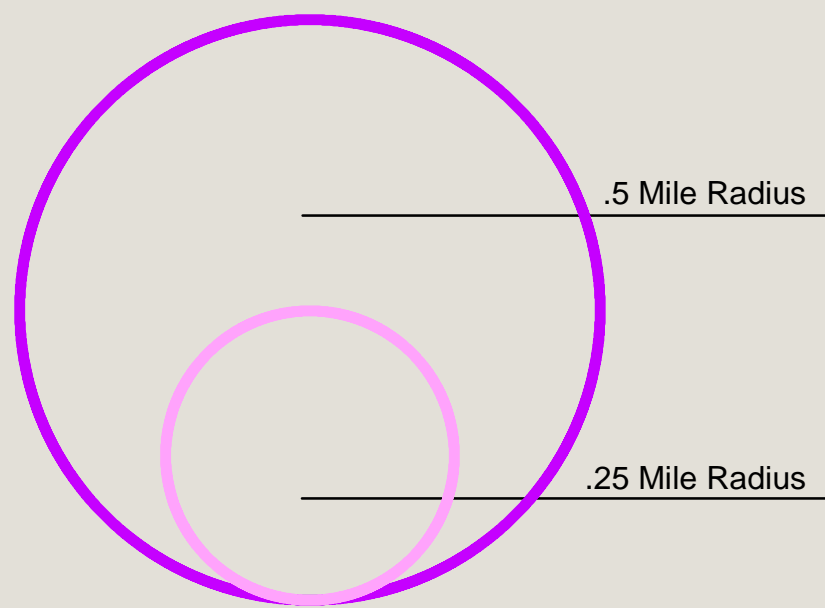




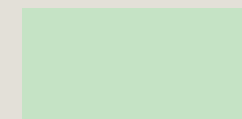
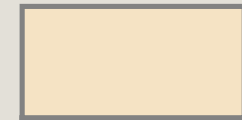
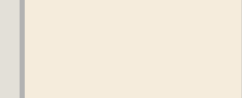
Figure 5.3
Parks Master Plan
City of Estacada
Oregon

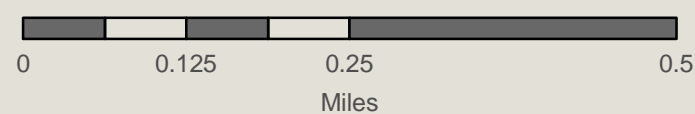
Potential Park Locations



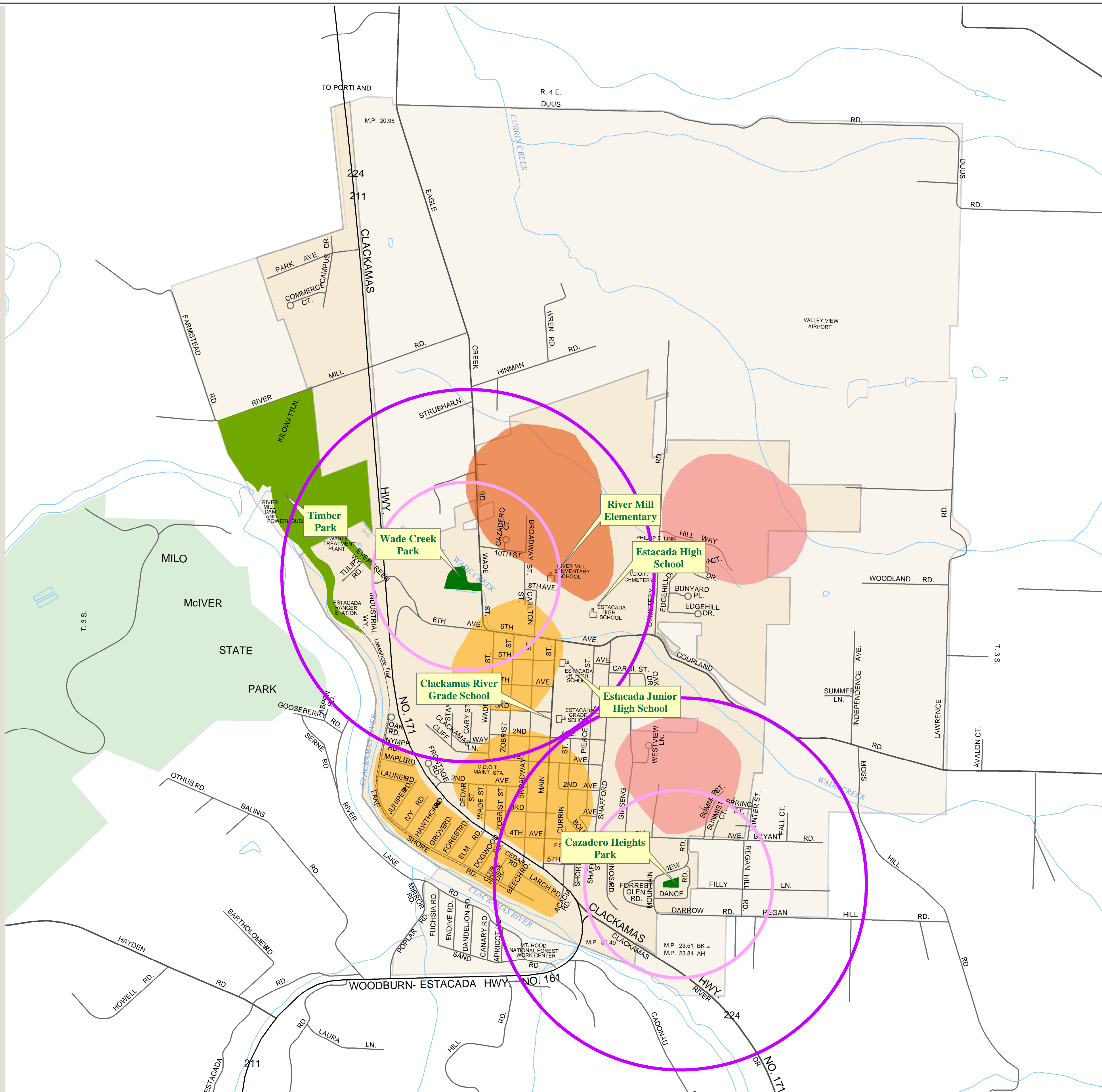
Existing Park Service Areas



-  Estacada City Parks
-  Portland General Electric Parks
-  State Parks
-  City Limits
-  Urban Growth Boundary



Data Sources:
 Oregon Department of Transportation, County Maps, Microstation design file
<http://ftp.odot.state.or.us/tdb/trandata/maps/citymap/>
 Oregon Geospatial Data Clearinghouse
<http://www.gis.state.or.us/>
 Clackamas County



Capital Improvement Program

The parkland acquisition strategy and the capital improvement program (CIP) create the backbone of the parks master plan. The CIP provides specific details and costs of projects that the City of Estacada should implement to fulfill their goals and objectives. The intent is to provide the City with a capital-budgeting tool that clearly identifies priorities, costs, and potential funding sources. The Capital Improvement Program is divided into two parts: (1) detailed improvements for Wade Creek Park; and (2) general system-wide costs between 2004-2025. At the end of this chapter, we provide a detailed roadmap for implementing suggested improvements and additions to the park system.

Wade Creek Park Improvements

Wade Creek Park is the only City owned park currently scheduled for specific capital improvement projects. A capital improvement program was not developed for Cazadero Park because the City does not have responsibility for maintaining or developing this park. Although the City owns the parkland, the Cazadero Neighborhood Association is responsible for the park.

Table 5-5 displays the proposed capital improvement projects for the current 2.6 acres of undeveloped land known as Wade Creek Park. In November 2003, the City submitted a grant to acquire additional land to expand the park to the parcel to the south of the current site.

The CIP rates projects as short, medium, and long-term and provides a cost estimate and the source used to generate the estimate. CPW recommends the City address projects classified as short-term in the next 1 to 2 years (2004-2006), medium projects in years 2 to 4 (2006-2008), and long-term projects in years 3 to 5 (2008 –2010).

Based on the park improvements listed in the CIP, the City can expect to spend between \$100,000 and \$170,000 on park development costs; and between \$230,000 and \$260,000 on land development costs. Land development includes acquisition of the 0.77-acre parcel of land to the south of the current park site for approximately \$180,000 and grading, irrigation, and turf improvements. The total cost for the park (including land development and park development costs) will be approximately \$330,000 to \$430,000. However, if the City adds to or deletes improvements that are listed in this capital improvement plan, the total cost will change.

Table 5-5. Wade Creek Park Capital Improvement Program

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS	PRIORITY	COST ESTIMATE	TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF COST ESTIMATE	FUNDING OPTIONS
Outfall Structure (headwall, grating, stop logs)	High		\$10,000	Curran-McLeod Inc. Consulting Engineers	SDC or General Fund
Trees/vegetation: beaver mitigation, tree and invasive plant removal, native tree and plant planting	High	Varies		Local nurseries.	SDC; General Fund; Donations
Parking Area (ADA compliant) (14 spaces)	High	\$300 - \$600 per space	\$4,900 - \$8,400	Community Planning Workshop	SDC or General Fund
Trail development (ADA compliant): approximately 790 to 1,050 feet of paved trail, approximately 425 to 525 of gravel trail	High	\$21.28 per linear foot for pavement; \$8.40 per linear foot for gravel [Paved trail: \$16,800-\$22,400 Gravel trail: \$3,570-\$4,410 Total]	\$20,370-\$26,810	City of Brookings, Oregon – Parks Master Plan 2002	SDC; General Fund; Grants
Restroom Facilities (ADA compliant)	Medium	\$35,000-\$58,000	\$35,000-\$58,000	Biological Mediation Systems, Inc. www.biologicalmediation.com	SDC; General Fund; Grants
Picnic table, treated lumber and steel (ADA compliant) - 5 to 7 ct.	Medium	\$300 each	\$1,500-\$2,100	<i>The Park Catalogue</i> , Highland Products	SDC or General Fund
Park bench, concrete (ADA compliant) - 5 to 9 ct.	Medium	\$500 each	\$2,500-\$4,500	<i>The Park Catalogue</i> , Highland Products	SDC or General Fund
Playground (Metal, Plastic, or Modular Equipment)	Medium	\$5,000-\$35,000	\$5,000-\$35,000	Outside Toys Pro http://www.outsidetoyspro.com/	SDC or General Fund
Signage (entrance) (2' x 5')	Medium	\$700-\$800 each	\$700-\$800	Martin Bros Sign. Eugene, Oregon 541-554-2857	SDC; General Fund; Donations
Garbage can (4 ct.)	Medium	\$100-\$200 each	\$400-\$800	Outside Toys Pro http://www.outsidetoyspro.com/	SDC or General Fund
Dock (ADA compliant) [Fixed Deck Area (16' x 16') Fixed Walkway (4' x 16') Downramp (4' x 20') Floating Dock (12' x 20')]	Low	\$9,700-\$13,660	\$9,700-\$13,660	Dexndox, Inc. http://www.dexndox.com/dexndox2_022.htm	SDC; General Fund; Grants
Children's dock (ADA compliant) [Fixed Deck Area (16' x 16') Fixed Walkway (4' x 16') Downramp (4' x 20') Floating Dock (12' x 20')]	Low	\$9,700-\$13,660	\$9,700-\$13,660	Dexndox, Inc. http://www.dexndox.com/dexndox2_022.htm	SDC; General Fund; Grants
Bike rack (2 ct.)	Low	\$200-\$500 each	\$400-\$1,000	Outside Toys Pro http://www.outsidetoyspro.com/	SDC or General Fund
Barbeque pit (2 ct.)	Low	\$100-\$200 each	\$200-\$400	Outside Toys Pro http://www.outsidetoyspro.com/	SDC or General Fund
Interpretive signage	Low		Varies		SDC; General Fund; Donations
TOTAL			\$100,000 - \$170,000		

Table 5-6. Land Development Cost for Wade Creek Park

	Cost per acre	Acres ¹	Total
Land Acquisition		0.77	\$180,000
Grading	\$3,000-\$8,000	2.07	\$6,200 to \$16,600
Irrigation	\$15,000-\$18,000	2.07	\$31,000 to \$37,200
Turf	\$6,000-\$12,000	2.07	\$12,400 to \$28,400
Total			\$229,600 to \$262,200

Notes: ¹The current Wade Creek Park parcel is 2.6 acres - half is a pond and half is land. The total acreage number in this column includes the land portion of the current parcel (1.3 acres) and the proposed acreage (0.77).

Source: City of Estacada, Means Cost Estimating Book, CPW

Systemwide Capital Improvement Program

The general CIP provides the approximate cost of developing the entire park system by the year 2025 (see Table 5-6). Land acquisition, park development and planning and design were considered when calculating the total system cost.

As explained in the Land Acquisition Strategy section, the City will need to acquire and develop between 9.0 and 14.5 acres of land by the year 2025. To calculate the future costs for park, we used general park development numbers. The general park develop numbers provide a rough estimate of development and planning costs; however, each new park will need to have a schematic plan developed that will provide details of specific improvements. The City can expect to spend between \$315,000 and \$1,450,000 to acquire parkland for neighborhood and pocket parks as explained in the parkland acquisition strategy. In addition to the acquisition costs, the City should expect to pay between \$500,000 and \$1.3 million by the year 2025 to develop this parkland. While the CIP identifies a need for 8 to 12 acres of neighborhood parkland, it assumes that the development of a five-acre park (estimated cost: \$750,000) will be funded through SDC revenues. The City will rely on other funding sources for the remaining 3 to 7 acres.

The total estimated cost range for the park system as defined by this plan is approximately \$1.4 million to \$3.9 million, this includes acquisition and development costs as well as \$200,000 – \$400,000 for trails (specifically the extension of the Lakeshore Trail), \$150,000 - \$300,000 for a skatepark located within a neighborhood park, \$100,000 for improvements to Timber Park, and costs for planning/design/engineering.

Table 5-6. Summary of System wide Capital Improvements and Estimated Costs

	Acres Needed	Land Acquisition Cost (per acre)	Total Land Costs	Development Cost ¹ (per acre)	Total Development Costs	Total Cost	
Community Park²	0.00				100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Neighborhood Park³	7.9 to 12.3	\$35,000 - \$100,000	\$276,500 to \$1,230,000	\$60,000 - \$100,000	\$474,000 - \$1,230,000	\$750,500	\$2,460,000
Pocket Park	1.1 to 2.2	\$35,000 - \$100,000	\$38,500 to \$220,000	\$40,000 - \$50,000	\$44,000 - \$110,000	\$82,500	\$330,000
Skatepark				⁴ \$20.00 - \$25.00 per horizontal and vertical sq. ft		\$150,000	\$300,000
Trail/Pedestrian Connections (Lakeshore Trail)⁵						\$200,000	\$400,000
Subtotal			\$270,000 - \$2,400,000		\$1,586,000 - \$3,540,000	\$1,283,300	\$3,590,000
Planning/Design/Engineering (10%)						\$128,300	\$359,000
Total						\$1,411,300	\$3,949,000
Average Cost Per Year (2004 - 2025)						\$70,565	\$197,450

Notes: ¹Based on the CPW estimates and the Means Cost Estimating Book

²City Council recommended budgeting \$100,000 for the improvement of Timber Park. This will provide match money or seed money to assist PGE in the development of future park improvements.

³According to the desired standard, the City will need 7.9 to 12.3 acres of neighborhood park by 2025; however this funding obligation is not included in the 2004 revised SDC. The revised SDC only considers one, 5-acre neighborhood park.

⁴Based on research completed by the Reedsport Skatepark Nonprofit

⁵Based on the Park and Recreation SDC Update 2003

Source: CPW 2004

Skatepark

During the youth workshops, many of the students expressed the desire for a skatepark. A community committee has formed to work towards the creation of skateboard facilities in Estacada. The City Council has recognized the desire of the community and has committed to helping the develop a skatepark by fall of 2004. Many small to medium sized communities throughout Oregon have developed stakeparks in the past few years including Brookings, Lincoln City, Canby, and Reedsport. When developing a skatepark it will be important to consider the following issues:

- **Siting:** CPW recommends locating skateboard facilities within a neighborhood park or a community park. Accessibility, safety, parking, and noise issues should all be considered.
- **Maintenance:** Typical maintenance includes trash and graffiti removal.
- **Monitoring:** Some communities have found that the people that use the skateboard facilities monitor themselves, or a more formal safety monitoring may need to be implemented.
- **Year-round use:** Because of rain, some communities desire covered recreation facilities. The financial feasibility of this should be explored.

Trails

This parks master plan does not include a detailed trail/pedestrian route plan for the City for the next 20-years because at this time it is unclear where the new park facilities will be located. Pedestrian and bicycle trails provide wonderful opportunities to link parks with other community facilities and residential and commercial development. Once the City has a better understanding where they might locate some their new parks, CPW encourages the City to develop a trails master plan.

The City currently has two trails within the City limits – the Lakeshore trail, which begins in Timber Park and extends along the Clackamas River until Beech Road, and the Ranger Trail which is a soft surface trail along the periphery of the high school grounds. The 1993 Parks Master Plan proposed extending the Lakeshore trail to complete a pedestrian loop around the entire City linking the current trail to River Mill Road to Cemetery Road and through downtown. The revised City of Estacada Park and Recreation SDC Update acknowledges this trail extension as a desired improvement and includes it in its total improvements cost. The SDC Update acknowledged that the City may be able to find grants to help off-set the cost of the trail. However, it listed \$200,000 as the amount the City might expect to pay for this amenity in additional to acquiring grant money. We have included \$200,000 - \$400,000 for trail development in the CIP because community residents have indicated that additional trails for walking and bicycling are a priority, but have not specifically designated the money for the Lakeshore Trail extension. We encourage the City to

develop their park system and trail system in concert, so that each may enhance the other and the greater community.

Maintenance

In addition to planning, acquiring and developing parks, the City must pay to maintain them. In 2003-2004, the City paid approximately \$30,000 to maintain Timber Park. However, as of January 2004 the City will no longer be responsible for maintaining Timber Park. The money that the City spent on Timber Park could be redirected into other park development and maintenance projects. Based on a cost estimation from other cities, Estacada should expect to spend approximately \$2,000 - \$7,000 per acre of parkland each year on maintenance. If the total park system contains approximately 14 to 20 acres of City-owned parkland in 2025, the City can expect to pay approximately \$28,000 to \$140,000 each year for maintenance. Budget considerations and possible funding sources will be discussed in Chapter 6.

Addressing maintenance issues—costs, scheduling, etc.—should be an ongoing priority for the City. The cost estimates presented above show a wide range for maintenance. The amount the City invests will be reflected in the quality of the City's parks and its overall system. Higher investments should lead to a higher level of service. The City should monitor maintenance costs as it develops its system. Maintenance costs should be factored into every acquisition and development decision the City makes.

Priority Activities for Years 2004-2009

The Master Plan objectives provide long term and short term activities that will move the City of Estacada towards meeting their park system goals by the year 2025. Table 5-7 provides a detailed list of priority activities the City can undertake in the next five years. This list is intended to help the Park Commission and the City Council create an useful implementation strategy.

