

City of Seaside, Oregon **Parks Master Plan** 2 0 0 4



Seaside Parks Master Plan

Prepared for:
City of Seaside

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Community Planning Workshop

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Executive Summary

Park facilities provide a key public service to meet the demand for recreational experiences and enhance a community's quality of life. Providing adequate park facilities is a challenge for many communities. Lack of resources—both staff and money—limits many communities' ability to develop and maintain adequate park systems. Identifying system priorities and matching them with available resources requires careful planning.

The purpose of the Seaside Parks Master Plan is to express a vision for the City's parks system. The Seaside Parks Master Plan will ensure that the City will provide the type of parks the citizens and visitors of Seaside desire. More specifically, the purpose of this Plan is to:

- Inventory existing park facilities, including an analysis of appropriate park classifications and standards
- Identify current and future park needs based on technical data and extensive citizen input—including public workshops, a household survey, a park user survey, and a visitor survey
- Identify a level of service standard that meet's the community's needs
- Identify goals for the park system and a capital improvements program (CIP) that enables the City to achieve those goals. The CIP includes identified projects, estimated project costs, suggested funding sources and completion timeframes
- Identify short and long-term land acquisition strategies
- Identify key maintenance issues regarding existing parks
- Identify potential funding sources to execute the capital improvement program

This executive summary highlights existing facilities; key community needs; goals and actions; and the funding strategies described in the Master Plan.

Park 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 parks and open space. This section provides information on existing City parks, as well as parks not owned by the City. The inventory includes a condition assessment including a list of concerns about City-owned facilities, located in Chapter 3.

Some of the parks inventoried are not within the city limits or the Urban Growth Boundary. However, these parks are included in the inventory because they serve residents and visitors by providing recreational

opportunities and open space. Table ES-1 shows park facilities by name, classification, area, and ownership.

Table ES-1. Park Inventory

Park & Recreation Site	Park Classification	Acreage	Ownership
City Parks			
Seltzer Park	Mini-Park	0.54	City
Elvin C. Goodman	Mini-Park	0.65	City
The Tumaround	Historic Park	0.20	City
Cartwright Park	Neighborhood Park	2.35	City
Broadway Park	Community Park	9.66	City
Quatat Riverfront Park and Walkway	River Park	0.65	City
The Promenade	Trails/Connector	n/a	City
Mill Ponds	Natural Resource Area	17.00	City
North Gateway	Natural Resource Area	3.18	City, North Coast Land Conservancy*
Neawanna Natural History Park	Natural Resource Area	41.90	City, County, North Coast Land Conservancy
		Subtotal	76.13
State & Federal Parks			
Tillamook Head Trail (Ecola State Park)	Trails/Connector & Regional Park	1305.00	State
Seaside Beach	Beach Park	n/a	State
Lewis and Clark Salt Works	Historic Park	0.23	Federal
		Subtotal	1305.23
School Parks			
Wahanna Ballfield	School Park	4.57	School District
Broadway Middle School	School Park	5.20	School District
Seaside Heights Elementary School	School Park	43.00	School District
Seaside High School	School Park	10.86	School District
		Subtotal	63.63
Recreation District			
Sunset Empire Park and Recreation District	Recreation District	0.49	Sunset Empire's Park and Recreation District
		Subtotal	0.49
Total acres of Parkland			1445.48

Source: Community Planning Workshop, City of Seaside, Ecola State Park and U.S. Census 2000

*North Gateway - NCLC owns land just north of the site.

Community Needs Assessment

The Seaside Parks Master Plan included a household survey to better understand community needs and satisfaction with the park system. The needs assessment indicated general satisfaction with the City's park system. A large majority of residents think the City should focus efforts on maintaining existing parks before expanding the park system. The Plan identifies the following community park needs:

- Increase community awareness
- Enhance park maintenance
- Provide park facilities for all age groups
- Enhance park amenities
- Provide a range of park types
- Ensure adequate funding

Level of Service Standards

The Plan advocates the development and/or acquisition of the following types of parks in order to meet the recommended standard for level of service:

- 2 to 3 new mini-parks, totaling at least 1.5 acres.
- 1 to 2 new neighborhood parks, totaling at least five acres.
- 1 to 2 new beach/river parks, totaling at least three acres.

In summary, the City needs between one-half and one acre of mini parkland, four to five acres of neighborhood parkland, and three to four acres of beach/riverfront parkland. The City should evaluate using undeveloped land and open-space they already own for inclusion in the park system.

Park and Recreation Goals

The Parks Master Plan identifies 10 goals that define system priorities and guide implementation:

- Goal 1. Provide Adequate Parkland and Facilities for Passive and Active Recreational Use
- Goal 2. Increase Community Awareness of Park System
- Goal 3. Conduct Needed Park Maintenance
- Goal 4. Ensure Adequate Access to Parks
- Goal 5. Build a New Skatepark
- Goal 6. Create a Parks Advisory Committee
- Goal 7. Recognize and Protect Historic, Cultural and Natural Resources
- Goal 8. Integrate and Protect Seaside's Coastal, Estuarine, and Riparian Resources within the Parks System
- Goal 9. Improve Public Safety in Parks
- Goal 10. Secure Funding to Achieve Park System Goals

The City will implement the park system goals and actions through the Capital Improvement Program, the Parkland Acquisition Strategy, and ongoing operations and maintenance activities.

Capital Improvement Program

The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) identifies park improvement projects and estimates costs. Park improvements included in the capital improvement program focus on improving landscaping; structure replacement, including restrooms, play structures, and picnic tables; and new park items, including additional benches, garbage cans, and picnic tables.

The CIP includes further information on major system improvements, including consistent signage, a skatepark, a land and water trail system, a natural history interpretive center, a viewing tower, and new tennis courts (Table ES-2). These projects will benefit the entire community, and were widely supported during the community process.

Table ES-2. Park System Improvements

Park System Improvements	Timing	Cost Estimate	Source of Cost Estimate	Funding Options
Signage	1-2 years	varies	--	Grants, Partnerships, Donations, General funds
Skatepark	1-2 years	estimated \$150,000 to \$300,000 depending on size and construction type	Rainbow Park and Playground, OR www.123playground.com ; Dreamland Skateparks, OR www.dreamlandskateparks.com , Huna Designs www.hunadesigns.com	Grants, SDC, General funds,
Trail System	2-4 years	Approx \$40,000/ mile (soft surface); \$125,000/ mile (paved)	--	Grants, Land Trusts, SDC, Transient room tax
Natural History Interpretive Center at North Gateway Park	2-4 years	subject to design	--	Grants, SDC, General funds
Viewing Tower at Mill Ponds	2-4 years	subject to design	--	Grants, SDC, General funds
Tennis Courts (2/4 battery)	2-4 years	\$38,100/ \$59,900	Kerr's	Grants, SDC, Donations, General funds

In addition to system-level improvements, the Plan identifies a number of improvements at existing parks. Implementation of these capital improvements is estimated to cost between \$125,000 and \$225,000 for the five-year period.

Maintenance

Park maintenance was consistently mentioned as a major concern of residents, park users, and city staff. Seaside residents indicated that improved maintenance on existing parks should take precedence over expansion of the park system. The City currently spends approximately \$82,000 per year on labor (equivalent to approximately 1.4 FTE) for park maintenance, which mostly involves restroom cleaning. Therefore the 1.4 FTE is insufficient to properly maintain the City’s park system.

The Plan advocates that the City upgrade the current park conditions and provide a higher level of maintenance. The estimated cost of the initial upgrade will be \$110,000. Once the park improvements are completed, it is projected that an additional 1.0 FTE will be needed to sustain the improved park conditions.

Funding Strategies

The Seaside Parks Master Plan establishes a vision for the future park system in Seaside. That vision, however, is meaningless if the City cannot secure the funds to achieve the vision. Seaside needs to identify and pursue new and ongoing funding sources to fulfill the projects and park system goals. Moreover, strategies are also needed to meet the Parks Master Plan standard of 3.0 acres of city parkland per 1,000 residents. Seaside should strive to have a diversified funding and support strategy that includes short and long-term sources.

The Plan recommends the City focus on the following funding sources:

- Partnerships
- Donations
- Grants
- Systems Development Charges (SDCs) or Developer Dedications
- Transient room tax

The City does not have funds identified for all of the improvements and maintenance included in the Plan. Thus, it is essential that the City seek ways to leverage existing funding sources. However, a broad range of funding and volunteer opportunities exist that the City can access to implement the Parks Master Plan.

Summary

Completion of this plan is the City's first step down a pathway that will lead to the fulfillment of the City's park system goals. With careful attention, Seaside Parks will continue to improve the local resident's quality of life while at the same time improving the experience and enjoyment of the visitors to Seaside.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Located along the northern Oregon coastline, the City of Seaside is a growing community of approximately 6,000 residents in an area known for its natural features. Bisected by US Highway 101, just 18 miles south of the Columbia River and 75 miles west of Portland, the City is easily accessible to the public. The natural beauty, accessibility, and beaches help make the City a popular destination for vacationers and have established a strong tourism economy for the community.

Historically, Seaside was the site of a Clatsop Indian settlement and then the location of the Lewis and Clark Expedition salt cairn. The first steps towards the future City of Seaside were taken in 1852 when the northwest coast's first boarding house was established at the present day location of the Seaside Golf Course.¹ More hotels followed and when the railroad connection between Portland and Seaside was completed in May of 1898, Seaside became the first destination resort in Oregon.

Seaside incorporated in 1899 and at the turn of the century the community of 500 residents supported a cannery, sawmill, and box factory. The permanent closure of the sawmill and then the construction of the Promenade in 1920 encouraged numerous tourist businesses to open in response to the increasing popularity as a vacation destination.²

More recently, a shift from a resource-based to a service-based economy, contributed to Seaside presently functioning as a key recreational and commercial center in Clatsop County. Throughout the years, families, residents, and tourists collectively consider Seaside as a major coastal destination and a place to recreate, live and shop. The influx of seasonal visitors intensifies the use of parks and recreation facilities during the summer months. Seaside's Visitors Bureau estimates that popular weekend festivals, such as the annual volleyball tournament and the Hood-to-Coast Relay, draw between 35,000-45,000 tourists to Seaside.

The City of Seaside continually faces the challenge of balancing the needs of residents and visitors. The City has a unique park system, but until now it has not had a Parks Master Plan to guide development and maintenance activities for its park system. The Seaside Parks Master

¹ Clatsop County Reference Information, The History of Seaside, Oregon
www.clatsopcounty.com/ccri/seaside/index.html, April 21, 2004

² Clatsop County Reference Information

Plan (the Plan) provides a system-wide approach to address the park needs of Seaside over the next 20 years.

Purpose of this Plan

Park facilities provide a key public service to meet the demand for recreational experiences and enhance a community's quality of life. Providing adequate park facilities is a challenge for many communities. Lack of resources—both staff and money—limits many communities' ability to develop and maintain adequate park 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.

The purpose of the Seaside Parks Master Plan is to express a vision for the City's parks system. The Seaside Parks Master Plan will ensure that the City will provide the type of parks the citizens and visitors of Seaside desire. More specifically, the purpose of this Plan is to:

- Inventory existing park facilities, including an analysis of appropriate park classifications and standards
- Identify current and future park needs based on technical data and extensive citizen input—including public workshops, a household survey, a park user survey, and a visitor survey
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Motivation for this Plan

Parks provide a variety of opportunities for community residents and visitors. These include passive and active recreation as well as preservation of open space, wildlife habitat, historic, cultural, and natural resources.³ In addition, parks may serve as formal and informal

³ Mertes and Hall, *Park, Recreation, Open Space And Greenway Guidelines*. National Recreation and Park Association (1995), (p. 58).

meeting places in a community—drawing residents together and creating a sense of cohesiveness.

Parks planning is becoming increasingly complex as our country moves into the 21st Century. Public agencies are being challenged to maintain and create livable communities in spite of environmental challenges, economic pressures, and social trends. Planners must respond in a way that provides equitable, high quality parks and services.⁴

Local governments may prepare and adopt 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. A Parks Master Plan helps to give a community direction in developing future parks and making improvements to existing parks.

The Parks Planning Process

The National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) recommends cities take 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. This information is then translated into a framework for meeting the physical, spatial and facility requirements to satisfy those needs.”⁵ The NRPA provides guidelines that may be adapted by individual communities to best suit local needs. The systems plan (or Parks Master Plan) is then integrated into planning decisions and strategies that address other community needs such as housing, commerce, schools, environmental management, transportation, and industry.⁶

Community input is an important component of any parks planning process. While the Plan has several technical components (the inventory, level of service analysis, CIP, etc.), community needs and desires should be reflected in the Plan. The Seaside Parks Master Plan relied on two methods for gathering community input: surveys and community workshops. Both of these methods were used to inform the needs assessment, the capital improvement program, and potential funding options. Moreover, the surveys and community workshops provided information for the Steering Committee to consider as it assessed the various policy decisions associated with the Plan.

⁴ Mertes and Hall, (p. 11).

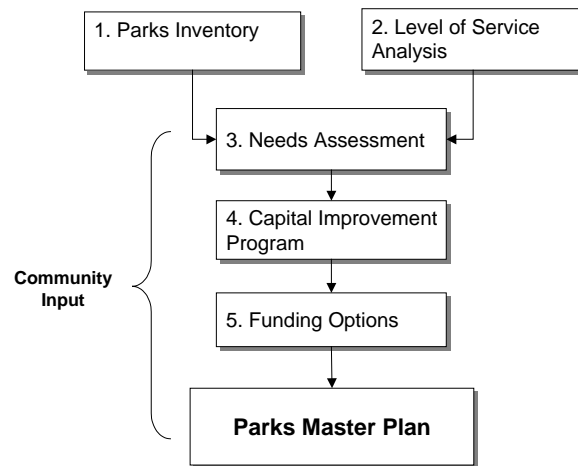
⁵ Mertes and Hall, (pp. 12-14).

⁶ Mertes and Hall, (pp. 14).

The parks planning process involves several steps, as shown in Figure 1-1. An inventory of local park facilities and determination of the level of service (LOS) are the first steps. The inventory involves looking at the amenities offered at each park, the condition of the amenities and the condition of the park itself. The LOS (expressed as acres of developed parkland per 1,000 residents) allows the community to assess current service conditions and determine the appropriate facilities needed to satisfy future demand.

The next step is the community needs assessment. The needs assessment considers factors such as population growth, demographic characteristics, and outdoor activity participation trends. The needs assessment, combined with the inventory and level of service analysis, is used to create a capital improvement program (CIP). The CIP identifies projects that implement the Plan. The CIP also includes an evaluation of funding options. Together, these components make up the Parks Master Plan for a community—giving the community direction to accommodate the needs of current and future residents and tourists.

Figure 1-1. The Parks Planning Process



Source: Community Planning Workshop

Methods

A variety of methods were used to create this plan. The planning process involved the following steps:

1. Background research on community demographics and identifying existing facilities that provide park and recreation opportunities.
2. An inventory of the condition and amenities of each of existing park, school facility, and other recreational facilities in the area.

3. Creation, distribution, and analysis of a household survey, as well as a visitor survey and park user survey.
4. Facilitation of two workshops—one with students at Seaside High School and the other open to all community members.
5. Research on park standards and classifications to provide a basis for developing standards and classifications specific to Seaside.
6. Meetings with the City Council appointed Steering Committee to get direction on park standards, classifications, and priorities for the capital improvement program.
7. Research on costs for capital improvement projects.
8. 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 remainder of the Plan is organized as follows:

- **Chapter 2: Community Setting** examines local and regional trends in population, housing, age composition, school enrollment, racial composition, income levels, poverty rates, tourism, and employment as they relate to parks planning.
- **Chapter 3: Park Classifications and Inventory** includes information on all park types that serve area residents and tourists. The classifications and inventory include facilities owned and maintained by the City of Seaside, Sunset Empire Park & Recreation District, Seaside School District, Clatsop County, State of Oregon, and Federal agencies. The inventory provides information on the condition, amenities, and classification of each facility. This chapter also includes a baseline level of service analysis for existing facilities.
- **Chapter 4: Community Park Needs** examines park and recreation needs for Seaside based on recreation participation trends, the results from the park inventory, the surveys, and two community workshops.
- **Chapter 5: Park System Goals and Improvements** presents the City's goals, actions and a 5-year capital improvement program (CIP) for its park system. The CIP focuses on specific park improvements with cost estimates and a priority ranking for each project. Park system-level improvements are also presented, including a program for parks and open space land acquisition.
- **Chapter 6: Funding Strategies** identifies funding options available to finance the CIP and parkland acquisition.

The plan also includes four appendices:

- **Appendix A: Funding Information** lists names and contacts, including phone numbers, addresses, and website information for the funding options listed in Chapter 6.
- **Appendix B: Survey Methodology and Results** provides the methodology and a detailed summary of the results from the household survey distributed in the spring of 2004.
- **Appendix C: Workshop Summary** provides a summary of the information gathered about the current and future park system from the high school and community workshops.
- **Appendix D: Broadway Conceptual Redesign** provides suggestions for a conceptual redesign of Broadway Park to better address the needs of park users. Suggestions include creating a family-use area, amending river access, enhancing landscaping, protecting water quality, creating a park entrance, and developing new facilities.

Chapter 2

Community Profile

Seaside's location and characteristics present opportunities and constraints for the community's park system. This chapter describes socio-economic data and development trends in the Seaside area. The demographic data provides an understanding of present and future park needs. Development trends provide information on the rate, type, and location of population growth. All of these factors should be considered when siting future park facilities and in prioritizing capital improvements.

Demographic Characteristics

Population

Population growth is an important indicator of community park needs. State law requires incorporated cities to "coordinate" population forecasts with other cities within their county.¹ In general, the statutory requirement is that the growth of all cities and rural areas sum to a county control total forecast developed by the State Office of Economic Analysis.

Table 2-1 shows population trends between 1980 and 2003 for Seaside, Clatsop County, and the State of Oregon. Seaside grew by 847 persons or 14.0% between 1980 and 2003. Little growth occurred in Seaside during the 1980s. Seaside grew at an average annual growth rate of 1.0% from 1990 to 2000. This growth rate is lower than the 2.0% growth rate of Oregon, but higher than the 0.6% growth rate of Clatsop County. Between 2000 and 2003, Seaside grew at an average annual rate of 0.8%, a rate slightly lower than the County.

¹ ORS 195.036

Table 2-1. Population Trends, Seaside, Clatsop County, and Oregon, 1980-2003

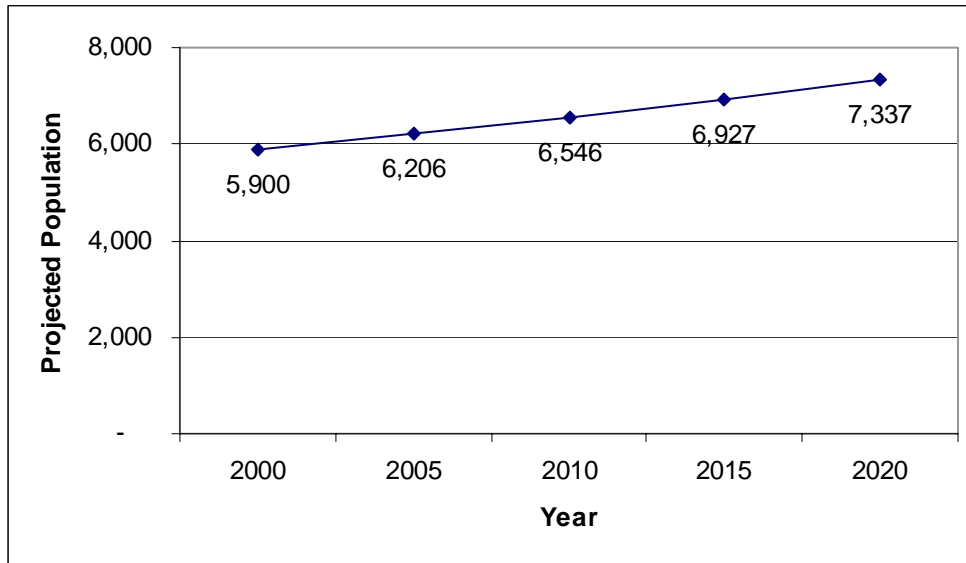
Year	Seaside	AAGR	Clatsop County	AAGR	Oregon	AAGR
1980	5,193		32,489		2,633,156	
1990	5,359	0.3%	33,301	0.2%	2,842,321	0.8%
2000	5,900	1.0%	35,360	0.6%	3,421,399	1.9%
2003	6,040	0.8%	36,300	0.9%	3,541,500	1.2%
Change 1980-2003						
Number	847		3,811		908,344	
Percent	14.0%		10.5%		25.6%	

Source: PSU Population Research Center, US Census
AAGR – Average Annual Growth Rate

The county coordinated 2020 population forecast for Seaside is 7,337 (Figure 2-1). The coordinated forecast indicates Seaside will add 1,437 persons between 2000 and 2020, an increase of nearly 25%. The forecast assumes an average annual growth rate of 1.1%--a figure slightly higher than growth experienced between 1990 and 2000. The Parks Master Plan used the coordinated population forecasts developed by Clatsop County to estimate future parkland need for the Urban Growth Boundary.

The implication of future population growth is increased demand for infrastructure—including parks—for Seaside. In short, by 2020 the existing parks system will be servicing a larger population. The City will need to acquire new parkland if it desires to maintain the current level of service. Based on parkland standards specific to Seaside, a total of 23-acres is needed to accommodate a 2020 population of 7,337 persons.