Table 5-7. Park Acquisition and Cost Estimates

Objectives	Timeline			Tasks to be Accomplished by 2009	
	1-5 yrs.	6-10 yrs.	11-20 yrs.		
GOAL #1: Provide parkland adequate in size, distribution and condition to meet the needs of existing and future population					
1.1	Acquire between 7.9 and 12.3 acres of land by 2025 to meet the standard for Neighborhood Parks	✓	✓	✓	Identify potential sites (1-5 years); acquire between 2.0 and 3.0 acres of parkland in one or more neighborhood parks (6-10 years)
1.2	Acquire between 1.1 and 2.2 acres of land by 2020 to meet the standard for Pocket Parks	✓	✓	✓	Identify potential sites (1-5 years); acquire between 0.25 and 0.5 acres of parkland (6-10 years)
1.3	Develop Wade Creek Park as a neighborhood park	✓			Complete master plan, secure funding, implement CIP
1.4	Develop parks in underserved areas, specifically downtown and uptown (northern section)	✓	✓	✓	Acquire land for a pocket park in downtown; acquire land for a neighborhood park in an underserved area
1.5	Ensure that land acquired either by dedication in lieu of System Development Charges or through purchase from willing sellers complies with park system goals and land acquisition criteria	✓	✓	✓	Utilize land acquisition checklist to evaluate potential parkland
GOAL #2: Expand and develop recreation facilities for all ages					
2.1	Continue to develop picnic facilities in parks	✓	✓	✓	Provide durable and accessible picnic facilities in all parks
2.2	Provide playgrounds that are safe and well maintained	✓	✓	✓	Develop a playground in Wade Creek that meets the national playground standards
2.3	Provide sports fields that will meet the needs of organized leagues and unorganized use		✓	✓	Fields should be developed in conjunction with a community park as described in Goal 1.1
2.4	Conduct a study of the financial feasibility of developing a swimming facility	✓			Work with the school district, county government, and city council to conduct a feasibility study of a swimming pool

Objectives	Timeline			Tasks to be Accomplished by 2009	
	1-5 yrs.	6-10 yrs.	11-20 yrs.		
2.5	Provide skateboard facilities	✓			Continue to support resident efforts to build skateboard facilities by the fall of 2004; work with park commission to identify and secure parkland
GOAL #3: Ensure that parks and facilities are safe, well-maintained and can be accessed by all users					
3.1	Provide and diligently maintain restrooms	✓	✓	✓	Build durable and easy-to-maintain bathrooms at Wade Creek Park; create bathroom maintenance schedule
3.2	Comply with the American Disability Act standards	✓	✓	✓	Familiarize the City Council and Park Commission about ADA standards, only create parks/facilities that comply with these standards
3.3	Provide playgrounds that meet national playground standards	✓	✓	✓	Create two new playgrounds - one in Wade Creek Park, one in another neighborhood or pocket park
3.4	Assure adequate parking and sport equipment racks (i.e. bikes, skateboards)	✓	✓	✓	Incorporate parking and sports equipment racks into park design and development consistent with Goal 1
3.5	Provide effective directional signs to parks from key roadways and pathways	✓	✓	✓	Establish uniform guidelines for park signage; add appropriate signage at time of development
3.6	Provide adequate and safe sidewalks, crosswalks and connections between neighborhoods and parks	✓	✓	✓	Work with ODOT to explore pedestrian facilities along/over Hwy 211/224; utilize services of Transportation Growth Management Program

Objectives	Timeline			Tasks to be Accomplished by 2009	
	1-5 yrs.	6-10 yrs.	11-20 yrs.		
GOAL #4: Develop and improve trails and pedestrian connections between parks and the community					
4.1	Create multi-use trails that provide for walking, biking, jogging	✓	✓	✓	Develop a comprehensive trail plan (years 1-5); acquire right of way (grade separated trails); develop trail system (streets and grade-separated) (6-20 years)
4.2	Explore opportunities for creating more and better-defined linkages to facilities on either side of Highway 211/224	✓	✓	✓	Work with ODOT to explore pedestrian access alternatives along/over Hwy 211/224; utilize services of Transportation Growth Management Program (years 1-5)
4.3	Provide crosswalks across Hwy 211/224 and sidewalks for pedestrians between the downtown area and Timber Park	✓	✓	✓	Work with ODOT to explore crosswalk alternatives along/over Hwy 211/224; utilize services of Transportation Growth Management Program (years 1-5)
4.4	Provide crosswalks and sidewalks for pedestrians between the downtown area and Wade Creek Park	✓	✓		Map ideal pedestrian routes; create pedestrian strategy for Wade Creek Park
4.5	Collaborate with the State of Oregon, City of Portland, and County governments to develop the Boring-to-Estacada section of the Springwater Corridor	✓	✓		Identify key groups involved; participate in planning process; support development efforts (years 1-10)
GOAL #5: Identify and preserve valuable open space areas for recreational use and environmental protection					
5.1	Work with volunteers and other interested parties to identify undeveloped areas of environmental significance (e.g. wetlands, habitat for sensitive flora and fauna)	✓	✓	✓	Hold a public meeting about open space/environmental protection issues; incorporate parks/open space into Goal 5 natural resources planning (years 1-10)
5.2	Identify areas of environmental significance that could also be used for passive recreation (e.g. walking, hiking, jogging, wildlife viewing)	✓			Map significant environmental areas as part of Goal 5 inventory (years 1-5)

Objectives	Timeline			Tasks to be Accomplished by 2009	
	1-5 yrs.	6-10 yrs.	11-20 yrs.		
5.3	Seek outside funding sources and technical expertise to purchase identified areas	✓	✓	✓	Create grant writing priorities, identify potential grants, gather resources needed to write grants, set grant writing goals
GOAL #6: Secure funding to achieve the park system goals					
6.1	Continue to explore the option of a Park and Recreation District	✓			Fully research steps to create a Park and Recreation District, talk with other small communities that have created one in the last few years, work with City Council, the school district and surrounding communities
6.2	Research and apply for grants to fund acquisition and improvements	✓	✓	✓	Use data in as a guide to identify projects that may be eligible for grants, write grants (ongoing); identify other funding sources
6.3	Continue use of System Development Charges (SDC) or dedication in lieu of SDC policies to assure adequate parkland in new developments	✓	✓	✓	Review SDC ordinance to ensure that it allows adequate opportunities for dedications (1-5 years)
6.4	Revise park SDC formula to reflect the current capital improvement plan	✓			Review and revise SDC formula (year 1)
6.5	Develop partnerships with the Estacada School District and other public and private organizations	✓	✓	✓	Develop partnership strategy with School District; hold regular meetings with School District representatives
GOAL #7: Ensure community access to a safe and well-maintained Timber Park					
7.1	Work with PGE to update the master plan for Timber Park	✓			Develop master plan strategy with Park Commission
7.2	Develop a Memorandum of Understanding between City and PGE stating responsibilities of each entity regarding continued use of the park	✓			Adopt Memorandum of Understanding

Objectives	Timeline			Tasks to be Accomplished by 2009	
	1-5 yrs.	6-10 yrs.	11-20 yrs.		
7.3	Create a communication strategy between the City and PGE to facilitate collaboration on Timber Park issues	✓			Ensure ongoing City participation in PGE relicensing process; provide input to PGE on Timber Parker improvements/management
GOAL #8: Continue and strengthen community collaboration with the Estacada School District and other organizations					
8.1	Integrate parks planning with other community planning efforts such as downtown revitalization efforts, natural resource planning, natural hazards planning, and transportation planning	✓	✓	✓	Ensure Parks Commission input and coordination on other community development issues (ongoing)
8.2	Develop public and private partnerships	✓	✓	✓	Create list of potential partners; develop outreach strategy; develop specific needs lists
8.3	Develop partnerships with schools to share/develop recreation facilities	✓	✓	✓	Meet with school district representatives to discuss partnerships (year 1); if appropriate establish cooperative agreement with School District
8.4	Increase volunteer efforts in park and recreation planning, development, maintenance, and outreach	✓	✓	✓	Develop "Friends of Estacada Parks" organization, standardize meeting times and mission of organization
8.5	Create a joint Council/Park Commission/Resident task force to pursue money for parks	✓	✓	✓	Develop task force, define purpose, goals, and objectives; hold regular meetings

Chapter 6

Funding Strategies

The previous chapter described land acquisition needs and strategies and the capital improvement program for the Estacada park system. Estacada needs to pursue new and ongoing funding sources to fulfill these land acquisition, capital improvement and maintenance goals. Estacada should strive to have a diversified funding and support strategy that is comprised of short and long-term sources.

Park System Funding Strategies

This section describes the current park budget for Estacada and presents recommended park system funding and support strategies. This includes an evaluation of public (federal, state, and local) and private funding sources. Non-monetary support in the form of partnerships and volunteerism as well as monetary support are presented.

Key questions the City should ask as it pursues a funding and support strategy are:

- How much funding is needed to maintain existing park and recreation facilities?
- How much will be needed to maintain future park and recreation facilities?
- What stable, long-term funding sources can be created for ongoing maintenance, land acquisition and capital improvement needs?
- What long-term partnerships can be pursued?
- Where should future parks be located that maximize the use of available funding?
- Will the creation of a park and recreation district be advantageous to the parks and recreation system and the users?

Estacada Parks Budget

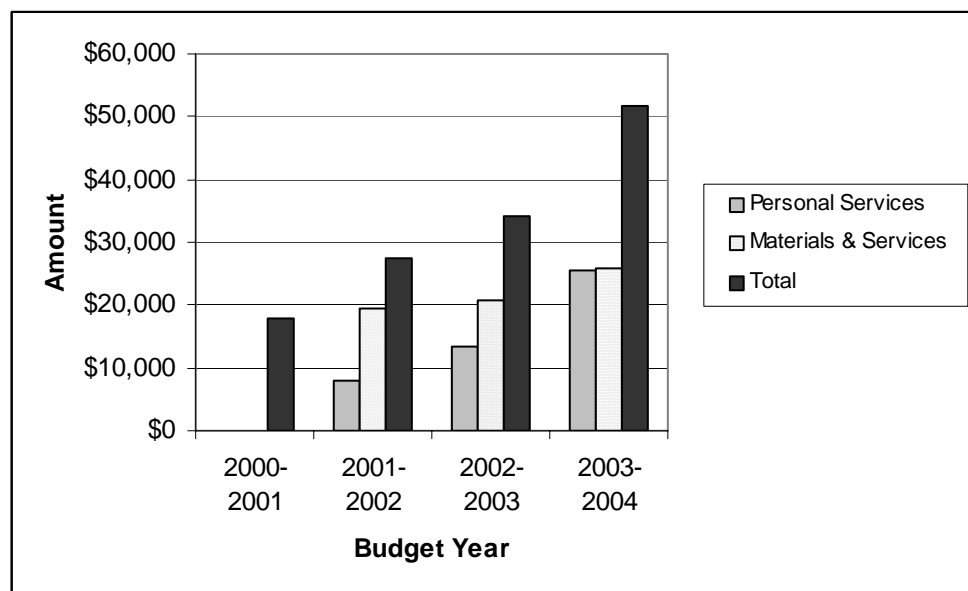
The City of Estacada has increased the amount it allocates for parks and recreation over the last four years. Figure 6-1 shows the park budget between 2000 - 2004. During this time, the total park budget has increased by over \$30,000. The City has adopted a budget of \$54,545 for the 2003-04 fiscal year.

Estacada divides its parks budget into two categories: personal services, and materials and services. The personal services category includes items such as salaries, personnel insurance, and other benefits. The materials and services category includes funding for park improvements, equipment rental and purchase, facility and equipment

maintenance, utilities, engineering, and legal services. The park improvements component did not receive any funding from 2000-01 through the 2002-03 budgets. In the 2003-04 budget it received \$3,000. As Figure 6-1 shows, the City spent approximately an equal amount on materials and services and personal services in 2003.

The majority of the park budget has been spent maintaining Timber Park. In 2003, approximately \$30,000 was spent on Timber Park. If the City no longer maintains the park, this money could be available for other uses. However, the revised 2004 SDC ordinance has listed \$100,000 estimated capital improvements. This will provide match money or seed money to assist PGE in the development of future park improvements.

Figure 6-1. Estacada Parks Budget, 2000-04



Source: County Assessors Records; analysis by CPW

The City uses general fund money and System Development Charges to create the parks budget. A system development charge (SDC) is one time fee imposed on new development to equitably cover the cost for capital improvements needed to service the increase in population. The park SDC formula for assessing how much is charged to new developments comes from the amount of existing City-owned parkland and from the projects listed in the CIP.

The City revised its SDC ordinance in February 2003 based on a capital improvement program that included substantial improvements to Timber Park. According to the current ordinance, developers have the option of dedicating land to be used as parkland in lieu of paying all or a portion of their SDCs. Between 1997-2004, the City's SDC revenue for the park fund was \$62,074. As of November 2003, \$46,991 remains in

the park budget. Under the current ordinance, \$1,425 is charged per single family residential dwelling unit or \$497 per person.⁵ If Estacada gains the projected 2,000 additional residents by the 2025 and keeps this current SDC rate, the City can expect to collect \$994,000 in system development charges, or approximately \$49,700 per year if growth is evenly dispersed in the next 20 years. Although, the City's population is projected to increase by 2000 people in the next 20 years, it is uncertain if this will indeed occur and the City should monitor SDC funds and make appropriate investments when the required capital is available in the parks fund.

Because the City Council has voted to terminate the lease with Timber Park, the SDC ordinance will need to be changed to reflect the current CIP.

Table 6-1. Collected System Development Charges, 1997 - 2004

Budget Year	System Development Charge Collected
1997-1998	\$3,600
1998-1999	\$8,400
1999-2000	\$0
2000-2001	\$2,478
2001-2002	\$4,130
2002-2003	\$42,041
2003-2004	\$1,425
Total	\$62,074
Total expended	(\$16,675)
Total remaining	\$46,991*

*The remaining balance is greater than the total collected SDC, minus the total expended SDC because of accrued interest.

Source: City of Estacada

Recommended Funding Strategies

As shown in Table 6-2, the current parks budget and SDC policy will not pay for all the needed park system improvements; therefore, the City will need to utilize a diversity of funding strategies. Figure 6-2 summarizes the funding and support strategies. A detailed description of each strategy is included in this section. Contact information for each category is provided in Appendix A.

⁵ According to the 2000 Census, there are an average of 2.87 persons per dwelling unit in Estacada.

Figure 6-2. Funding and Support Sources

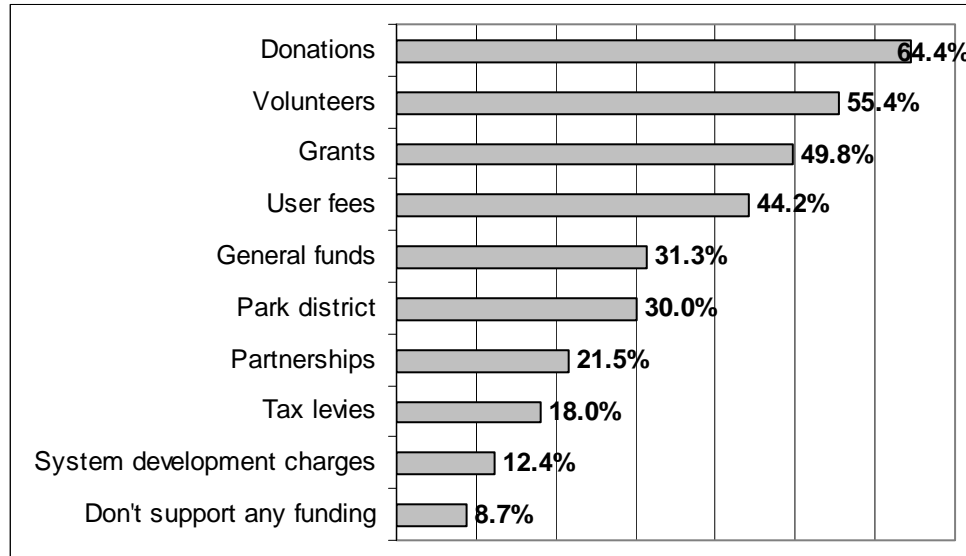
Funding Source	Implementation Time	Duration	Pros	Cons
Partnerships	Short-Term	Varies	Builds cooperation	Requires ongoing coordination
			Increases ability to pursue projects through sharing of resources.	No guarantee of success
Donations	Short-Term	Ongoing	Can be a win-win situation for donor and City May include land, financial, or materials	Requires continuous time and effort
Grants	Short-Term	Varies and limited	Good track record with grants often leads to more grants	Requires staff time for applications (with no guarantee or award) and ongoing reporting
			Often support new, one-time expenditures	Often short-term and only for specific projects (not usually including staff time)
				Often require matching funds
Parks and Recreation District	Long-Term	Ongoing	Provides on-going source of funds	Long-time to form
			All area park users (not only City residents) would pay for services	Some citizens may oppose
			Fund source would directly and only benefit parks	Could mean loss of revenue (control) for City
Land Trusts	Long-Term	Ongoing	Good way of working with landowners	Often have very specific projects in mind
				Lengthy process
				Land trusts may have limited resources
Bonds	Long-Term	Limited	Distributes costs over life of project	Debt burden must not be excessive
			Can generate substantial capital	May require voter approval
Levies	Long-Term	Limited	Can generate reduced-interest funding	Intergenerational inequity (levies are carried by current users, although future users will benefit.)
			Can provide substantial funding for short-term (under 10-year) projects	Requires voter approval (double majority)
System Development Charge	Long-Term (already in place)	Ongoing	Development helps pay for the capital improvements which will be necessary to provide residents with adequate park services Ordinance in place	Can only be used for capital improvements, not for deferred or ongoing maintenance needs
Mandatory Dedication	Long-Term	Ongoing	Ensures parkland is located near or within future developments	Requires legally defensible methodology
			In conjunction with fee-in-lieu of dedication provides flexible way for City to provide parkland for new residents	

Source: CPW, 2003

Each funding strategy has differing implementation time requirements. Staff can immediately act upon short-term strategies. However, before action is taken, staff should consider the time and effort necessary to proceed with each strategy. Long-term strategies will likely take 5 or more years to implement. In some cases, a funding strategy can be pursued immediately, and provide ongoing support. These sources have the advantage of providing support or funding over an extended period of time. In other cases, a funding strategy will provide support for a limited period. Some sources, such as grants last for only specified periods and require renewal.

Estacada community survey respondents were given a list of funding options and asked to indicate which they support. Figure 6-1 shows that donations, volunteers, grants, and user fees received the most support.

Figure 6-1. Preferred Funding Options



Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Dedications and Systems Development Charges

As explained earlier, the City will need to modify its SDC ordinance to reflect the current Capital Improvement Program. One option that the City should investigate to meet future parkland need is dedication of land in lieu of SDC fees. Local ordinance can specify that during development, a portion of land may be dedicated for park and recreation purposes in lieu of fees. Dedications can be done in a variety of ways. Dedication of land can be formulated based on (1) a percentage of the total development, (2) the number of proposed lots or units, or (3) the number of people per lot or per unit in a proposed development. Because the third option is based on the number of people who would potentially access the new parkland, it is the method most likely to provide enough recreation space.

Fee in-lieu of dedication is a mechanism cities can use when dedication is not feasible due to the size, type, or location of a new development. Some communities write a minimum development size into their ordinance.

The City could also pursue a mandatory dedication policy. An acquisition plan and local parks standard (number of acres/1,000 residents) are key components of a mandatory dedication policy. The acquisition plan should include a list of criteria for land parcel acceptance or rejection (See Chapter 5). The standard helps establish a legal nexus between mandatory dedication and the expected public welfare; however, measures should be taken to assure that the dedication policy is not too onerous for the developer. Mandatory dedications, if adopted, will only be one of the multiple strategies employed by the City to develop new parkland.

Partnerships

Partnerships can play an important role in the acquisition of new park and recreation facilities and in providing one-time or ongoing maintenance support. Public and private for-profit and non-profit organizations may be willing to partner with the City to fund outright, or work with the City to acquire additional parks and recreation facilities and services. Certain organizations may be interested in improving or maintaining an existing facility through a sponsorship. This method is a good way to build cooperation among public and private partners.

The specific partnering process used depends on who is involved. Potential partners include State agencies such as the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (especially for acquisition of lands with habitat potential), local organizations, land trusts, and national organizations such as the Nature Conservancy.

Although partnerships may not yield monetary benefits, there are other important benefits including:

- Efficiencies involving the removal of service duplication or use of complementary assets to deliver services
- Enhanced stability because future service is more probable when multiple parties make a commitment to it
- Organizational legitimacy of one or more partners
- The ability to pursue projects that the City may not have the resources to complete
- Identification of opportunities through partner organizations
- The key problem with partnerships is that there is no guarantee of success. Developing projects with partners requires considerable time and energy.

Donations

Two key motives for donation are philanthropy and tax incentives. These benefits should be emphasized when collaborating with landowners. There are many strategies for courting donations including building public relations, creating a healthy community, boosting employee morale, and existing tax structures that have built in incentives for donating land. It is important to note that for some potential donors, tax considerations are the primary reason for contemplating a major land donation.

Soliciting donations, like partnering, takes time and effort on the part of City staff, but can be mutually rewarding. Generally, donations are not stable sources of land or finances.

Pursuing donations through partnerships may provide advantages to all parties involved. For example, working a land transaction through a non-profit organization may provide tax benefits for the donor, can provide flexibility to the City, and can reap financial benefits for the

non-profit.

Grants

Grants are a good strategy to supplement park acquisition and development funds. Many grant organizations throughout the country fund park acquisition and improvements, although few provide funds for ongoing maintenance activities. Two factors that make grants challenging are (1) most grant organizations have lengthy processes that will require staff time and effort, and (2) grants usually have very specific guidelines and only fund projects that specifically address their overall goals. Moreover, grants should not be considered a long-term stable funding source.

Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund grants administered by the Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation, for example, require that the proposed project be consistent with the outdoor recreation goals and objectives contained in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). Because grants are usually highly competitive, staff time should be allocated carefully to apply for grants that are a good fit.

Because many grant agencies look favorably upon collaborative projects, a potential benefit of grant proposals is that they can foster partnerships between agencies, organizations, and the City. Appendix A outlines organizations' goals and provides contacts for state, regional, and federal grant opportunities.

Park and Recreation District

Many cities utilize a parks and recreation district to fulfill park development and management needs. This may have merit in an area such as Estacada, where many park-users live outside the city limits. ORS Chapter 266 enables the formation of a park and recreation district. According to statute, there are several initial steps required to form a park and recreation district.

When asked whether they would support creation of a park district for the Estacada area, 44.9% of the respondents indicated they "support" the idea, 41.2% said they "oppose" it, and 13.9% responded that "it depends". The respondents who thought, "it depends" were asked to explain. The top categories for the "it depends" respondents were:

- Depends on amount of money required (24.2%)
- Depends on Park Vision/what will be accomplished (24.2%)
- Taxes-related (18.2%)
- Other (18.2%)
- If a swimming pool were constructed (9.1%)
- User fees-related (6.1%)

Formation of a parks and recreation district should involve all interested citizens within the area proposed to be served by the district.

The City and interested residents should consider the following:

- The area to be served (rough boundaries should be established, specific boundaries will be required with the formal proposal)
- The assessed valuation of the area to be served
- Sources of potential revenue, such as taxes, user fees, grants, etc.
- The anticipated level of services to be provided
- The cost to provide these services
- One aspect associated with forming a park and recreation district is that city staff would give all or partial control of parks and recreation to another organization. This could be viewed as a drawback as the City loses control over park acquisition and maintenance or a benefit as the City's parks facilities would be maintained and paid for through a separate source.
- A benefit of a park and recreation district is the potential formation of a permanent tax base from property tax assessments specifically for parks. Upon formation of a district, the chief petitioners must complete an economic feasibility statement for the proposed district. That statement forms the basis for any proposed permanent tax rate. The assessment must include:
 - A description of the services and functions to be performed or provided by the proposed district
 - An analysis of the relationships between those services and functions and other existing or needed government services
 - A proposed first year line item operating budget and a projected third year line item operating budget for the new district that demonstrates its economic feasibility

Based on this analysis, the chief petitioners can determine the permanent tax rate for the district. If there is a formation election held, the permanent tax rate, if any, must be included in that election.

Park and recreation districts require a commitment from residents and staff. Outreach and surveying are two important aspects of delivering needed services. If residents are interested in pursuing a park and recreation district, they should also consider who would make up the board and what other funding mechanisms would be pursued—such as a park and recreation foundation.

Land Trusts

Land trusts use many tools to help landowners protect their land's natural or historic qualities. Land in land trusts may provide open space for aesthetic, visual or recreation purposes. Tools used by land trusts include:

- Conservation easements (which allow land to be protected while a landowner maintains ownership)
- Outright land acquisition by gift or will
- Purchases at reduced costs (bargain sales)
- Land and/or property exchanges

A landowner can donate, sell, or exchange part of their land rights to a land trust, in cooperation with the City. There is a tax incentive to donate the land as a charitable gift, although it is the responsibility of the landowner to pursue the tax deduction.

Collaborating with land trusts and landowners takes considerable time and effort. Steps included in the process are:

- Determining the public benefit of a landowner's property for preservation. This step identifies the natural or historic values of the land
- Working with the landowner to develop goals and objectives for the land
- Gathering information including, title and deed information, maps, photographs, natural resources information, structural features, and land management and mining history
- Conducting an environmental assessment for evidence of hazardous materials or other contaminants
- Determining whether a new survey is needed to establish easement boundaries
- Designing the terms of the easement

Contact information for land trusts that operate in the area is in Appendix A.

Bonds

To issue long-term debt instruments (bonds), a municipality obtains legal authorization from either the voters or its legislative body to borrow money from a qualified lender. Usually the lender is an established financial institution, such as a bank, an investment service that may purchase bonds as part of its mutual fund portfolio, or sometimes, an insurance company.

Issuing debt is justified based on several factors:

- Borrowing distributes costs and payments for a project or improvement to those who will benefit from it over its useful life, rather than requiring today's taxpayers or ratepayers to pay for future use.
- During times of inflation, debt allows future repayment of borrowed money in cheaper dollars.

- Borrowing can improve a municipality's liquidity to purchase needed equipment for project construction and improvements. Debt issuance also does not exhaust current cash-on-hand, allowing such general fund revenues to be used for operating expenses.
- The longer the maturity term, the higher the interest rate required to borrow for that period of time because borrowers have to compensate investors for locking up their resources for a longer time.

Oregon law requires that all Unlimited-Tax General Obligation (ULTGO) bonds be authorized by a vote of the people. The Oregon Bond Manual – 4th Edition, recommends municipalities hire a bond counsel prior to the bond election to ensure that all requirements are met for a legal bond election.

The Bond Manual also notes that approval of an ULTGO bond requires considerable effort. Some examples of ways to gain public support include attitude polls, forming a bond issue citizens' committee, holding public meetings, leaflets, and door-to-door canvassing. Note that under Oregon law, no public resources may be used to advocate a pro or con position regarding a ballot measure. Accordingly, any printed materials must be purely explanatory in nature.

A fundamental rule associated with issuing long-term debt instruments is that they may not be issued for maturity longer than the project's useful life. People should not be paying for a major park or recreational facility after it is no longer in use. Furthermore, Estacada should be very clear about the specific actions to be carried out with the bond revenue. Working with the community is an important aspect of passing a bond.

The key benefit of bonds for park acquisition is that the City can generate a substantial amount of capital. This capital can then be used to purchase parkland to accommodate needs far into the future.

Levies

A local option levy for capital improvements provides for a separate property tax levy outside the City's permanent rate limit. This levy may be used to fund a capital project or a group of projects over a specified period of time, up to 10 years. Revenues from these levies may be used to secure bonds for projects or to complete one or more projects on a "pay as you go" basis.

The advantages of levies include reduced interest, increased flexibility, enhanced debt capacity, improved borrowing terms, and increased fiscal responsibility. The major disadvantages of this approach are insufficient funding, intergenerational inequity (if, for example, long-term facilities are paid for disproportionately by current users), inconsistency of funding requirements, and use of accumulated reserves. There are also legal requirements including property tax limitations imposed by Article XI, Section 11 of the Oregon

Constitution.

Local option levies require voter approval and are subject to the double majority requirement. In addition, increases in the assessed valuation of each property are limited to three percent per year (Section 11(1)(b)), with special exemptions for property that is improved, rezoned, subdivided, or ceases to qualify for exemption. In combination with the fixed permanent rate, the limitation on the growth in assessed value will limit the growth of taxes on individual properties to an average of 3% per year. Due to these limitations, local option levies are not generally considered to be a good alternative to the use of general obligation bonds for large projects or groups of projects.

Property tax levies can be used for facility operations and maintenance, land acquisition, and capital improvements.

Appendix A

Funding Options

The following list provides brief descriptions and contacts for the funding strategies presented in Chapter 6.

Partnerships

Federal

Bureau of Land Management

The BLM uses a multiple-use approach to managing public land in Oregon. It manages it for wildlife, recreation, timber harvest, livestock grazing, mineral extraction and other public uses. Their mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Contact:

Oregon State Office
Bureau of Land Management
333 SW First Avenue, Portland Oregon 97204
P.O. Box 2965, Portland, Oregon 97208
Phone: (503) 808-6002
Fax: (503) 808-6308
Website: <http://www.or.blm.gov/>

United States Forest Service

The Pacific Northwest Region of the U.S. Forest Service offers recreation information and opportunities on federal lands. They offer urban and community forestry funds and assist with economic diversification projects.

Contact:

Group Leader, Grants and Agreements
USDA Forest Service - Pacific Northwest Region
333 SW First Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97208
P.O. Box 3623, Portland, Oregon 97208-3623
Portland, Oregon 97204-3440
Phone: (503) 808-2202
Website: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/>

State

Division of State Lands, Wetland Mitigation Banking

The Wetland Program staff work closely with cities in their local wetland planning efforts by providing both technical and planning assistance. Key elements of the program include state and local

wetland inventory, wetland identification, delineation, and function assessments as well as wetland mitigation, public information and education.

Contact:

Wetland Mitigation Specialist
Division of State Lands
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 100
Salem, Oregon 97301-1279
Phone: (503) 378-3805, Ext. 285
Website: <http://statelands.dsl.state.or.us/>

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)

ODFW regulates and enforces fish and wildlife resources across the state of Oregon. The Oregon Fisheries and Restoration Act of 1989 allows the Department of Fish and Wildlife to undertake a comprehensive program to restore state-owned fish hatcheries, enhance natural fish production, and provide additional public access to fishing waters. Any public or nonprofit organization may request funds to implement fish restoration or enhancement projects. Sport or commercial fishing groups, school districts, federal, state, or local agencies, port districts, and soil and water conservation districts may submit projects for consideration.

Contact:

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303-4924
Phone: (503)947-6000
Website: <http://www.dfw.state.or.us/>

Oregon Youth Conservation Corps

Through assistance received from the Oregon Youth Conservation Corps (OYCC), communities receive needed services, and unemployed youth are placed in gainful activities. The program can provide an opportunity for youth to serve as role models for others, which instills a growing commitment to community. OYCC funding is distributed in equal amounts to each county in Oregon every summer. The program funds individual projects ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

The OYCC program consists of grants of labor and capital financing. These grants generally support conservation or environment-related projects proposed by non-profit organizations. Youth corps members work on projects such as:

- Construction of trails, boat docks, disability access ramps, fences and picnic tables;

- Restoration/preservation of wetlands, stream banks, endangered species and other wildlife habitat, and historical and cultural sites;
- Maintenance of all of the above after wind, floods, fire or normal use;
- Plantings, water quality testing, removing non-native plants and weeds, watershed work, managing nurseries, landscaping, mapping, surveying and recycling and community service projects.

Contact:

Oregon Youth Conservation Corps
 255 Capitol Street NE, Third Floor
 Salem, Oregon 97310
 Phone: (503) 378-3441
 Fax: (503) 373-2353
 Website: <http://www.oycc.state.or.us/Default.htm>

Local

Public, private, and non-profit organizations may be willing to fund outright or join together with the City of Estacada to provide additional parks and recreation facilities and services. This method may be a good way to build cooperation among public and private partners in the Estacada-Clackamas River area. A list of potential partners besides police and fire departments, utility providers, and the school district include:

- Boy Scouts of America
- Girl Scouts
- Kiwanis Club
- Lions Club
- The Audubon Society
- 4-H

Local businesses may also be willing to partner with the city to provide park services. The Chamber of Commerce would be a good place to begin to form such partnerships.

Contact:

Estacada Area Chamber of Commerce
 475 SE Main Street (City Hall Building)
 P.O. Box 298
 Estacada, Oregon 97023
 Phone: (503) 630- 3483
 Email: chamber@wave.net
 Website: <http://www.estacadachamber.org/>

Not-for-Profit Organizations

American Farmland Trust

(For agricultural lands only)

Contact:

American Farmland Trust
1200 18th Street, NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 331-7300
Fax: (202) 659-8339
Website: <http://www.farmland.org/>

The Nature Conservancy

Contact:

The Nature Conservancy of Oregon
821 S.E. 14th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97214
Phone: (503) 230-1221
Fax: (503) 230-9639
Website: <http://nature.org/oregon>

Grants

Private Grant-Making Organizations

National Grants

American Greenways Dupont Awards

This program is a partnership between Dupont, The Conservation Fund, and the National Geographic Society. The Conservation Fund forges partnerships to protect America's legacy of land and water resources. Through land acquisition, community initiatives, and leadership training, the Fund and its partners demonstrate sustainable conservation solutions emphasizing the integration of economic and environmental goals.

Contact:

The Conservation Fund
1800 N. Kent Street, Suite 1120
Arlington, Virginia 22209-2156
Phone: (703) 525-6300
Fax: (703) 525-4610
Website: <http://www.conservationfund.org/conservation/>

State Grants

Oregon Community Foundation Grants

Proposals to the Oregon Community Foundation (OCF) are prioritized for funding based on their fit with a set of basic guiding principles and four specific funding objectives.

- To nurture children, strengthen families and foster the self-sufficiency of Oregonians (40-50% of OCF Grants);
- To enhance the educational experience of Oregonians (15-20% of OCF grants);
- To increase cultural opportunities for Oregonians (15-20% of OCF grants);
- To preserve and improve Oregon's livability through citizen involvement (10-15% of OCF grants);

Only about 5 percent of Community Grants are above \$50,000. Larger grants tend to be made only for projects that are an exceptionally good fit with OCF priorities, have a broad scope of impact, and address an area to which OCF's board has decided to give special attention.

Contact:

Oregon Community Foundation
1221 SW Yamhill, #100
Portland, Oregon 97205
Phone: (503) 227-6846
Fax: (503) 274-7771
Website: http://www.ocf1.org/grant_programs/grant_programs_fr.htm

The Collins Foundation

The Collins Foundation's purpose is to 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. In its procedures, the Foundation has not been an "Operating Foundation" in the sense of taking the initiative in creating and directing programs designed to carry out its purpose. Rather, the trustees have chosen to work through existing agencies and have supported proposals submitted by colleges and universities, organized religious groups, arts, cultural and civic organizations, and agencies devoted to health, welfare, and youth.

Contact:

Director of Programs
The Collins Foundation
1618 SW First Avenue, Suite 505
Portland, Oregon 97201
Phone: (503) 227-7171
Website: <http://www.collinsfoundation.org/>

Regional Grants

Paul G. Allen Forest Protection Fund

The Paul G. Allen Foundation focuses its grant making on the acquisition of old growth and other critical forestlands. Priority is given to projects that protect forestlands with a strategic biological value that extend or preserve wildlife habitat, and, where possible, offer opportunities for public recreation and education. The foundation is particularly interested in landscape-scale projects that provide optimal potential for protection of ecological integrity, functional and intact ecosystems, connectivity, and biodiversity conservation.

Contact:

Grants Administrator
PGA Foundations
505 5th Ave South Suite 900
Seattle, Washington 98104
Phone: (206)342-2030
Email: info@pgafoundations.com
Website: <http://www.pgafoundations.com>

Bonneville Environmental Foundation

Bonneville Environmental Foundation (BEF) watershed project grants to date have ranged from \$5,000 to \$40,000. Any private person, organization, local or tribal government, located in the Pacific Northwest (OR, WA, ID, MT) may submit a proposal to BEF. Proposals will only be considered, however, from applicants proposing to complete a watershed biological assessment or applicants operating within the context of a previously completed watershed biological assessment.

Contact:

Bonneville Environmental Foundation
133 SW 2nd Avenue, Suite 410
Portland, Oregon 97204
Phone: (503) 248-1905
Fax: (503) 248-1908
Website: <http://www.bonenvfdn.org/about/index.shtm>

Ben B. Cheney Foundation

Washington and Oregon institutions are eligible for Cheney Foundation grants. Letters of inquiry outlining the proposed project are required. Full applications are accepted only from those whose inquiry letters are of interest to the foundation. There are no deadlines.

Contact:

Ben B. Cheney Foundation
1201 Pacific Avenue, Suite 1600

Tacoma, Washington 98402
Phone: (206) 572-2442
Website: <http://www.benbcheneyfoundation.org/index.html>
Email: info@benbcheneyfoundation.org

Public Grantmaking Organizations

Federal

National Park Service

Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program

The National Park Service provides recreation grants for economically distressed urban cities. The Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) program was established in November 1978 by Public Law 95-625, authorizing \$725 million to provide matching grants and technical assistance to economically distressed urban communities. The purpose of the program is to provide direct federal assistance to urban localities for rehabilitation of critically needed recreation facilities. The law also encourages systematic local planning and commitment to continuing operation and maintenance of recreation programs, sites, and facilities. Only cities and urban counties meeting established criteria are eligible for assistance.

Contact:

National Park Service
Pacific West Region (AK, ID, OR, WA)
Columbia Cascade Support Office
909 First Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104-1060
Phone: (206) 220-4126
Website: <http://www.ncrc.nps.gov/ccso/>

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Oregon's estimated appropriation of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) for FY 2002 is \$1,925,181.00. Of this amount, approximately \$1,121,610 million will be available for local government projects and \$747,740 for eligible state agency projects. The remaining 2.9 percent has been set aside for administrative costs. To be eligible for LWCF grants, the proposed project must be consistent with the outdoor recreation goals and objectives contained in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and elements of a jurisdiction's local comprehensive land use plan and parks master plans.

This program uses federal dollars from the National Park Service, that are passed down to the states for acquisition, development, and rehabilitation of park and recreation areas and facilities.

Contact:

725 Summer Street NE, Suite C
Salem, Oregon 97301
Phone: (503) 378-4168 Ext. 241
Fax: (503) 378-6447
Website: http://www.prd.state.or.us/grants_lwcf.php

U.S. Department of Transportation

The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) was enacted June 9, 1998 as Public Law 105-178. TEA-21 authorizes the federal surface transportation programs for highways, highway safety, and transit for the 6-year period 1998-2003. The TEA-21 Restoration Act, enacted July 22, 1998, provides technical corrections to the original law. TEA-21 funding for parks and connections includes:

- Bicycle transportation and pedestrian walkways;
- Recreational trails program;
- National Scenic Byways Program;
- Transportation and Community and System Preservation Pilot.

Contact:

U.S. Department of Transportation
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590
Phone: (202) 366-4000
Website: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tea21/index.htm> and
<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tea21/sumenvir.htm#btapw>

State

Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)

State Pedestrian and Bicycle Grants

ODOT provides grants to cities and counties for pedestrian or bicycle improvements on state highways or local streets. Grants amount up to \$200,000, with a local match encouraged. These grants require the applicant to administer project. Projects must be situated in roads, streets or highway right-of-ways. Project types include sidewalk infill, ADA upgrades, street crossings, intersection improvements, minor widening for bike lanes. These grants are offered every two years.

Contact:

Oregon Department of Transportation
Bicycle and Pedestrian Program
355 Capitol Street NE, Fifth Floor
Salem, Oregon 97301
Fax: (503) 986-4063

Bicycle and Pedestrian Program Manager
Phone: (503) 986-3555

Transportation Enhancement Program

Funds are available from ODOT for projects that enhance the cultural, aesthetic and environmental value of the state's transportation system. Eligible activities include bicycle/pedestrian projects, historic preservation, landscaping and scenic beautification, mitigation of pollution due to highway runoff, and preservation of abandoned railway corridors. A minimum of 10.27% match is required. There is \$3 million of annual funding available for the fiscal years of 2002 through 2005. The application cycle is every two years.

Contact:

Phone: (503) 986-3528

Transportation Safety Grants

This ODOT program promotes transportation safety such as programs in impaired driving, occupant protection, youth, pedestrian, speed, enforcement, bicycle, and motorcycle safety. Over \$1.25 million is awarded annually. There is not an application process. Projects are chosen by problem identification.

Contact:

Phone: (503) 986-4193

More ODOT funding information can be found on Oregon's Economic Revitalization Team website: Formerly,
<http://communitysolutions.state.or.us/funding/transpor.html>

A new site can be found by visiting the Governor's website at
<http://governor.oregon.gov>

This website includes a detailed table of available state funding, program contacts, application cycles, and a description of who can apply.

Oregon Economic and Community Development Department

Oregon Tourism Commission

The Commission focuses on tourism-related projects within a larger economic development strategy. They offer matching grants of up to \$100,000 for tourism projects such as marketing materials, market analyses, signage, visitor center development planning, etc., but not for construction. The funding cycle varies.

Contact:

Mt. Hood and The Gorge Region
Oregon Tourism Commission
Phone: (503) 986-0004

Specific Oregon Economic and Community Development Department funds can be found at the Economic Revitalization website: Formerly <http://communitysolutions.state.or.us/funding/ecdd.html>

A new site can be found by visiting the Governor's website at <http://governor.oregon.gov>

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

Water Quality Non-point Source Grants

Approximately \$2.7 million is available each year in grants from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality for nonpoint source water quality and watershed enhancement projects that address the priorities in the Oregon Water Quality Nonpoint Source Management Plan. These grants require a minimum 40% match of non-federal funds and a partnership with other entities. Applications are generally due around June 15th each year. Contact the program for specific deadlines. Funds are awarded February of the following year.

Contact:

Phone: (503) 229-5088

Specific Oregon Department of Environmental Quality grants can be found at the <http://www.deq.state.or.us/programs.htm> or the Economic Revitalization Team's website: Formerly, <http://communitysolutions.state.or.us/funding/deq.html> - A new site can be found by visiting the Governor's website at <http://governor.oregon.gov>

Oregon Division of State Lands

Easements

The Oregon Division of State Lands grants easements for the use of state-owned land managed by the agency. An easement allows the user to have the right to use state-owned land for a specific purpose and length of time. This does not convey any proprietary or other rights of use other than those specifically granted in the easement authorization. Uses of state-owned land subject to an easement include, but are not limited to gas, electric and communication lines (including fiber optic cables); water supply pipelines, ditches, canal, and flumes; innerducts and conduits for cables; sewer, storm and cooling water lines; bridges, skylines and logging lines; roads and trails; and railroad and light rail track.

Contact:

Western Region Staff
Oregon Division of State Lands
Phone: (503) 378-3805

Wetlands Program

The Oregon Division of State Land's Wetlands Program staff implement the wetland program elements contained in the 1989 Wetlands Conservation Act. They also help implement the Removal-Fill Law. The program has close ties with local wetland planning conducted by cities, providing both technical and planning assistance.

Contact:

Wetland Mitigation Specialist
Division of State Lands
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 100
Salem, Oregon 97301-1279
Phone: (503) 378-3805, Ext. 285
Website: <http://statelands.dsl.state.or.us/>

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department administers several grant programs including the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (described under "Federal Grant-Making Organizations" in this section), Local Government, and Recreation Trails grants.

Local Government Grants

Local government grants are provided for the acquisition, development and rehabilitation of park and recreation areas and facilities. Eligible agencies include city and county park and recreation departments, park and recreation districts, and port districts. The Local Government Grant program provides up to 50 percent funding assistance. For cities/park districts with population less than 5,000 and counties with populations less than 30,000, the program provides up to 60 percent funding assistance. Projects that do not exceed \$50,000 total cost and a \$25,000 grant request, qualify as small grant requests.

Contact:

Senior Grants Project Coordinator
Phone: (503) 986-0711
Fax: (503) 9986-0793

Grants Coordinator
Phone: (503) 986-0712
Fax: (503) 986-0793

Recreation Trail Grants

Every year, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department accepts applications for Recreational Trail Program (RTP) grants. Types of projects funded include:

- Maintenance and restoration of existing trails;

- Development and rehabilitation of trailhead facilities;
- Construction of new recreation trails; and
- Acquisition of easements and fee simple titles to property.

Grant recipients are required to provide a minimum 20% match. Projects must be completed and costs billed within two years of project authorization.

Contact:

Recreation Trails Grants
 Phone: (503) 986-0750
 Fax: (503) 986-0793

General Contact:

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
 Salem Headquarters
 725 Summer Street NE, Suite C
 Salem, Oregon 97301
 Phone: (503)986-0707
 Website: <http://www.prd.state.or.us/grants.php>

Heritage Conservation Division
 Phone: (503) 986-0671

Administrative Field Office
 Area 2: Portland/Columbia Gorge
 2501 SW First Ave, Suite 100
 Portland, Oregon 97207-0500
 Phone: (503) 731-3293

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) administers a grant program that awards more than \$20 million annually to support voluntary efforts by Oregonians seeking to create and maintain healthy watersheds. Types of grants provided by OWEB include: upland erosion control, land and/or water acquisition, vegetation management, watershed education, and stream habitat enhancement.

Contacts:

Grant Program Manager
 Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
 775 Summer Street NE, Suite 360
 Salem, Oregon 97301-1290
 Phone: (503) 986-0203
 Fax: (503) 986-0199
 Website: <http://www.oweb.state.or.us/>

Program Representative, Willamette Basin
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 360
Salem, Oregon 97301-1290
Phone: (503) 986-0185
Fax: (503) 986-0199

Oregon State Marine Board

Facility Grant Program

The Oregon State Marine Board provides facility grants to cities, counties, park and recreation districts, port districts, and state agencies. Funds are awarded each fiscal year to priority projects. This is a matching fund program of 75% state and 25% by local or state agencies. Eligible projects include acquisition and construction of public recreational motorized boating facilities, such as: boat ramps, boarding floats, restrooms, access roads, parking areas, transient tie-up docks, dredging and signs.

Contact:

Grants/Contracts Coordinator
Phone: (503) 378-8587 Ext. 251
Web: <http://www.marinebd.osmb.state.or.us/>

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Sport Fish and Restoration Program Funds

Cities, counties, park and recreation districts, port districts, and state agencies may receive funding from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Funds are awarded at the start of each federal fiscal year to priority projects. This is a matching fund program of 75% federal and 25% by the State Marine Board. Eligible projects include acquisition and construction of public recreational motorized boating facilities, such as: boat ramps, boarding floats, restrooms, access roads, parking areas, transient tie-up docks, dredging and signs.