Figure 2-1. Population Forecast, Seaside UGB, 2000-2020



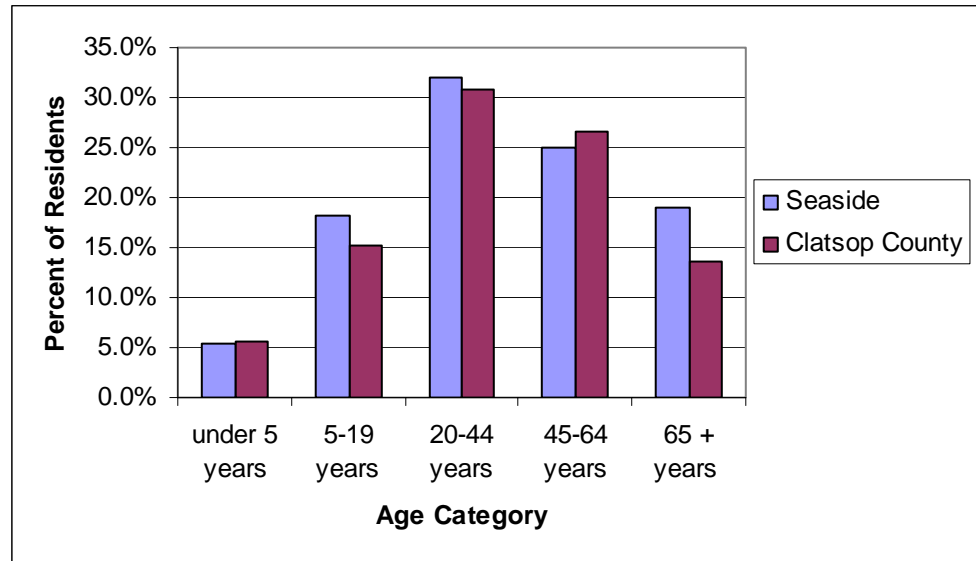
Source: 2000 population from US Census, 2005-2020 projections from the Office of Economic Analysis, Department of Administrative Services, State of Oregon.

Age Characteristics

Age is an important factor in parks planning. Each age group has different recreational habits, needs, and desires. The current and future age distribution of a community should influence the facilities and amenities offered in parks.

The U.S. Census shows that in 2000, Seaside's median age was 41.3 and Clatsop County's was 40.0. Differences in age for these two areas are shown in Figure 2-2. The data show that the younger age groups (5-19 years and 20-44 years) represent a larger proportion of the population in Seaside than in Clatsop County. Seaside's elderly age group (65 + years) also accounts for a larger proportion of the population than at the county level.

Figure 2-2. Age Distribution, Seaside and Clatsop County, 2000

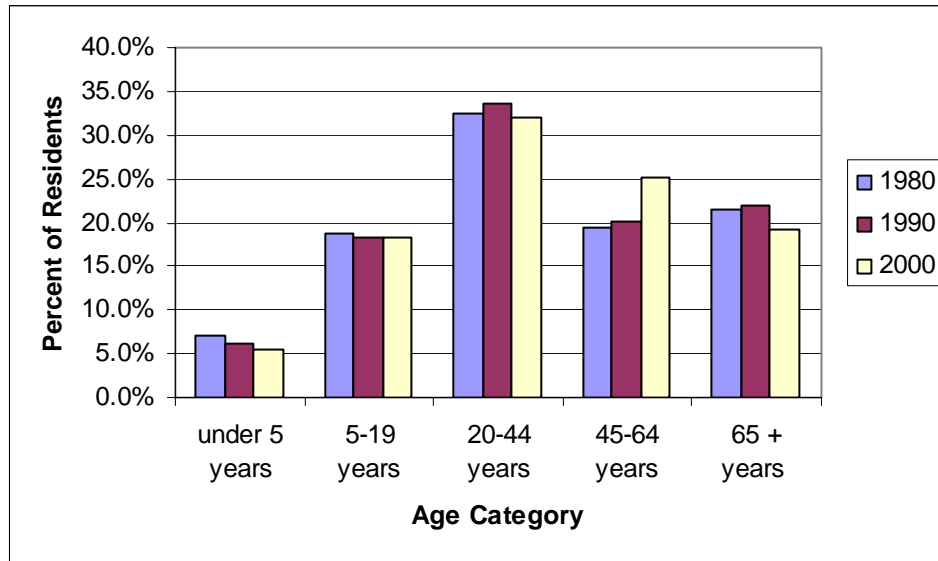


Source: US Census

Figure 2-3 shows changes in Seaside’s age groups from 1980 to 2000. The percentage of children and teens (19 and under) has decreased slightly over the past two decades. In contrast, Seaside’s older adult age group (45-65 years) increased by 6.0% from 1980 to 2000. The growth of this age group can be attributed to an increase in the retirement population in Seaside.

According to the U.S. Census, the City of Seaside and Clatsop County experienced an increase in the proportion of people 45-65 years from 1990 to 2000. The increase for Seaside was 5.0% while Clatsop County’s was 7.3%. The elderly age group, ages 65 and over, declined by 2.8% in Seaside and 2.6% in Clatsop County. From 1990 to 2000, the population of children 5 and under dropped 0.7% (9) in the City of Seaside and 1.3% (291) in Clatsop County.

Figure 2-3. Age Distribution, Seaside, 1980, 1990, and 2000



Source: US Census

Age trends can help the community decide what facilities and amenities parks should include. Although the largest age group in Seaside in 2000 was 20-44 years, Census 2000 data show that 23.8% of Seaside’s total population was 19 and under and 44.2% of the total population was 45 or older. This data suggests the City of Seaside should provide services and amenities that accommodate a range of demographics, including young children, teens, adults and seniors.

School Enrollment

Seaside schools historically have used the local park system for school activities. Currently, the School District uses parks as a supplement to their natural sciences curriculum. This is an important factor when planning for the park system.

While the U.S. Census shows that the median age of Seaside residents is higher than the State of Oregon’s median age, school-aged children still represent a significant percentage of the population. According to the 2000 Census, 23.8% of Seaside’s total population was 19 and under, and 18.3% of the population was considered to be school-aged, ages 5 to 19.

In the past five years, the Seaside School District has experienced years of growth and years of loss in enrollment. On average, the District grew 0.3% per year between 1999 and 2004, as shown in Table 2-3. Grades K-4 experienced the largest percentage gain for the 2003-4 school year, while grades 5-12 experienced a decrease in students between 2002 and 2004.

Table 2-3. Seaside School District Enrollment, 1999-2004

School Year	Grades K-4		Grades 5-8		Grades 9-12		District Total	
	Enrollment	AAGR	Enrollment	AAGR	Enrollment	AAGR	Enrollment	AAGR
1999-2000	612	-	529	-	542	-	1,683	-
2000-2001	622	1.6%	513	-3.0%	562	3.7%	1,710	1.6%
2001-2002	605	-2.7%	532	3.7%	579	3.0%	1,729	1.1%
2002-2003	600	-0.8%	528	-0.8%	576	-0.5%	1,707	-1.3%
2003-2004	623	3.8%	504	-4.5%	576	0.0%	1,703	-0.2%

Source: Oregon Department of Education, <http://www.ode.state.or.us/>
AAGR-Average Annual Growth Rate

Race and Ethnicity

Seaside is gradually becoming more diverse in its ethnic and racial composition. Race and ethnicity may be important factors in planning for the City’s park system. While existing data sources do not suggest differences in park needs by race or ethnicity, the City should continue to monitor park use to ensure the park system meets the needs of all residents and visitors.

Table 2-2 summarizes these trends and shows that Seaside is less diverse than the State of Oregon, but is diversifying more rapidly. Although the vast majority of Seaside’s population is white, the percentage of Seaside’s population that is white decreased by 7.0% from 1990 to 2000. By contrast the Hispanic or Latino population more than tripled between 1990 and 2000.

Table 2-2. Race and Ethnic Composition in Seaside and Oregon in 1990 and 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Seaside		State of Oregon	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
White	97.2%	93.1%	94.2%	86.6%
Black	0.3%	0.3%	1.6%	1.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	1.0%	1.4%	1.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.0%	1.4%	2.4%	3.2%
Other Race	0.7%	2.2%	1.8%	4.2%
Two or More Races	N/A	2.1%	N/A	3.1%
Hispanic or Latino	1.9%	6.5%	4.0%	8.0%

Source: US Census

Housing Characteristics

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 on 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).

Housing Tenure

According to the 2000 Census, the majority of occupied housing units in Seaside were renter-occupied. The ratio of owner-occupied to renter-occupied units has not changed significantly in the last decade. Seaside experienced a decrease in owner-occupied units (50.7% to 47.9%) and an increase in renter-occupied units (49.3% to 52.1%) between 1990 and 2000.

Table 2-4. Housing Tenure (rent or own), Seaside, 2000

	Number of Housing Units Percent	
Owner-Occupied	1,272	47.9%
Renter-Occupied	1,384	52.1%
Total Occupied Units	2,656	100.0%

Source: US Census

Vacancy Rates

Census data show that Seaside had a residential vacancy rate of 32.0% in 1990, which increased to 35.0% or 1,422 housing units in 2000. According to Census 2000, 53.5% (761) of total vacant housing units in Seaside were for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. Therefore, the high vacancy rate can be attributed to a large number of seasonal dwelling units. Tourists or second homeowners occupy these seasonal dwelling units for only a portion of the year.

Housing Type

Table 2-5 shows that the dominant housing type in Seaside is single-family dwellings, which is 65.1% of total housing units. Smaller apartment complexes, which have 2 to 4 units, account for 12.9%, while larger apartment complexes (5 or more units) make up 18.8% of total housing units.

Table 2-5. Housing Type in Seaside in 2000

	Number of Housing Units Percent	
1-unit	2,644	65.1%
2 to 4 units	524	12.9%
5 to 9 units	222	5.5%
10 or more units	538	13.3%
Total housing units	4,061	100.0%

Source: US Census

Building Permits

Building permits issued for new residential dwellings fluctuated between 16 and 44 per year between 1999 and 2003, with an average of 26 permits issued each year (Table 2-6). The number of units built

exceeded the number of buildings permits, indicating that some multi-family residences were built.

Table 2-6. Building Permits Issued in Seaside, 1999-2003

Year	Building Permits	Units Built
1999	21	25
2000	18	21
2001	16	16
2002	44	50
2003	33	42

Source: US Census, Current Construction Reports

This data gives an indication of how new residential development would contribute to the Systems Development Charge (SDC). SDCs are utilized to collect funds from new development to create parks and other infrastructure. Seaside currently receives \$325 from residential units, \$230 from tourist accommodation units, and \$140 per off-street parking space in SDC funds toward parks.²

Economy

The economic structure of the City of Seaside has undergone considerable change over the last three decades, shifting from a resource-based to a service-based economy. As indicated in the City of Seaside's Comprehensive Plan, Seaside is a resort town and a major recreation destination on the Oregon Coast. The City of Seaside also serves as a commercial center for southern Clatsop County and northern Tillamook County.

The mild climate, scenic beauty, rivers, and sandy beaches are some of the natural features that draw tourists to Seaside. Tourist and recreation facilities such as the Seaside Civic Convention Center and the park system accommodate and support the tourist industry. Parks and open spaces may benefit the economy of Seaside by enhancing the livability of the area and attracting businesses and tourists.

Income and Poverty

Income is a strong determinant of the types of recreational activities in which households participate. While the City of Seaside's park system provides opportunities for households at all income levels, the City should continue to monitor income to ensure the system meets the needs of all residents.

The median household income for Seaside residents was lower than the median household income for Clatsop County and the State of Oregon

² City of Seaside System Development Charge Report – Ordinance 91-09, Parks and Recreation SDC Methodology (1991).

in 1989 and 1999. The median household income for Seaside, Clatsop County, and the State of Oregon increased an average of 15.0% from 1989 to 1999. The median household income in Seaside experienced a greater increase during the 1990s, as shown in Table 2-7.

Table 2-7. Median Household Income in Seaside, Clatsop County, and Oregon 1989 and 1999

Location	1989	1999	% Change 1989-1999
Seaside	\$26,649	\$31,074	16.6%
Clatsop County	33,770	36,301	7.5%
State of Oregon	36,661	40,916	11.6%

Source: US Census

Note: 1989 figures have been adjusted for inflation to 1999 dollars using the Consumer Price Index Calculator at www.bls.gov.

Table 2-8 shows that the percentage of persons below the poverty level in Seaside increased between 1989 and 1999. The poverty rate decreased in Clatsop County and the State of Oregon during the same period. The percentage of persons below the poverty level was lower for Seaside than Clatsop County in 1989. However, Seaside's percentage rose above Clatsop County in 1999. Clatsop County's percentage of persons below the poverty level remained higher than the State of Oregon's percentage in 1999.

Table 2-8. Percentage of Persons Below Poverty Level in Seaside, Clatsop County, and Oregon in 1989 and 1999

Location	1989	1999
Seaside	13.5%	15.6%
Clatsop County	14.4%	13.2%
State of Oregon	12.4%	11.6%

Source: US Census

Tourism

Tourism, supported by the service sector, is the driving force in Seaside's economy. The service sector includes those employed in the arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services. In the City of Seaside, 25.8% of the working population is employed in the service sector.³

In 2002, Clatsop County ranked second in the percentage of travel-generated employment in the State of Oregon. Out of 21,490 jobs,

³ US Census 2000.

22.9%, or 4,910 positions, were travel-generated. The percentage of travel-generated employment increased 25.0% from 1991 to 2002.⁴

Seaside hosts a number of events that take advantage of the natural environment including the Beach Volleyball Tournament, the Hood-to-Coast Relay, the Lewis and Clark Kite Exposition, the Sand Sculpture and Beach Festival, and the Lewis and Clark Saltmakers Return. Many recreation opportunities in Seaside are directly related to the area's natural and built environment. As Seaside's tourist industry expands, increased demand for infrastructure, including parks, will increase. The City will need to consider the effect of the growing tourist industry on future level of service.

Summary

- Seaside is a growing community. Population demands on parks and recreation facilities should be incorporated into the parks plan. This information will allow the City to be sensitive to and appropriately plan for future park needs.
- Seaside's population is changing. Forty four percent of Seaside's total population is 45 years or older. The early retirement cohort (45-64 years) is increasing while the 65 and older age group is decreasing. These changing demographics should be considered in the parks planning process, as different age groups require different facilities.
- The majority of Seaside's residents are year-round residents. This is important to consider when determining the funding base for future parks projects.
- Seaside has a lower median household income and a higher poverty rate than Clatsop County and the State of Oregon. Poverty and income need to be considered in the parks planning process, as they can affect the public's willingness to pay for new park facilities.
- Seaside is a destination for many tourists. As the tourist industry expands in Seaside, demand for infrastructure, including parks will increase and should be considered in the parks planning process.
- Demographic and economic trends should be periodically reviewed to ensure parks planning keeps pace with community needs.

⁴ Oregon County Travel Impacts, Dean Runyan and Associates, <http://www.deanrunyan.com/impactsORcounty.html>

Chapter 3

Park Classifications and Inventory

A park system classification, inventory, and level of service analysis are essential components to a parks master plan. These components characterize the existing park system and provide a framework that helps identify current and future park needs. This chapter presents a park classification system, park inventory, and level of service analysis for the City of Seaside.

Park Classification System

The park classification system provides guidelines for the development of parks. The Seaside Parks Master Plan used the National Recreation and Parks Association's (NRPA) classifications and definitions as a reference in creating a local classification system. The classifications that follow reflect Seaside's unique park features.

Park properties owned by the Seaside School District, Clatsop County, the North Coast Land Conservancy, the State of Oregon, and the Federal Government are included within the classification system, representing the full range of recreation opportunities in and around Seaside.

Map 3-1 shows the location of parks in Seaside.

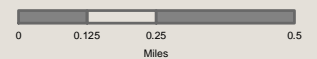


Seaside Parks and Recreation Sites

Parks Master Plan City of Seaside

Oregon

- Seaside City Parks
- Water
- Recreation Site
- Urban Growth Boundary
- School
- Wetland
- Highway 101



Data Sources:
Oregon Dept of Transportation, City Maps
Oregon Geospatial Clearinghouse
Clatsop County GIS

Mini-Parks

Mini-parks are the smallest unit of the park system. These offer limited recreational opportunities but provide a balance between open space and residential development in neighborhoods. Mini-parks are 0.75 acres or smaller. Seaside has two mini-parks:

- Elvin C. Goodman
- Seltzer Park

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks are considered the basic unit of a park system. These parks provide accessible recreation opportunities for residents of all ages. Neighborhood parks contribute to the neighborhood's character and create a sense of place. These parks are usually 0.75 to 5 acres in size. Seaside has one neighborhood park:

- Cartwright Park

Community Parks

Community parks provide a wide base of recreational and social opportunities for its community members.. These often include facilities for organized group activities and may serve as a community focal point while preserving open spaces and unique landscapes. Community parks are usually 5 to 50 acres in size. Seaside has one community park:

- Broadway Park

Regional Parks

Regional parks are larger than community parks, and serve residents as well as people from outside the area. As such, they often offer overnight opportunities. Regional parks preserve large amounts of open space and are usually over 50 acres in size and may be outside of the city boundaries. Seaside is served by one regional park:

- Ecola State Park

School Facilities

School facilities provide additional recreational opportunities for Seaside residents. School grounds may be made accessible to residents during non-school hours. This is an efficient and cost-effective way to expand recreational opportunities for residents, as they may serve many of the same functions as neighborhood parks. There are four school parks in Seaside:

- Wahanna Ball Fields
- Broadway Middle School
- Seaside Heights Elementary School
- Seaside High School

Trails and Connectors

Trails and connectors are public access routes that emphasize safe travel for pedestrians to and from parks and around the community. These facilities offer a variety of trail-oriented recreational opportunities such as walking, biking, and running. There are two areas classified as trails and connectors in Seaside:

- The Promenade
- The Tillamook Head Trail

Beach and River Parks

Beach and river parks highlight Seaside's unique location on the Oregon coast, Necanicum River, and Neawanna Creek. These parks offer residents the opportunity to connect with the natural resources of the area. These parks vary in size and may or may not be close to residential areas. Seaside has two beach and river parks:

- Quatat Riverfront Park and Walkway
- Seaside Beach

Natural Resource Area

Natural resource areas preserve open space and remnant landscapes, provide a visual aesthetic, and protect significant natural resources. The primary goal of these areas is habitat preservation rather than active recreation. There are three natural resource areas in Seaside:

- Mill Ponds
- North Gateway
- Neawanna Natural History Park⁵

Recreation Districts

Recreation districts are special districts created by a city that benefit from a specific tax and special zoning. Seaside has one recreation district:

- Sunset Empire Park and Recreation District

Historic Parks

Historic Parks are a type of facility that celebrates local resources that have unique historical and cultural values. These parks intend to preserve and protect historical landmarks and landscapes and cultural heritage points. There are two historic parks in Seaside:

- The Turnaround
- Lewis and Clark Salt Works

⁵ Although the aforementioned areas are considered part of the Neawanna Natural History Park, each of these areas have unique characteristics that require separate considerations under the plan.

Table 3-1 summarizes park classifications for the City of Seaside's park system. For each park classification, the benefits, functions, size, service area, and amenities were defined.

Table 3-1. Seaside’s Park Classification System

TYPE OF FACILITY	DEFINITION	BENEFITS & FUNCTION	SIZE CRITERIA	SERVICE AREA	DESIGN CRITERIA	EXISTING PARKS OF THIS TYPE*	
						NAME	ACREAGE
Mini-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 developed parkland and/or open space and residential development. They offer opportunities for passive recreation opportunities and/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.	0-0.75 acres	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. Due to their size, mini-parks typically do not include off-street parking facilities.	Seltzer Park Elvin C. Goodman	0.54 0.65
Neighborhood Parks	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.	0.75-5.0 acres	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.	Cartwright Park	2.35

TYPE OF FACILITY	DEFINITION	BENEFITS & FUNCTION	SIZE CRITERIA	SERVICE AREA	DESIGN CRITERIA	EXISTING PARKS OF THIS TYPE*	
						NAME	ACREAGE
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.	3.0-50 acres	1/2-5 miles	In addition to amenities offered at neighborhood parks, community parks may also offer sports facilities for large groups such as baseball diamonds, football and soccer fields, and tennis courts, 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.	Broadway Park	9.66
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 may attract people from outside of the community. As such, they may offer overnight opportunities such as camping. These are generally county or state owned parks but can include city parks.	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.	<i>Ecola State Park</i>	

TYPE OF FACILITY	DEFINITION	BENEFITS & FUNCTION	SIZE CRITERIA	SERVICE AREA	DESIGN CRITERIA	EXISTING PARKS OF THIS TYPE*	
						NAME	ACREAGE
School Parks	School Parks may be established through a relationship with the school district which allows neighboring residents to use school grounds during non-school hours. These can serve many of the same functions as Neighborhood Parks.	School Parks offer an opportunity to expand recreational, social, and educational opportunities in an efficient and cost effective manner.	Varies	Determined by location of school district property	School Parks offer varying amenities such as children's play areas, open turf, sport courts and fields, running tracks, benches, picnic tables, landscaping, and multi-purpose trails.	<i>Wahanna Ball Field</i>	4.57
						<i>Broadway Middle School</i>	5.20
						<i>Seaside Heights Elementary School</i>	43.00
						<i>Seaside High School</i>	10.60
Trails, Connectors and Open Space	Trails and connectors should be established to link elements of the park system or community. Open space areas should be managed primarily for ecological values and secondarily for recreation.	Trails and connectors provide opportunities for alternative transportation routes. Open space provides opportunities for habitat conservation and restoration.	Varies	N/A	Trails and connectors should be established based on their ability to link parks or other areas of the community. Only limited improvements should occur in open space areas. Trails and connectors may also play important roles in transportation and emergency evacuation routes.	<i>The Promenade</i> <i>Tillamook Head Trail</i>	1.5 miles 6.0 miles
Beach and/ or River Parks	Beach and/or River Parks offer residents of the whole community access to these natural resource areas. These parks may or may not be located close in proximity to residential areas. These parks should be accessible by sidewalks, trails, and streets.	Beach and/or River Parks offer unique opportunities to connect residents to the natural features of the area. These contribute to community character and create a sense of place.	Varies	Determined by location of natural areas.	Beach and/ or River Parks should offer passive recreation opportunities such as sitting areas, picnic tables, wildlife viewing, trails, and landscaping if appropriate. These parks should also offer access to the beach and/or river's edge to provide opportunities for activities such as swimming, fishing, clamming, boating, and surfing.	<i>Quatat Riverfront Park and Walkway</i> <i>Seaside Beach</i>	0.65 3.8 miles

TYPE OF FACILITY	DEFINITION	BENEFITS & FUNCTION	SIZE CRITERIA	SERVICE AREA	DESIGN CRITERIA	EXISTING PARKS OF THIS TYPE*	
						NAME	ACREAGE
Natural Resource Area	Natural Resource areas serve to preserve open spaces, remnant landscapes, provide a visual aesthetic, and protect significant natural resources. Natural Resource areas have the primary goal of habitat preservation rather than recreation. This designation places a value on the intrinsic worth of a given landscape.	Natural Resource areas provide communities with undisturbed open space and functioning ecosystems. This designation preserves an area's natural systems for the invaluable services they provide our environment.	Varies	Varies	Area should be established based on resource availability and opportunity.	Mill Ponds North Gateway* Neawanna Natural History Park *	17.00 3.18 41.90
Recreation District	Recreation Districts are special districts created by a city and benefits from a specific tax and special zoning.	Recreation Districts provide a variety of accessible recreation opportunities for all age groups. They also provide educational opportunities, serve recreational needs of families, and provide opportunities for community social activities and events. These can serve as a community focal point.	Varies	Varies	The designation of a Recreation District stems from its inception and ownership. Special districts are zoned specifically to receive a special tax.	<i>Sunset Empire Park and Recreation District</i>	0.49

TYPE OF FACILITY	DEFINITION	BENEFITS & FUNCTION	SIZE CRITERIA	SERVICE AREA	DESIGN CRITERIA	EXISTING PARKS OF THIS TYPE*	
						NAME	ACREAGE
Historic Park	Historic Parks are special districts, which celebrate unique local resources. This may include Native American and cultural heritage points of interest, interpretive demonstration sites, and preserved historical landmarks and landscapes.	Historic Parks offer historical, educational, and cultural opportunities, which are unique to Seaside. These create a sense of place within the community and may also function as a tourist attraction.	Varies	Varies	The designation of a Historic Park results from a site or feature, which is associated with a significant event, an important person, or a cultural activity of the past. Emphasis will be placed upon preservation and/or restoration where appropriate for historic sites and cultural areas within the park. A balance between historic preservation and change will need to be identified and then adhered to. ⁶	<i>Lewis and Clark Salt Works</i>	0.23
						The Turnaround	0.20

Notes: (1) *The city does not own parks in italics.*

(2) The city has joint ownership of parks designated by an asterisk (*).