Contact:

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303-4924
Phone: (503) 47-6000
Website: <http://www.dfw.state.or.us/> and
<http://www.boatoregon.com/Facilities/FundSource.html>

Park and Recreation District

Special districts, such as a park and recreation district, are financed through property taxes or fees for services, or some combination thereof. A governing body elected by the voters directs all districts. A

good source for information is the Special District Association of Oregon (SDAO).

SDAO was established in 1977 to pursue the common interests and concerns of special districts. SDAO has outlined to the process of forming a special district.

Contact:

Executive Director
Special Districts Association of Oregon
PO Box 12613
Salem, Oregon 97309-0613
Phone: (503) 371-8667; Toll-free: 1-800-285-5461
Fax: (503) 371-4781
E-mail: sdao@sdao.com
Website: www.sdao.com

Land Trusts

There are local and national land trusts that may be interested in helping to protect land in the Estacada Area.

The Wetlands Conservancy

The Wetlands Conservancy (TWC) is a non-profit land trust. It was founded in 1981 and is dedicated to preserving, protecting, and promoting the wildlife, water quality and open space values of wetlands in Oregon.

Contact:

Executive Director
The Wetlands Conservancy
PO Box 1195
Tualatin, Oregon 97062
Phone: (503) 691-1394
Email: wetlands@teleport.com

Land Trust Alliance

Since 1982, the Land Trust Alliance has assisted nonprofit land trusts and organizations protect land through donation and purchase by working with landowners interested in donating or selling conservation easements (permanent deed restrictions that prevent harmful land uses), or by acquiring land outright to maintain as open space.

Contact:

Program Director
Land Trust Alliance
3517 NE 45th St
Seattle, Washington 98105-5640

Phone: (206) 522-3134
Fax: (206) 522-3024
Email: ltanw@lta.org
Website: www.lta.org

Trust for Public Land

Land conservation is central to the Trust for Public Land's mission. Since 1972, the Trust for Public Land is the only national nonprofit working exclusively to protect land for human enjoyment and well-being. The trust helps conserve land for recreation, enjoyment and to improve the health and quality of life of American communities.

The Trust for Public Land offers the following:

- research on park trends and best practices
- help forging a community vision for parks and open space
- help developing public-private partnerships for land-protection
- assistance with real estate negotiation to acquire new properties
- help with private and public fund-raising for parks

Contact:

Oregon Field Office
Trust for Public Land
806 SW Broadway, Suite 300
Portland, OR 97205
Phone: (503) 228-6620
Fax: (503) 228-4529
Website: www.tpl.org

Northwest Land Conservation Trust

The trust works with Oregon landowners to establish conservation easements to preserve and protect, agricultural land, forest land, wildlife habitat, wetlands, scenic open space, and other natural resources.

Contact:

Northwest Land Conservation Trust
P O Box 18302
Salem, Oregon 97305-8302
Email: nwlct@open.org
Website: <http://www.open.org/~nwlct/>

Appendix B

Community Survey Results

Survey Methodology

The Community Planning Workshop (CPW) created a survey to collect information from residents in the Estacada area for use in the Parks Master Plan. The survey—targeted at the Estacada School District—was jointly sponsored by the City of Estacada and Portland General Electric (PGE).⁶

The eight-page survey contained questions about park use, improvements citizens would like to see in specific parks, important characteristics about parks, willingness to fund parks, and demographics. The survey questions are based upon previous park surveys conducted by CPW and conversations with city staff. City staff and employees from PGE reviewed the survey before it was distributed.

The survey was sent to 1,500 randomly selected, registered voters in the Estacada School District. The mailing contained a cover letter describing the survey process, the survey form, a postage paid return envelope, and an incentive form. The incentive form was the signup for a raffle offering 12 rafting trips for two persons on the Clackamas River. Recipients of the mailing were not required to complete the survey to enter the raffle. The rafting trips were courtesy of Destination Wilderness and the City of Estacada. A postcard was distributed approximately two weeks after the first mailing to all 1,500 households as a reminder to complete the survey. Sixty-eight surveys were returned undeliverable, resulting in a valid sample size of 1,432. CPW received 233 completed surveys, yielding a response rate of 16%.

CPW used the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) computer program to analyze the survey data. The survey respondents were from a variety of locations throughout the Estacada School District. Therefore, CPW cross-tabulated some variables with where the respondents live to determine if the relationship was significant. A discussion of significance is included for each survey question where the test was used. The chi-square test was the method used to assess statistical significance. The relationship between variables was determined to be significant when it was < 0.05 .

⁶ CPW used the 97022 and 97023 zip code areas to represent the Estacada School District boundary. The zip code areas provide a reasonable approximation of the School District.

Limitations

Data from the park user survey represents 233 registered voters of 7,992 registered voters in the 97022 and 97023 zip code areas. While the sample represented 1,432 names selected randomly from the voter registration list, CPW received a relatively low response rate on the survey (16%). Thus, the results may be affected by the characteristics of individuals that chose to complete the survey. We caution readers in interpreting the survey results to be representative of all registered voters in the 97022 and 97023 zip code areas.

To better understand how closely the respondents represent the entire population, CPW compared respondent demographics with 2000 U.S. Census data. The average respondent was older than the City resident's average age, and there were more females than males in the sample. Also, the respondents had a higher income level and a higher home ownership rate than the average resident. CPW recognizes this drawback as one of the uncontrollable limitations.

Despite these limitations, the survey data are useful for the purposes of the Estacada Parks Master Plan. The results provide a strong indication of what types of recreational activities respondents participate in, the types of facilities they use, and their preferred park system improvements.

Survey Results

Characteristics of Survey Respondents

Location (Survey Question #25: Q-25)

One-half (52.1%) of the respondents live in Estacada; one-quarter (25.8%) in Eagle Creek; and the remainder (22.1%) in other locations. Table A-1 shows the other communities listed by respondents.

Table A-1. Length of Residence

Location	Count	Percent
Estacada	111	52.1%
Eagle Creek	55	25.8%
Other	10	4.7%
SpringWater	7	3.3%
Garfield	6	2.8%
Viola	5	2.3%
George	4	1.9%
Dodge	3	1.4%
Cazadero Heights	2	0.9%
Fischers Mill	2	0.9%
Twin Island	2	0.9%
Tracy	1	0.5%
Whispering Pine	1	0.5%
Dover	1	0.5%
Porter	1	0.5%
Clackamas	1	0.5%
Currinsville	1	0.5%
Total	213	100.0%

Source: Estacada Community Parks Survey, CPW, 2003

The respondents were then asked if they live inside or outside of the Estacada city limits. Three-quarters (75.3%) of the respondents reported they live outside the city limits; almost one-quarter (24.2%) live inside; and less than one percent (0.4%) indicated they didn't know.

Length of Residence (Q-27)

The average length of time respondents have lived in the Estacada area was 22.2 years. Table A-2 shows that 74% of the respondents have lived in the area for more than 10 years, and 46% have lived in the area for more than 20 years.

Table A-2. Length of Residence

Duration	Percent
Less than 10 years	26
11-20 years	28
21-30 years	24
31-40 years	12
41-50 years	5
51 years or more	5

Source: Estacada Community Parks Survey, CPW, 2003

Tenure (Q-28)

Tenure refers to whether housing units are owner- or renter-occupied. Table A-3 shows that 89.5% of the survey respondents own their home, 7.9% rent, and 2.6% live in other situations. The table also shows tenure data from the 2000 U.S. Census for the 97022 and 97023 zip

codes, the City of Estacada, and Clackamas County. The majority of residents in all of the geographic areas own their housing units; however, the survey respondents had the largest percentage of owner occupied units.

Table A-3. Tenure among Survey Respondents and in Zip Code Areas, Estacada, and Clackamas County

	Survey Respondents*	97022 and 97023**	Estacada**	Clackamas County**
Owner-occupied	89.5%	82.4%	64.0%	71.1%
Renter-occupied	7.9%	17.6%	36.0%	28.9%
Other	2.6%			
Total-occupied Units	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: *Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

**U.S. Census, 2000.

Household Income (Q-29)

The median household income among the respondents was between \$50,000 and \$59,000. According to Census data, the median household income in 2000 was \$50,568 among residents in the 97022 zip code area and \$45,346 in the 97023 zip code. Table A-4 shows the household income range for the survey respondents and for residents in the 97022 and 97023 zip code areas. The household income of respondents was higher than among all of the residents of the two zip code areas. The table shows that 80.8% of the respondents had a household income of \$30,000 or more, while this percentage among residents of two zip codes was 71.4%.

Table A-4. Respondent and Zip Code Household Income

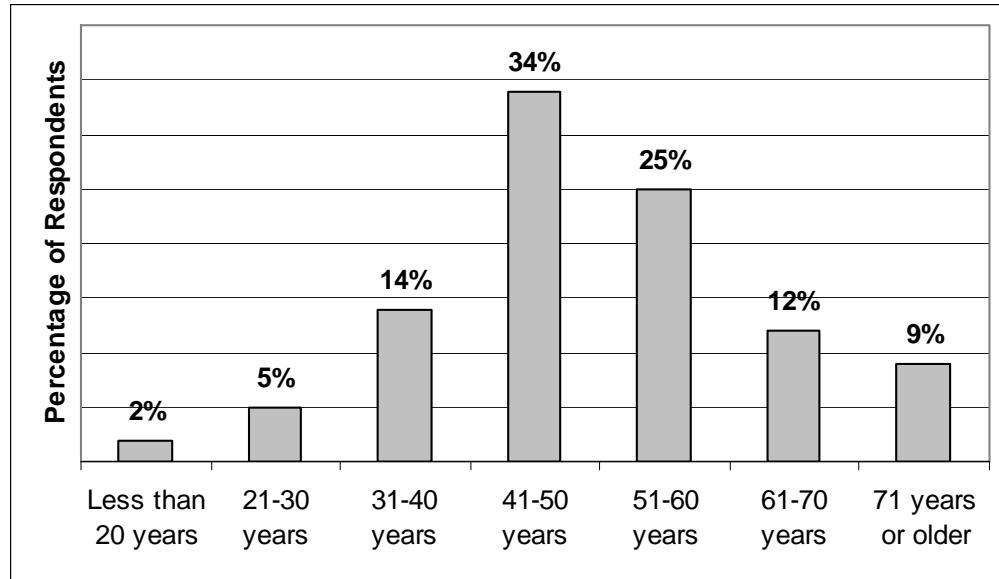
Household Income	Survey Respondents	97022 and 97023 Zip Codes
Less than \$10,000	5.6%	6.4%
\$10,000 to 19,999	5.6%	10.3%
\$20,000 to 29,999	8.1%	11.9%
\$30,000 to 39,999	10.1%	11.8%
\$40,000 to 49,999	18.2%	13.9%
\$50,000 to 59,999	16.2%	9.7%
\$60,000 to 74,999	13.6%	10.1%
\$75,000 to 99,999	13.1%	15.2%
\$100,000 to 149,999	8.6%	8.4%
\$150,000 or more	1.0%	2.3%

Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Age (Q-30)

The average age of survey respondents was 50.4 years and the median age was 50.0. The median age was 38.3 among residents of the 97022 zip code and 37.8 among residents in the 97023 zip code according to the 2000 U.S. Census. However, it should be noted that the census counts residents of all ages while CPW's surveys were only sent to residents over the age of 18. Figure A-1 shows that 94% of the survey respondents were 31 years or older.

Figure A-1. Age of Respondents



Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Gender (Q-30)

The percentage of survey respondents by gender was 38.8% male; 61.1% female. The 2000 US Census indicated a breakdown of 48% male and 52% female in the area.

Household Composition (Q-31)

The average household size of respondents was 2.02 persons. Thirty-seven percent of the respondents have children under 18 years in their household; 85% have people between 18 and 64 years; and 25% have people 65 years and older.

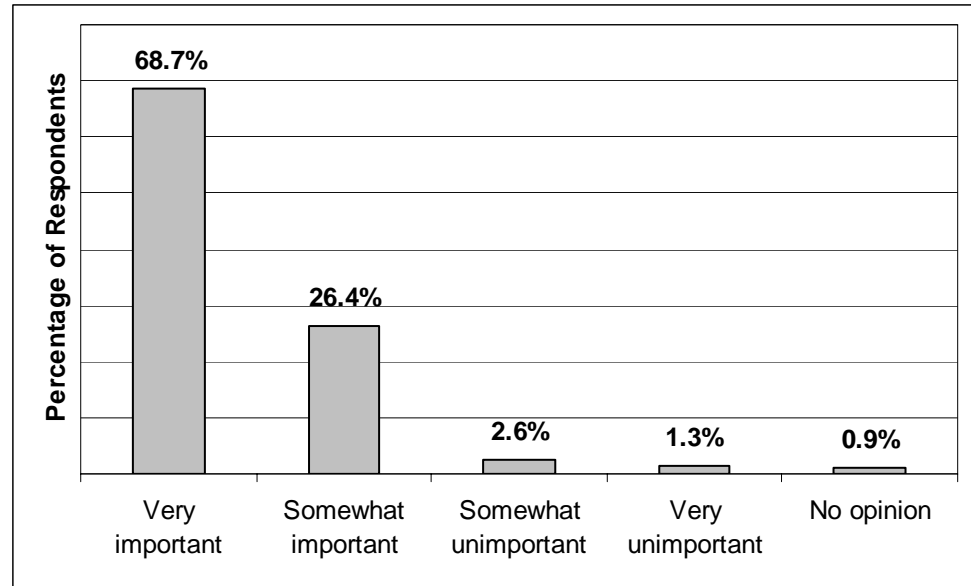
Importance, Satisfaction, & Use of Parks

Importance of Parks (Q-1)

Survey respondents indicated that parks are a very important part of the community's quality of life. Figure A-2, shows that approximately 95% of respondents said that parks were either "very important" or "somewhat important". Only, approximately 4% felt that parks were "very unimportant" or "somewhat unimportant". The relationship

between how respondents felt about park importance and where they were from (Estacada, Eagle Creek, or Other) was found not to be statistically significant.

Figure A-2: Importance of Parks

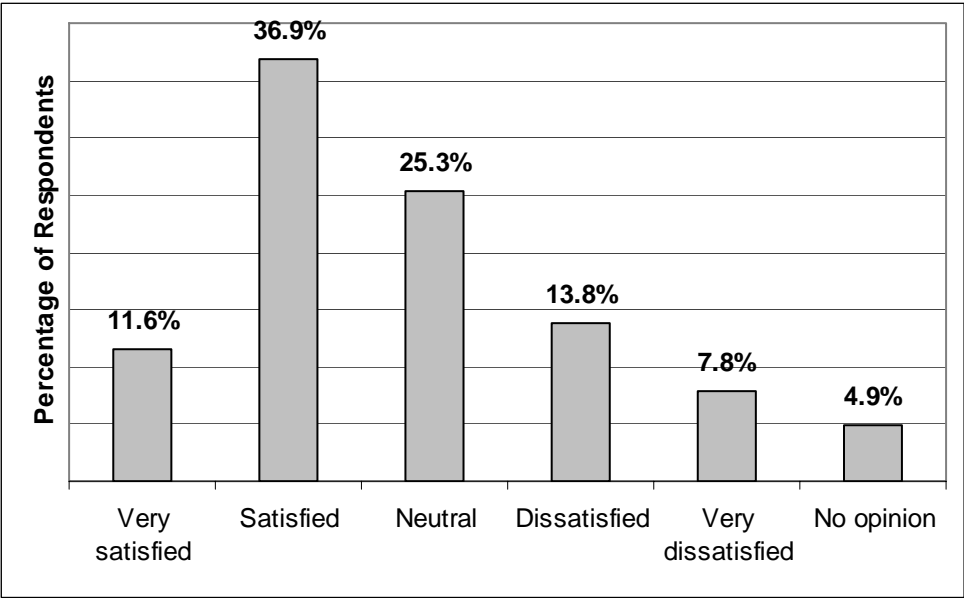


Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Satisfaction with Parks (Q-2)

Survey respondents were generally satisfied with Estacada parks. When asked how satisfied they were with the overall quality of parks in Estacada, 49% of respondents said they were “very satisfied” or “somewhat satisfied” and approximately 22% were “dissatisfied” or “very dissatisfied” (Figure A-3). The relationship between the results of this question and where the respondents were from was not statistically significant. That is, the distribution of responses from Estacada residents was not statistically different from the satisfaction level of respondents from Eagle Creek and other locations.

Figure A-3: Level of Satisfaction



Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Use of Parks (Q-3)

The survey results show that the respondents’ use of parks in the Estacada area varies from park to park. McIver Park has the highest percentage of use on a “daily” basis (2.7%) and Timber Park has the second highest at 1.8%. Table A-5 shows that the three parks with the highest combined percentage of use at least once a month (“daily”, “often”, “sometimes”, and “occasionally”); include Timber, Eagle Fern, and McIver Parks. Cazadero Heights Park has the highest percentage, 72%, of respondents who have “never” used it. The lack of use may be because residents are unaware of Cazadero Park as it also has the highest percentage, 3.2%, of respondents who answered that they “don’t know”.

Table A-5. Household Park Usage

Park	Never	Rarely (1-3 times/ year)	Occasionally (4-12 times/ year)	Sometimes (2-3 times/ month)	Often (1-3 times/ week)	Daily (4-7 times/ week)	Don't know
Barton Park (County)	34.7%	48.4%	13.3%	2.7%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%
Cazadero Heights Park (Estacada)	72.1%	12.6%	7.7%	2.3%	1.4%	0.9%	3.2%
Clackamas River Trails (Indian Henry – Fish Creek)	42.5%	34.1%	17.7%	4.0%	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%
Eagle Fern Park (County)	16.9%	46.8%	26.0%	4.3%	5.2%	0.9%	0.0%
Mclver Park (State)	16.4%	46.0%	22.6%	10.2%	2.2%	2.7%	0.0%
Metzler Park (County)	36.9%	39.1%	18.2%	4.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%
Timber Park (PGE/Estacada)	17.6%	37.4%	27.8%	9.3%	6.2%	1.8%	0.0%

Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Participation in Recreational Activities (Q-4)

The survey results indicate that among respondents there was a difference in level of participation across a variety of recreational activities. Table A-6 shows the respondents' level of participation in 23 activities listed on the survey form. The activities that respondents engage in "frequently" require the use of trails including walking/hiking, wildlife viewing, dog walking, bicycling, and jogging. Table A-6 shows that over 80% of respondents do not participate in four activities, which include skateboarding, disc golf, group exercise class, and soccer.

Table A-6. Household Participation

Recreation Activity	Do Not Participate	Infrequently (1-11 times/ year)	Moderately (1-3 times/ month)	Frequently (1 or more times/ week)
Walking/Hiking	13.4%	35.5%	25.3%	25.8%
Wildlife Viewing	22.7%	38.2%	21.8%	17.3%
Dog Walking	58.5%	18.9%	7.5%	15.1%
Bicycling	40.1%	29.0%	16.6%	14.3%
Jogging	67.1%	15.0%	5.2%	12.7%
Watching Sports Live	43.9%	30.2%	13.7%	12.3%
Basketball	30.7%	19.2%	10.7%	9.8%
Swimming	39.9%	35.8%	14.7%	9.6%
Picnics/BBQs	14.2%	56.9%	20.2%	8.7%
Fishing	30.8%	44.4%	17.3%	7.5%
Playground Use	53.3%	28.3%	11.3%	7.1%
Golf	60.8%	24.1%	8.0%	7.1%
Boating/Rafting/ Kayaking	38.8%	40.7%	13.6%	7.0%
Soccer	81.7%	7.0%	4.2%	7.0%
Tennis	75.1%	16.4%	4.2%	4.2%
Volleyball	75.1%	16.4%	4.2%	4.2%
Skateboarding	85.9%	8.0%	2.3%	3.8%
Group Exercise Class	84.0%	9.9%	2.8%	3.3%
Softball	72.6%	18.4%	6.1%	2.8%
Disc golf	85.4%	8.0%	3.8%	2.8%
Camping	20.7%	58.5%	19.4%	1.4%
Festivals/Special Events	13.8%	73.4%	11.5%	1.4%
Horseshoes	74.9%	23.2%	1.9%	0.0%

Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Importance of Various Park, Facility, and Program Characteristics

Park Needs (Q-5)

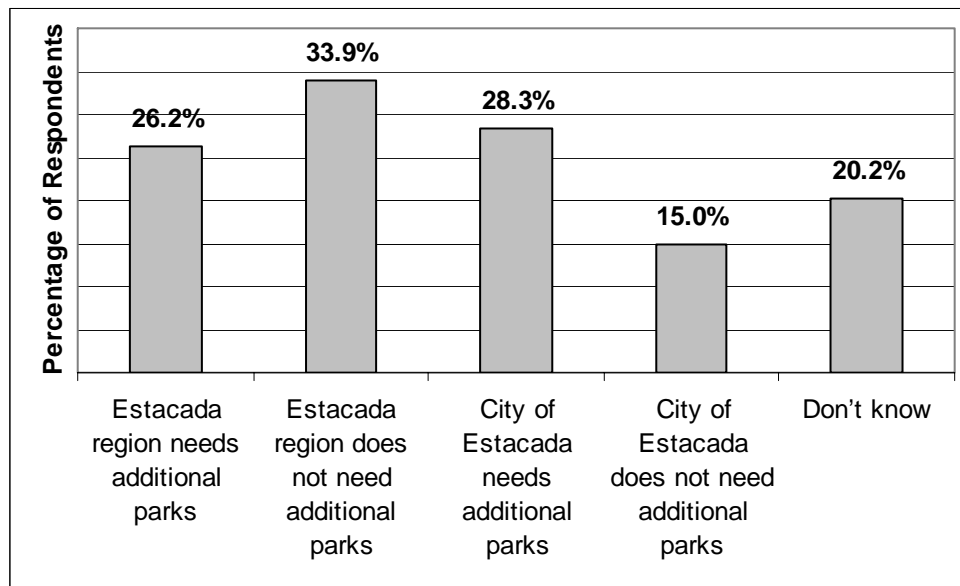
Survey respondents had mixed feelings about whether the Estacada region and City of Estacada need additional parks. Over one-third (33.9%) of survey respondents indicated that the Estacada region does not need additional parks. However, Figure A-4 shows that over one-quarter of the respondents said the Estacada region (26.2%) and the City of Estacada (28.3%) need additional parks. A high percentage, 20.2%, “don’t know” whether or not there is a need for additional parks.