⁶ This classification was created with information from the National Parks Service document “Planning, Treatment, and Management of Historical Landscapes” by Charles A. Birnbaum.

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 parks and open space. This section provides information on existing City parks, as well as parks not owned by the City. The inventory includes a condition assessment including a list of concerns provided for City-owned facilities.

City staff, using a set predefined inventory criteria, undertook the inventory and condition assessment of the City's park facilities. The inventory describes what amenities each park contains, what activities occur in each park, as well as a condition assessment.

Some of the parks inventoried are not within the city limits or the Urban Growth Boundary. However, these parks are included in the inventory because they serve residents and visitors by providing recreational opportunities and open space.

Table 3-2 shows park facilities in the Seaside area by classification, area, and ownership.

Table 3-2. Park and recreation facilities in the Seaside planning area

Park & Recreation Site	Park Classification	Acreage	Ownership
City Parks			
Seltzer Park	Mini-Park	0.54	City
Elvin C. Goodman	Mini-Park	0.65	City
The Turnaround	Historic Park	0.20	City
Cartwright Park	Neighborhood Park	2.35	City
Broadway Park	Community Park	9.66	City
Quatat Riverfront Park and Walkway	River Park	0.65	City
The Promenade	Trails/Connector	n/a	City
Mill Ponds	Natural Resource Area	17.00	City
North Gateway	Natural Resource Area	3.18	City, North Coast Land Conservancy*
Neawanna Natural History Park	Natural Resource Area	41.90	City, County, North Coast Land Conservancy
		Subtotal	76.13
State & Federal Parks			
Tillamook Head Trail (Ecola State Park)	Trails/Connector & Regional Park	1305.00	State
Seaside Beach	Beach Park	n/a	State
Lewis and Clark Salt Works	Historic Park	0.23	Federal
		Subtotal	1305.23
School Parks			
Wahanna Ballfield	School Park	4.57	School District
Broadway Middle School	School Park	5.20	School District
Seaside Heights Elementary School	School Park	43.00	School District
Seaside High School	School Park	10.86	School District
		Subtotal	63.63
Recreation District			
Sunset Empire Park and Recreation District	Recreation District	0.49	Sunset Empire's Park and Recreation District
		Subtotal	0.49
Total acres of Parkland		1445.48	

Source: Community Planning Workshop, City of Seaside, Ecola State Park and U.S. Census 2000

*North Gateway - NCLC owns land just north of the site.

City Parks

The City of Seaside owns and maintains 75 acres of parkland. This parkland is classified as mini-parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, trails and connectors, beach and river access parks, natural resource areas, and historic parks. City parks offer a range of opportunities from open space as a connection between two neighborhoods to community parks that provide amenities for all groups. Important to the character of the City, these parks contribute to the overall sense of place for residents and visitors.

State and Federal Parks

Parks owned by the, State, or Federal Government offer opportunities for large expanses of open space that benefit residents and draw visitors. State and federal parks in the Seaside area cover 1,305 acres.

School District Facilities

The Seaside School District owns 64 acres of land that can serve as parkland during non-school hours. For example, the Wahanna Ball Field complex currently serves residents both during school and non-school hours. These facilities can provide a variety of passive and active recreation opportunities. Partnering with the School District may offer Seaside the opportunity to expand recreational, social, and educational opportunities in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

City of Seaside Park Inventory

The City of Seaside park inventory provides a detailed description of each park facility owned and maintained by the City of Seaside (Each park's classification is indicated in parentheses).

Seltzer Park – (Mini-Park)

Seltzer Park is a 0.54-acre mini-park located directly across from the ocean and south of the Promenade along Sunset Boulevard. This park was constructed in the early 1990s and serves as a memorial park that provides passive recreational opportunities for both residents and tourists. The park is a popular recreation view site that includes bird and surfer watching, and ocean viewing.

Access to the park is available from Sunset Boulevard. On-street, head-in parking is available on Sunset Boulevard, but there are no designated handicapped parking spaces. Two lighted paved walkways serve the lower restroom and viewing platform. Public access is restricted from the wetland area that is located adjacent to the park. There are no bike racks available on site.



Seltzer Park

Residential neighborhoods surround the park to the northeast and southwest. A coastal wetland area borders the park to the southeast and the Cove lies to the west. A wooden park sign, located on Sunset Boulevard, does not indicate hours for park usage. The park has permanent restroom facilities that are in good condition and primarily serve beach-goers.

A few unique features of the park are its raised platform for ocean viewing and the number of benches for seating. The landscaping consists of low-lying shrubs, seasonal plantings, and mulch groundcover. The park has an automated irrigation system and a working drainage system.

Amenities

- Thirteen weather-resistant park benches
- Two trash cans
- One water fountain
- One permanent restroom facility
- Two Lewis & Clark interpretive signs
- Two paved walkways
- Commemorative brick pavers

Concerns

- Park landscaping is sparse.
- The restroom facilities need better lighting for safety.
- The viewing platform lacks handrails, making it unaccommodating to the elderly and disabled.
- There are no designated handicapped parking spaces within the adjacent street right of way.

Elvin C. Goodman Park– (Mini-Park)

Elvin C. Goodman is a 0.65-acre mini-park located just west of the Necanicum River on the corner of 12th Avenue and Necanicum Drive. Park usage peaks in the summer as a result of its close proximity to the beach. Amenities suitable for young children include a jungle gym that was donated by the local Lion's Club, swings, and a basketball half-court. Other park amenities include picnic tables and a barbeque grill.

Access to the park is available off of Highway 101 on 12th Avenue, which extends to the Promenade or “The Prom,” and by Necanicum Drive and 11th Avenue. Parking is accessible from 12th Avenue and available for approximately ten vehicles, including one handicap space.



Swings and play structure at Goodman Park

Off-street parallel parking is also available along Necanicum Drive and 11th Avenue.

Goodman Park is the northernmost developed park in the city park system. Residential neighborhoods surround the park to the west and south, while a wooded area borders the park to the north and the Necanicum River flows to the east. A wooden park sign is only visible when traveling west on 12th Avenue or north on Necanicum Drive. There is an additional sign on the

basketball court, indicating hours of play from 7am-9pm. The City maintains a manual sprinkler system and the park lacks a drainage system.

The 25-year old sod is in poor condition and impacted by migration of sand from the swing set area. Several pine trees border the west side of the park and serve as a buffer for nearby neighbors. A row of flowering cherry trees makes up the southern border of the park along 11th Avenue.

Amenities

- One barbeque grill
- One stone bench (memorial)
- Two picnic tables
- One pay phone
- One permanent restroom facility
- One jungle gym (with two slides and bars)
- Four swings
- One basketball half-court
- One trash can

Concerns

- The restroom facilities and rotting wooden roof structure warrant replacement.
- The park needs additional lighting for safety.
- The road is heavily traveled in the summertime and is dangerous for children playing in the park.
- The sod needs reseeding and the sand needs better containment within the swing set area.

The Turnaround – (Historic Park)

The Turnaround is a 0.24-acre historic park located at the western end of Broadway. This quarter-acre park features the official City of Seaside sign and an automobile roundabout that circles a prominent statue commemorating Lewis and Clark. The Lewis and Clark statue was built in 1990 and is surrounded by colorful plantings. This site is located on the Promenade but is recognized as its own entity because of the statue.

The Turnaround is set between commercial uses and Seaside Beach. Opportunities for ocean viewing include viewfinders to locate wildlife, beachcombers, and surfers. Central to the downtown core and the Promenade, the Turnaround is heavily used during the summer and is one of Seaside's most recognized park attractions.



Lewis and Clark statue at the Turnaround

Amenities

- Two benches
- Three viewfinders
- Four trash cans
- Two water fountains
- Two permanent restroom facilities

Concerns

- The Turnaround is very congested in the summer season.
- The restroom facilities are heavily used and require routine maintenance.

Cartwright Park - (Neighborhood Park)

Cartwright Park is a 2.35-acre neighborhood park located south of downtown. The park was built in 1984 and is the southernmost developed park on the Necanicum River. Amenities accommodate passive and active recreation activities and include a boat ramp, picnic shelter, open grassy field, a riparian zone that provides palustrine wetland habitat, and a playground area.

Access to the park is available off of Highway 101 via the Avenue U bridge. The existing gravel parking lot is located on the northern edge of the park. This lot can accommodate approximately six cars and currently has no designated handicap spaces. A paved walkway connects the parking area to the playground, basketball court, and sheltered picnic area. There are no bike racks available on site.



Play structures at Cartwright Park

The park is bordered by residential neighborhoods to the west and south, an open-space area along the Necanicum River to the east, and a School Administration Building to the north. Highway 101 is located across the river from the park. A large wooden sign, on Franklin Street, marks the entrance of the park and parking lot. No additional signage exists within the park.

Cartwright Park features a playground with wooden jungle gym equipment, a merry-go-round, a slide, and two horseys. There is a small, lighted basketball court and picnic facilities include a covered shelter, picnic tables, and a barbecue grill. The park also provides boat access and birding opportunities.

There is 19-year old turf throughout the park that is in good condition. The Public Works Department operates a manual irrigation system in the park. The dominant vegetation throughout the park is surf pine and redwood and the riparian habitat provides for various waterfowl and wading birds.

Amenities

- Boat ramp
- Nine picnic tables, some covered
- One picnic shelter
- One permanent restroom facility
- One playground with slide, merry-go-round, jungle gym, and horseys
- One basketball court
- One barbecue grill
- Two memorials
- Riparian zone, palustrine wetland habitat
- Waterfowl and wildlife viewing

Concerns

- Wooden structures, including the playground structures, throughout the park suffer from lichen and rot. The roof of the picnic shelter needs routine maintenance.
- The swing sets and parts of the existing jungle gym have been removed.
- The metal playground equipment and basketball backboard are prone to rust.
- The park has limited paved pathways and is not fully ADA accessible.

- The park is often used for after-hours activity and is subject to vandalism.
- The park needs additional lighting for safety.
- The riparian zone area is of high ecological value and should remain undeveloped.

Broadway Park – (Community)

Broadway Park is a 9.7-acre community park located just north of Broadway East along the Neawanna Creek. The park is used for a variety of active recreational activities including high school sports fields, water sports, and play areas for children. Broadway Park also offers passive recreational activities such as walking, waterfowl viewing and environmental education.

There are two playing fields used by the high school football and baseball teams, a small basketball court, horseshoe pit, and boat ramp and dock. Amenities for young children include swing sets, a jungle gym, and teeter-totters. The community swimming pool, operated by the Sunset Empire Park and Recreation District, is adjacent to the ball fields.

Access to the park is available off of Highway 101 on Broadway East. A small trail provides an informal access point at the north end of the park near Second Avenue. The parking lot that serves Broadway Park is shared with the Sunset Empire Pool. There are 52 parking spaces, three of which are handicapped. Parking during football and baseball

season is not sufficient when all facilities are experiencing peak use. Informal parking is located along the gravel access road that leads to the dock and boat ramp. Some additional on-street parallel parking is available along Broadway East and in surrounding neighborhoods.

Broadway Park is in a central location. For example, Broadway Middle School and Sunset Empire Pool are located to the east, residential neighborhoods to the north and south, and Neawanna Creek and a senior housing facility to the west. A sign for Broadway



Swings, green shelter, and jungle gym at Broadway Park

Park on Highway 101 directs highway traffic to the park. There are also three environmental education signs that overlook Neawanna Creek, noting ecosystem health and creek habitat.

Mature spruce and broadleaved deciduous trees are the dominant trees throughout the park. The park lacks a proper drainage system, which

results in pooling under the swing sets, jungle gym, and in the horseshoe pit. A manual irrigation system is used for the park and fields. Although the park is City-owned, the playfields are maintained by the School Administration's Grounds Department.

Amenities

- Three barbeque grills
- One boat ramp
- One dock
- Three horseshoe pits (surrounded by chain-link fence)
- Two covered picnic areas
- Twenty picnic tables
- One permanent restroom facility
- Ten swings
- Two teeter-totters
- One jungle gym
- One basketball half-court
- Two football and baseball fields
- Seven bleachers
- Two snack shacks
- Twelve field lights
- Announcer's box
- Three permanent trash cans
- One external metal sign

Concerns

- Wooden structures throughout the park are in need of repair and require routine maintenance. The green shelter is subject to vandalism and after-hours activity.
- Additional lighting is needed along the path and near the northern picnic shelter.
- Possible improvements to children's amenities include adding more sand underneath the swing sets, replacing old tires under the teeter-totters, and enclosing a space for young children to play.
- The old bridge pilings used to line the gravel road are rotting, hard to maintain, and dangerous for children.
- The jungle gym on the southern border of the park is in close proximity to the busy road and could pose a threat to children playing.

Quatat Riverfront Park and Walkway - (River Park)

Quatat Riverfront Park and Walkway is a 0.65-acre park located along the Necanicum River in downtown Seaside, between Broadway and First Avenue. The park, built in the late 1980s, consists of deck and dock space and wooden walkways on both sides of the river. This



Boat ramp at Quatat Park

centrally located park features a number of benches, a wooden bench amphitheater, boat slips, and a boat ramp. The waterfront location serves as a viewing point for the Necanicum River and offers a number of active and passive recreational activities.

By car, the park can be accessed off of Highway 101 on Broadway and First Avenue. The dock and boat ramp serve as an access point from the Necanicum River. By foot, the walkways are easily

accessed off of Broadway to the south and north. The main parking lot is adjacent to Quatat Park and available for a fee of \$3 per day. The lot consists of 31 parking spaces, two of which are handicapped. Additional on-street parking is available, but limited during the peak season.

The park is in the center of downtown Seaside and surrounded by commercial uses. The Turnaround, Promenade, and Seaside Beach are approximately two blocks west of the park. Directional signage for the park is lacking and a wooden park sign is only visible when heading east on Ocean Way. There are two educational signs that overlook the Necanicum River and describe the Native American history of the area. The landscaping is dominated by large planter boxes that host flowering cherry trees, seasonal shrubs and flowers. Other trees throughout the park include shore pine, holly oak, and osier dogwood.

Amenities

- Wooden bench amphitheater
- Boat Ramp
- Ten dock slips and access ramp
- Seven light posts
- Seasonal restrooms
- Water fountain
- Seven trash cans
- Four picnic tables
- Four benches
- One pay phone
- Thirteen planter boxes

- Interpretive Sign

Concerns

- Wooden structures throughout the park suffer from rot and lichen. The large planters may be difficult to repair and costly to replace.
- Electrical outlets throughout the park do not function properly.
- Skateboarding in park degrades the condition of wooden structures.
- Boat ramp grade is steep and the turnaround area is small, causing maneuvering to be difficult.

The Promenade – (Trail and Connector)

The Promenade is a 1.5-mile paved walkway that parallels Seaside Beach on the east. “The Prom” is located between 12th Avenue on the north and Avenue U on the south. This stretch of oceanfront property is heavily used by residents and visitors. The walkway serves a variety of recreational activities such as walking, jogging, bird watching, ocean viewing, bench sitting, and sightseeing. It also provides beach access.



Walkers on the Promenade

Access to the Promenade is available from Highway 101 by heading west on Avenue U or G, Broadway, or 12th Avenue. A brown Department of Transportation Promenade sign, is located along Highway 101 and directs visitors to the downtown core of Seaside. Pedestrians may access the Promenade from most streets west of the Necanicum River. Two free public parking areas are located at the end of Avenue U and 12th Avenue. The gravel lot at Avenue U does not have defined spaces and holds approximately ten vehicles. The lot at 12th Avenue is paved with two handicap spaces, 25 additional spaces, and five RV spaces. An additional parking garage and pay lot are located in the downtown core, and on-street parking is available on nearby streets. During the busy summer season, parking can be an issue for both residents and tourists.

The Promenade is bordered by a mix of residential and commercial uses to the east and the beach to the west. Along the length of the Promenade, eighteen paved pathways provide access to the beach through dune grass and shore pine.

Amenities

- Marine wildlife and bird watching
- Ocean viewing, site seeing, walking trails
- Beach access through eighteen paved pathways
- Forty-six benches
- Twenty-two trash cans
- Six viewfinders

- Four water fountains
- Three doggie bag dispensers
- One pay phone
- Forty-eight classic street lights
- Restroom facilities
- Parking areas

Concerns

- The Prom is very congested during the summer season. There are often conflicts of usage (e.g., walkers vs. bikers).
- The high volume of traffic generates a large amount of refuse and debris. This demands vigilant maintenance throughout the year.
- The benches are in poor condition and warrant replacement.

Mill Ponds- (Natural Resource Area)

Mill Ponds is a 17-acre natural resource area owned by the City of Seaside. This wetland area once served as holding ponds for the local mill. The City of Seaside acquired the land in 1999 following an environmental analysis that was spearheaded by the North Coast Land Conservancy. The Mill Ponds is part of the Neawanna Natural History Park and consists of three large ponds located east of Highway 101 and south of Avenue S. The park is a naturally rehabilitated wetland ecosystem and can be used for passive recreation such as wildlife viewing, walking, and environmental education.

Access to the park is available off of Highway 101 on Avenue U and Avenue V. The area does not have a designated parking lot, however, informal parking is available at the Department of Public Works on Avenue U. From the parking areas, the park can be accessed by two trails that circle the ponds to the southeast and southwest.



Mill Ponds

The trails do not connect. With the exception of an outdated “No Trespassing” sign, the park lacks directional or informational signage.

The neighboring land uses of the park include commercial to the west, light industrial to the north, and preserved open space to the east and south. The preserved open space, including the Mill Ponds, is a unique wetland area that hosts a variety of wildlife and native landscaping.

The dominant wetland plants include salal, red alders, sword ferns, grasses, and other broadleaved deciduous trees.

Amenities

- Two trails
- One bench
- Wildlife and native plant viewing

Concerns

- The “No Trespassing” sign should be removed at an appropriate time in order to encourage use.
- Lack of signage and designated parking inhibits use.
- The trail system is disconnected and prone to flooding during heavy rains.
- There is a large amount of industrial debris in and surrounding the ponds. There are sand and gravel piles that obscure the entrance to park.
- There are no restroom facilities that serve the park.

North Gateway Park (Natural Resource Area)

North Gateway is a 3.18-acre natural resource area located in the north end of Seaside adjacent to Highway 101. This area is considered the north gateway of the Neawanna Natural History Park and is a National Scenic Byway site. The site is referenced as the Necanicum Neawanna Estuary Interpretive Turnout. The North Coast Land Conservancy owns the adjacent land north of the site and although they may be willing to permit some controlled public access, they have deed restrictions that must be followed.

Neawanna Natural History Park – (Natural Resource Area)

Neawanna Natural History Park consists of seven parcels that are located southeast of downtown Seaside and have a combined total area of 58.9 acres. These parcels of land border Neawanna Creek and are jointly owned by the City of Seaside, Clatsop County, and the North Coast Land Conservancy. The park serves to protect, preserve, and enhance the coastal wetland ecosystem of Neawanna Creek. The area is used by local science students and resident outdoor enthusiasts. Park users mainly participate in birding, educational and restoration activities, and water-sport recreation.

Sensitive habitat areas and varying ownership limit access to the park. The main access point is east of Highway 101 on Wahanna Road. The area does not have a designated parking lot or signage. There are environmental education signs located in Broadway Park, which is five blocks north of the park. The area is surrounded by residential neighborhoods.



Neawanna Creek

This unique open space consists of aquatic and open water systems and high marsh, shrub riparian, and forested wetland vegetation. The key tree species in the area include sitka spruce, alder, willow, twin berry, douglas aster, tufted hairgrass, and crabapple.

Amenities

- Aquatic and open water systems
- High marsh, riparian zone, and forested wetland native plants
- Culverts and drainage

Concerns

- Purpose of the park should be more clearly defined for locals and tourists.
- Multiple stakeholders complicate access and usage.

State and Federal Parks

Tillamook Head Trail & Ecola State Park- (Trail and Connector/Regional Park)

The Tillamook Head Trail is a six-mile trail that is part of the Oregon Coast Trail system, which continues south toward Cannon Beach. The trail is part of the 1,300-acre Ecola State Park. The trail meanders through coastal forest and traverses the prominent cape south of Seaside. The trail output is near Indian Beach and Ecola State Park. The trailhead is located at the end of Sunset Boulevard, just south of the City of Seaside.

Tillamook Head Trail can be accessed from Highway 101 by turning west on Avenue U and following Edgewood to Sunset Boulevard. There is directional signage on Highway 101 and a wooden sign at the trailhead. Parking is available at the trailhead.