The relationship between the results of this question and where the respondents were from was statistically significant. The percentage of respondents from Estacada who feel the City and the region need additional parks (50.0%) was significantly higher than the percentage of respondents from Eagle Creek (29.6%) and other locations (22.2%) .

The results of this question do not make it clear whether respondents felt there is a need for additional parks. It is important to note that one of the choices for this question contained a wording error on the survey form. The error may have confused respondents resulting in erroneous data. The “not” was missing from the fourth choice, “The City of

Estacada does *not* need additional parks”. It is also important to understand that the question allowed respondents to select more than one response. Therefore, respondents could have indicated that the “Estacada region does not need additional parks”; however, the “City of Estacada needs additional parks” and vice versa.

Figure A-4. Need for Additional Parks



Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Desired Park Facilities (Q-6)

Respondents were asked which types of additional parks and recreational facilities they would like in the Estacada area. This was an open-ended question on the survey form allowing respondents to select as many parks and facilities as they want to write. Table A-7 shows that respondents indicated swimming pools, playgrounds, and picnic facilities are the type of additional facilities they would like most. 32

Table A-7. Park/Facility Type

Type of Parks	Count
Swimming pool	25
Play ground	24
Picnic facility	23
Hiking/ walking path	19
Other	18
Skateboard facility/park	14
Sports facility complex	9
Bike trail/facilities	7
Benches	7
Downtown park	6
Youth activities	6
River access	5
Small park	5
Green Space	5
Camping facility	4
More organized park system	4
Nature/Wildlife viewing areas	4
Quiet park	3
Equestrian/horse trails	3
Do not need additional park	2
Restrooms	2
Docks	2
Amphitheatre	1

Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Importance of Facility Characteristics (Q-7)

Respondents were asked to indicate the level of importance of a variety of features related to existing and/or new recreational facilities and services in the Estacada region. The various features were divided into six categories. The categories included the population served (by age and type), particular features of parks, park facilities, types of sport fields, types of sport courts, and types of parks (by size and type). Table A-8 shows the results.

Table A-8.Importance of Park Characteristics

Category	Very Important	Important	Neutral	Unimportant	Very Unimportant	Don't Know
Population Served						
Children (0-12)	52.6%	30.5%	9.9%	5.0%	2.3%	4.2%
Teenagers (13-19)	49.5%	29.6%	12.5%	0.9%	4.2%	3.2%
Adults (20-64)	33.6%	46.7%	13.1%	0.0%	2.8%	3.7%
Senior Citizens (65+)	33.2%	36.9%	21.0%	2.3%	2.8%	3.7%
Families	56.6%	32.9%	3.2%	0.5%	3.7%	3.2%
Low-income	42.9%	30.9%	12.0%	2.3%	5.1%	6.9%
Disabled	42.3%	32.1%	13.0%	0.9%	3.3%	8.4%
Features						
Close to home or work	28.6%	41.8%	18.6%	6.4%	2.7%	1.8%
Facility is well-maintained	64.6%	57.4%	3.6%	0.4%	2.2%	1.8%
Not crowded	33.6%	35.9%	22.7%	3.2%	2.7%	1.8%
Convenient hours of operation	44.1%	42.7%	7.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
Safety	66.2%	23.9%	5.0%	0.5%	2.7%	1.8%
Facilities						
Activity Center	20.1%	26.8%	34.9%	8.6%	5.3%	4.3%
BMX Bike Park	10.0%	15.2%	41.7%	13.7%	10.9%	8.5%
Community Center	24.4%	27.7%	31.9%	7.5%	4.7%	3.8%
Community Gardens	15.6%	21.8%	37.9%	11.4%	6.6%	6.6%
Library	57.1%	17.5%	12.0%	3.2%	6.9%	3.2%
Paved Trails	18.6%	34.9%	28.8%	7.4%	7.4%	2.8%
Unpaved Trails	21.6%	33.3%	34.7%	3.8%	3.3%	3.3%
Playgrounds	41.7%	41.7%	10.6%	0.9%	2.8%	2.3%
Picnic Areas	43.3%	41.5%	9.2%	1.8%	2.3%	1.8%
River Access	38.0%	37.5%	14.8%	3.2%	2.8%	3.7%
Skatepark	15.2%	23.7%	36.0%	11.4%	9.5%	4.3%
Swimming Pool	37.2%	21.4%	25.1%	5.1%	7.4%	3.7%
Special Events Facilities	20.5%	37.2%	25.1%	7.0%	5.1%	5.1%
Sports Fields						
Baseball	28.9%	33.0%	24.3%	4.1%	4.6%	5.0%
Football	22.5%	25.8%	31.5%	9.4%	6.1%	4.7%
Soccer	27.2%	30.5%	25.8%	8.5%	3.3%	4.7%
Sports Courts						
Basketball	28.9%	33.5%	25.7%	3.7%	4.6%	3.7%
Racquetball	9.1%	21.5%	45.9%	12.0%	7.7%	3.8%
Tennis	19.3%	27.4%	37.3%	6.6%	6.1%	3.3%
Volleyball	13.7%	29.2%	40.6%	6.6%	6.1%	3.8%
Parks						
Mini parks (2,500 ft ² to 1 acre)	17.5%	27.2%	31.8%	6.9%	9.7%	6.9%
Neighborhood parks (1.1 acres to 10 acres)	30.6%	37.4%	19.6%	3.2%	5.9%	3.2%
Community parks (10.1 acres to 50 acres)	33.8%	30.6%	22.2%	4.6%	5.1%	3.7%
Dog Park	12.6%	19.6%	32.2%	13.1%	17.3%	5.1%
Open space (undeveloped)	24.1%	20.8%	32.9%	8.8%	8.8%	5.6%

Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Population Served

The first category respondents rated on level of importance is the age range and type of population parks should serve. The choices included children (0-12 years of age), teenagers (13-19), adults (20-64), senior citizens (65+), families, low-income, and disabled. Respondents felt it was most important for parks to serve children and families. Over 82%

of respondents said that it is “very important” or “important” that parks serve children and over 85% said the same for families.

Features

Respondents felt that a variety of park features are important. Table A-8 shows a high percentage indicated that all five of the features are important, however, maintenance and safety were the two most important. Maintenance had a percentage of 122% and safety, 90.1% when the “very important” and “important” responses are combined.

Facilities

When asked about various types of facilities, picnic areas were most important with 84.8% of respondents ranking them as “very important” and “important.” Playgrounds, river access, and a library were the next three types of facilities that respondents felt are “important” or “very important”— with combined percentages of 83.4%, 75.5% and 74.6%, respectively. The library had the highest percentage, 57.1%, of respondents selecting it as “very important.”

Conversely, BMX bike parks and skate parks were the features with the highest combined percentage of respondents selecting “unimportant” and “very unimportant” with 24.6% and 20.9%, respectively.

Fields and Courts

Basketball courts, baseball, and soccer fields were the most important types of sport courts and fields among respondents. Over 60% selected basketball courts (62.4%) and baseball fields (61.9%), and 57.7% chose soccer fields as “very important” or “important”.

Racquetball courts and football fields were least important of the available choices. Racquetball courts had the lowest percentage, 30.6%, of respondents selecting it as “very important” and “important” and the highest combined percentage, 19.7%, among the “unimportant” and “very unimportant” responses. Over 15% of respondents ranked football fields as “unimportant” and “very unimportant”.

Parks

Survey respondents identified neighborhood parks (1.1 to 10 acres in size) and community parks (10.1 to 50 acres), as the most important types of parks. Table A-8 shows that neighborhood parks had a combined percentage of 68% and community parks, 64.4%, among the “very important” and “important” responses. The table also shows that a high percentage (24.1%) of respondents felt open space is a “very important” park type.

Conversely, dog parks had the lowest percentage, 32.2%, of respondents selecting it as “very important” and “important” and the highest combined percentage, 30.4%, among the “unimportant” and “very unimportant” responses.

Timber Park

The survey included a series of questions regarding Timber Park. Both the City and PGE were interested in respondents' opinions about Timber Park. The first question in the section asks respondents if they have visited Timber Park in the past three years. Those who answer "yes", proceeded with the remaining questions in the Timber Park section. Respondents who answered "no" were asked to skip to the first question in the next section without answering anything more in the Timber Park section. Over 75% of the respondents have visited Timber Park in the past three years and answered the remaining seven questions in this section. The relationship between the results of this question and where the respondents were from was statistically significant. The percentage of respondents from Estacada who had visited Timber Park in the past three years (84.4%) was significantly larger than the percentage of respondents from Eagle Creek (69.8%) and other locations (66.0%) who had visited the park.

Seasonal Use (Q-9 and 10)

The use of Timber Park is highest during the summer (July through September) and lowest during the winter (January through March). Table A-9 shows that of the four seasons, summer had the lowest percentage, 1.2%, among the "never" use responses and the highest combined percentage, 72.8%, among the "rarely", "occasionally", "sometimes", "often", and "daily" use responses. Spring had the second lowest percentage, 10.8%, of "never" responses and the second highest combined percentage of the use responses. Winter had the highest percentage of "never" responses. The table also shows that few respondents use the park on a daily basis during any season.

Table A-9. Seasonal Use of Timber Park

Season	Never	Rarely (1-3 times / year)	Occasionally (4-12 times/ year)	Sometimes (2-3 times/ month)	Often (1- 3 times/ week)	Daily (4-7 times/ week)	Don't know
Winter (Jan-Mar)	39.5%	35.5%	15.8%	1.3%	5.3%	2.0%	0.7%
Spring (Apr-June)	10.8%	41.4%	25.5%	8.9%	9.6%	3.8%	0.0%
Summer (Jul-Sept)	1.2%	41.6%	28.3%	12.0%	13.3%	3.6%	0.0%
Fall (Oct-Dec)	19.9%	37.1%	23.2%	6.6%	8.6%	4.6%	0.0%

Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Respondents use specific facilities in Timber Park more often from April through October than from November through March. Table A-10 shows that the use of every facility/activity is low among respondents from November through March and then increases from April through October. The most popular activities in Timber Park are special events,

picnicking, walking, boating, and fishing. Walking (25%) and the use of restroom facilities (22,7%) are the two activities with the highest percentage of use during “both” periods. The “neither” column of Table A-10 shows that a high percentage of respondents do not use facilities or activities in Timber Park during either period throughout the year. The least popular activities are basketball, skateboarding, disc golf, and soccer. Over 90% of the respondents have not participated in basketball, skateboarding, or disk golf. Over 85% did not use the scenic byway information station or participate in baseball/softball or soccer.

Table A-10. Seasonal Use of Activities

Activity/ facility	April- October	November- March	Both	Neither
A. Baseball/softball	12.2%	1.2%	0.0%	86.6%
B. Basketball	4.1%	0.6%	1.2%	94.2%
C. Boating	17.4%	0.0%	10.5%	72.1%
D. Disk golf	4.1%	0.6%	4.7%	90.7%
E. Fishing	17.4%	1.3%	11.0%	70.3%
F. Picnicking	37.2%	0.6%	8.7%	53.5%
G. Playground	20.3%	0.0%	12.8%	66.9%
H. Restroom facilities	30.8%	0.0%	22.7%	46.5%
I. Scenic byway info. station	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	86.0%
J. Skateboarding	4.1%	0.0%	1.7%	94.2%
K. Soccer	8.7%	0.6%	2.9%	87.8%
L. Special events	47.7%	0.0%	11.0%	41.3%
M. Walking	23.3%	2.3%	25.0%	49.4%
O. Other	8.7%	0.6%	5.2%	85.5%

Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Activities (Q-11)

When asked what activities they participate in most often, the results were similar to what respondents participate in from April to October as shown in Table A-11. Table A-11 shows that respondents most often participate in special events, walking picnicking, boating, and fishing. These activities also receive high use from April to October as shown in Table A-11.

Table A-11. Activities Respondents Participate in Most Often

Activities	Count
Special events	35
Walking	28
Picnicking	25
Boating	22
Other	15
Fishing	13
Soccer	10
Playground	7
Baseball	5
Disk Golf	5
Restroom	3
Basketball	2
Skateboarding	1
Scenic byway info Center	1

Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Park Condition (Q-12)

The two biggest problems in Timber Park according to respondents are improperly disposed of litter or trash and adequacy of access to Estacada Lake from the shoreline. Table A-12 shows that 15% of respondents felt that improperly disposed of litter or trash is a “big problem” and as a combined percentage, 85% say it is a “big”, “moderate”, and a “slight problem.” Twenty-one and one-half percent of respondents say adequacy of access to Estacada Lake from the shoreline is a “big problem” and as a combined percentage, 55.6% say it is a “big”, “moderate”, and a “slight problem.”

Over 60% of respondents say that crowded boating conditions on the lake, excessive noise from motorized boats, unsafe or inconsiderate water-skiers, and dogs are “not a problem.”

Table A-12. Conditions in Timber Park

Item	Big problem	Moderate problem	Slight problem	Not a problem
Adequacy of access to Estacada Lake from the shoreline	21.5%	22.2%	11.9%	44.4%
Adequacy of parking	7.6%	22.2%	22.9%	47.2%
Crowded boating conditions on the lake	2.3%	11.6%	24.0%	62.0%
Crowded conditions along the shoreline	6.9%	15.3%	27.5%	50.4%
Difficulty launching your boat due to crowding at the boat ramp	8.7%	14.2%	18.9%	58.3%
Dogs	9.6%	13.2%	15.4%	61.8%
Excessive noise from motorized boats	7.6%	7.6%	19.8%	64.9%
Human waste or toilet paper around shoreline	5.3%	14.5%	34.4%	45.8%
Improperly disposed of litter or trash	15.0%	29.3%	40.7%	15.0%
Rude or inconsiderate behavior by other visitors	2.9%	17.6%	36.8%	42.6%
Unsafe or inconsiderate boat speeds	4.0%	10.3%	31.0%	54.8%
Unsafe or inconsiderate operation of personal watercraft	4.8%	11.9%	26.2%	57.1%
Unsafe or inconsiderate water-skiers	4.0%	8.8%	18.4%	68.8%

Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Management Policies (Q-13)

Respondents had specific opinions about particular management policies in Timber Park. Table A-13 shows that improving foot access to the river below the dam, hosting additional outdoor community events, and allowing only leashed pets in the park are the management policies receiving the most support from respondents.

Table A-13 shows that many (but less than 50%) respondents also opposed some specific management policies. Fifty-six percent were “opposed” or “strongly opposed” to closing the park during low use periods (winter). Respondents were also “opposed” or “strongly opposed” to prohibiting motor boating on the lake (46.2%), from prohibiting dogs in the park (44.2%), and from prohibiting water-skiing on Estacada Lake (39%).

Table A-13. Management Policies

Management Policy	Strongly Support	Support	Neither Support nor Oppose	Oppose	Strongly Oppose
Establishing a boat speed limit during certain times of day	23.5%	26.8%	32.2%	10.7%	6.7%
Prohibiting motor boating on the lake	9.0%	7.6%	37.2%	18.6%	27.6%
Prohibiting water-skiing on Estacada Lake	13.7%	7.5%	39.7%	17.8%	21.2%
Improving foot access to the river below the dam	34.4%	41.1%	19.2%	2.6%	2.6%
Prohibiting jet skis on the lake	26.0%	14.4%	35.6%	13.7%	10.3%
Hosting additional outdoor community events	29.5%	40.9%	24.2%	2.7%	2.7%
Banning alcohol possession in the park	30.0%	14.0%	28.7%	15.3%	12.0%
Prohibiting dogs in the park	8.2%	4.1%	43.5%	23.1%	21.1%
Allowing only leashed pets in the park	36.5%	30.8%	19.2%	8.3%	5.1%
Closing the park closure during low use periods (winter)	3.3%	9.3%	31.3%	32.0%	24.0%
Providing refreshment stand at the park	15.9%	27.8%	42.4%	7.3%	6.6%

Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Park Improvements (Q-14 and 15)

Respondents indicated that a group picnic shelter with water and electricity hook-ups, new restroom facilities, and improved trails are the improvements they would like most in Timber Park. Table A-14 shows the response to each potential improvement. Respondents feel that increasing interpretive signage and upgrading the disk golf course are the least important improvements.

Table A-14. Rating of Potential Timber Park Improvements

Activity	Percent
Create group picnic shelter w/ water & electricity hook-ups	52.9%
Build new restroom	51.7%
Improve trails	43.6%
Upgrade playground equipment	39.0%
Create more fishing access	36.6%
Create concert venue (stage)	34.9%
Build refreshment stand	29.1%
Parking	27.9%
Improve skateboard facilities	23.8%
Improve ballfield	23.8%
Improve the existing boat launch	22.7%
Improve basketball court	20.9%
Upgrade disk golf course	12.2%
Increase interpretive signage	6.4%
None	5.8%

Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

When asked to select the one most important improvement, respondents most frequently chose an upgraded playground. Table A-15 shows that improved restrooms, better river access, and better overall maintenance are also important improvements among the respondents.

Table A-15. Most Important Improvements

Improvements	Count
Upgrade playground	17
Upgrade restroom	15
Upgrade river access	11
Better maintenance in general	10
Picnic facility	9
Other	7
Skateboard facility	7
Sports facility	7
Upgrade walking trail	6
Upgrade parking	5
Other senior center	5
More special events	4
Camping facility	2
Facility improvement in general	1
More youth activities	1

Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Wade Creek Park

The survey asked respondents a series of questions about the Wade Creek Park. The first question in the section asked respondents if they had heard of the Wade Creek Park site. Those who answered “yes”, proceeded with the remaining questions in the section. Respondents

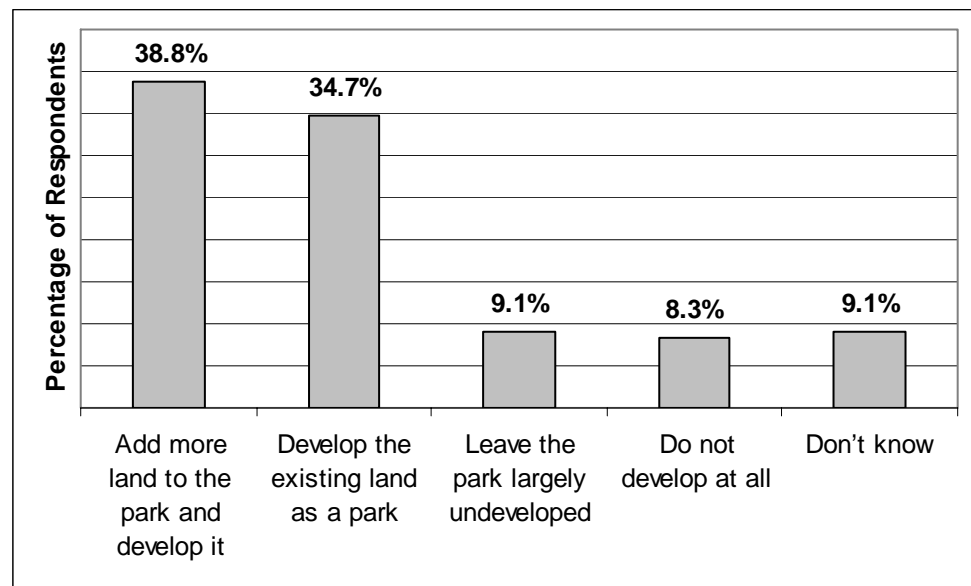
who answered “no” were asked to skip to the first question in the next question without answering anything more in the Wade Creek section. The response to this question was almost an equal split; 55.1% answered “yes” – they had heard of the site, and 44.8% answered “no” – they had never heard of the site. Therefore, 55.1% of the respondents answered the remaining two questions in this section.

It is important to remember that the survey sample was the taken from the whole Estacada School District, which includes some residents outside the city. The level of knowledge about Wade Creek Park, a city park, may be different outside the city. The relationship between the results of this question and where the respondents were from was statistically significant. The percentage of respondents from Estacada who had heard of Wade Creek Park (66.6%) was statically larger than the percentage of respondents from Eagle Creek (42.6%) and other locations (48.9%) who had heard of the park.

Park Development (Q-17)

Respondents who had heard of Wade Creek felt that the Wade Creek site should be developed as a park. Figure A-5 shows that 38.8% of respondents felt that more land should be added to the park and it should be developed, and 34.7% thought the existing land should be developed as a park.

Figure A-5. Level of Support for Development of Wade Creek Park Among Those Who Had Heard of the Park



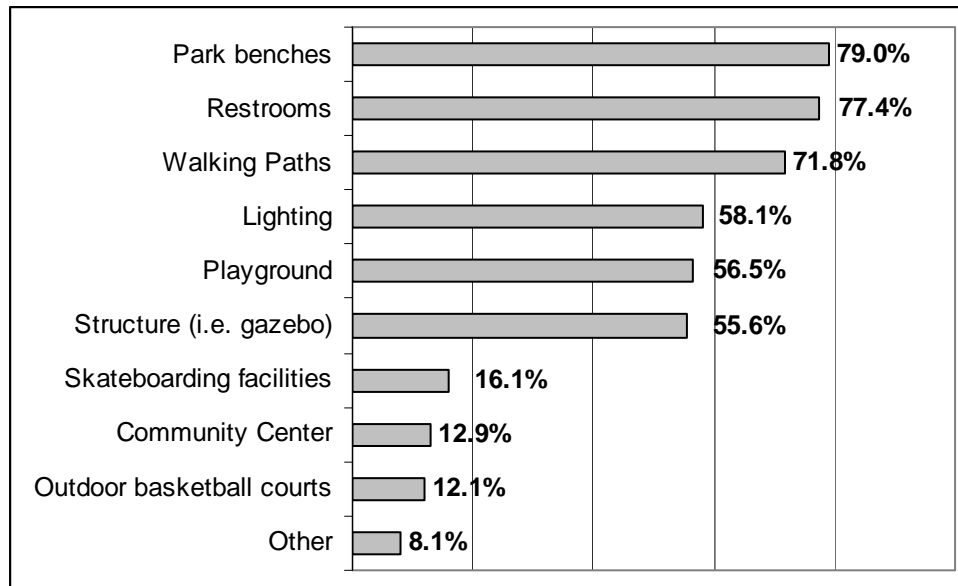
Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Preferred Park Facilities (Q-18)

Figure A-6 shows that respondents indicated that park benches, restrooms, and walking paths are the most desired facilities at the Wade Creek Park site. Seventy-nine percent of respondents thought

park benches should be developed, 77.4% indicated restrooms, and 71.8% desired walking paths. Outdoor basketball courts (12.1%) and a community center (12.9%) were the least desired facilities among respondents.

Figure A-6. Desired Facilities in Wade Creek Park



Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Funding Options

The next section of the survey asked a series of questions regarding funding and willingness to pay for park facilities in Estacada.

Willingness to Pay for New Parks (Q-19 and 20)

Respondents were evenly split between “yes”, “no”, and “it depends” in their general willingness to pay for new parks. Those willing to pay more for parks, open space and facilities represented 38.8% of the respondents. Those unwilling to pay more represented 44.4% of the population and the remaining 16.8% responded that “it depends.” The top categories for the “it depends” respondents were:

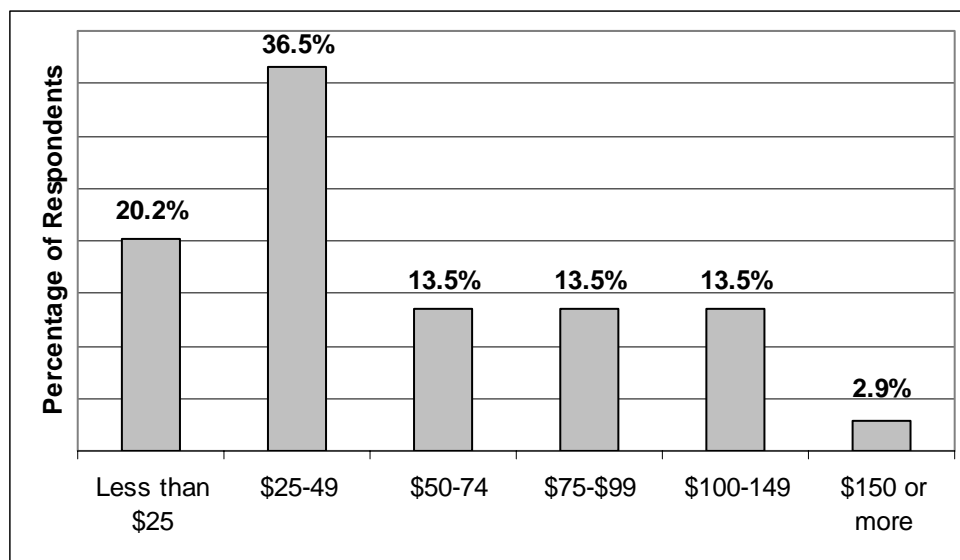
- Depends on the facilities to be created/constructed (20.5%)
- Willing if it will be used for a swimming pool (15.9%)
- Other (15.9%)
- No taxes-related (13.6%)
- User fees-related (11.4%)
- Depends on the park (9.1%)
- Depends on location (4.5%)
- Depends on level of maintenance (4.5%)

- More money for schools (4.5%)

The relationship between the results of this question and where the respondents were from was statistically significant. The percentage of respondents from Estacada who would be willing to pay more for parks (54.4%) was significantly greater than the percentage of respondents willing to pay from Eagle Creek (32.7%) and other locations (20.5%).

The respondents who were willing to pay more for parks along with those who answered the previous question with “it depends” were also asked how much more on annual basis they would be willing to pay for a higher level of service. Figure A-7 shows that 56.7% of the respondents were willing to contribute an annual amount less than \$49. A very small number of the respondents, 2.9%, were willing to pay \$150 or more annually.

Figure A-7. Amount of Annual Contribution

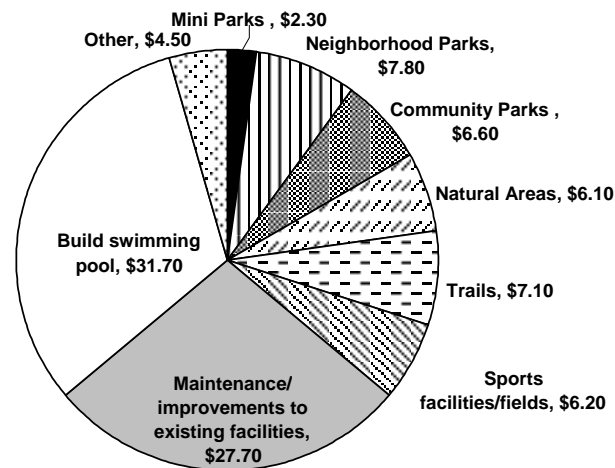


Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Allocation of Funding (Q-21)

Respondents were asked if they had \$100.00 to spend on parks, facilities, and open spaces, how they would divide it among a list of provided categories. An average dollar amount from all of the responses is shown in Figure A-8. Respondents allocated an average of \$31.70 to a new swimming pool, which was the top choice. The second most popular category was maintenance and improvements to existing facilities, which received an average of \$27.70.

Figure A-8. Allocation of Funding Among Those Who Were Willing to Pay



Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Level of Support for a Park District (Q-22 and 23)

When asked whether they would support creation of a park district for the Estacada area, 44.9% of the respondents indicated they “support” the idea, 41.2% said they “oppose” it, and 13.9% responded that “it depends”. The respondents who thought, “it depends” were asked to explain. The top categories for the “it depends” respondents were:

- Depends on amount of money required (24.2%)
- Depends on Park Vision/what will be accomplished (24.2%)
- Taxes-related (18.2%)
- Other (18.2%)
- If a swimming pool were constructed (9.1%)
- User fees-related (6.1%)

The relationship between the results of this question and where the respondents were from was statistically significant. The percentage of respondents from Estacada who would support the creation of a park district (57.1%) was statically significant when compared with the percentage of respondent support from Eagle Creek (38.8%) and other locations (28.3%).

The respondents who answered that they support a park district in the previous question were then asked if they agree or disagree with the boundaries of the park district following those used for the Estacada

School District. Sixty-nine percent of the respondents who support a park district, “agree” that it should use the Estacada School District boundaries. Conversely, 6.3% “disagree” and 24.4% “don’t know.” The respondents who disagree were asked to explain why. The reasons for disagreement included the following:

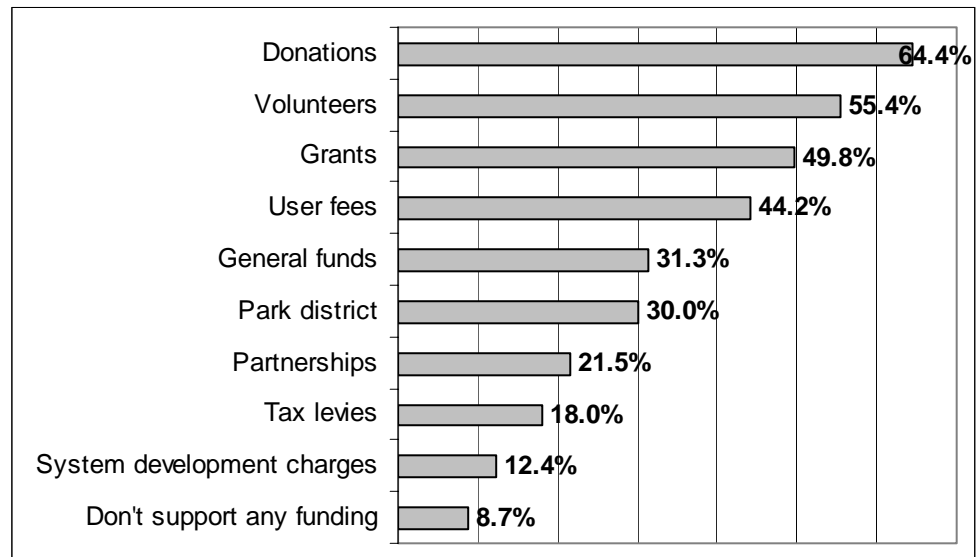
- Live outside Estacada (46.2%)
- Boundary should be different (23.1%)
- Funding issue (15.4%)
- Depends on facilities/what is offered (15.4%)

While the survey results show some level of support for the creation of a park district, they should not be interpreted to suggest that a park district initiative would pass if put to a vote. Additional work on defining the scope and purpose of a district is required. CPW recommends conducting a poll of registered voters if the region decides to pursue the creation of a park district.

Funding Options (Q-24)

Survey respondents were given a list of funding options and asked to indicate which they support. Figure A-9 shows that donations, volunteers, grants, and user fees received the most support.

Figure A-9. Preferred Funding Options



Source: Estacada Community Survey, CPW, 2003

Written Responses to Open-ended Questions

Q-6 If you think the Estacada region or the city of Estacada need additional parks, please indicate what kind of parks and the type of facilities you would like.

- Between US Bank and Post office if possible. Just shady, green, pretty, benches, swings. A little oasis in a little city.
- Swimming pool. Maybe a skating park. It would reduce kids using the school areas.
- Estacada Region: a sports complex – baseball, soccer, and volleyball to replace lost Eagle Creek facilities. City of Estacada: a town square, courtyard, common parks, skate park, an amphitheater, celebration park, a play / water fountain feature space
- A town park for small festivals like library events, summer celebration, arts events. Children's events especially, a quiet place away from traffic noise.
- Perhaps small areas don't need more people driving through
- City or regional pool. Skate park and BMX track
- Picnic facilities along the river
- You need to add nice drive through RV and tent sites with electricity and water within 10 miles of Estacada city limits
- Better parks along the river like McIver but more geared toward swimming
- More softball oriented parks, camping, and playground picnic areas
- Need a swimming pool, softball, etc complex
- Small parks with playground equipment, picnic tables etc. within walking distance of the city of Estacada
- Parks for everyone to enjoy and have fun at young and old alike
- A swimming pool inside and outside including activity / sports center, Estacada needs a swimming facility!
- Parks within walking distance, green areas downtown with benches, maybe picnic tables, bathrooms and play equipment in large park
- A park with more picnic tables and swimming pool
- Parks for picnics, dog walking, basketball, softball
- Would like to see an all-sports complex - soccer, softball, outdoor basketball. This could be done at the Timber Park.
- Would love to see more parks with horseback riding trails
- YMCA
- Park in city core to eat lunch, watch people, have events
- I would like to see a swimming pool in the community either indoor or outdoor. Also, a skate park to keep skate-boarders from soliciting at the high schools.
- Covered picnic areas with play structure for kids
- I would like to see the Springwater trail extended from Boring to Estacada and possibly beyond
- Playground, skateparks
- Community swimming pool, skate park, playground, BBQ / picnic area
- Walking natural areas, playgrounds, swimming pool

- We would like the Springwater corridor trail completed from Boring to Estacada.
- Park with playground, basketball, skateboard facilities, trees and benches
- Downtown park, picnic
- A covered basketball playing area, more docks for swimming with fishing restrictions
- Swimming facilities, hiking paths, biking paths, picnic facilities with shelters
- Swimming pool, skate park
- A nice clean park that has nice and safe play area
- Swimming pool
- Just somewhere to walk and enjoy nature and perhaps have a picnic
- I would like to see several small parks, greenspaces if you will. Smaller areas for families to enjoy, picnic grounds, etc. Parks really seem to improve the area
- Large city park
- Family picnic area and the opportunity to walk on trails
- Camp and RV parks
- Bicycle and walking trails, picnic areas for families
- A place in town where families can have a picnic, quiet spot to play Frisbee, etc
- A child-friendly park with playground equipment and trails, maybe a large circle that fills 6-12 inches w/ water in the summer time for children to play in, like Portland parks have
- Family parks with picnic facilities, and playground
- Trails for hiking and bicycling by the river
- Just anything to have a place for people to go
- Playgrounds for kids
- Greenspaces with some development – tables, trails, some space for games, etc
- Estacada is a town in danger of dying. Our economic base and consequently the type of people living in the area have changed. If the town is to grow, it need to maintain its rural beauty.
- A skateboard park or bike trail for kids would be nice. It would help keep the kids out of trouble
- I would like to see more Equestrian facilities
- Park or open areas in new neighborhood as the city develops
- The area does not need more parks, needs improvement on existing parks
- I think the city of Estacada needs to update the parks it already has and maybe a swimming pool
- A city park with a skate park and basketball court would be nice for my family. A swimming pool would also be really nice
- Nice parks for family gatherings, playgrounds, BBQ, restrooms, etc
- Estacada needs a decent jogging path, one with chips not paved
- Senior activities

- Picnic, group gatherings
- Swimming pool
- I would like to see an indoor pool, kids should all have swimming lessons
- Soccer, baseball field, family oriented parks, picnics, playground equipment
- Develop area to swim in the Clackamas River near Estacada.
- Develop Riverfront in Estacada so it can be used for picnicking. The City needs fishing docks
- Quiet place to sit
- Public green spaces with benches and picnic tables within city limits and with public art and restroom facilities
- Picnic areas, bike riding trails, wildlife viewing opportunities
- Parks very close to or within the city limits with playground, benches, trees, horseshoe pits, picnic tables, drinking fountain, gazebo
- Swimming pool, bowling area, teenage activities, skateboard area
- Possibly could use a city park near the schools or the downtown area
- Expanded equestrian trails and facilities, a rails-to-trails type system from Estacada to Sandy, Gresham, Boring area, multi-use trails
- Nature trails, jogging areas, cycling, bird-watching
- Parks in the city with sand volleyball court, jog trails, play structure, picnic area (no BBQ)
- Land, lots of land, before it is too late to obtain it
- Parks with adequate parking
- Skateboard park
- Skateboard park! BMX race track, off school tennis courts, swim sets, rock wall!
- Don't need extra parks if school sports fields are open to the public when school is not in session
- Tennis courts, Barton Park
- A mini-park in downtown Estacada between Dean Holding Accounting and Duane's Barber Shop. Pretty, lush plants, benches, and playground equipment designed for ages 1-5 years old
- Swimming pool, outdoor / indoor
- Camp sites
- A public indoor pool would be great! A skateboard park or any other parks would be good to offer bored kids something to do that requires physical activity
- Off-leash dog parks
- The current parks are adequate, but if there were 1 or 2 additional parks it would be okay with me
- Something especially for teens
- Some place with play equipment for kids
- Access to the Clackamas River / Park along river
- Estacada city does not have any parks. They destroy parks unless they get paid, kids and teens have no place to go or play. I would like to see a swimming pool here

- A park with more organized events. Like YMCA type events
- Needs a lot better access to McIver Park, like either lower road access and / or a pedestrian, horse, bicycle bridge from timber area
- Places for families to picnic, see wildlife, swim, and enjoy nature
- We are senior citizens over 80 years old and do not do many of these things anymore. So not a good judge on some items
- Estacada could use smaller parks in town
- Private RV Park in Estacada
- City Park could sit and visit, snack, dog walk, enjoy a water fountain, picnic, public facility like food and toilet
- Need organized and “open” baseball, softball multi-plexes with lighting
- Skateboard park needed, BMX park, swimming pool
- Clean-up and develop existing Timber Park, River access, covered picnic structures, green grass
- Public swimming pool, more play ground equipment along with a good sitting area, picnic tables, wading pool
- BMX Bike, Skate Park center of town, better soccer fields, playgrounds, help for Clackamas River Elementary, walking paths, smooth
- A nice (even small) park within city limits would be wonderful for young families, with a playground and an area just to sit
- It would be nice to develop the river site more. We live in a beautiful location, but the river can hardly be seen!! Also, the Springwater trail – could we connect to it?
- Better playgrounds for children
- I think all our parks are great! Use them often as we can!
- I think the trail needs finished from Boring via Barton to Eagle Creek to Estacada on the old railroad, PGE right of way beside HWY 224 to Pacific Crest System
- Playground, Parks
- Sporting facilities, park, especially for baseball
- Expand Eagle Fern Park

Q – 18 If the City of Estacada develops the Wade Creek Pond site, what types of facilities would you or members of your household like to see established?

Other:

- Library
- Library
- Skateboard park (open 365 days a year)
- Tennis facility
- Don't care
- We have a hard enough time keeping this city up. Why add more?!
- Fishing
- Swimming pool

- Clean it out
- Library
- Clear shrubs from the lake side.
- Jogging path to Timber Park
- Lets have something natural for the ducks and other animals that inhabit this area. People tend to always come first. Let nature come first.
- Library
- Library
- Library
- Swimming pool
- They're planning on putting the library there so it makes sense to develop it as a park for the public to be able to use the area as much as possible.
- Improve for water fowl like CCC Bird Sanctuary
- Swimming pool
- No skate park! Talk to people in Sandy about their skate park!
- Library
- Free fishing and stocking
- Safety fencing

Q – 19 Would you be willing to pay more for new parks, open spaces, facilities, and recreation programs?

It depends:

- Not if it raises taxes or if it decreases funds to our school system
- Depends on park
- We do not live in city, may support upkeep of boat ramp and tennis courts
- Fundraisers
- To improve equestrian facilities, trails, fishing
- For land acquisition only
- Specific projects
- Cost
- I would want it to go to improvements my family could use
- Taxes or fees at gate? No pass fees, please!!! Native Estacadians are largely poverty level
- Pay per usage
- Development of Wade Pond, a downtown park and a swim center in the Timber Park
- It depends on how you want money paid. I am not opposed to charging park use fees. I am opposed to more taxes. I feel the people that use them should pay for parks.
- Park fees went up to \$3.00 per visit!!
- Don't know until it happens!
- We live 15 minutes away from Estacada, in Eagle Creek. Our kids used Estacada parks for youth sports and as teens they "hung" with friends and outdoor basketball.
- Public swimming pool

- No more taxes. Important they be well-maintained and not taken over by gangs and disorderly people.
- We have given to programs wanting to build a swimming pool and nothing has happened. What happened to the money?
- Who would be paying them, how much control over these new parks would the tax payers have?
- Depends on how nice and well-maintained the park was.
- If swimming pool was an option.
- I'm sick to death of all the fees at paths. Washington State, OR State, NW Forest Pass, OR Dunes, etc. It restricts the citizens' right to choose. It restricts freedom. Parks and the outdoors are about freedom. We are fast losing our freedom to enjoy the outdoors.
- How much? For which facilities?
- YMCA with a swimming pool
- Need facilities to serve teen youth
- If the parks were made with our children and disabled citizens in mind / consideration – with proof
- If I'm using the spot infrequently, a little more wouldn't matter if using free.
- On what money would be spent on
- With the economy like it is I think every penny should go to the schools in Estacada, to more / better teachers
- Are you going to build a swimming pool?
- I don't want user fees. The parks are a public asset with common ownership and should be beautiful and fun and available to all at no charge. Taxes are to benefit the livability of all.

Q –19a If your answer in Q – 8 was *no*, would you be more willing to give money if you were sure it would go to a specific project you wanted?

Yes, what projects would you support?

- More area for kids athletics
- Playground, Skatepark, BMX track
- Trails, security, maintenance
- Maintenance and improvements to existing facilities
- Support for community center
- Improvement of existing parks
- Overnight horse stables at McIver Park
- Provide more wilderness area for wildlife
- Projects for kids
- Swimming pool
- Indoor pool and classes for kids
- All developments, including swimming pool
- Boat ramp / bathroom
- Increased trails along river

- Library
- Sports complex
- Sports center with pool
- Swimming pool, girls softball, sports complex
- If it didn't raise taxes and was voluntary

It depends (please explain):

- I want to see local schools and community services funded first
- Well, lets face it, cities are always asking for monies, but we never see it go where its supposed to.
- If the whole community could enjoy it
- Since we don't use them and are "retired" I don't want to pay for them. But a tiny bit, to improve the area's activity levels might be okay.
- Swimming pool
- The kids collected money for years for a pool – where is the money???
- It depends on project
- If government were accountable for the money we've already given them.

Q – 22 A park district is a means of providing parks within a regional service area. Park districts are typically funded through property taxes. Would you support or oppose the creation of a park district for the Estacada area?

It depends:

- How the money is spent
- For land acquisition only
- How much money!
- Not really sure I understand it
- No one (hardly anyone) will vote yes (guaranteed!!!)
- How much would it cost? How is it handled now?
- What they would offer, that the State parks don't
- Swimming pool
- Only if the indoor pool comes
- How does it affect me in Eagle Creek?
- If there are no use fees
- Again, where does the money really go?
- What or how far a new district would cover?
- Our existing parks are poorly maintained and ugly, an embarrassment. If we have more, I'll pay more
- Need to know cost / benefit. What's the vision?
- If taxpayers are paying for parks, etc perhaps they should receive discount to use facilities
- Use existing funds, no tax increase!
- What services, programs would be offered?
- How much the increase would be?

- User fees are why we go out of town! Would there still be user fees? Rather pay small amount of property taxes
- Need to see the plan first
- How much of our money would actually go towards the parks?
- I would like more parks in the city
- How much it costs per year depends on what you offer
- Are you going to build a swimming pool?
- I don't want my property taxes to go up anymore. How much can we take?
- No new taxes! Government needs to become more efficient and accountable before I will vote for higher taxes.

Q –23 If the city were to establish a park district, one possible set of boundaries would be the boundaries currently used for the Estacada School District. Do you agree or disagree with these boundaries?

Disagree. If no, why?