Amenities (Trailhead only)

- Several scenic viewpoints of the Pacific Ocean and nearby beaches
- Beach and walking trail access
- Marine wildlife and bird watching
- Parking facilities
- One trash can

Concerns (Trailhead only)

- Litter on the trail is a problem.
- Directional signage should be located on Avenue U, guiding visitors to the trailhead at the end of Sunset Boulevard.

Seaside Beach - (Beach Park)

Seaside Beach borders the City of Seaside to the west for a three-mile stretch along the Pacific Ocean from 18th Avenue to Sunset Boulevard. The beach is state-owned and offers active and passive recreation activities. These activities include clamming, surfing, kayaking, volleyball, walking, and picnicking. The Promenade borders the eastern edge of the beach and provides visitors with a paved walkway from 12th Avenue to Avenue U.

The beach can be accessed off of Highway 101 from main streets such as 12th Avenue, 1st Avenue, Broadway, Avenue A, and Avenue U. There is directional signage along Highway 101 that guides tourists west to Seaside Beach. A number of parking areas serve the beach including lots at the Cove, Avenue U, 1st Avenue, and 12th Avenue, and the parking garage between Broadway and Avenue A. On-street parking is also available throughout Seaside.

Amenities

- Recreational activities such as surfing, clamming, swimming, boating, and volleyball
- Marine wildlife and bird watching
- Beach and walking trail access
- Parking areas
- Restrooms facilities and water fountains
- Four swing sets
- Two volleyball courts

Concerns

- The beach is heavily used year-round. The facilities serving the beach area should be well-maintained and provide for the needs of residents and visitors.

Lewis and Clark Salt Works – (Historic Park)

Lewis and Clark Salt Works Park is an 0.23-acre federally-operated historic park located along Seaside's Promenade. The park commemorates the salt-making activities of the Lewis and Clark expedition. The surrounding uses to the north, east, and south are primarily residential. Seaside Beach and the Pacific Ocean are located to the west. Directional signs are located along Highway 101. The park is free to the public and open from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm in the winter and

8:00 am to 6:00 pm in the summer months. Street parking is available, yet limited during peak season.

Amenities

- Living Person History Program (summer)
- One bench
- Doggie bag box
- Lighting
- Memorials
- One trash can

Concerns

- Additional signage highlighting the historical significance of the salt works should be located on the Promenade; this would serve to educate both residents and visitors.

School District Facilities

There are five schools in Seaside's Administrative School District 10. The schools located in the City of Seaside are Broadway Middle School, Seaside Heights Elementary School, and Seaside High School. The schools are close in proximity to each other, and share use of various facilities. Broadway Middle School is adjacent to Broadway Park and Sunset Empire Park and Recreation District. Seaside Heights Elementary and the Wahanna Ball Fields are located about one-half mile southeast of Broadway Middle School. Seaside High School lies just below Seaside's northern city limits.

Wahanna Ball Fields – (School Park)

Wahanna Ball Fields is a 4.57-acre athletic facility that is located on South Wahanna Road, just north of Spruce Drive. The facility consists of two baseball fields that are owned and maintained by the Administrative School District #10. The fields provide space for the programs run by Seaside Kids, Inc. Active recreational activities are dominant at the facility, although passive activities such as picnicking, sports viewing and walking are available.

Access to the athletic fields is available off of Highway 101 on Avenue S or Broadway East to South Wahanna Road. A large gravel parking lot is provided on site with no defined spaces or designated handicapped spots. A foam core sign hangs on the snack shack displaying the facility name, but provides no posted hours of use.

The two athletic fields are bordered by Wahanna Road. The Neawanna Natural History Park is located to the west of the road, and a wooded area surrounds the rest of the field. The elementary school is located upslope to the east, the hospital to the north, and a residential neighborhood to the south. The two ball fields have adequate drainage

systems and the north field contains a functioning automated irrigation system.

Amenities

- Four wooden bleachers
- Equipment shed
- Snack shack with electricity
- Eight trash cans
- Flag pole
- Team dugouts on each field

Concerns

- The sewage system experiences back-ups in the equipment shed.
- There are no restroom facilities available for players or spectators.
- Designated pathways are needed from the entrance gate to the bleachers.
- Snack shack not operational
- Many of the wooden structures suffer from rot, causing structures such as the south field bleachers and equipment shed to be dangerous.

Broadway Middle School – (School Park)

Broadway Middle School is a 5.20-acre site adjacent to the greater community complex consisting of Broadway Park, Sunset Empire's Park and Recreation pool, and the Chamber of Commerce. The middle school site includes the following recreational facilities:

- One basketball court
- One fenced-in tennis court (no net)
- Playground area with "Big Boy Equipment" and mulch groundcover

Seaside Heights Elementary School - (School Park)

Seaside Heights Elementary School is on a 43-acre site located east of downtown Seaside and the Wahanna Ball Fields. The site includes the following recreational facilities:

- Playground equipment including a jungle gym, slide, swings, climbing structures, large tires, and tic-tac-toe.
- Two full-court basketball courts, two half-court basketball courts
- One soccer field
- Two tether balls and poles
- One funnel ball
- Wooded area with a trail network

Seaside High School - (School Park)

Seaside Heights Elementary School is a 10.86-acre site located north of downtown Seaside. The school was built in 1956 and includes the following recreational facilities:

- One football field
- One multi-purpose athletic field
- One running track
- Two tennis courts

Sunset Empire Park and Recreation District Facilities – (Recreation District)

The Sunset Empire Park and Recreation District provides swimming and community facilities to residents in the Seaside area. Sunset Empire Park and Recreation District Facilities are located on a 0.5-acre site one block east of Highway 101 on Broadway East. The facility is



Entrance to Sunset Empire Pool from parking lot

funded through a special recreation district tax and provides the community with a variety of year-round activities. There is an indoor aquatic center that includes an 84-degree swimming pool, a 91-degree therapy pool, an aquatic slide, a spa pool, and locker rooms. The facility also houses a community center and programs developed for youth and seniors. Outdoor facilities include a workout area and several picnic tables for passive

recreation activities. The district formerly operated a skatepark in the rear of the complex, but has since discontinued use for safety reasons.

Access to the Park and Recreation Center is available off of Highway 101 on Broadway East. A paved parking lot, which is shared with Broadway Park, is directly east of the facilities. The lot consists of 52 spaces, three of which are handicapped parking only. Parking can be difficult during high school sporting events, which take place in Broadway Park. Additional on-street parking is available on Broadway and in the surrounding neighborhoods. The facility also provides on-site bicycle racks for the community.

The Park and Recreation Facility is in a central location, with Broadway Middle School and downtown to the west, Broadway Park to

the north and east, and residential neighborhoods to the north and south. Residents from the nearby senior housing development also take advantage of the programs offered by Sunset Recreation and Park District.

Amenities

- Aquatic Center
- Outdoor workout area
- Picnic tables
- Indoor restrooms
- Trash receptacles

Concerns

- Parking can be difficult during high school sporting events
- Additional lighting is needed in the parking area to improve safety.

Baseline Level of Service

The baseline Level of Service (LOS) analysis is based on the City's park classification system and the 2020 coordinated population forecast. LOS is a simple way to measure the amount of parkland provided in a system usually expressed as acres of *developed* parkland per 1000 persons.⁷ The baseline Level of Service and the level of service standards are used later in the plan as a basis for the acquisition plan. Table 3-3 shows the baseline LOS for developed City-owned parks, based on the 2003 population estimate of 6,040.⁸ Undeveloped areas, such as open space and natural resource areas, are typically not included in the LOS analysis.

According to the City's coordinated population forecast, Seaside is expected to have 7,337 residents by the year 2020. At that population, the LOS will fall to 1.91 acres of parks per 1,000 residents if additional parkland is not acquired.

⁷ Population figure from the Population Research Center at Portland State University.

Table 3-3. Baseline Level of Service for Seaside's park system

Park Classification	Park	Acreage	Seaside LOS (acres/1,000 residents)
Mini-Park	Seltzer Park	0.54	
	Elvin C. Goodman	0.65	
	Subtotal	1.19	0.20
Neighborhood Park	Cartwright Park	2.35	
	Subtotal	2.35	0.39
Community Park	Broadway Park	9.66	
	Subtotal	9.66	1.60
Beach/River Park	Quatat Riverfront Park and Walkway	0.65	
	Subtotal	0.65	0.11
Historic Park	The Turnaround	0.20	
	Subtotal	0.20	0.20
Total		14.05	2.33

Source: Community Planning Workshop

In summary, the level of service analysis provides guidelines, represented by a ratio expressed as acres per 1,000 residents, for the minimum amount of parkland needed to meet recreation demands of the citizens of a community.

Chapter 4

Community Needs

This chapter describes current and future needs for parks in Seaside. A number of factors including demographic trends, characteristics of the City's park system, and public input shape community park needs. Public input was obtained through the household survey, both the public and High School workshops and guidance from the Parks Master Plan Steering Committee. Park needs were determined by analyzing the characteristics of Seaside residents, parkland level of service, and the location of park facilities in Seaside.

The needs analysis includes a description of outdoor recreation trends, current park use, and the park needs assessment. The current park use section examines the relationship between park users and city parks. By considering the needs and perceptions of Seaside's residents, the City can better target future park improvements and maintenance of existing facilities. In a similar manner, tourist and seasonal resident's needs are important to the local economy and can be addressed in the City's parks planning process. The needs analysis also provides an assessment of city-owned park service areas along with a description of potential park areas and future trail connections.

Several park system needs are outlined later in this chapter. Many of these needs emerged from the public involvement process. Overall, the needs analysis provides the basis for the future direction of Seaside's parks and a vision for the park system.

Outdoor Recreation Participation Trends

National, state, and regional trends

Identifying recreation and sport trends is relevant to parks planning because it allows a city to anticipate demand for facilities. Both the National Sporting Goods Association (NSGA) and the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) have compiled sports participation data, which show trends at the national, state, and regional level. An analysis of these trends establishes a context for evaluating Seaside's park system.

The National Sporting Goods Association publishes annual data for participation in 42 sports at the state and national level. Participation trends outlined in this data may be useful in determining need for certain recreation facilities in Seaside. According to the 2003 NSGA survey data, the following sports have the highest level of participation nationwide:

1. Exercise Walking: 79.5 million participants
2. Camping (vacation/overnight): 51.4 million participants
3. Exercising with Equipment: 48.6 million participants

4. Swimming: 47.0 million participants
5. Bowling: 39.4 million participants
6. Fishing: 38.2 million participants
7. Bicycle Riding: 36.3 million participants⁹

As compared to national averages, additional NSGA data from 2001 show a number of sports that are popular in Oregon. The five most popular sports at the state level compared to the national average include:

1. Camping: 2.3 times greater in Oregon
2. Volleyball: 2.2 times greater in Oregon
3. Mountain Biking (on road): 2.1 times greater in Oregon
4. Fishing (salt water): 2.1 times greater in Oregon
5. Hiking: 1.8 times greater in Oregon

Volleyball, mountain biking, hiking and fishing are popular at the state and national level. These sports are well suited to the natural environment and existing facilities in the Seaside area. Considering the popularity of recreational activities allows a community to anticipate park user needs and plan for future park amenities and facilities.

Taking state and national trends into consideration, Seaside could provide additional opportunities for walking, biking, hiking and trail development on existing parkland. Future acquisitions should also be considered in the context of these activities. Although camping is highly ranked, it is considered a commercial business in Seaside; therefore, this activity would be excluded from consideration.

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) also gathers data on activity participation trends. OPRD completed their Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning (SCORP) process in 2002.¹⁰ The SCORP data identifies outdoor recreation trends by comparing recreation participation over a fifteen-year period. The data is presented at the regional and state level. Seaside lies in Region One, which is comprised of the coastal stretch of Clatsop, Tillamook, Lincoln, and Lane Counties

The changes in outdoor participation for the State and Region One are shown in Table 4-1. The table identifies activity participation growth and loss from 1987 to 2002 for 39 outdoor activities and highlights the five activities with the greatest increase and greatest decrease in participation.

⁹ Sports Participation 2003, National Sporting Goods Association, www.nsga.org

¹⁰ Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning process, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, April 2002, www.prd.state.or.us

The five activities that experienced the greatest increase in participation in Region One between 1987 and 2002 include:

- Beach activities including swimming (fresh and salt)
- RV/Trailer camping
- Golf
- Day hiking
- Nature/Wildlife observation

The coastal environment influences the popularity and use of recreation activities such as windsurfing, boat camping, and dune buggy driving. Although these activities increased in use for Region One, statewide statistics show a loss or minimal growth in activity participation for both windsurfing and dune buggy driving.

To contrast the growth and decline of sports participation trends at the regional and state level, SCORP data identifies five activities that experienced a significant decrease in participation in Region One and an increase at the state level. These five activities include:

- Outdoor photography
- Picnicking
- Sightseeing/Driving for pleasure
- Power boating (ocean, lake, and river)
- Car camping with a tent

Table 4-1. Changes in Outdoor Recreation Trends in Region One and the State of Oregon, 1987 and 2002

Recreation Activity Types	Change in Number of User Occasions 1987-2002	
	Region One	Statewide
Trail & Off-Trail Activities		
Day Hiking	443,498	1,388
Horseback Riding	42,439	-969,205
Backpacking	-123,270	-472,692
Motorized Activities		
Four Wheel Driving	12,573	-70,655
ATV Riding (3 & 4 Wheeler)	103,803	599,853
Motorcycling	18,682	-38,429
Snowmobiling	0	205,113
Dune Buggy Driving	39,288	-49,093
Snow Related Activities		
Downhill Skiing	0	522,007
Sledding or General Snowplay	5,388	255,387
Fishing Activities		
Fishing From a Boat	9,165	1,609,233
Boating Activities		
Power Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	-456,203	83,105
Water Skiing or other Towing Sports	-59,783	295,128
Non-Motorized Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	-251,073	1,281,183
Sailing	-20,254	-283,268
Windsurfing	56,337	-28,588
Swimming & Beach Activities		
Swimming in an Outdoor Pool	231,549	-2,839,860
Beach Activities Including Swimming (Fresh & Salt)	2,734,159	960,963
Nature Study Activities		
Nature/Wildlife Observation	380,165	11,102,298
Outdoor Photography	-837,400	198,837
Hunting Activities		
Big Game Hunting (Rifle)	-224,592	1,635,386
Hunting: Waterfowl, upland birds & small game	50,184	346,632
Big Game Hunting (Bow)	-258	294,649
Camping Activities		
RV/Trailer Camping	1,734,373	5,389,629
Car Camping with a Tent	-381,034	-825,104
Boat Camping	145,874	115,551
Horseback Camping	-4,963	-162,119
Picnicking & Sightseeing Activities		
Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	-709,086	2,175,379
Picnicking	-721,319	-1,287,389
Train or Bus Touring	-27,708	-185,574
Outdoor Sports & Games		
Using Playground Equipment	219,386	4,600,612
Golf	670,115	6,294,773
Baseball	62,888	1,836,662
Outdoor Basketball	-46,109	780,420
Soccer	9,059	1,401,490
Softball	-66,188	120,111
Football/ Rugby	-5,364	1,102,885
Outdoor Tennis	-43,739	-846,345
Outdoor Volleyball/Badminton	-25,604	-535,555

Source: Oregon Parks and Recreation Department - SCORP Survey 2002

The popularity of recreational activities depends on the characteristics of the region and the types of recreational facilities that are available. The decrease in non-motorized boating is a surprising trend since the coastal environment in Region One provides rivers, creeks, estuaries, and open-ocean that can be used for canoeing, kayaking, or rowing. Furthermore, the decrease in outdoor photography is no less surprising given the dramatic scenery and varied habitats on the Oregon Coast.

Three activities that show a large increase at the regional and state level are beach activities, nature or wildlife observation, and using playground equipment. These activities are important to consider when planning for parks because of the growing local and state popularity. Anticipating the demand for such activities in the park planning process ensures that the City provides sufficient facilities and amenities to accommodate park users.

Local activity participation patterns

Identifying popular recreational activities among City residents is one method to determine park usage and assess the need for additional park facilities and amenities. To better understand local participation patterns, the planning process included a survey of Seaside households. Table 4-2 shows the top ten activities that Seaside residents participate in at least once a week.

Table 4-2. Frequent Activities of Survey Respondents

Recreation Activity	Frequently 1 or more times/week
1. Walking	66.1%
2. Nature enjoyment	47.8%
3. Beach activities	37.3%
4. Bench sitting	30.3%
5. Dog walking	34.1%
6. Bicycling	27.1%
7. Bird watching	25.9%
8. Fishing/Crabbing/Clamming	18.6%
9. Swimming (Pool)	17.6%
10. Watching sports	17.4%

Source: Community Planning Workshop, Seaside Household Parks Survey, 2004

The top six recreational activities for survey respondents included: walking, nature enjoyment, beach activities (including surfing), bench sitting, dog walking, and bicycling. These recreational activities require the development and maintenance of trails, contiguous sidewalks and protected crosswalks, and additional passive recreation amenities. The

City may choose to develop such recreational facilities and amenities to meet the recreational needs of Seaside residents.

Tourism and visitor recreational activities

The recreational needs of Seaside's tourists and seasonal residents are important to both the local economy and the parks planning process. To understand visitor park needs, the City must first know what recreational activities tourists participate in while here. This information will help the City assess what improvements can be made to the park system to better support our tourists activities.

One of the major attractions to Seaside is the unique recreational opportunities our area offers. As part of the community needs assessment, typical visitor recreational activities were identified. The beach is the principal attraction for visitors. According to Seaside's Visitors Bureau, besides the beach, tourists primarily use the Promenade, Broadway, and Goodman Park. Popular beach-related activities include swimming, surfing, volleyball, crabbing, fishing, clamming, beachcombing, and kite flying. Other activities visitors participate in are: bench sitting, hiking, boating, golfing, biking, and horse-back riding. These activities both depend on and influence the existing park infrastructure.

Assessing the recreational needs of tourists can create a park system that responds to the recreational demands of tourists and residents alike. Not only is it important for the City to provide the necessary facilities and amenities for visitors but also that there is adequate signage for our park system. According to on-site visitor interviews at Seaside area parks, the lack of parks and recreation advertising and available information results in decreased use by visitors. Seaside should increase the level at which it promotes its parks and recreation opportunities for tourists. To address the lack of awareness regarding the City's park system, it is recommended that the City create a park system brochure that includes the location of parks, individual park descriptions, and a list of annual park events.

Park Use and Perceptions of the Seaside Park System

The community needs assessment builds from an understanding of local park use and opinions. The household survey and public workshops, asked the following questions to determine park needs:

- How important are parks?
- What are important park characteristics?
- When and how often are parks used?
- How satisfied are residents with Seaside's parks?

How important are parks?

Survey and workshop respondents indicate that they place a high value on park and recreation facilities in their community. The results of the community survey show that parks are an important part of Seaside's quality of life. Over 90% of survey respondents indicate that parks are either "very important" or "somewhat important," while only 6% felt that parks were either "somewhat unimportant" or "very unimportant." These findings suggest that parks are important to residents and the City should consider parks to be a high priority.

What are important park characteristics?

Survey respondents were asked to indicate the level of importance regarding a variety of characteristics related to existing and/or new recreational facilities in Seaside. This allows the City to better understand what the community values within their park system. The various characteristics were divided into five categories, as shown in Table 4-3: (1) general features, (2) facilities, (3) amenities, (4) sports facilities, and (5) park classifications.

Table 4-3. Importance of Park Characteristics

Category	Very Important	Important	Neutral	Unimportant	Very Unimportant	Don't Know
Features						
Close to home	31.7%	25.3%	24.2%	13.9%	2.5%	2.5%
Facility is well-maintained	65.4%	29.4%	1.7%	1.0%	1.0%	1.4%
Green space/landscaping	48.9%	37.3%	8.1%	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%
Not crowded	22.1%	37.4%	29.9%	7.8%	1.4%	1.4%
Convenient hours of operation	39.6%	39.6%	15.2%	2.8%	1.4%	1.4%
Safety	62.5%	27.8%	6.3%	1.0%	1.0%	1.4%
Facilities						
Activity center	23.1%	25.6%	31.5%	8.4%	6.6%	4.8%
Beach access	55.8%	27.6%	8.5%	3.5%	3.2%	1.4%
Indoor pool	37.7%	22.1%	22.4%	7.1%	5.0%	5.7%
The Promenade	71.3%	18.3%	5.2%	1.4%	2.1%	1.7%
Paved trails	20.2%	31.0%	30.7%	9.7%	5.8%	2.5%
Unpaved trails	19.9%	29.9%	37.3%	5.5%	3.7%	3.7%
Playgrounds	35.9%	37.0%	17.4%	3.6%	3.6%	2.5%
Picnic areas	39.6%	40.4%	13.3%	3.2%	2.5%	1.1%
River access	28.7%	33.8%	23.3%	6.5%	4.4%	3.3%
Skatepark	21.0%	27.0%	23.5%	9.3%	12.5%	6.8%
Special events facilities	25.7%	33.2%	24.6%	6.1%	5.7%	4.6%
Amenities						
Drinking fountains	46.2%	37.1%	11.9%	2.8%	1.4%	0.7%
Interpretive signs	26.4%	38.2%	24.3%	6.1%	3.6%	1.4%
Restrooms	67.6%	26.2%	4.5%	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%
Sports Facilities						
Baseball	21.7%	28.5%	30.0%	5.4%	6.5%	7.9%
Basketball	20.6%	28.5%	28.5%	6.1%	6.9%	9.4%
Football	16.8%	23.4%	36.9%	6.6%	7.3%	9.1%
Soccer	17.9%	26.1%	34.3%	6.8%	6.1%	8.9%
Tennis	18.6%	28.0%	31.9%	5.7%	7.2%	8.6%
Volleyball	18.2%	25.7%	34.6%	7.1%	6.1%	8.2%
Parks						
Mini-parks	21.8%	33.0%	29.5%	6.5%	4.2%	5.0%
Neighborhood parks	39.6%	38.4%	14.9%	2.6%	2.6%	1.9%
Community parks	44.3%	36.7%	11.7%	1.9%	3.4%	1.9%
Trails/Connectors	34.5%	35.2%	20.1%	1.9%	4.9%	3.4%
Open Space	40.5%	32.4%	16.8%	3.1%	2.7%	4.6%

Source: Community Planning Workshop, Seaside Household Parks Survey, 2004

As highlighted in Table 4-3, survey respondents find the following characteristics most important:

- Well-maintained and safe parks and facilities
- Landscaping and green space
- Beach access
- Picnic facilities
- Indoor pool
- Playgrounds
- Restrooms
- Facilities for baseball and basketball events
- Neighborhood and community parks
- Open space

When and how often are parks used?

The frequency of city park use by survey respondents is shown in Table 4-4. The survey results indicate that most developed city parkland is “rarely” or “occasionally” used. The Promenade has the highest percentage of use with 61% of survey respondents using the boardwalk between one to seven times per week. Broadway Park has the second highest user rate with 14% of survey respondents using the park at least once a week; however, 49% of survey respondents indicated “rarely” or “occasionally” using this park. These results are surprising given that Broadway Park is the only community park in Seaside’s park system and offers a variety of facilities and amenities. As indicated above, the natural resource areas are least used because respondents are either unaware of the areas or do not frequent them.

Table 4-4. Park Use Per Household in Seaside

Park Facility	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/Never Use
Broadway Park	24.3%	24.6%	11.1%	8.9%	5.4%	25.7%
Cartwright Park	24.0%	12.5%	10.6%	5.7%	1.9%	45.2%
Goodman Park	16.6%	11.9%	7.5%	3.6%	2.0%	58.5%
Mill Ponds	15.6%	7.6%	3.4%	1.1%	N/A	72.2%
Neawanna Natural History Area	15.8%	9.8%	3.8%	1.5%	2.3%	66.9%
North Gateway	11.5%	6.7%	2.0%	1.2%	N/A	78.7%
The Promenade	5.9%	10.3%	17.6%	33.8%	27.2%	5.2%
Quatat Park	22.3%	20.0%	14.0%	6.8%	2.6%	34.3%
Seltzer Park	18.9%	12.8%	10.6%	9.1%	2.3%	46.2%
The Turnaround	8.5%	17.1%	6.0%	3.0%	1.1%	74.4%

Source: Community Planning Workshop, Seaside Household Parks Survey, 2004

Table 4-5 shows that Seaside’s parks are used year-round, with park use decreasing during the winter months. Survey data show that residents prefer to use the indoor pool during the winter season. The responses suggest city parks and trails as used most by residents during the summer months, while the beach is used consistently throughout the year.

Table 4-5. Seasonal Park Use

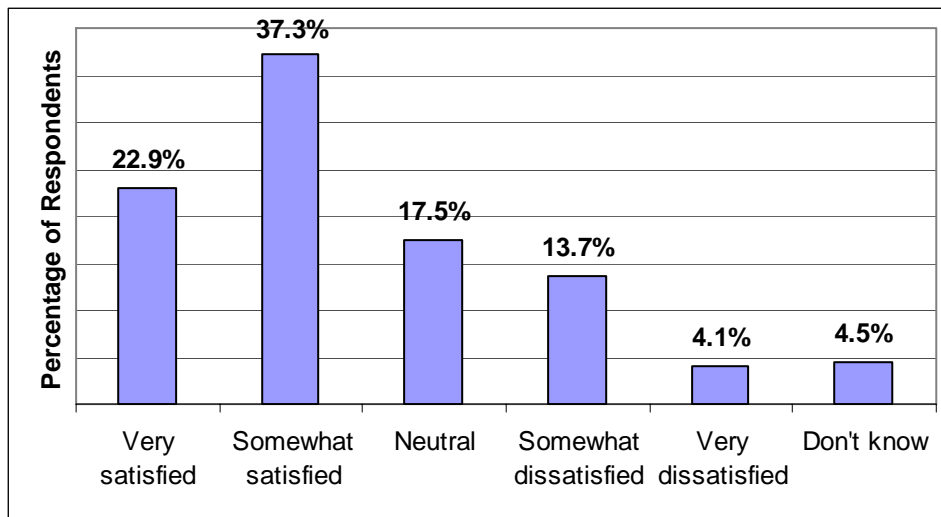
Facility	Winter (Jan.-Mar.)	Spring (April-June)	Summer (July-Sept.)	Fall (Oct.-Dec.)
City Parks	25.6%	56.5%	74.0%	44.2%
Pool	36.0%	28.9%	28.6%	31.2%
Open Space	20.8%	31.8%	26.4%	28.2%
Beach	64.6%	77.3%	84.7%	73.7%
Trails	13.6%	33.1%	45.8%	26.3%

Source: Community Planning Workshop, Seaside Household Parks Survey, 2004

How satisfied are residents with Seaside’s parks?

In prioritizing improvements for citywide facilities and services, the City should consider the community’s level of satisfaction with the park system. Figure 4-1 shows that nearly 60% of respondents are “very satisfied” or “somewhat satisfied.” with Seaside’s park system. These findings suggest that survey respondents are not completely satisfied with the current state of the park system. Through open-ended responses, survey participants indicate that the City’s park system could be improved, especially in the area of maintenance.

Figure 4-1. Satisfaction Level with Seaside’s Park System



Source: Community Planning Workshop, Seaside Household Parks Survey, 2004

The survey also asked respondents how satisfied they were with the quality of individual parks in Seaside. Table 4-6 shows the satisfaction rating for each park. The Turnaround and the Promenade received the highest satisfaction rating from survey respondents. Over 75% of survey participants are either “very satisfied” or “somewhat satisfied” with these parks.

Table 4-6. Satisfaction Level by Park

Park Facility	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Neutral	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't know
Broadway Park	19.6%	32.1%	18.2%	16.1%	5.0%	8.9%
Cartwright Park	12.9%	19.5%	22.8%	10.3%	4.4%	32.2%
Goodman Park	7.5%	14.2%	25.0%	10.4%	4.5%	38.5%
Mill Ponds	4.2%	6.9%	14.6%	4.6%	4.6%	64.6%
Neawanna Natural History Area	6.5%	10.7%	16.0%	2.3%	3.8%	60.3%
North Gateway	2.3%	4.7%	13.7%	4.7%	5.9%	68.8%
The Promenade	50.9%	28.4%	8.8%	4.6%	4.2%	3.2%
Quatat Park	25.6%	24.5%	18.3%	5.1%	2.2%	24.5%
Seltzer Park	26.7%	22.7%	20.5%	3.3%	2.2%	24.6%
The Turnaround	56.2%	24.5%	11.7%	2.4%	3.1%	2.1%

Source: Community Planning Workshop, Seaside Household Parks Survey, 2004

The majority of responses for the natural resources areas—Mill Ponds, Neawanna Natural History Area, and North Gateway—indicate that survey respondents were either unaware of these areas or do not frequent them enough to specify a satisfaction level. These areas may not be used as often as other city parks because of a lack of developed facilities and signage. This finding suggests the City should consider

ways to improve access and signage for the natural resource areas. The City should also appropriately place amenities, such as restrooms and garbage receptacles, in these areas.

Park Needs

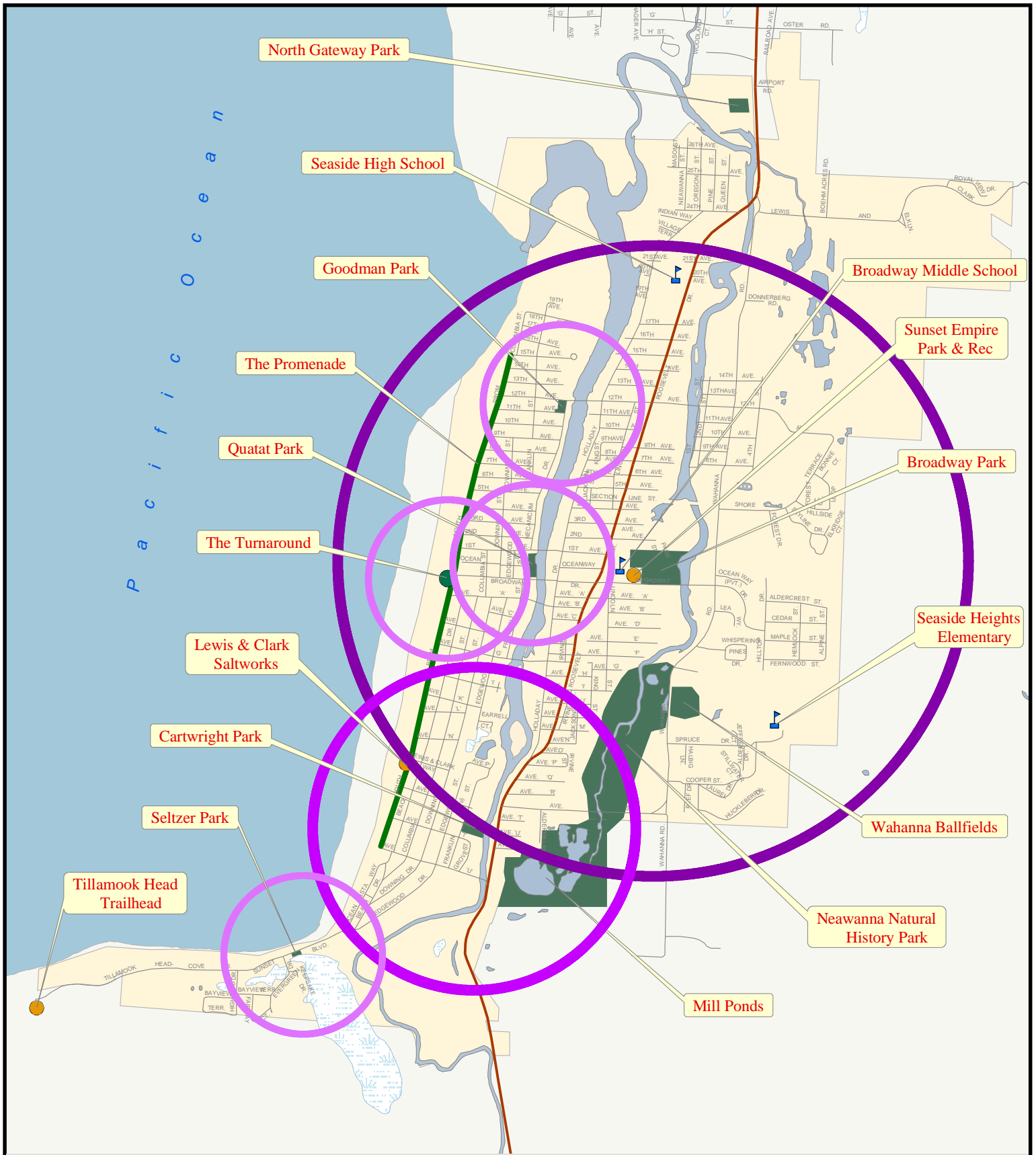
Park needs in Seaside are based on the location of parks, park use, demographic characteristics, activity participation trends, and public input through surveys and workshops.

Park Service Areas

A park service area indicates how much each park type provides service to the surrounding areas. In Seaside, the Promenade, Tillamook Head Trail, and undeveloped natural resource areas do not have a service boundary because there are no guidelines for how to delineate these unique features and locations. The corresponding service area boundaries for the following park types are:

- *Mini-Park*: a 0.25 mile radius
- *Neighborhood Park*: a 0.50 mile radius
- *Community Park*: a 1 mile radius

Map 4-1 shows Seaside's service areas for city-owned parks. As indicated on the map, the eastern portion of town is underserved by parks. According to City staff, future residential development will probably occur both east and south of the city core. Workshop participants wanted more mini-parks, neighborhood parks, and community parks added to the City's park system.

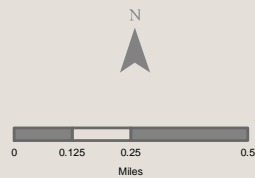


Service Area for Seaside Parks

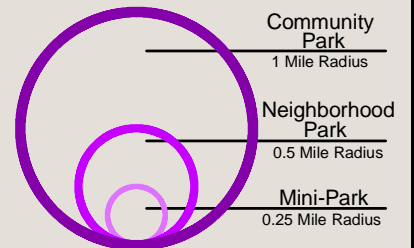
Parks Master Plan

City of Seaside

Oregon



- Seaside City Parks
- Wetland
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Water
- Recreation Site
- School
- Highway 101



Data Sources:
 Oregon Dept of Transportation, County Maps
 Oregon Geospatial Clearinghouse
 Clatsop County GIS



Park System Needs

A key step in the planning process is to address identified park system needs. Through the public involvement process, residents voiced suggestions, ideas, and concerns for Seaside's park system. The following are the system-wide needs that emerged from the community's input:

- Increase community awareness
- Enhance park maintenance
- Provide park facilities for all age groups
- Enhance park amenities
- Provide a range of park types
- Ensure adequate funding

Increase Community Awareness

Public park awareness is essential to increasing park use. Community members expressed that the City's park system lacks enough directional and internal park signage. Survey results show many residents are unaware of Seaside's natural areas and open space with nearly three-quarters of respondents "not knowing" about these areas. Placing directional signage on major streets and in heavy traffic areas can help inform the public about park locations.

Strategies that can promote public awareness about the parks system include:

- *Increasing directional and internal park signage.* Seaside's park system lacks directional signage; only a few parks have directional signs on Highway 101 directing users to park locations. Also, internal signage is inconsistent throughout the park system—some parks have signs, others do not. Some of the existing signs at the parks are in poor condition or placed in inconvenient locations. Signs along major arterials such as Highway 101, will help guide visitors to parks. Also, having uniform signage through town noting park hours and amenities, will promote both visual recognition and park purpose.
- *Creating a Seaside Park System brochure.* As previously noted, many tourists are unaware of Seaside's park system. A brochure outlining park facilities, amenities, and location will help "advertise" the park system. Such a brochure can be located at the Seaside's Visitors Bureau, hotels, motels, and tourist attractions in town.
- *Establishing informational kiosks at strategic locations.* To increase awareness of the park system among both tourists and residents, it would be beneficial for the City to place informational kiosks at heavily traveled locations around town (such as the Promenade). An informational kiosk highlighting

the park system will help familiarize residents and tourists with Seaside's park system. The kiosk should, at a minimum, include a map of the park system, park rules, and the facilities and amenities available at each park.

Enhance Park Maintenance

A major concern of many community members is the maintenance of Seaside's park facilities and amenities. Routine maintenance was a key issue raised throughout the public involvement process. Survey results show that 95% of respondents think well-maintained parks are "very important" or "important." Also, survey respondents indicated that out of every \$100 spent on parks, facilities, and open spaces, \$59 should be spent on maintenance and improvements to existing facilities.

Maintenance priorities should include:

- *Replacement or enhancement of restroom facilities.* Many residents expressed dissatisfaction with the condition or unavailability of restrooms, such as the lack of restrooms at Mill Ponds or the condition of the restroom facilities at Goodman Park and the Promenade. At a minimum, restroom facilities in the City's park system should be clean, accessible, safe, and available.
- *Management of litter and vandalism.* A primary concern of residents is the level at which the park system is currently maintained. Parks such as Cartwright and the Promenade are not in satisfactory condition in terms of litter and vandalism. As a part of routine maintenance, litter and refuse should be diligently tended to. A sufficient number of garbage receptacles and doggie waste stations are essential to keeping areas clean. Also, appropriate lighting and placement of structures can help decrease the incidence of vandalism.
- *Regular facility, landscaping, and equipment maintenance.* The condition of play equipment and the lack of sufficient landscaping in areas were major community concerns. Addressing degraded conditions of park amenities improves the look of a park, enhances safety and creates a sense of place. A park that has rundown and unsafe park features will discourage park use.

Provide Park Facilities for All Age Groups

The accommodation of various age groups and activities is important to the success of a city's park system. A park system that provides facilities and amenities for a range of ages increases user participation and enhances the quality of life in a community. Community members indicated the need for park features available for all ages, and include:

- *Children.* Families with young children tend to use parks most often. To encourage park use, it is important to accommodate the recreational needs of children. In determining facilities and amenities for children, it is important to include equipment such

as baby swings, jungle gyms, horseys, merry-go-rounds, teeter-totters, or swing-sets. Play structures (and surroundings) for young children should be safe and easily accessible.

- *Teenagers.* Residents indicated a need for proper park facilities for teens. Facilities or play equipment that is appropriate for teens may accommodate a greater level of physical activity compared to facilities or equipment for young children. Such facilities may include a skatepark, basketball courts, or tennis courts. Teens in the community workshop also advocated for a gazebo, where they could “hang out.” Such a facility should be well-lit and centrally located.
- *Adults and Seniors.* Many residents expressed the need for facilities or amenities that accommodate the recreational needs of adults. Older adults may enjoy more passive recreation activities that require picnic facilities or benches for bird watching or ocean viewing. Adult residents also wanted facilities such as tennis courts and gazebos for community gatherings.
- *All Ages.* Improvements to the existing park system will benefit residents and tourists of varying ages alike. Park features such as picnic areas, benches, and field space are used by all ages. Residents and visitors of all ages can benefit from a trail network or paved pathways that can be used for walking, biking, skateboarding, or rollerblading.

Enhance Park Amenities

Park amenities attract park users. Parks that lack lighting, benches, or play equipment may prevent park use. Community input indicated Seaside needs additional amenities to accommodate current park use. Survey results show that 94% of respondents consider restrooms to be “very important” or “important.” Other amenities residents find important include:

- Landscaping
- Interpretive signage
- Bike racks
- Water features
- Drinking fountains
- Play equipment
- Picnic facilities
- Benches
- Lighting
- Vending Machines

Provide a Range of Park Types

A park system with a variety of parks provides a range of active and passive recreational opportunities. As discussed in Chapter 3, Seaside has a wide array of parks. Community input highlights the need for parks on the eastern portion of the City as well as a trail network. Survey respondents indicate that community parks, neighborhood parks, and open space are very important to them.

- *Neighborhood Parks.* According to survey respondents, 79% indicated that neighborhood parks in Seaside are either “important” or “very important” to them. Throughout the needs analysis, community members advocated for additional parks of this type. Neighborhood parks should be easily accessible to the surrounding neighborhood and accommodate a wide variety of age and user groups.
- *Community Parks.* Although residents do not want additional community parks, survey respondents indicated that community parks in Seaside are the most important type of park. About 81% indicated that this park type was either “important” or “very important” to them. It seems residents prefer community parks, which are centrally located, have accessible sports fields, and cater to the needs of families. Additionally, residents prefer parks that have safe and age appropriate facilities for children, are landscaped but also compatible with need for police visibility, and are regularly maintained. These needs should guide the potential redesign and further development of Seaside’s community park.
- *Open Space and Natural Areas.* Almost 73% of survey respondents stated that open space was “important” or “very important” to them. This finding suggests that natural areas in Seaside should remain protected and be made available for passive recreational use to residents. Appropriate development within these areas would create more user-friendly open space areas, as they are presently underused. Residents were especially interested in open space and natural areas for the educational opportunities they could provide. This could include the addition of wetland boardwalks, a viewing tower, a cultural center with a longhouse, and interpretive signage.
- *Trails and Connectors.* Seaside residents want a network of trails to connect natural areas, developed parks, and frequented locations. Frequented locations include the beach, downtown, schools, and the city fringe. Nearly 70% of survey respondents consider trails to be either “important” or “very important”. A system of trails and connectors could provide a number of active recreational opportunities including jogging and biking. A trail system also provides passive recreational opportunities including bird watching, walking, and nature enjoyment. This system of trails and connectors would be ADA accessible where

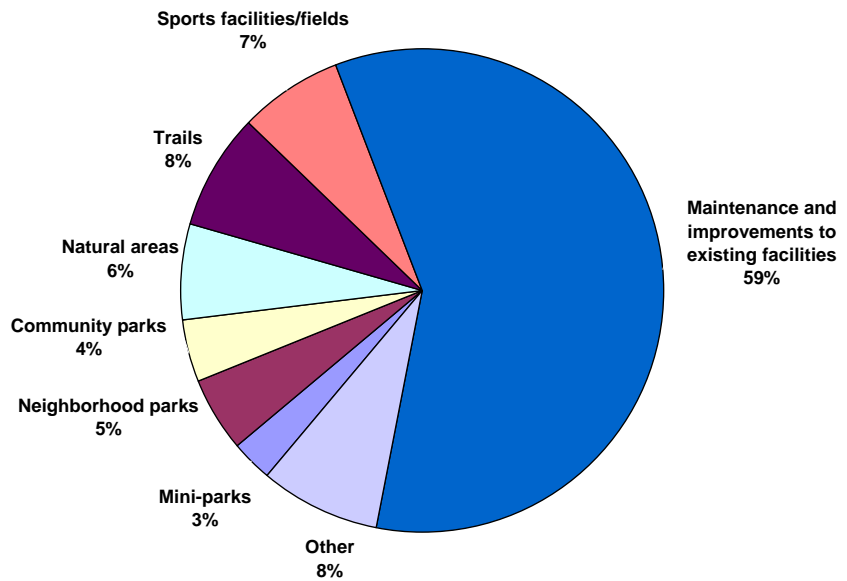
possible, and could increase the overall safety of pedestrian and bike traffic.

Ensure Adequate Funding

Sufficient funding is critical to a successful park system. The City will need to access a range of funding, which are described in Chapter 6. Survey results show that Seaside residents are supportive of the following funding options (from most supported to least): Donations (73%), grants (67%), Seaside general funds (55%), park user fees (30%), and a taxable park district (24%).

Figure 4-2 shows the percent of a parks system budget survey respondents would allocate toward park funds. Respondents indicate the majority of funding (59%) should go toward maintenance and improvements to existing facilities.

Figure 4-2. Allocation of Park Funds as Indicated by Survey Respondents



Source: Community Planning Workshop, Seaside Household Parks Survey, 2004

Chapter 5

Park System Goals and Improvements

This chapter provides a framework for the development and maintenance of parks and recreation facilities in Seaside through 2025. The chapter begins with the park system goals and actions. The goals offer a broad vision of what the City of Seaside would like to achieve with its park system. The actions provide more specific steps the City can take to implement the goals. From the goals and actions, the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) was developed to meet these expectations.

The Capital Improvement Program identifies park improvement projects, estimates costs. The CIP is divided into two parts: (1) specific improvement projects for individual parks for the next five years; and (2) general park system improvements over a twenty-year period. The CIP also includes options for the redesign of Broadway Park.