- City should stay within city limits
- The funding should come from something other than property taxes. The people paying property taxes are hit with this, that and more. How will anyone afford to own property if this keeps up going on and on? Everything on to the backs of the property owner. Max, Metro, Zoo, etc, etc.
- Barton and Eagle Creek minimally associate with Estacada
- Timber industry outside of school boundaries should support and have a voice in this issue.
- I live outside Estacada district, yet use Estacada recreation. I'd want to pay my share so others can have free use.
- Include the Springwater trail
- We live on the outer fringes and don't use parks
- Should be larger – up to Mt, Hood Forest
- Rural city would seldom use city parks
- I live much closer to Boring than Estacada or Sandy
- Depends on what you offer
- I don't use the parks or live in the city
- We have a spending problem, not a funding problem

**Q – 25 Please indicate the community in which you reside.
(All answers not including Estacada or Eagle Creek)**

- Cedarhurst @ Fisher Mill
- SpringWater
- Garfield
- Dodge
- Tracy
- Whispering Pine
- Dover

- Porter
- George
- Viola
- Cazadero Heights
- SpringWater Road
- Clackamas
- Fischers Mill
- Non-incorporated area
- Twin Island
- 1000 Feet south of Boring
- Currinsville

Q – 32 Please provide any additional comments or suggestions related to parks in Estacada in the space below.

- Small natural areas with trails and a picnic table would suit my needs
- There are grants we can get to improve our community
- I do not want fees
- The concerts at Timber Park need to be kept much quieter, we've heard swearing over the loud speakers in the middle of the day, been awakened at 3am and kept awake at 10:30pm
- I feel its important to have places for the kids (of all ages) to play and to have places to walk or ride to for fun or to have a picnic, that is adequately lighted with trash and bathroom facilities, dogs should also be welcome on lease with a place to run also
- I would vote against any funded based on user fees. They are usually a double tax because the user is paying to use the property they have already paid for with income and / or property taxes. They also discriminate against the poor and low-income who really need recreational outlets and cannot afford to pay them. However parks should not be allowed to become a camp for the homeless. Security costs could be kept down in the parks and trails by using volunteer patrols similar to those used by the forest service at some of their camp grounds and trail heads.
- Parks have to be safe and maintained
- This may or may not be related, however, I am always greatly concerned about the amount of trash I see around my area parks / trails / roadside in and around Estacada. I believe user fees augment the cost of clean-up? Educating people / families continues to be important on this degrading issue. *IDEA – Because so much trash exists, how about we ask “Fast Food” places to support the clean-up endeavor (e.g. Taco Bell, McDonalds, etc, Coke, Pepsi). As you know, they are part of the problem.
- Thank you
- Up-keep can be done anytime, but land acquisition may not always be possible. BTW – a swimming pool would be the worst possible expenditure.

- Definitely a skate park this year! With benches and machines (hang-out)
- Maintain existing parks, reopen the small campsite parks that have been closed. Make the community center more useable (cost effective) for public use.
- Please help get money for a long promised and much overdue swimming pool. Sandy, OR is 15 minutes away and elderly people have a hard time with transportation. In addition, there should be disabled access to the pool.
- This is all well and good, but getting more monies out of us for something that might never come about is crazy. Point in question – “pool” 25 years ago. Where’s the “monies”, better question is where’s the “pool”?
- Problems are created by successful activities at the PGE Park in the area. How do you, if there’s an increase in recreational area plan oversee such action?
- I hope the cost of a park pass does not go up. “We’re retired!” The taxes we pay and the park pass is as much as we can afford. A lot of families can’t use the park now, because of pass fees. Thank you.
- Pool? Yes! Improve Parks? Yes! Improve water areas? Yes! Will I help pay? Yes!
- I would like to see the Timber Park maintained with user fees. Also to serve the youth of Estacada a skateboard park would be nice, this could also be covered by user fees.
- Lets maintain what we have for now and leave the other areas for the wildlife to exist on.
- It should not always be about people.
- The kids need activities to keep them busy / out of trouble. A pool would be great, enclosed so the schools could use (HS swim team?) Shuffle Board for Sr. Citizens, Checkers, chess, Bingo Hall?
- I would love to see a park like Sandy’s with a pool. Kids in this town have nowhere to go. This would get kids off the streets. I would also devote my time to help where able
- Estacada adjoins a very adequate park in McIver Park. All efforts regarding parks should be to gain an easy access to this facility. A walking bridge from near the timber park or an improved access road along south side of Clackamas River to the state park. Q13, improving foot access below dam would be easily achieved. Q14, fishing access greatly increased.
- This is important! Estacada will grow if we can provide people with excellent river access and park experiences with our natural environments. Thanks!
- Spend your money wisely if you want to know who is stealing baskets from the disc course look to space #5 Altamar II Trailer Court Estacada
- We have an opportunity in the next few years to enhance the quality of life for Estacada area residents while simultaneously avoiding the

“Beaverton” syndrome. Long term enlightened planning can make our area a vital growing community while preserving the rural beauty. But it takes planning! If we sit back and let commerce and greed take their course, we will become Beaverton on the Clackamas.

- The Estacada area needs parks or areas where our young people can have super visible places to play. When I was growing up I picked strawberries in Dover, Logan berries in Springwater and hops at Eagle Creek. The hop fields are all gone now and probably the berry fields. It’s against the law to hire kids to pick berries. I worked with young people when I was many years younger and found it very rewarding.
- I think the community should be informed of all facilities available at each park (e.g. skateboarding, biking, etc.)
- I never feel real safe at Barton Park unless I’m with two or more friends. The kids up in Dover District love Eagle Fern as an afternoon recreation area, mainly swimming. I’d be glad to volunteer for park cleanup days. I’d also donate materials directly to support efforts to make parks more accessible.
- You have nothing in your survey for equestrian facilities. Clackamas County is one of the largest equestrian ownership areas nationwide. Our areas to ride are constantly being limited. I think you would get a lot of support if you would take a look at the area.
- Playground equipment needs to be for all ages. My son is a toddler and there is nothing for small children. Swings, slides, everything is made at grade school level. I would like to see safety swings at all parks.
- Estacada is definitely lacking when it comes to the park! There has been a need for flat, safe soccer fields in the area for a long time. Timber Park has potential for being a great park. With work, its one Estacada could be proud of. I do think one more family oriented, well-kept city park would be a great addition to our community.
- I feel that the Timber Park should attract more music and cultural activities and be open for non-profit group to raise money for their communities.
- I support the creation of a parks and rec. district
- Eagle Fern Park is used by many of our family members and friends all year long. The staff there is so helpful and they keep the park area looking wonderful. We will continue going there because it’s a kid-friendly park.
- Good Luck!
- I feel like the parks here are very useful for day visits and close for city visitors to drive. Good job you guys.
- Lets have more natural areas with paths. Please! Please! Most of these parks are not used in the winter.
- What about a YMCA with a pool and building for civic events. Thanks.
- Build a swimming pool. Get Timber Festival Back!!!
- Estacada has enough parks and can’t afford upkeep on parks they do have.

- I think you have to put the pool at Estacada park.
- Estacada needs more parks / recreation areas within city limits, particularly for serving youth – swimming pool, more ball fields.
- Please make the grassy area at Thriftway a small city park!
- More user friendly to seniors
- Because of the rural nature of Estacada, open spaces not a park concern. The major concern is youth playing fields. Much can be done through a parks and schools partnership. From Eagle Creek, I would go to a park because of a specific activity. Unlike a major metropolitan area, a park is not used to “get away”, it is used to make contact or for an active endeavor.
- Again, I feel extending the Springwater trail would afford terrific recreational opportunities to the community. This would be an economic boost to Estacada as trail users would spend money while in town.
- When our children were younger it would have been nice for a small city park. Timber Park is too isolated and too close to river. I think it would also be nice to just have something small and safe within Estacada, walking distance for young families and senior citizens. This is nowhere in Estacada (city) to congregate except school.
- We go to various communities to do volkswalks (sp?). We’ve not spent much time at Estacada parks – we have 8+ acres of our own and are past the “playing age”.
- We live on acreage in woods on the Clackamas River. Our place is a park, so we don’t use community parks much. However, I think parks are vital for the community in general and for people living in more crowded city conditions especially. Because we use local parks so infrequently I am unaware of many of the issues on this questionnaire and this particular survey should really be considered invalid.
- I dislike the reenactment of the Civil War in McIver Park. We live above the park and should never have to put up with the noise from the cannons. The noise of course only affects a few homes, so I am sure no one will stop this event.
- I think children and teenagers need more to do, especially teenagers.
- We are very interested in an extension of the Springwater corridor from Boring to Estacada. Cycling out of the area can be very dangerous (ex. Amisigger or HWY 211 to Sandy). We fish and kayak often in the river. Since Northfork and Estacada lake are so close in proximity, why not ban motorized boats from Estacada Lake? Increase pedestrian access to Lake for fishing – allow canoes, kayaks, etc. Others can go to Northfork. We definitely support more park areas within Estacada city limits. Thus, providing more open spaces to access without having to drive.
- We need areas for the children. There isn’t anything for them to do but get in trouble at times.
- The Estacada parks are great but they would be better if there was some kind of litter patrol and if PGE would stop locking certain gates

that force users to walk long distances. Also, let people decide for themselves what they can or can't jump off of – it's their choice.

- The parks we have now need more playground equipment and they need to be maintained better.
- Build a swimming pool
- There is nowhere to take small children during school hours to play. We have to wait for school to get out to use their playground. There should be somewhere for families to go that is in walking distance from the downtown area. The Timber park is too far.
- I appreciate the opportunity to be surveyed. The parks in our area are an eyesore. We need updating and beautification to our parks. The Timber Park could be a treasure if managed differently – i.e. new bathrooms (in the park), paved parking, improved paths, etc.
- Parks should be cleaned up so others from outside will come and participate – a rose garden, gardens, animal sanctuary, bike and walking path, light clean bathrooms, beach and access to river for swimming. Is water safe?
- Thank you for your concern and consideration in developing better park facilities for our town
- Sorry but it's a poor time to consider changes in facilities or funding of existing and additional parks. Residents are burdened with school building bonds and other (more pressing) needs including a new fire department building and library.
- We used the parks a lot when our kids were small and we hope to see them stay in good condition for all the families.
- Estacada youth soccer has tried to help develop Timber Park grounds. However, fields used for soccer was crushed by parked cars and littered with broken glass and metal bottle tops. Our group did not seem to be welcomed, many issues. Perhaps they could try again with mutual respect.
- Excellent survey (from a parks & rec. commission member)
- I would like to see different concerts at the timber Park. Perhaps jazz or classical.
- A sports center with a pool should not be a problem. Know several who would donate if organizers asked.
- A lot of use of parks is by people from outside Estacada area. As they are not local payers, user fees (low) make sense. However there must be adequate and clean facilities or no one will use them.
- Why not get the entire Estacada / Eagle Creek area residents input and help when the parks are being created / updated / improved instead of just the one's that live inside the city limits and / or members of the town / city council board or business owners
- I would like to see more small park areas for children. My grandchildren ages 6-16 stay with me often and in the past we use the elementary school playgrounds equipment. A small park with play equipment, picnic tables would be very nice
- More parks mean kids will have something to do and adults too

- I live very close to the Bonnie Lure Section of McIver park. They are extremely bad neighbors. The park is noisy, dirty and dangerous, That is the reason that I am unwilling to let other neighborhoods suffer as mine does. No more parks please!
- We need something that is going to draw people into Estacada, spring, summer, and winter. Jazz, Salmon feed, Lazy Saturday music, arts, anything to draw people from Portland, Beaverton, Lake Oswego, etc.
- Generally I find most of the parks in fairly good condition. However, I think that bathroom facilities are the most important feature to keep open year round to insure that people don't have to "#2" on the or by the river. Even port-o-potties would be sufficient.
- The existing services are meeting the need
- I believe Estacada needs more recreational facilities for the teenagers in town. Some examples would be a Skate / BMX park, a teen community center, a pool, and more concerts and special events at the Timber park and other area parks
- Just keep them clean
- Maintaining what is in place is important. Nothing is more important than the education and health of our children. Portland is willing to turn over millions for baseball. Maybe we need to re-direct and rename these pots of money to the kids education!
- I think people from outside of the area use the parks the most. Visitors and tourism can be good for our economy. We have scenery and a close getaway. I think the most important need is to build the trail from Boring. You will need state, metro, pge, county and federal (like rail to trails) funding
- While we haven't been very often, my family and I are happy with the services provided. We generally go into Sandy to McInny (sp?) Park 1-5 times / month during the summer. Go Ducks!
- The community should utilize the schoolgrounds if they want "parks". We are not a rich area and don't need to support out of area people coming to "play" here. A swimming pool or horse arena and trails would fit our rural lifestyle best.
- The citizens of Estacada should in no means be expected to fund a skate park or any other "sports" parks. We would rather be taxed for more important projects, such as the new elementary school. Money these days is very scarce, we should keep our priorities in line.
- I am all for improvements to our parks in the area. I am not sure of the best way to fund them. But, property taxes are not the answer! Improving our parks should draw more people to the area for day-use and should help our local economy. Small parks downtown would give our city a better look and create draw. The library city hall park needs improving and better maintenance.
- Estacada is very clicky. Certain people tend to "run" the town. Any new person coming in trying to make a difference will eventually give up due to pressures from "inside". We have chosen not to participate in Estacada sports because of these people and the poor facilities. This all sounds really good (i.e. new parks), kind of gives you a warm and

fuzzy feeling. But, in Estacada? I don't buy it. You can't change a leopard's spots.

- Linkages between existing "parks" open-spaces is lacking. Timber park is too remote from Estacada core, downtown to be a hub of daily activities for recreating. It could be connected but its not. Nor is development beautiful. Its site has potential. We need to reclaim the connection to riverfront in downtown. The highway severs and deters a connectional open-space potential. Our "gateway" is all paved! The revisions will need teeth to create livability / open-spaces to counter the development that chases the almighty dollar!! Good Luck, Thank you!
- Please don't go to commercial, we live in the country, lets keep it that way.

Q – 32 Long Responses

Number 1:

Have not been to Barton Park in years. Our Cub Scouts did a cleaning project at Cazadero Heights 1 and half years ago. It is enclosed on all sides by houses. No decent access for the public. What a coup for the residents to have a private, publicly maintained park. No restroom. Eagle Fern has always been a beautiful place of property and has been developed well. Miss the swimming hole! How would Forest Service Parks fit into Estacada domain? McIver is gorgeous. Don't do anything to spoil it. Metzler needs the dam back in too. The Timber Park should be the most used. Concerts, families, community. Bathroom!!! It should be paying for itself. But please choose the venues. We have children who do not need to listen to the language coming out of rock concerts. I see a swimming pool mentioned in the survey. Many years ago the community as individuals and groups raised over \$100,000 that was never put towards a pool. It never had the whole community behind it because some citizens were afraid of security issues. Sandy was able to get their pool at about the same time as Estacada was trying. A pool is a big expense to maintain. Sandy is now struggling to keep the pool open even with the help of the YMCA. Please don't "twiddle" that money away. If the swimming pool is still not feasible, put the money toward something that everyone can appreciate like a beautiful new library. All those quilts and Afghans would not have been in vain.

Number 2:

I think Estacada has a great deal of park space if you look at acres compared to population, but it all seems to be the same. We need parks with a defined focus. In my opinion, we need the following:

- A small neighborhood park in the core area with play equipment and maybe a wading pool.
- We need to get the shoulders paved (Bike paths are nice, but too expensive, 24 inches of blacktop on the side of the road would make a huge difference) on Springwater road and HWY 224 so people could

safely bike ride from Portland up the Clackamas River. This would encourage them to camp in McIver and spend money in Estacada.

- We need to connect our old rail line with the Springwater corridor.
- The Timber Park needs to have the baseball fields upgraded. This park seems so spread out; much of the space is wasted. Maybe consolidate the venues and then have natural areas.

Number 3:

Estacada Lake is a wonderful, close, semi-wild resource, which should be maintained in its present primitive state and not developed. Ideally, only non-motorized use should be allowed, further enhancing the tranquility and delightful sense of remoteness one experiences here.

At the very least, the extremely loud boats with illegal, unmuffled exhausts (essentially large auto engines with the exhausts coming directly off the engine, without mufflers, and not passing through the water) and very unpleasant water scooters should be eliminated. Also, the awful noise from these watercraft extends far beyond the water itself, floods the surrounding community and reduces the quality of life there.

In addition to the noise, the speeds exhibited by these same operators contribute to the ruined tranquility and greatly decrease the safety of other uses, especially non-powered swimmers.

Estacada Lake is a very narrow site enclosed by steep walls. Fast, loud boats and fast, noisy, erratically operated water scooters have no place there. Exhaust fumes also tend to remain and concentrate in the area as well. These activities would be much better enjoyed at the larger and more open North Fork Reservoir, a few short minutes upriver.

Restricting motor size and speeds, while being a possible compromise, presents a much more difficult and complicated enforcement environment. An outright ban is very clearly defined and easily enforced.

Estacada Lake would be best managed as a semi-wild oasis of tranquility, a refuge from the noisy, hectic everyday world amazingly only a short distance away. Motorized vessels should be prohibited so local residents would be able to paddle, row, float, and swim in peace and safety, and fully enjoy the unique attributes of this valuable community resource. This would be the least costly and easiest to enforce alternative.

Appendix C

Community Visioning Workshop Results

Community Planning Workshop is in the process of updating the City of Estacada's Park Master Plan. The project includes an updated needs assessment, which is intended to forecast demand for park facilities and services. The needs assessment includes a citizen input component, including public workshops, meetings with high school students, and a household survey.⁷

Community Planning Workshop and the City of Estacada held a park and recreation visioning workshop for Estacada community members on February 25th at the City Hall from 7:00 – 9:00 p.m. Randy Ealy, City of Estacada, and Bethany Johnson, CPW, facilitated the workshop.

To develop a plan that meets the needs of the community and reflects community intent, residents must be involved in the entire planning process – from big-picture visioning to prioritizing capital improvement projects. The purpose of the meeting was to facilitate community dialogue about the vision for parks and recreation services in Estacada. The specific focus of this meeting was threefold: (1) discuss community members' visions for the park and recreation system; (2) generate ideas and optimal futures for the Wade Creek park site; (3) discuss the future of Timber Park.

Bethany began the workshop with a presentation summarizing the two-phase park planning process. We are currently in Phase 1 of the process, which includes a park inventory and level of service analysis, two youth workshops, one community workshop, and a community profile (demographic analysis). The findings from the community workshop will help guide Phase 2, Plan Development, of the project and will help clarify issues to include in the community survey.

Participants included:

Robert Austin, Mayor
Randy Ealy, City Manager, City of Estacada
Rob Kowalewski, Parks and Recreation Commissioner
Deborah Schallert, PGE Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Resources
Michelle Cheshier, City Councilor
Michael Call, School District Superintendent

⁷ The household survey will be conducted during the second Phase of the project.

Pam Peterson, Parks and Recreation Commissioner
Debbie Weikum, Parks and Recreation Commissioner
Beverly Anderson, City of Estacada
Cheryl Copeland, Parks and Recreation Commissioner
Randy Nall
Copeland Family
Gary Warkentin
Little John Alexander

Methods

The workshop was divided into three topic areas: (1) visioning for Estacada's park and recreation system; (2) visioning for the Wade Creek Park site; and (3) discussion about Timber Park's future. A "snowcard" process, which encourages the interactive expression of ideas and concepts, was used to facilitate visioning for the park and recreation system. Participants responded to questions about their desired vision on pieces of color coded paper. The responses were then taped to a wall "falling under" their corresponding question. After the process was complete, participants had the opportunity to view the ideas, opinions, and concepts expressed by fellow residents in order to expedite the information sharing process. (See discussion section 1.)

Another interactive exercise, conceptual map-making, was used to develop a vision for Wade Creek Pond. Participants were divided into two groups and asked to create a group vision for the newly acquired Wade Creek Park land. Using a base map, park icons, and markers, each group was provided 30 minutes to collaborate on a design vision for this park. (See discussion section 2.) To complete the workshop, participants engaged in an open discussion about Timber Park. Their comments and concerns were recorded on flip charts in the front of the room. (See discussion section 3.)

Summary

All the participants agreed that the City of Estacada has great potential to develop a wonderful park and recreation system. They like many of the elements found in the current parks and have ideas for ways to improve the park and recreation system. Many of the participants would like to see the City create a parks and recreation district, develop more parks within the City limits, especially in downtown and uptown, utilize Timber Park for concerts/festivals, and provide more opportunities for youth and families such as bike and walking trails and picnic facilities. When asked about their vision for the Wade Creek Park site, both groups of participants would like the City to provide functional bathrooms, parking areas, hard and/or soft surface trails, playground, and picnic facilities at the new site. Participants recognized that the issue of Timber Park is a community-wide question and should be pursued more fully during Phase 2 of the comprehensive planning process. Suggested improvements included:

- Complete frisbee golf course

- Use natural amphitheater for fee-charging concerts/festivals
- Build bathrooms
- Build new play structures

Key Issues

Participants identified the following questions as key issues to discuss with the community during Phase 2 of the park planning process:

- What should the City do with Timber Park? Should the City continue to invest money in the park? If so, what needs to be improved?
- Would the community support a park and recreation district? If yes, what should the boundary be? What would they be willing to pay?
- What is the best use of the Wade Creek Park area?

Discussion

1. Vision for Estacada Parks and Recreation

Community members participated in the meeting for a variety of reasons including: interest in collaborating with the school district, interest in the development of a “true” City park, concern about the future of Timber Park. To allow everyone an opportunity to express their vision for parks in Estacada, participants were asked to respond to the below questions in writing and discuss their responses as a group.

- What do you like about parks in Estacada?
- What is your vision for parks in Estacada? What improvements can be made?
- Is there an area of Estacada under served by parks? If yes, where? What kind of park should serve this area?
- The list below provides a summary of the responses provided. A complete list of responses is found on page 7.