In addition to the CIP, this chapter provides a strategy for parks maintenance and a Parkland Acquisition Strategy intended to assist the City in acquiring new parkland. The acquisition strategy is based on the City's coordinated population projections for 2025 and level of service standards. After evaluating underserved areas in Seaside's park system, the Plan offers general areas and criteria the City can use to target additional parkland.

Goals and Actions

The Parks Master Plan identifies a series of goals and actions to define system priorities and guide implementation. Together the goals and actions provide a framework to develop and maintain parks through 2025. The City will implement the park system goals and actions through the Capital Improvement Program as well as the Parks Maintenance and Parkland Acquisition Strategies.

Goals

The Plan *goals* are intended to represent the general end toward which the City's efforts are directed. Goals frame how the City should work towards meeting the community's identified park needs.

Actions

The *actions* are detailed recommendations for activities that the City should undertake to fulfill its goals.

The Seaside Parks Master Plan establishes the following goals and actions. The goals and actions **are not** listed in the order of priority.

Goal 1. Provide Adequate Parkland and Facilities For Passive and Active Recreational Use

- Provide adequate restroom facilities
- Develop partnerships with schools, recreational districts, local, state, federal agencies, and interested parties to share recreational facilities and open space
- Develop parks to serve a range of ages throughout the City and in accordance with adopted park standards
- Acquire and develop new parklands as needed to maintain a level of service standard of three acres per 1,000 residents.
- Focus on underserved areas, particularly areas to the north and east side of town, which lack mini-parks and neighborhood parks
- Assure adequate open space and natural areas
- Provide a variety of park amenities that meet the needs of residents of all ages
- Address the year-round recreational needs of residents and seasonal demand by tourists on the park system
- Ensure the recreational longevity of improved sport facilities within existing parks
- Replace or move tennis court in Broadway Park
- Prepare refined development plan for Broadway Park using the conceptual redesign suggestions as a starting point
- Prepare a focused development plan for a trail system
- Prepare refined park development plan for the Natural Resource Areas (Neawanna Natural History Park, Mill Ponds and North Gateway) with a final product that establishes a plan of action for how to manage and utilize those areas

Goal 2. Increase Community Awareness of Park System

- Develop a city-wide park identification system and attractive “Seaside” signage for each park, highlighting uses and hours
- Improve directional signage for parks on key roadways and pathways
- Establish a kiosk at Broadway Park and Quatat Park that highlights the parks and their uses throughout the City, identifies special habitats, and provides a park system map
- Develop a city-wide park identification system
- Hold annual event to celebrate Seaside’s parks and acknowledge recent park improvements with “residents dollars

at work” signage in parks to show community members where City money is spent

- Create a park user pamphlet that identifies all of the park properties in Seaside; produce pamphlet in English and Spanish
- Distribute Park Pamphlets throughout the City (e.g. at City Hall, Chamber of Commerce, hotels, and motels)
- Create a “Junior Park Ranger” committee that is advertised at local schools and clubs, through which children and teens can get involved in park cleanup and education

Goal 3. Conduct Needed Park Maintenance

- Implement the park maintenance strategy
- Improve aesthetics and landscaping in parks
- Evaluate the condition of park facilities and equipment annually
- Perform routine maintenance on park facilities
- Upgrade or replace restrooms in poor condition and diligently maintain them
- Replace or improve equipment or structures that pose a safety hazard
- Repair vandalism or other damage within 48 hours or as soon as possible
- Increase staffing levels for park maintenance and; develop a trained staff position dedicated to managing and supervising parks on the ground, and be in charge of grant proposals to fund maintenance projects

Goal 4. Ensure Adequate Access to Parks

- Develop and improve trails, pathways, sidewalks, crosswalks, and connections from all neighborhoods to parks
- Develop multi-purpose trails and connections between developed parks and natural areas
- Ensure pedestrian and bike access to all parks within the community
- Provide sufficient directional signage that clearly guides residents and visitors to parks
- Provide bike racks at all city parks
- Improve boat ramp facilities in conjunction with parking lot upgrades
- Work towards compliance with American Disability Act standards in relevant areas (parking, pathways, restrooms)
- Ensure residents of all ages have access to parks throughout the City

Goal 5. Develop a New Skatepark

- Create a “Skatepark Committee,” composed of various community members, which helps guide the community toward the development of a skatepark
- Conduct a feasibility study that explores possible locations and amenities and includes capital, operation, and maintenance costs
- Continue to seek public input and work with citizen groups to garner support and identify needs
- Develop final design and cost estimates; build skatepark

Goal 6. Create a Parks Advisory Committee

Establish a committee of community members appointed by City Council. The Parks Advisory Committee would oversee the development, operation, and maintenance of the park system and provide recommendations to City Council. Potential duties for the Parks Advisory Committee could include:

- Identify partnerships for the development and maintenance of the park system
- Secure long-term funding for the parks system
- Coordinate parks planning among the City, State Parks and Recreation Department, North Coast Land Conservancy, Sunset Empire Parks and Recreation District and Administrative School District 10
- Coordinate public outreach projects that keep the community involved and the committee informed
- Monitor park use
- Review and assure city park ordinances comply with the park system goals

Goal 7. Recognize and Protect Historic, Cultural and Natural Resources

- Explore creation of a historical and interpretive natural wayside park facility on the north entrance to Seaside
- Develop an educational program or partnership with local groups that aim to explore and celebrate historic, cultural and natural resource areas in Seaside
- Provide educational signage at appropriate historic, cultural, and natural resource areas
- Adopt design guidelines for development of support structures in the appropriate location within natural areas
- Secure funding to help protect historic or natural resource areas from future development

Goal 8. Integrate and Protect Seaside's Coastal, Estuarine, and Riparian Resources within the Parks System

- Consider City actions that would promote speed limits or other motorized watercraft restrictions on Neawanna Creek and the Necanicum River
- Create a “water trail” or “waterways park” that connects the north and south end of Seaside and the Necanicum River to Neawanna Creek
- Consider a trail network that connects the Promenade to the Necanicum River and Neawanna Creek
- Improve canoe and kayak access along the Necanicum River and Neawanna Creek
- Acquire land along Neawanna Creek and the Necanicum River to protect the riparian habitat and provide additional open space

Goal 9. Improve Public Safety in Parks

- Investigate the need for improved security that may include increased police patrol, citizen patrol, park hosts, and/or electronic surveillance
- Consider measures that control vehicular speed around parks, especially near Broadway Park
- Provide parks technician certification for parks/public works employees
- Repair vandalism or other damage within 48 hours or as soon as possible
- Consider establishment of a night closing ordinance, in which parks are closed after dusk
- Strengthen crime prevention through environmental design strategies that increase visibility and perception of safety in current and future parks

Goal 10. Secure Funding to Achieve Park System Goals

- Continually research and apply for private and public grants
- Develop partnerships with private, public, and nonprofit agencies
- Establish an annual “park celebration” event and simultaneously raise money to fund the park system
- Review the City's current System Development Charge to ensure it is consistent with the Capital Improvements Program
- Consider adoption of a dedication in lieu of system development charges policy to provide for additional open and/or park space
- Reduce costs associated with future park acquisition and development through partnerships with schools, the park &

recreation district, or developers early in the development planning process

Capital Improvement Program

The CIP provides a roadmap for how to achieve the City's identified goals. This section details the projects and their estimated costs. The time frame for the CIP is five years for capital improvements and 20 years for acquisitions. The intent is to provide the City with a tool that clearly identifies costs, potential funding sources, and priorities.

The CIP reflects community priorities and resources. The list of projects is based on input from the community, City staff, and the Parks Master Plan Steering Committee. The Steering Committee then refined the list of potential improvements and they set realistic timeframes for each project. The timeframes aim to achieve projects in: 1 to 2 years (immediate), 2 to 4 years (short term), or 3 through 5 years (long term).

Park System Improvements

The Parks Master Plan identifies three major park system improvements: signage, a skatepark, and a trail system. Table 5-1 summarizes park system improvements.

Table 5-1. Park System Improvements

Park System Improvements	Timing	Cost Estimate	Source of Cost Estimate	Funding Options
Signage	1-2 years	varies	--	Grants, Partnerships, Donations, General funds
Skatepark	1-2 years	estimated \$150,000 to \$300,000 depending on size and construction type	Rainbow Park and Playground, OR www.123playground.com ; Dreamland Skateparks, OR www.dreamlandskateparks.com , Huna Designs www.hunadesigns.com	Grants, SDC, General funds,
Trail System	2-4 years	Approx \$40,000/ mile (soft surface); \$125,000/ mile (paved)	--	Grants, Land Trusts, SDC, Transient room tax
Natural History Interpretive Center at North Gateway Park	2-4 years	subject to design	--	Grants, SDC, General funds
Viewing Tower at Mill Ponds	2-4 years	subject to design	--	Grants, SDC, General funds
Tennis Courts (2/4 battery)	2-4 years	\$38,100/ \$59,900	Kerr's	Grants, SDC, Donations, General funds

Source: Community Planning Workshop

Signage

Lack of public awareness of the park system was a common community concern expressed during the public participation process. Increasing directional and internal park signage, as well as creating a park brochure will address this problem.

Signage is a great way to educate the community without a lot of City effort. Placing directional signage on major roads, including Highway 101, will direct residents and visitors into our parks, increase awareness and promote park usage. In addition, ‘Welcome to...’ signs placed at park entrances will give visitors visual identification of City parks while helping to create an entryway and define space within the park. Community members suggested having a City-wide design contest for these signs with the winning design turned into a final product by wood shop classes at Seaside High School.

A park brochure with descriptions of various park facilities and a map of Seaside parks would enable residents and tourists to utilize the system more effectively.

Skatepark

The desire for a skatepark was widely expressed throughout Seaside’s parks planning process. Two-thirds of household survey respondents believe that the City should build a new skatepark. Goal 5 in the Parks Master Plan is the development of a skatepark, but the facility is also mentioned here because it is major capital improvement that will serve the entire community. Many small to medium-sized communities in Oregon have developed skateparks including Brookings, Astoria, Lincoln City, Canby, and Reedsport.¹¹

Because of the unique requirements of a skatepark facility and the associated cost, Seaside should undertake a separate siting and design process. Skateparks typically range from \$150,000 to \$300,000 or more depending on the size and configuration. The following issues should be considered during this process:

- *Siting.* When determining possible locations for a skatepark, issues of accessibility, safety, parking, and noise should be considered.
- *Maintenance.* Typical maintenance includes trash and graffiti removal.
- *Monitoring.* The City may need to implement a formal safety monitoring program for the skatepark. The City should monitor use during the initial months of operation to gauge the level of on-going monitoring that will be required. In addition, safety issues should be considered when siting and designing the park.
- *Year-round use.* Seaside’s previous skatepark was a covered facility, to protect users from harsh weather conditions. The City should explore the feasibility of a covered skatepark.
- *Location.* Broadway Park was identified as a possible location for the proposed skatepark. If a skatepark is located at Broadway Park, the City should first examine and address the

¹¹ “A Guide to Oregon’s Skateparks”, www.oregonskateparks.com

issues that caused the original skatepark there to fail. Cartwright Park and the Copeland's Lumber site were also mentioned as other potential sites during the public involvement process. The majority of Seaside's other parks do not have sufficient vacant land to accommodate a skatepark facility.

Trail System

Land Trails

The public involvement process documented broad community support for the development of a land trail within Seaside. Map 5-1 shows a conceptual map for a multi-use trail connecting Seaside's parks, downtown, schools, and major landmarks. Both City staff and residents stressed the importance of a pedestrian trail connecting Mill Ponds with North Gateway Park along Neawanna Creek. This section of trail could combine with a larger system of trails including off-road multi-use trails, sidewalks, the Promenade, and raised wetland walkways. The extension and improvement of the current sidewalk system could be coordinated with the City's transportation system plan. The trail system should be ADA accessible wherever possible.

Constructing a trail system could have a number of benefits in Seaside that include the following:

- *Increase recreational opportunities.* The construction of a trail system, along with supporting improvements (benches, picnic tables, etc.) will provide increased opportunities for activities like hiking, bicycling, bird watching, and fishing.
- *Improve access.* A trail system could provide pedestrian and bicycle access to existing and new parks, schools, natural areas, and downtown for both residents and tourists of all ages. A trail system could also extend north and south of the city, connecting to existing trails and providing access to visitors from Gearhart and Ecola State Park.
- *Provide natural hazard evacuation.* A well-constructed trail system could provide additional, safe pedestrian routes to Seaside's tsunami evacuation locations.
- *Capitalize on educational opportunities.* A citywide trail system could also provide educational opportunities. Sections of the trail could be dedicated to a specific 'theme' including the unique historical, cultural and ecological aspects of the area. These themes could be reinforced through interpretive signs, wetland walkways, and historical markers. In addition, they provide the opportunity to develop public programs using this system.

The City should explore the possibility of acquiring land along Neawanna Creek from the Neawanna Natural History area to North Gateway to construct this trail. However, it may be possible for the City to construct portions of this trail on state-owned land between the creek's mean high water marks, with the state's cooperation. This will

depend on the amount of available land. Where possible, the land acquired for trail construction should extend far enough from the creek to limit damage to the riparian ecosystem.

Distribution of a park brochure with a map of the trail system would help maximize use of the trail. This map could include major access points to encourage use of the entire park/trail system. In addition, directional signs along the trail to parks, schools, and other landmarks could encourage use further and help create a sense of place.

The National Recreation and Park Association provide specific development parameters for both multi-use and connector trails.¹² Developing multi-use and connector trails involve the following steps, which are taken directly from NRPA guidelines:

- Preparing a comprehensive park and trail system plan that clearly defines the routing of park trails, especially those within greenways.
- Acquiring the desired land or establishing trail easements at an early stage in community development.
- Establishing appropriate development policies (backed by city ordinance) requiring land developers to incorporate greenways and park trail corridors into their development plans. Their plans should coincide with the trail system plan.
- Establishing design standards that define how park trail are to be built. Trail design should coincide with standards adopted by local and state departments of transportation, as appropriate. All trails should comply with ADA design criteria.

The greatest opportunities for park trails may include abandoned railroad beds, run-down waterfronts, utility rights-of-way, and scenic/historic routes.¹³

The costs for developing land trails varies and depends on land acquisition costs, the type of trail surface, the width of the trail and the facilities provided for trail users.¹⁴ The Pedestrian and Bicycle Information Center estimates construction costs for soft surface trails can run \$40,000 per mile and rise to more than \$125,000 per mile for asphalt trails.

¹² Mertes and Hall, *Park , Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines*. National Recreation and Park Association (1995), (p.113 – 116).

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ The Pedestrian and Bicycle Information Center, walkinginfo.org website, http://www.walkinginfo.org/rt/cost_benefit.htm

Water Trail

The creation of a 'water trail' was also widely supported in both the community workshops and surveys. This trail would consist of public boat access points at Mill Ponds, Neawanna Natural History Area, Broadway Park, Quatat Park, and Cartwright Park. Access currently exists at Broadway Park, Quatat Park, and Cartwright Park, however boat ramps at these locations need maintenance and repairs. These access points would allow boaters to travel along the Neawanna Creek from Mill Ponds to North Gateway, within the estuary, to the Necanicum River and south to Cartwright Park, or vice versa. This trail could provide both educational and recreational benefits.

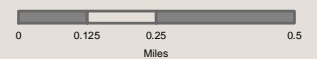


Proposed Trail System and Water Access

Parks Master Plan City of Seaside

Oregon

- - - Trails
- Boat Launch
- Recreation Site
- ▣ School
- Highway 101
- Seaside City Parks
- Water
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Wetland



Capital Improvement Projects by Park

The CIP groups the projects by park with each park given a low and high end cost estimate. Table 5-2 summarizes the estimated costs of proposed capital improvements by park. Costs to implement all of the projects identified in the five-year capital improvement program are estimated to be between \$125,000 and \$225,000.

Table 5-2. Estimated Cost of Capital Improvements by Park

Park	Cost Estimate	
	Low	High
Broadway Park	\$60,180	\$127,660
Cartwright Park	\$6,100	\$9,600
Elvin C. Goodman Park	\$43,030	\$66,030
Mill Ponds	\$2,235	\$2,735
Neawanna Natural History Area	\$2,630	\$2,630
North Gateway Park	\$650	\$650
Promenade and Turnaround	\$5,660	\$9,660
Quatat Riverfront Park	\$3,900	\$6,200
Seltzer Park	\$600	\$600
Total	\$124,985	\$225,765

*These cost estimates do not reflect the cost of major improvements, which, for various reasons, were not costed in the capital improvement program. These improvements include: landscaping; the viewing tower; trail system improvements, including the raised wetland walkway; the interpretive center at North Gateway Park; a covered seating area at Quatat Park; and a skatepark.

Source: Community Planning Workshop, 2004

To create the capital improvement program, CPW developed cost estimates from improvement suggestions presented in the needs analysis in Chapter 4. Implementation of the CIP will help the City to work towards the goals outlined above so they may better serve current and future residents. Table 5-3 lists the proposed capital improvement projects for each City-owned park. Each project is ranked as high, medium, or low priority, and a cost estimate is given along with the estimate source.

Total costs for each park in Table 5-3 represent an estimated range of costs for the capital improvement projects for the next five years. Because there is a great deal of variation in prices and prices were unavailable for some projects, the City should consult with local contractors before beginning these projects. Total costs for park system improvement projects, and new parks and amenities, were not calculated because the details, quantity, size, and location of amenities have not yet been determined. Price ranges are listed for these projects to identify funding needs, and to provide an estimate of the total cost of proposed improvements to the parks system.

Table 5-3. Capital Improvement Projects, Costs, Priorities, and Funding Options by Park and System-Wide

Park	Capital Improvement Projects	Timing	Cost Estimate	Total Cost	Source of Cost Estimate	Funding Options
Broadway Park	Additional lighting - steel pole, galvanized, 20' high (2)	1-2 years	\$1,325/ea	\$2,650	RS Means	Donations, Grants, General funds
	Replace Restroom (ADA compliant)	1-2 years	\$35,000-\$58,000	\$35,000-\$58,000	Biological Mediation Systems, www.biologicalmediation.com	SDC, Grants, General funds
	New Modular Play Structure	1-2 years	\$5,000-\$35,000	\$5,000-\$35,000	Outside Toys Pro, www.outsidetoyspro.com	Donations, Grants, General funds, SDC
	Landscaping Improvements	1-2 years	varies	varies	--	Donations, partnerships, General funds
	Install 2 benches - 6' with back, PVC-coated steel, surface-mount	1-2 years	\$300 ea	\$600	National Outdoor Furniture, www.outdoorchaise.com	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Install a landscaped fence between the playground area, parking areas, and Broadway	1-2 years	varies	varies	--	Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Install Bicycle Rack - M Loop	2-4 years	\$200 ea	\$200	Outside Toys Pro	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Improve Tennis Courts	3-5 years	varies	varies	--	Donations, Grants, General funds, SDC
	<i>Nets (nylon) (2)</i>		\$333/ea.	\$666	Kerr's	
	<i>Striping (white, standard court)</i>		\$72	\$144	Kerr's	
<i>Resurfacing (one court)</i>		\$19.90-\$38/SY	\$15,920-\$30,400	RS Means		
Cartwright Park	Improve landscaping	1-2 years	varies	varies	--	Donations, Partnerships, General funds

Park	Capital Improvement Projects	Timing	Cost Estimate	Total Cost	Source of Cost Estimate	Funding Options
	Picnic Tables - 6' with attached seats, portable, PVC-coated wood and metal (2)	1-2 years	\$500 ea	\$1,000	National Outdoor Furniture, www.outdoorchaise.com	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Play Structure (plastic)	2-4 years	\$4,000-\$5000	\$4,000- \$5000	Outside Toys Pro	SDC
	Play Structure (wood)	2-4 years	\$5,000-\$7,500	\$5,000-\$7,500	Outside Toys Pro	SDC
	Install swing set	1-2 years	\$900	\$900	RS Means	Donations, Grants, General funds, SDC
	Install Bicycle Rack - M Loop	2-4 years	\$200 ea	\$200	Outside Toys Pro	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
Elvin C. Goodman Park	Additional Picnic Table - 6' with attached seats, portable, PVC-coated wood and metal	1-2 years	\$500 ea	\$500	National Outdoor Furniture, www.outdoorchaise.com	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Replace basketball hoop - steel, single goal	1-2 years	\$1,850	\$1,850	RS Means	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Replace sand	1-2 years	varies	varies	--	Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	<i>Wood chips 4" depth</i>		\$0.40/sf	\$180	RS Means	
	<i>Recycled rubber mulch 4" depth</i>		\$2.90/sf	\$1,300	Close the Loop, www.homestead.com/prosites -closetheloop	
	Additional Landscaping	1-2 years	varies	varies	--	Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Replace Restroom (ADA compliant)	1-2 years	\$35,000-\$58,000	\$35,000-\$58,000	Biological Mediation Systems, www.biologicalmediation.com	SDC, Grants, General funds

Park	Capital Improvement Projects	Timing	Cost Estimate	Total Cost	Source of Cost Estimate	Funding Options
	Improve Turf - fine-grading and seeding including lime, fertilizer, seed, and equipment	1-2 years	\$2.44/SY	\$4,000	RS Means	Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Install Bicycle Rack - M Loop	2-4 years	\$200 ea	\$200	Outside Toys Pro	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Install a landscaped fence between the playground area and parking areas	2-4 years	varies	varies	--	Donations, Partnerships, General funds
Mill Ponds	Designated Parking (4 spaces)	1-2 years	varies	varies		SDC, Grants, General funds
	<i>Asphaltic concrete pavement, 6" stone base, 2" binder course, 1" topping</i>		\$1.87/SF	\$500-\$1000	RS Means	
	<i>Wheel stops, precast concrete, including dowels, 6" x 10" x 6' - 8" x 13" x 6'</i>		\$50/ea	\$200	RS Means	
	<i>Parking stall, paint, white</i>		\$8.70/stall	\$35	RS Means	
	Interpretive Signs (2)	1-2 years	\$150 ea	\$300	EnviroSigns, www.envirosigns.com	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Raised Wetland Walkway	1-2 years	subject to design	subject to design	--	SDC, Grants, General funds, Land Trust
	Install Picnic Tables - 6' with attached seats, portable, PVC-coated wood and metal (2)	2-4 years	\$500 ea	\$1,000	National Outdoor Furniture, www.outdoorchaise.com	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Install Bicycle Rack - M Loop	2-4 years	\$200 ea	\$200	Outside Toys Pro	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds

Park	Capital Improvement Projects	Timing	Cost Estimate	Total Cost	Source of Cost Estimate	Funding Options
Neawanna Natural History Area	Install benches - 6' with back, Recycled Plastic (wood-look), surface-mount (3)	1-2 years	\$300 ea	\$1,500	National Outdoor Furniture, www.outdoorchaise.com	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Interpretive Signs (3)	1-2 years	\$150 ea	\$450	EnviroSigns, www.envirosigns.com	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Raised Wetland Walkway	2-4 years	subject to design	subject to design	--	SDC, Grants, General funds, Land Trust
	Install Bicycle Rack - M Loop	2-4 years	\$200 ea	\$200	Outside Toys Pro	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Install Boat Access Ramp - paved	3-5 years	\$4/sf	\$480	RS Means	SDC, Grants, General funds, Land Trust
	Interpretive Signs (1)	1-2 years	\$150	\$150	EnviroSigns, www.envirosigns.com	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
North Gateway Park	Install Picnic Table - 6' with attached seats, portable, PVC-coated wood and metal (1)	2-4 years	\$500 ea	\$500	National Outdoor Furniture, www.outdoorchaise.com	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Repair paved trail	1-2 years	varies	varies	--	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
Promenade and Turnaround	<i>Patching concrete - hand mix, 1/2"</i>		\$2.85/SF	varies	RS Means	
	<i>Pumped, self-leveling, 1/2"-1-1/2"</i>		\$2.92-\$9.05/SF	varies	RS Means	
	Install additional drinking fountains (4)	2-4 years	varies	varies	--	Donations, General funds, Grants
	<i>Halsey mounted drinking fountain</i>		\$300-\$700	\$1200-\$2800	Plumbingsupply.com	

Park	Capital Improvement Projects	Timing	Cost Estimate	Total Cost	Source of Cost Estimate	Funding Options
	<i>Haws pedestal drinking fountain</i>		\$1300-\$3500	\$5200-\$14000	Plumbingsupply.com	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Install garbage cans (4)	1-2 years	\$200 ea	\$800	National Outdoor Furniture, www.outdoorchaise.com	
	Install benches - 6' with back, PVC-coated steel, surface-mount (4)	1-2 years	\$300 ea	\$1,200	National Outdoor Furniture, www.outdoorchaise.com	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Dog-waste baggie dispensers (4)	1-2 years	\$65 ea	\$260	JJB Solutions, www.jjbsolutions.com (bags, 800 ct. \$40)	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Install Picnic Tables - 6' with attached seats, portable, PVC-coated wood and metal (4)	2-4 years	\$500 ea	\$2,000	National Outdoor Furniture, www.outdoorchaise.com	Donations, General funds, Grants
	Install Bicycle Rack - M Loop	2-4 years	\$200 ea	\$200	Outside Toys Pro	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Replace restroom divider system - floor mounted	1-2 years	\$500-\$700 ea	\$2500-\$4800	RS Means	SDC, Grants, General funds
Quatat Riverfront Park	Improve landscaping	1-2 years	varies	varies	--	Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Install a covered area	2-4 years	subject to design	subject to design	--	SDC, Grants, General funds, Donations
	Improve boat ramp - remove existing concrete, regrade, repave with 4" concrete	2-4 years	\$8.20/sf	\$1,200	RS Means	Grants, General funds, Land Trust
	Install Bicycle Rack - M Loop	2-4 years	\$200 ea	\$200	Outside Toys Pro	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds

Park	Capital Improvement Projects	Timing	Cost Estimate	Total Cost	Source of Cost Estimate	Funding Options
	Install a Handrail on Ramp	1-2 years	\$400	\$400	Handi-Rail, www.handirail.com	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
Seltzer Park	Install Bicycle Rack - M Loop	2-4 years	\$200 ea	\$200	Outside Toys Pro	Grants, Donations, Partnerships, General funds
	Raised Wetland Walkway	2-4 years	subject to design	subject to design	--	SDC, Grants, General funds, Land Trust
	Improve landscaping	3-5 years	varies	varies	--	Donations, Partnerships, General funds

Source: Community Planning Workshop

Broadway Park Improvements

During the preparation of this plan, the City asked CPW to provide suggestions for a conceptual redesign of Broadway Park to better address the needs of park users. This section presents a draft conceptual plan that represents one possible solution to reconfiguring Broadway Park (see Figure 5-1). It highlights certain changes, which can be made to best suit community needs and the needs of the school district's athletic programs. Before proceeding with any reconfiguration of Broadway Park, the City should retain a licensed landscape architect to implement a public process and more detailed design.

Community Needs

The community's primary concern with Broadway Park is maintenance of existing facilities. Other concerns expressed by the community included the lack of a safe, family area; the condition of sports facilities; lack of landscaping; and protection of river access. The redesign addresses such concerns with the following considerations:

- Create family-use area
- Amend river access
- Enhance landscaping
- Protect water quality
- Create a park entrance
- Develop new facilities

Create family-use area

Orienting the park towards family use was a priority to the community. This included issues relating to the play structure, creation of a defined space, and increase of picnic facilities.

The play area was relocated to the northeast corner of the park to create a well-defined, family use area. It is located away from the street, parking lot, immediate riverfront, and skatepark. The play structure is partly enclosed by a landscaped fence to create boundaries for children. Seasonal drainage problems can be managed through the use of recycled rubber mulch, which also provides a cushioned play surface. The play structure should be replaced with a larger structure, which can accommodate the needs of a greater variety of ages. Community participation ideas, which could reduce the cost of playground construction, are outlined in the appendix.

Additional picnic facilities, including benches, tables, and barbecues, should also be installed in this family-use area.

The Plan includes a gazebo in the family friendly area to accommodate the community's need for additional locations for outdoor community events.

Amend river access

The Plan reclaims land previously used as vehicular access to Neawanna Creek to construct a segment of the multi-use trail. This is based on the recommendation from Seaside's Public Works Department, which has identified the need to close this access. The closure will also help preserve riparian habitat while preserving small watercraft access. A vehicular access point to Neawanna Creek at Mill Ponds is provided for in the water trail section of this plan.

Enhance landscaping

Landscaping is increased throughout the park, to create spaces and use zones. The draft concept proposes increased landscaping along the baseball outfield fence, around the play structure, around the proposed skatepark, along the river, and along the road. Landscaping additions should maintain visibility between park zones and between the park and the street for safety.

Protect water quality

The redesign includes the construction of a vegetated swale along the riverfront and parking lot. These swales will allow polluted storm water to slowly infiltrate through the soil, rather than run off into the Neawanna Creek. This idea stems from the community's desire to increase the quality of their rivers for boating recreation and habitat preservation.

Create a park entrance

The entrance of the park is slightly formalized, with the aim of leading people into the park. Park users can travel through paved paths and observe signage outlining the various facilities and amenities available for use. There is room for an optional water feature where the paths come together, which leads from the parking lot and the street.

Develop new facilities

The concept includes two tennis courts and two basketball courts. The skatepark is also represented in this design, although the community should determine if Broadway Park is the best location. If so, the skatepark should be located along the road in a highly visible area, in its own 'zone' that does not conflict with the family use zone.

School District Needs

The School District's primary concern is the need to update the bleachers and reconfigure the field layout. The redesign includes reconfiguration of both the football field, which was expanded to the west, and the baseball field, which was shifted to the east. This would utilize vacant land behind Broadway Middle School, create more public space, and allow the athletic fields to share the bleachers. The bleachers are designed to accommodate approximately 1,000 spectators and share an announcer's booth, concession stands, and roof structure for protection from the elements.

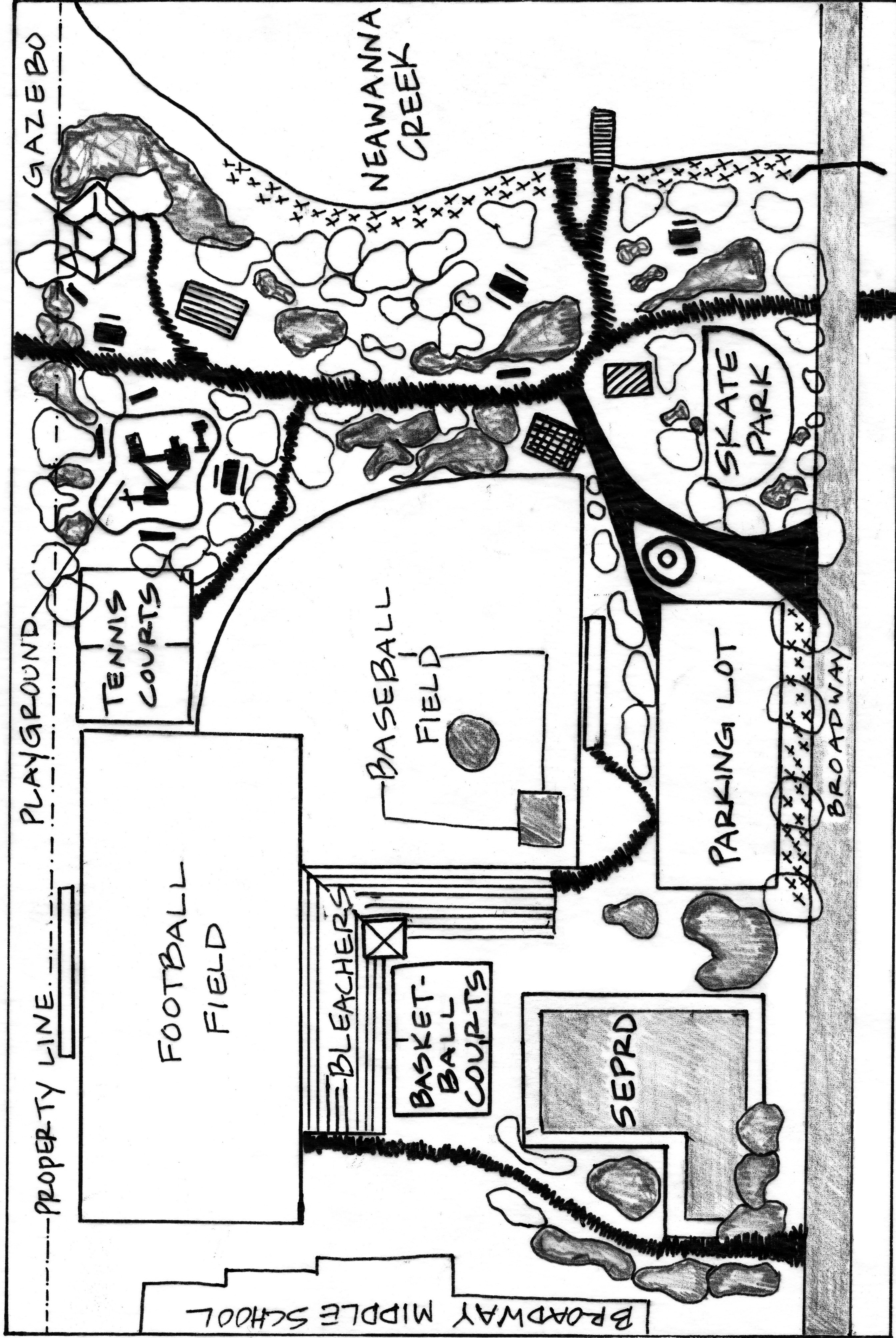
The baseball field needs additional lighting. Specific lighting configurations, which will reduce glare and light pollution, are included in Appendix D.

The concept plan shown in Figure 5-1 is intended to provide ideas about how Broadway Park could be reconfigured. The City will need to develop a more detailed site plan for Broadway prior to any major site improvements.

BROADWAY PARK CONCEPTUAL REDESIGN

KEY

	VISITOR
	BLEACHER
	PICNIC SHELTER
	SHED
	RESTROOM
	PICNIC TABLE
	BENCH
	BIOSWALE
	WATER FEATURE
	GRAVEL PATH
	PAVED PATH
	EXISTING VEGETATION
	PROPOSED VEGETATION



PREPARED BY CPW



Parks Maintenance Strategy

Seaside's residents, the Parks Steering Committee and City staff emphasized the importance of maintenance through out the entire parks planning process.

Table 5-4 shows estimated labor costs for park maintenance in 2003. The figures are based on hour estimates provided by the Seaside Public Works Director. The hourly wage estimates are based on information from the City finance department. Based on data provided by City staff, the City spent and estimated \$82,000 on park maintenance in 2003. The majority of labor costs are for restroom maintenance.

Table 5-4. Estimated Labor Costs for Park Maintenance, 2003

Cost category	Estimated Hours	Cost @ \$28/Hr
Restroom Maintenance	2,369	\$68,700
Mowing	76	\$2,204
Playground	20	\$580
Miscellaneous	121	\$3,516
Beach	267	\$7,750
Total	2,853	\$82,750
Estimated FTE	1.4	

Source: Data from City of Seaside; estimates by CPW

Primary maintenance concerns expressed include:

- Maintenance of wooden structures including picnic tables, benches, shelters, and playground equipment. Wood should be periodically de-mossed and replaced if rotting or splitting.
- Play structures should be treated for rust and may need wood replaced. In addition, some playgrounds have missing or broken equipment (basketball nets, swings, etc.).
- Maintaining cleanliness of park facilities. This could involve the community volunteers, especially in keeping restrooms clean and preventing vandalism and littering.

In the household survey, residents were asked to allocate a hypothetical \$100 to various activities and facilities in Seaside's parks. Respondents indicated that \$58.90 of every \$100 should be allocated to maintenance. This finding underscores the importance of park maintenance to Seaside residents.

The Plan recommends that maintenance should be a top priority in Seaside's parks planning. The City should consider long-term maintenance costs when planning for the development of additional parks. A higher level of maintenance will correspond to a higher level of service and a quality park experience for both residents and visitors.

The Plan advocates a higher level of overall maintenance and improvement in the condition of the parks. Table 5-5 shows cost estimates for suggested park improvement projects and the figure includes the cost of materials and labor. The initial investment necessary to attain a higher level of maintenance in the parks is estimated at about \$126,700. To sustain the improved park conditions and continue to provide enhanced service, the City will need an additional 1.0 FTE of staff time each year.

Table 5-5. Cost Estimate for Enhanced Maintenance for Existing Parks

Park	Maintenance Project	Cost Estimate
Broadway Park	Repair Vandalism	\$2,000
	Repaint structures	\$3,000
	Maintenance of Wooden Picnic Tables/Shelters	\$2,000
	Improve Boat Ramp (regrade, repave)	\$4,000
	Drainage/Grass Improvements	\$1,800
Cartwright Park	Improve Boat Ramp (regrade, repave)	\$4,000
	Replacement of rotting/splitting wood	\$1,000
Mill Ponds	Remove Debris	\$3,000
Promenade and Turnaround	Update/Clean restrooms (Ave U)	\$11,200
	Landscape maintenance	\$1,000
Quatat Park	Maintenance of rotting/splitting wood	\$3,100
System-wide	Litter Cleanup	\$16,800
	Maintenance of wooden structures (replace rotting or splitting wood/demoss)	\$4,200
	Paint on Structures	\$1,600
	Improve Boat Ramps (regrade, repave)	\$4,000
	Landscape Maintenance	\$14,000
	Maintain Restrooms	\$50,000
Total		\$126,700

Source: Community Planning Workshop. Notes: CPW estimates are rounded up to the nearest hundredth and some estimates include material and labor costs.

Three strategies can help address Seaside’s park maintenance needs. Firstly, adequate funding for park upkeep will provide sufficient staff to maintain parks and allow staff to replace amenities where necessary. Funding for routine park maintenance is part of the Street Department budget. Park maintenance activities are predominately limited to litter removal, mowing, and the cleaning of restrooms within the city parks. The replacement and repair of park facilities and amenities does not have a dedicated funding source.

Secondly, Seaside could use new and existing volunteer programs within the community to help maintain and beautify the City’s parks. These programs could involve youth groups, garden clubs, fraternal

organizations, Seaside High School's Pacifica Project, and a potential Junior Park Ranger program. Hiring additional park staff, either year-round or during high maintenance seasons, could also help maintain facilities.

Finally, this Plan proposes the future park improvements (i.e. installing new play equipment) utilize durable, low maintenance, lasting, weather-resistant materials. Recycled plastic benches and picnic tables can provide the look of wood without the continual maintenance requirements and at nearly the same cost. By gradually replacing existing equipment as needed with newer, low maintenance equipment, Seaside can reduce its future park costs and maintenance needs.

Parkland Acquisition Strategy

Certain portions of Seaside are currently well served by parks. The 2004 level of service was 2.33 acres per 1,000 residents. This section begins with an analysis of current and future parkland needs for the City of Seaside. It then identifies underserved areas and the amount of new parkland needed. Finally, the Plan offers specific recommendations for acquiring and locating new parkland.

The park system needs more mini-parks, neighborhood parks, and beach/river parks. Map 5-2 shows the general location of potential parkland for the City of Seaside.

One of the goals of the Parks Master Plan is to provide adequate parkland and facilities for passive and active recreational use. In 2025, additional mini, neighborhood and beach/river parkland will be needed to serve the forecasted population (7,337). Based on parkland standards specific to Seaside, Table 5-6 shows how many acres of each park type is required if Seaside reaches this forecast in 2025. The table also shows the City's surplus/deficiency of park acreage according to the population forecast.

Table 5-6. Comparison of Recommended Park Standards and Level of Service in 2005 and 2025

Park Classification	Park	Acreage	Seaside LOS (acres/1,000 residents) ¹	Seaside Standard (acres/1,000 residents)	Total Acres Required, 2025 ²	Surplus (Deficit)	Size Range per park (acres)	Parks Needed by 2025
Mini-Park								
	Seltzer Park	0.54						
	Elvin C. Goodman	0.65						
	The Turnaround	0.20						
	Subtotal	1.39	0.23	0.40	3.10	(1.71)	0.0 to 0.75	2 to 3
Neighborhood Park								
	Cartwright Park	2.35						
	Subtotal	2.35	0.39	1.00	7.76	(5.41)	0.75 to 5.0	1 to 2
Community Park								
	Broadway Park	9.66						
	Subtotal	9.66	1.60	1.25	9.66	0.00	3.0 to 50.0	0
Beach/River Park								
	Quatat Riverfront Park	0.65						
	Subtotal	0.65	0.11	0.30	2.33	(1.68)	varies	1 to 2
	Total	14.05	2.33	3.0	22.85	(8.80)	--	4 to 7

Notes:

¹ Based on 2003 population of 6,040

² Based on 2025 coordinated population forecast - 7,761 persons extrapolated from 2020 forecast of 7,337.

Source: Community Planning Workshop, City of Seaside, and U.S. Census 2000

The Plan advocates the acquisition of the following types of parks in order to meet identified community needs:

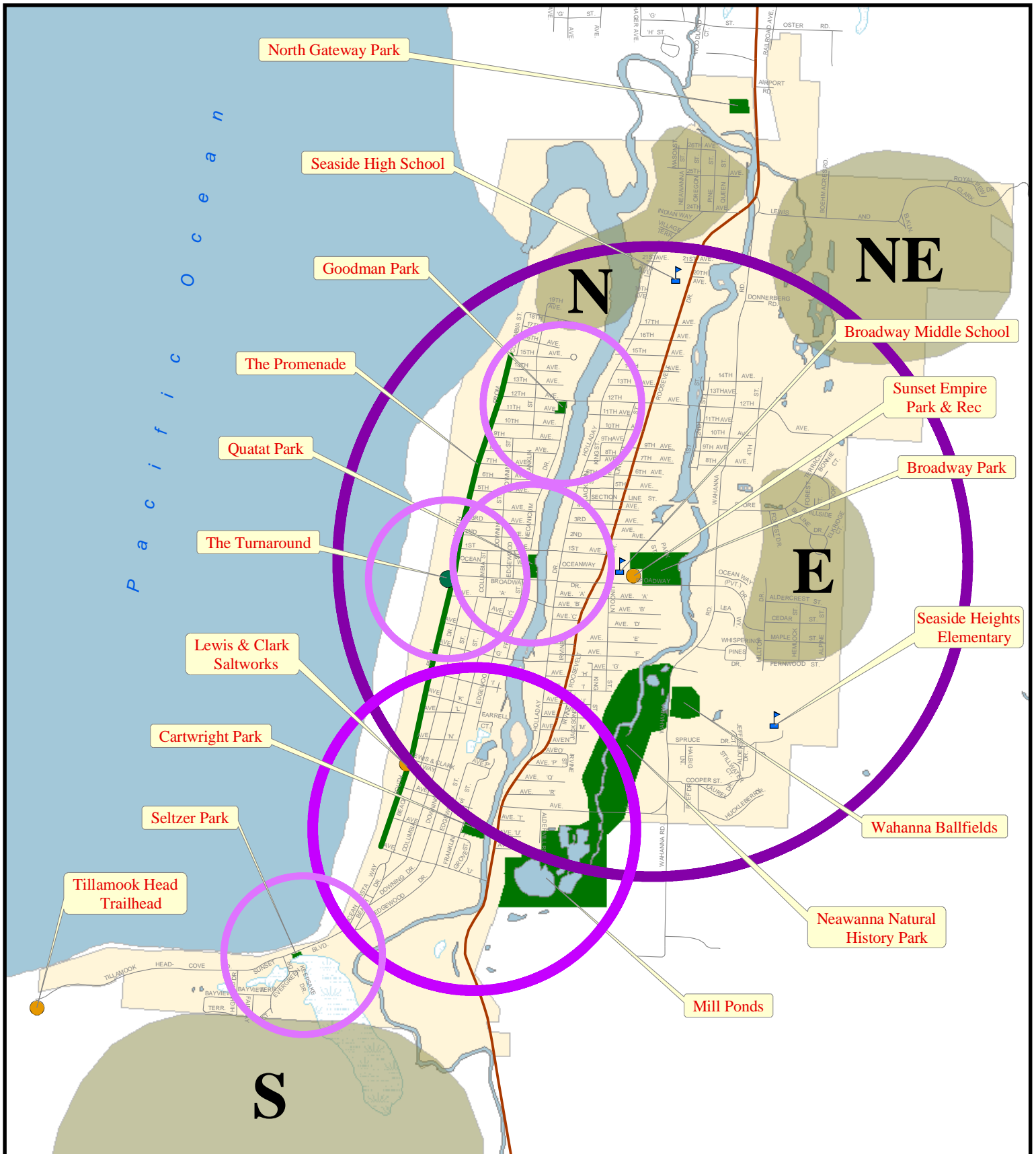
- 2 to 3 new mini-park, totaling at least 1.5 acres.
- 1 to 2 new neighborhood parks, totaling at least five acres.
- 1 to 2 new beach/river parks, totaling at least three acres.