Strengths of Current Parks

- Trees and natural beauty of Timber Park
- Area for bike riding in Timber Park
- Potential of the parks
- Sense of community history

Vision for Park and Recreation System

- Organized park and recreation district
- Park with opportunities for all ages, variety of spaces for different activities
- Parks inside the City limits

- Parks with enough money for development and maintenance
- Partnership with the school district
- Community driven planning process
- Trails for hiking and biking
- Parks with bathrooms
- Places and activities for youth
- Timber Park with theater/concert facility
- Parks with picnic facilities

Opportunity Areas

- Downtown area is underserved by parks
- Uptown area is underserved by parks
- Youth need more services and opportunities

2. Visioning Process for Wade Creek Park

The pond parcel was acquired by the City in 2002. Private landowners currently own the five surrounding parcels, all of whom have displayed a willing interest in selling to the city if it wanted to consider buying additional land to expand the park site. (See page 10 and 11 for pictures of the Wade Creek Visioning Maps.)

Key elements of Group #1's vision included:

- Building the new library on the land
- Paved trail around pond
- Parking area
- Bathroom facilities
- Wading pool
- Playground
- Dock in pond
- Picnic facilities
- The group identified the bathroom facilities as their priority element in their plan.
- Key elements of Group #2's vision included:
 - Bathrooms
 - Parking lot
 - Island in the center of the pond for wildlife
 - Playground area
 - Gazebo
 - Picnic area

- Hard and soft surface path
- The group identified the gazebo and bathrooms as priority elements in their plan.

3. Timber Park Opportunities

Timber Park is the largest park in Estacada (outside of city limits, but in the Urban Growth Boundary) and offers many recreation opportunities including soccer, picnicking, fishing, Frisbee golf, and a natural amphitheater. The City leases the land from PGE and is responsible for maintaining the Park. The lease will expire in 2006, at which time it is unclear what will happen to the park. If renewal of the lease is an option, the city will need to decide whether or not to continue maintaining and making improvements upon the land. The community needs to consider if they want to develop parks inside or outside of the city limits.

Deborah Schallert, PGE Parks, Recreation and Cultural Resources, confirmed that PGE wants to assist Estacada in achieving their park goals and explained that the company has expressed interest in renewing the lease agreement with Estacada. A future lease might last 30 years. There is, however, a level of uncertainty for the future ownership of the company. PGE is currently administering a survey to park users at Timber Park and will share the data and the completed Timber Park inventory with the City. PGE is looking into the possibility of rebuilding the fish ladder at the Park.

Participants recognized that the issue of Timber Park is a community-wide question. They suggested that a section of the survey be dedicated to Timber Park. Recommended questions included, “Have you used Timber Park and if so, what did you use it for? What do people want in the park? What would it take to draw you there? Should the City continue to maintain and make improvements to the park when the lease expires?” Other questions participants would like to include on the survey include: “Do you live in or out of the city limits? Where should park and recreation revenues come from?”

Suggested improvements for Timber Park included:

- Increase publicity and marketing for the park location
- Complete the frisbee golf course
- Use the natural amphitheater for what it was meant to be – a place for shows
- Secure enough electrical power to the site to facilitate concerts, festivals, car shows, etc.
- Use money generated from festivals at Timber Park to fund park and recreation services or to help create a parks and recreation district
- Build bathrooms

- Develop new play structures because the current ones are old, boring, not aesthetically pleasing or weather resistant

Comments - Vision for Estacada Park and Recreation

What do you like about parks in Estacada?

- Open and inviting, great places for family gatherings.
- Free disc golf at Timber Park! I like the natural beauty of Timber Park. Great Trees.
- I like the popularity that comes with Timber Park.
- Timber Park is great (underutilized). Lots of potential; Cazadero Heights- good beginning; 6th and Main- mini park. Nice stop off.
- Timber Park is currently a major “social hub”.
- I like the trees.
- I like the “rustic” part of our parks. However, the bathrooms are too rustic!
- Other than the small hilltop Cazadera Heights- perhaps I’ve missed them?
- I enjoy the quiet spot in town.
- The swings at Timber Park. I like the cement slab at Timber Park, it is great for riding bikes on.
- The trees. The potential.
- I like the big tires in Timber Park. I like the cement area to ride my bike. I like the grass.
- Timber Park has a great potential to be a fund raising park, if money were invested in bathroom facilities and adding power to the park for concert.
- Timber Park- large and diverse, has lots of untapped funding opportunities. Cazadera- new neighborhood park. Wade Creek- great potential, need development money. Parks and Rec District- needed for funding.
- Sense of history of the area.
- I like the scenic beauty of Timber Park.

What is your vision for parks in Estacada? What improvements can be made?

- Meets needs of community for recreation and open space. Something for everyone- all ages but concentrate on youth. Parks need development resource such as play structures, ball fields, etc.

- A nice safe area where families can be together. Walking/jogging trail, dog walking area, skateboarding area, play area for toddlers, pool?
- I can see a very organized Estacada Parks and Recreation District. This district would offer sports activities, arts and crafts, drama, yoga, etc. This district would work in a partnership with school district and would use the schools fields, tennis courts, gyms, etc.
- Central, functional, green, visible and accessible by children.
- Variety of spaces for different activities. Includes peaceful place that is inviting for picnic folks.
- Community driven. Community ownership of their value to the areas families. Sustainable vision.
- Several blocks of land inside the city limits for “traditional” park uses: picnics, softball, nature appreciation, dogs chasing frisbees, etc. Acquire land!
- Assure funding for development AND maintenance of park.
- I would like to see us funded through an Estacada Parks and Recreation District.
- Partnership with school district.
- Timber Park with theater/concert facility in amphitheater.
- More mini parks sprinkled around.
- A plaza park in the lower section of Estacada.
- Bathrooms in the larger parks and safe playground equipment.
- An established recreational district with adequate facilities.
- An area set aside for ducks, geese, beavers, fish and wildlife, and not just pavement and concrete stripes through them.
- Family outing for picnics, walks, sports, activities, with safe restrooms ADA. Give all people a pleasurable experience in our Estacada parks and city.
- To have a place for families to picnic and share quality time together.
- A park with bathroom facilities, picnic area and play equipment.
- Opening parks for entertainment that will bring a lot of funds to further other programs.
- I would like to see a safe play area for both small and big kids and a big area for families to meet together.
- Hiking trails, tire swings, swings, more places and trails to ride bikes.

- A trail to ride bikes.
- Play structure with a slide and bouncy bridge, nature hike trail, a table to eat at.
- My vision is to have several parks- with a variety of activities for the community to enjoy.
- If I was going to dream big, I would envision a parks and rec dept. with summer activities for youth.
- I would also like to see us better utilize the river as a recreational source.
- A rec center- centrally located with family activities (swimming pool, fitness center). Sports complex with ball fields.

Is there an area of Estacada under served by parks? If yes, where? What kind of park should serve this area?

- Teens have no place to call their own. A skate park would help, also a swim park or pool.
- I think the location of Wade Creek park is a perfect location for parks development.
- Yes- Estacada kids.
- Downtown. Lake shore area.
- Need more neighborhood parks.
- Park in downtown area. Picnic tables. Small parks.
- I'm not a resident, not sure.
- Everywhere except the area around the pocket park.
- Downtown area.
- I think uptown by the schools is under served.
- I also think the downtown core is under served.
- The entire community.

Public Comments

Two Estacada community members sent the City comments in lieu of attending the Community Visioning meeting.

Public Comment #1

I want to let you know what I'd like to see in the Master Plan.

- A definite plan for promoting Timber Park for concerts, festivals and what-not. I think that we have an unlimited potential for making money without upsetting citizens.

- I'd like to explore the possibility of "pocket parks" in downtown. Just a few. Some grass with benches and possibly a water fountain. A quick place of rest for shoppers or lunch area for employees of downtown in sunny weather.
- How about forming a Parks & Recreation District?

Public Comment #2

I was recently reading a recent survey of outdoors recreation in Oregon. The most popular was running/walking/hiking which is done 2.5 times more often than the second most popular activity which may be a surprise to some. It is wildlife watching and has increased 170% in the last 10 years. With this in mind, I like the trail along lakeshore and the Timber Park for bike riding/jogging and walking. What could improve it, however, at little cost would be to connect it to River Mill road by extending a path to the road. Secondly, a defined path or loop around the perimeter of the Timber Park would not take a lot of expense but would improve it as a biking/running and walking area.

In line with the second most popular activity, wildlife watching, I would like to suggest that Estacada Lake could become a great addition within the city limits. I presume that it is owned by PGE and they would have to agree to a partnership. The lake area is little used except for some fishing and recreational boating. It could easily be made a natural area and habitat that attracts birds. For example, by reducing boat speed on the lake and placing nests around the lake, I am sure wood ducks would adopt this as home. It would be nice to encourage canoeing, kayaks, paddleboats, etc. that are quiet and less disturbing to wildlife. This could be a neat pristine area right in town. Also environmental groups like the Audubon Society would probably be interested in helping.

Appendix D

Youth Visioning Workshop Results

Background

Community Planning Workshop is in the process of updating the City of Estacada's Park Master Plan. The project includes an updated needs assessment, which is intended to forecast demand for park facilities and services. The needs assessment includes a citizen input component, including public workshops with adults and youth in Estacada, as well as a household survey.⁸

To develop a plan that meets the needs of the community and reflects community intent, youth residents should be involved in the entire planning process – from big-picture visioning to prioritizing capital improvement projects. The purpose of the workshops was to gain a better understanding of the priorities and needs of Estacada's youth population. The findings from these youth workshops will help guide Phase 2, Plan Development, of the project and will help clarify issues to include in the community survey.

Community Planning Workshop and the City of Estacada held three visioning workshops for Estacada youth on April 3rd, 2003:

Workshop #1: Estacada Middle School, Mr. Richard Faye's homeroom class, 22 students. Workshop #2: Estacada High school, Mr. Scott Sullivan's social studies class, 11 students. Workshop #3: Volunteer Magnet Satellite School (VMSS), 6 students.

Methods

Renata Chmielowski and Bethany Johnson from Community Planning Workshop began each session with a short explanation of the workshop's purpose, as well as explaining the importance of including youth opinions within the parks master plan. The workshop was divided into three topic areas: (1) a visioning process for Estacada's park and recreation system; (2) a mapping exercise for the Wade Creek Pond park site; and (3) completion of survey responses about usage patterns and desired improvements.

⁸ The household survey will be conducted during the second Phase of the project.

To facilitate visioning for Estacada's future, students were asked to share with their classmates what they like about parks in Estacada, their vision for parks in Estacada, and what improvements can be made. Comments were recorded on a large piece of paper, so that students could view the ideas, opinions, and concepts as they were being expressed by classmates (see Discussion 1).

In addition, an interactive conceptual map-making exercise was used to develop a vision for Wade Creek Pond. Students were grouped together in teams of ten or less and asked to create a group vision for the newly acquired Wade Creek Pond parkland. Using a base map, park icons, and markers, each team was provided 25-30 minutes to collaborate on a design for this park. Each team then shared with the rest of the class their ideas and the elements they viewed as most important in making Wade Creek Pond park a success. Each team member was also provided a dot sticker, providing him/her the opportunity to "vote" upon their favorite area or idea expressed on the maps (see Discussion 2).

To complete the workshop, students engaged in individual surveys requesting information regarding their use of parks in Estacada, number of visits per year, and desired improvements (see Discussion 3).

Summary

The three youth workshops provided information about the most desired improvements and recreational amenities needed in Estacada, according to youth. The data compiled will be synthesized along with data from the adult workshops to help document community need for the City's Parks Master Plan. By incorporating youth input, the City of Estacada Parks Master Plan is guaranteed to contain more comprehensive and holistic perceptions for park and recreational needs in the area.

Youth participants identified a need for increased and more readily available sports/recreation facilities for residents of all ages. Although there are numerous recreational and sports opportunities surrounding Estacada, there is a definite lack of opportunity within the city limits and for those that are unable to provide their own transportation.

When asked to create a vision for Estacada's park and recreation system, the most frequently desired elements expressed in all youth workshops were:

- An increase in the number and quality of sport fields
- Trails for running and walking
- Skatepark
- Pool (The majority of students want an indoor pool.)
- Multipurpose center to "hangout" (This center might include food, games, exercise/sport opportunities.)

When asked to design the new Wade Creek Pond park site, the most common elements identified by both high school and junior high school

aged students in the Estacada area included restrooms, playground and family areas, picnicking and seating areas (covered and uncovered), walking/running trails (around the pond and throughout the park), a skate park or ramp, sports fields and/or courts, a parking area, and drinking fountains. The most highly prioritized elements included playgrounds, trails, sports fields or courts, and restrooms.

The use of individual surveys provided students the opportunity to express their opinions regarding parks in Estacada without the influence or bias of other students. The survey responses, when tabulated, provide a glimpse at youth perceptions and opinions that might otherwise go uncalculated. Key survey findings included:

- All respondents felt that parks are somewhat to very important.
- Youth visit Timber Park more frequently than Cazadera Heights park.
- Many respondents checked that they never used or did not know about several area parks and facilities (62% Cazadera Heights, 58% Clackamas River Trails).
- The majority of youth (85%) rely upon vehicles to access park locations.
- The most frequently desired outdoor recreation elements are sports park (40%), river access for recreation, swimming, boating (33%), and multipurpose trails for walking and biking (30%).
- The most frequently desired indoor community buildings are multi-use community center (75%) and teen center (74%).
- The most common reason for not visiting parks in Estacada was lack of adequate things to do (38%).

The survey responses, when added with the adult workshop and visioning exercises, provide a greater understanding of the needs and desires held throughout the Estacada community.

The result of discussion with Estacada High school students regarding Timber Park provided a greater understanding of their perceptions and desires for this unique site. The positive aspects and opportunities provided by the site were clear. The youth want an increase in the play and recreational opportunities provided on the large site, as well as greater maintenance of the currently existing fields, courts, and other amenities. There was general agreement among the group that the musical and festival style opportunities for the site were tremendous, if the amphitheatre were returned to its natural state and greater event security could be provided.

Discussion

1. Vision for Estacada Parks and Recreation

To allow all students an opportunity to express their vision for parks and recreation in Estacada, participants were asked to respond to the below questions:

- What is your vision for parks and recreation in Estacada?
- What improvements can be made?

According to Estacada middle school participants, Estacada needs more accessible recreational and free time opportunities, such as sports fields, pools, bike and running trails, and paintball to safer areas in which to spend their time. Key improvements included:

- Improve grass quality at Timber Park
- Develop running trails
- Provide better basketball courts, soccer, softball, and baseball fields: school's are not always open or available for students or the public to use
- Open the paint ball field
- Build a skate park
- Develop recreational fields in other parts of town
- Build a pool with slides and diving boards (18 votes for indoor pool, 5 for outdoor pool)
- Create a safe indoor hangout with pool tables, multiple use areas, and an eating area
- Improve streets to have bike lanes and clear sidewalks
- Provide trails for horses

Volunteer Magnet Satellite School participant's vision for Estacada includes a recreational and park system providing opportunities to all age groups in Estacada. Key improvements included:

- Create a theme park with rides, roller coaster, open year round
- Provide an area to walk pets
- Create more softball fields
- Provide different areas within the same park, such as a skate park, small children areas, fields, playgrounds for all ages
- Construct a huge building that has volleyball courts, miniature golf, swimming pool, air hockey/table games, art center. This building could have indoor and outdoor areas.
- Develop bike trails for mountain bikes through woods
- Provide multi-purpose trails that horses can use

- Create a petting zoo

Estacada high school students, like the Estacada middle school and VMSS students, desired an increase in indoor and outdoor recreational opportunities. Key improvements included:

- Build indoor tennis courts located close to schools
- Create indoor basketball courts for public use
- Build a swimming pool (9 votes for indoor pool, 2 for outdoor pool)
- Develop a teen center providing basketball courts, cards, food, quality pool table. This center should either be located downtown or uptown near the school. Only high school students should be allowed to attend.

Participants were not satisfied with the Cone, the current teen center in downtown Estacada. When it first opened, they said, many students would frequent the place. However, its popularity has dwindled and now, according to one student “smokers hang out there and there is nothing to do.”

2. Visioning Process for Wade Creek Park

The Wade Creek Pond parcel was acquired by the City in 2002. Private landowners currently own the five surrounding parcels, all of whom have displayed a willing interest in selling to the city if it wanted to consider buying additional land to expand the park site. This new park site has the potential to fulfill many of the community’s park and recreational needs.

The most common elements identified by both high school and junior high aged students included restrooms, playground and family areas, picnicking and seating areas (covered and uncovered), trails (around the pond and throughout the park), a skate park or ramp, sports fields or courts, a parking area, and drinking fountains. The most highly prioritized elements needed to make Wade Creek Park a success for the students include playgrounds, trails, sports fields or courts, and restrooms.

Key elements of the junior high school student’s Wade Creek Park vision included:

- Swings
- Restrooms
- Sand volleyball pit
- Jungle gyms
- Picnic and seating areas
- Trail around the Wade Creek Pond
- Skate park
- Horseshoe pit

- Sport courts/fields
- Recreation center
- Dirt trails
- Open areas/grassy areas
- Family areas
- Pool
- Dock on Wade Creek Pond
- Well lit

Priority elements included:

- Restrooms
- Recreation center
- Open space
- Sport courts/fields
- Dirt trails

Key elements of VSS student's Wade Creek Park vision included:

- Sport courts/fields
- Parking area
- Theme park with rides
- Skate park
- Picnic and seating areas
- Horse riding area
- Tree house
- Playgrounds
- Distinct entrance area
- Water fountains
- Under water tunnels
- Biking/walking/running trails around Wade Creek Pond

Priority elements in their plan included:

- Theme park with rides
- Sport courts/fields
- Playgrounds

Key elements of high school student's Wade Creek Park vision included:

- Sheltered picnic areas
- Restrooms

- Walkways and jogging trails around Wade Creek Pond/throughout area
- Parking lot
- Bridge across the pond
- Skate park
- Drinking fountains
- Children's playground with seating surrounding
- Island in the pond
- Seating areas
- Sports courts/fields (fenced in)
- Trails throughout the area
- Dock on Wade Creek Pond
- Concessions/vending machines
- Seating areas

Priority elements included:

- Restrooms
- Playground
- Island
- Walking and jogging trails
- Sports courts/fields
- Skate park

3. Individual Survey Responses

Through the use of a take home (or in class) survey, Estacada youth were given the opportunity of providing a more in-depth and personalized response regarding their opinions about parks and recreation in the City. Approval for administration of the survey was received from both the teachers and principals of the appropriate schools was obtained prior to its distribution. A total of 34 youth surveys were completed - 11 Estacada High school students with a median age of 16 years, 18 Estacada Middle School students with a median age of 14 years, and 5 Volunteer Magnet Satellite School (VMSS) students with a median age of 13 years. It is difficult to say that these participants represent all youth in Estacada, but the results reflect the range of opinions as well as commonalities likely to be found among youth in the area. Complete survey data may be found on page 11.

Consistent with the direction from the Parks Commission, the survey addresses the following topics:

- Importance of parks to youth

- Youth use patterns for area parks
- Access to parks and other variables which might hinder access or use
- Most needed outdoor recreational elements, indoor community buildings, and sports facilities

The survey identifies key issues about how youth perceive parks in Estacada. Moreover, it is a snapshot of perceptions at a single point in time: Spring 2003. The survey was not intended to be representative of the perceptions of all Estacada youth. Another limitation of the surveys methodology is the potential bias resulting from the participation in a parks workshop before completing the survey. It is difficult to say if the perceptions and ideas expressed during the youth workshops had an impact upon youth perceptions displayed in the survey.

Key findings:

- Parks are important to youth in Estacada, 58.1% checked Somewhat Important while 41.9% checked Very Important.
- The majority of youth participants drive to parks instead of walking or biking, 20.6% of respondents checked that they walk or bike to parks in Estacada, while 85.3% checked that they drive.
- The most frequently listed reason for not using parks was Lack of adequate things to do (37.6%), Not enough time (31.3%), Not aware of parks and facilities (18.8%), and Too far away (18.8%).
- Respondents frequent McIver Park, Barton Park, and Timber Park the most often (these parks received more than 10% of respondents replying that they use these parks 2-3 times a month or more).
- More than 50% of respondents checked Don't Know/ Never Use for both Cazadera Heights and Clackamas River Trails when asked about their frequency of use patterns.
- More than 50% of respondents checked Rarely (1-3 times/year) for Timber Park, Barton Park, and Metzler Park when asked about their frequency of use patterns.
- When asked about their top two choices for OUTDOOR recreation elements needed in Estacada, 39.4% of respondents chose Sport park and 33.3% chose River access for recreation, swimming and boating.
- The most needed INDOOR community facilities were Multi-use community center with 75.0%, and Teen center with 73.5%.
- The most needed SPORTS facilities were Swimming pool with 72.7% and Sports complex with 30.3%.

4. Timber Park

Timber Park is the largest park in Estacada (outside of city limits, but in the Urban Growth Boundary) and offers many recreation opportunities including soccer, picnicking, fishing, Frisbee golf, and a natural amphitheater.

High school students were asked to provide their opinions about suggested improvements for Timber Park. These included:

Positive aspects of the park:

- Good location
- Fun paintball course
- Swimming and docks
- Trees and natural areas

Areas for improvement:

- Provide more activities
- Return amphitheatre to its natural state, remove pavement from bowl
- Increase maintenance
- Offer festivals and concerts. Increase security and safety at festivals and concerts.
- Developed more trails
- Provide higher quality basketball courts
- Build safer playgrounds for the children
- Provide better baseball field
- Build a pool

Endnotes

ⁱ Estacada/Clackamas River Area Chamber of Commerce. Clackamas County Tourism Development Council. Website: <http://www.cityofestacada.org/> (2002-03).

ⁱⁱ Estacada/Clackamas River Area Chamber of Commerce. (2002-03).

ⁱⁱⁱ Mertes, James D. and James R. Hall. *Park, Recreation, Open Space And Greenway Guidelines*. National Recreation and Park Association (1995), (p. 11).

^{iv} Mertes and Hall, (p. 58).

^v Mertes and Hall, (pp. 12-14).

^{vi} Mertes and Hall, (p. 14).

^{vii} Mertes and Hall, (p.63).

^{viii} National Sporting Goods Association *Sports Participation in 2000*. <http://www.nsga.org/public/pages> (April 2002).