The City needs between one-half and one acre of mini parkland, four to five acres of neighborhood parkland, and three to four acres of beach/riverfront parkland. The City should evaluate using undeveloped land and open-space they already own for inclusion in the park system. As Map 5-2 shows, the City could benefit from having additional parks located in the following areas:

- *East.* A parcel of land east of Highway 101 is capable of supporting a neighborhood-level park;
- *Northeast.* The natural wetland areas to the east of Wahanna Road and south of the airport. This land, which is currently undeveloped, would extend the City's open space resources and help protect water and habitat quality.
- *North.* Land near the mouth of the Necanicum River, near 17th Avenue and Franklin Street, would provide additional recreational opportunities in this underserved area.
- *South.* The Circle Creek acquisition, a total of 364 acres, would add to the community's open space, protect vulnerable ecosystems, and provide for additional passive recreation opportunities.

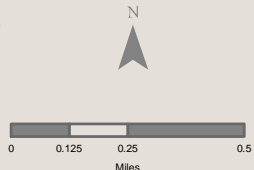
Together, Maps 5-1 and 5-2 show a possible network of trails and potential areas for future parks. These maps were developed through a mapping of the current level of service and community input gathered during the April 2004 Public Workshops.

According to City staff, future residential development will probably occur both east and south of the city core. Public input indicated the park system needs more mini-parks, neighborhood parks, and community parks. The potential trail network aims to connect various areas of Seaside by using existing trails and walkways, proposing trail extensions, and highlighting natural resources. A trail network would be beneficial for all park users in Seaside—children, teens, adults, residents, and tourists.

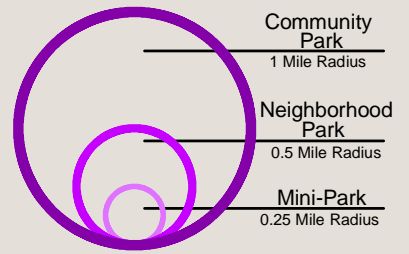


Potential Acquisitions Seaside Parks

Parks Master Plan City of Seaside Oregon



- Areas Identified for Potential Acquisition
- Seaside City Parks
- Recreation Site
- School
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Highway 101



Data Sources:
Oregon Dept of Transportation, County Maps
Oregon Geospatial Clearinghouse
Clatsop County GIS



Parkland Acquisition Criteria

The City would benefit from acquiring parkland in areas where future growth is expected. This would reduce the cost of parkland acquisition and ensure that parks are dispersed throughout new development.

There are a number of criteria the City should evaluate when deciding to accept/purchase land:

- The site's size, location, topography, and soil conditions;
- Potential beneficial/adverse effects on environmentally sensitive areas;
- Compatibility with the Parks Master Plan;
- Vehicular and pedestrian access to the site; and
- Meet a need demonstrated in the level of service.

By acquiring new parkland in key locations, the City of Seaside will be able to meet current and future park needs while protecting the valuable natural ecosystems are part of the City's unique character.

Chapter 6

Funding Strategies

Identifying capital improvement projects and acquisition priorities for Seaside's park system is an important part of a Parks Master Plan. While the Plan establishes a vision for the future park system in Seaside, the vision is meaningless if the City cannot secure the funds to achieve the vision. Seaside needs to identify and pursue new and ongoing funding sources to fulfill the projects and park system goals. Moreover, strategies are also needed to meet the Parks Master Plan standard of 3.0 acres of city parkland per 1,000 residents. Seaside should strive to have a diversified funding and support strategy that includes short and long-term sources.

This chapter presents recommended funding and support strategies. This includes an evaluation of public (federal, state, local) and private (i.e., foundations, donations, corporate, etc.) funding sources. The strategies include monetary funding sources as well as partnerships and volunteerism.

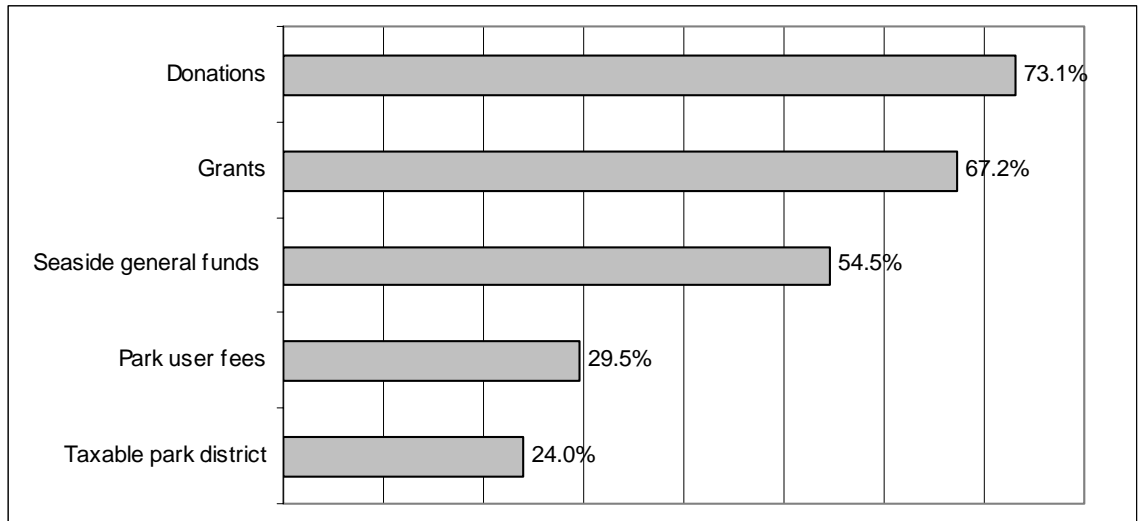
The City should also consider strategies that seek to reduce or minimize costs. For example, in seeking to acquire new parkland the City should consider the difference in cost of land inside the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) and outside the UGB.

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?

Survey respondents provide insight where the City might invest its efforts. Respondents were given a list of funding options and asked to indicate which they support. Figure 6-1 shows that donations, grants, general funds, and user fees received the most support.

Figure 6-1. Preferred Funding Options



Source: Seaside Household Survey, Community Planning Workshop, 2004

Table 6-1 summarizes the range of funding and support strategies the City could use. Specific funding sources and contact information for each category is provided in Appendix A.

Table 6-1 shows that Seaside was using a number of the strategies at the time this Plan was prepared. The City, however, has many opportunities to expand parks funding.

The City can immediately act upon short-term strategies. However, before action is taken, the City should consider the time and effort necessary to proceed with each strategy. In some cases, a funding strategy can be pursued immediately, and provide ongoing support with little staff effort. In other cases, a funding strategy will provide support for a limited period and will require considerable staff effort.

Table 6-1. Potential Park System Funding and Support Sources

Funding Source	Implementation Time	Duration	Level of Current Use	Pros	Cons
Partnerships	Short-Term	Varies	Yes	Builds cooperation Increases ability to pursue projects through sharing of resources	Requires ongoing coordination No guarantee of success
Donations	Short-Term	Ongoing	Yes	Can be a win-win situation May include land, financial, or materials	Requires continuous time and effort
Grants	Short-Term	Varies and limited	Yes	Good track record with grants often leads to more grants Often support new, one-time expenditures	Requires staff time for applications (with no guarantee) and ongoing reporting Often short-term and only for specific projects (not usually including staff time) Often require matching funds
Parks and Recreation District	Long-Term	Ongoing	Yes	Provides ongoing source of funds All area park users (not only City residents) would pay for services Fund source would directly and only benefit parks	Long-time to form Some citizens may oppose Could mean loss of revenue (control) for City
Land Trusts	Long-Term	Ongoing	Yes	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	No	Distributes cost over life of project Can generate substantial capital	Debt burden must not be excessive May require voter approval
Levies	Long-Term	Limited	No	Can generate reduced-interest funding Can provide substantial funding for short-term (under 10 year) projects	Intergenerational inequity (levies are carried by current users, although future) Requires voter approval (double majority)
System Development Charge	Short-Term	Ongoing	Yes	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.
Transient Room Tax	Short-Term	Ongoing	No	Fund source would directly benefit parks Costs are supported by visitors and residents alike Ordinance in place	Requires passage by City Council Some citizens and businesses may oppose

Source: Community Planning Workshop, 2004

Recommended Funding Strategies

While the funding and support sources presented in Table 6-1 include a range of funding options, the sources most appropriate to Seaside are expanded on in the following sections. The intent is to help the City understand where current park funding originates and provide options for diversifying those sources.

Table 6-1 also indicates some core funding strategies the City is currently using. For instance, the City has developed partnerships and accepted dedications of equipment in the past, as well as pursuing grant funding. These sources are vital to enhancing park systems and

should continue to be developed and pursued into the future. Instituting a transient room tax provides another option to secure dedicated funding for the park system, although some opposition to such a tax should be expected.

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 organizations as well as Seaside's School District may be willing to partner with the City. Such partnerships can provide funding our resources to acquire additional parks and recreation 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.

Partnerships with local organizations can also provide an educational component. For example, the Pacifica Project, a service learning program through the Seaside School District, allows students hands on experience and could be contracted to provide maintenance and operation support for the park system. Likewise, retirees could use their knowledge and experience to research and compose grant applications. While researching grant opportunities, retirees could train others to acquire the needed skills to perform the tasks.

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

- Removing service duplication or use of complementary assets to deliver services
- Enhancing stability because future service is more probable where partnerships exist
- Enhancing organizational effectiveness and image
- Pursuing projects that the City would not have the resources to complete
- Identifying opportunities through partner organizations
- Providing educational opportunities

Currently the City is involved in several partnerships related to parks and recreation in the Seaside area. One example is Broadway Park. The City of Seaside owns Broadway Park, however the School District maintains and funds the athletic fields, which are used by the high school athletic teams. This partnership provides the athletic teams with quality space for events, while reducing maintenance expenditures for

the City. The athletic events also draw residents to the community park.

The facilities located at the Sunset Empire Park and Recreation District are another example of providing the community with park amenities supported in part by City funds and by partnering with the District.

The City also works closely with the North Coast Land Conservancy to acquire and protect natural areas around the community for their ecological significance. This partnership has helped create the Neawanna Natural History Park and North Gateway Park. The key issue with partnerships is there is no guarantee of success and 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 securing donations including building public relations, creating a healthy community, and boosting employee morale. Another strategy includes 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 considering a major land donation.

Soliciting donations, like partnering, takes time and effort on the part of City staff, but can be mutually rewarding. However, before donations are secured it is important to set up a foundation to accept and manage them. The City should begin working on setting up such a group or recruit volunteers to provide the services. Generally, donations are not stable sources of land or finances and should not be relied upon for a major portion of funding.

However, such funding strategies seem to be successful in Seaside. Recently the Seaside's Lion's Club donated the necessary funds to install a new play structure at Goodman Park. This is an excellent example of how donations can benefit the community by enhancing the park system.

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 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. Likewise, partnerships should be pursued for volunteer grant writing.

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 form a parks and recreation district to fulfill park development and management needs. ORS Chapter 266 can enable the formation of a parks and recreation district. This could be a long-term funding strategy in Seaside, where the City could benefit from additional support to fund parks.

Seaside is, however, in a unique situation as the Sunset Empire Park and Recreation District (SEPRD) currently encompasses the City. SEPRD provides a service for the community and any efforts must be sensitive to their needs and operations. One possibility would be the expansion of the SEPRD to assume responsibility for the City park system. Such an arrangement was not deemed a priority at the time this Plan was prepared.

The City should engage Sunset Empire in a dialogue regarding how to share resources. A well-planned, open discussion may identify benefits for both organizations and increase the quality of park and recreation experiences. Any effort to expand and redefine the role of the Sunset Empire Park and Recreation District would need an extensive planning effort to ensure the needs of all stakeholders are considered and met.

Land Trusts

Land trusts use many tools to help landowners protect their land's cultural, natural or historic qualities. Land in land trusts may provide

open space for visual or recreational 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

Several statewide or regional land trusts that have worked with the City or might potentially have interest in working with Seaside include: North Coast Land Conservancy, The Wetlands Conservancy, and the Northwest Land Conservation Trust.

The North Coast Land Conservancy (NCLC) and the City have developed a successful record of partnering on land acquisitions. This cooperation has resulted in preserving tracts of ecologically significant land, such as the Neawanna Natural History Park and North Gateway Park. NCLC continues to actively work towards acquiring land, such as the Circle Creek acquisition, and provides the community with important natural areas and open space. The successful partnerships developed between NCLC and the City should be continued and expanded. This relationship is important to maintain and continually enhance the quality of the park system in the community.

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

Dedications and Systems Development Charges (SDC's)

The City of Seaside has already adopted Systems Development Charges (SDC's) Ordinance (Ordinance No. 91-09). This establishes the authority to impose a portion of the cost of capital improvement upon new development. Specifically, SDC's target development that create a need for or increase the demands on capital improvements. Currently, SDC's can be charged for parks and recreation improvements including mini parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, public open space and trail systems, buildings, courts, fields and other like facilities (Ordinance No. 91-09, Section 1). Seaside currently receives SDC funds for parks based on the following formula (Resolution #3264): \$325 for the development of a residential unit, \$230 for each tourist accommodation unit, and \$140 per required off street parking space for the development of commercial or industrial uses.¹⁵

A periodic review of funds generated by the parks SDC should be undertaken to assure that they are actually meeting the costs associated with park development. Between 1999 and 2003, the City issued 143 building permits. The type of unit (residential or tourist accommodation) was not specified, but Table 6-2 provides a range of estimates for parks SDC funds (\$35,420 to \$50,050) generated during that time period. The methodology for assessing SDCs in the future should be reviewed to assure that fees will be sufficient to meet the projects specified in the Capital Improvement Program (Chapter 5) and the goal of providing 3.0 acres per 1,000 residents as the City grows over the next 20-years.

Table 6-2. Parks SDC Funds 1999-2003

Year	Permits Issued	All Residential	All Tourist Accommodations
1999	25	\$8,150	\$5,750
2000	21	\$6,825	\$4,830
2001	16	\$5,200	\$3,680
2002	50	\$16,250	\$11,500
2003	42	\$13,650	\$9,660
Total	154	\$50,075	\$35,420

Source: City of Seaside, Resolution #3264, US Census, Current Construction Reports

Another option that the City should investigate to meet future parkland need is dedications in lieu of SDCs. Local ordinance can specify that during development, a portion of land may be dedicated for park and recreation purposes in lieu of the SDC. 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

¹⁵ City of Seaside System Development Charge Report – Ordinance 91-09, Parks and Recreation SDC Methodology (1991).

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.

An acquisition plan (as detailed in Chapter 5) and a local parks level of service standard (number of acres/1,000 residents) are key components of a dedication policy. The acquisition plan includes a list of criteria for land parcel acceptance or rejection (See Chapter 5). The standard helps establish a legal nexus between the size of the dedication and the expected public welfare; however, measures should be taken to assure that the dedication policy is not too burdensome for the developer and provides an attractive alternative to the SDC.

Transient Room Tax

The City of Seaside has a transient room tax to collect additional funds from the tourism base to help support community needs. The uses of the funds were restricted by HB 2267, which was enacted in July 2003. New or increased local lodging taxes must now dedicate 70% of proceeds towards tourism promotion or tourism related facilities, with the remaining 30% of proceeds remaining unrestricted. The unrestricted funds could be applied to any capital improvement projects or the maintenance of Seaside's existing park system, but identifying projects to satisfy the requirements of the restricted funds would be critical.

Several possibilities exist to utilize the restricted funds, such as installing signage to direct visitors to parks and providing brochures outlining the location and amenities of parks in the system. The Promenade and Turnaround are also major tourism draws and some of the capital improvement projects identified in Chapter 5 may satisfy the requirements. Creativity in promoting the identified capital improvement projects around the system may also satisfy the requirements imposed by HB 2267, but research should be undertaken to clarify the specifics of allowable uses of the funds.

The City could use transient room tax revenues to develop park facilities that are impacted by visitors. Some key benefits are the creation of a more equitable distribution of funding of facilities enjoyed by both residents and visitors and a secure source of funding for the Seaside parks system.

Summary

Completion of this plan is the City's first step down a pathway that will lead to the fulfillment of the City's park system goals. With careful attention, Seaside Parks will continue to improve the local resident's quality of life while at the same time improving the experience and enjoyment of the visitors to Seaside.

Appendix A

Funding Information

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

Partnerships

Federal

US Fish and Wildlife Service

The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is, by working with others, to conserve, protect, and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. Since 1987, the Service's Partners for Fish and Wildlife program helps accomplish this mission by offering technical and financial assistance to private (non-federal) landowners to voluntarily restore wetlands and other fish and wildlife habitats on their land.

Contact:

Partners for Fish and Wildlife, Oregon (Amy Horstman)
26000 SE 98th Ave. Suite 100
Portland Oregon 97266
Phone: (503) 231-6179
Fax: (503) 231-6195
Website: <http://partners.fws.gov/>

United States Forest Service

The purpose of the Urban and Community Forestry Program is to help create community awareness of the importance of trees, forests, and other greenspace in sustaining healthy, viable cities, communities and neighborhoods; improve the social, natural, and economic environment of urban and community areas; and enable the development of self-sufficient local urban and community forestry programs. Technical and financial assistance is provided to State Foresters for program delivery.

Contact:

Urban Forestry Coordinator
Urban & Community Forestry Program
333 SW First Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97208
Portland, Oregon 97204-3440
Phone: (503) 808-2351
Website: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/>

State

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

OPRD works to provide and protect outstanding natural, scenic, cultural, historic and recreational sites for the enjoyment and education of present and future generations. OPRD administers grants and provides technical assistance to communities involved in parks planning.

Contact:

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C
Salem, Oregon 97301-1279
Phone: (503) 986-0707
Website: <http://www.prd.state.or.us/>

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://www.oregonstatelands.us/wetland_mit.htm

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)

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

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/>

Local

Public, private, and non-profit organizations may be willing to fund outright or join together with the City of Seaside 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 area. A list of potential partners besides police and fire departments, utility providers, and the school district include:

- Sunset Empire Park and Recreation District
- North Coast Land Conservancy
- Pacifica Project

- Boy Scouts of America
- Girl Scouts
- Kiwanis Club
- Lions Club
- The Rotary Club
- Seaside Downtown Development Association
- The Audubon Society

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:

Seaside Chamber of Commerce
 P.O. Box 7
 Seaside, Oregon 97138
 Phone: (503) 630- 3483
 Email: info@seasidechamber.com
 Website: <http://www.seasidechamber.com/>

Grants

Private Grant-Making Organizations

National Grants

Kodak American Greenways Awards Program

This program is a partnership project of the Eastman Kodak Company, The Conservation Fund, and the National Geographic Society. The program provides small grants, maximum of \$2500, to stimulate the planning and design of greenways in communities throughout America.

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;
- To enhance the educational experience of Oregonians;
- To increase cultural opportunities for Oregonians;
- To preserve and improve Oregon's livability through citizen involvement;

The Community Foundation awards about 200 grants annually. Most Community Grants are between \$5,000 and \$35,000, but multi-year grants may range up to \$150,000 for projects with particular community impact. Only about 5 percent of Community Grants are above \$50,000 and 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/>

The Ford Family Foundation

The Foundation places a high priority on continuing to respond to the needs of rural communities in Oregon and Siskiyou County, CA. Communities with a population under 30,000 are eligible for grant funding requests for capital support or time-limited project support rather than on-going operating funding. Grants are made in one of three major categories:

- Rural Education
- Rural Human Services
- Rural Civic and Community Enhancement

Contact:

The Ford Family Foundation
1600 NW Stewart Parkway
Roseburg, Oregon 97470
Phone: (541) 957-5574
Fax: (541) 957-5720
Website: <http://www.tfff.org/>

Meyer Memorial Trust

The Meyer Memorial Trust seeks opportunities to make program related investments in Oregon and Clark County, WA. General Purpose Grants support projects related to arts and humanities, education, health, social welfare, and a variety of other activities. Proposals may be submitted at any time under this program, and there is no limitation on the size or duration of these grants.

Contact:

Meyer Memorial Trust
425 NW 10th Avenue, Suite 400
Portland, Oregon 97209
Phone: (503) 228-5512
Website: <http://www.mmt.org/>

Public Grant-making Organizations

Federal

National Park Service – National Heritage Areas Program

A national heritage area is a place designated by the United States Congress as a place where “natural, cultural, historic and recreational resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally distinctive landscape

arising from patterns of human activity shaped by geography”.¹⁶
Through strategic public and private partnerships, federal grant money is available to leverage funding opportunities for nationally designated heritage areas.

While no legislative criteria exists to determine if a region such as Seaside, Oregon qualifies as a National Heritage Area, the community should first complete a suitability/feasibility study, using the ten guidelines developed by the National Park Service. All ten guidelines can be found at the following website:
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/heritageareas/REP/criteria.pdf>

Designation serves to enhance local pride and includes limited technical, planning and financial assistance from the National Park Service. Federal designation depends on Congressional support and the degree to which a community is engaged in a supportive of the designation. The **four critical steps** that need to be followed prior to designation are:

1. Completion of a suitability/feasibility study;
2. Public involvement in the suitability/feasibility study
3. Demonstration of widespread public support among heritage area residents for the proposed designation: and
4. Commitment to the proposal from key constituents, which may include governments, industry, and private, non-profit organizations, in addition to area residents.¹⁷

Contact:

National Heritage Areas Program
1201 Eye Street, NW
8th Floor
Washington D.C. 20005
Brenda Barrett, Program Director
Phone: (202) 354-2222
Fax: (202) 371-6468
Website: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/heritageareas/FAQ/INDEX.HTM>

Land and Water Conservation Fund

The LWCF program provides matching grants to States and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The program is intended to create and maintain a nationwide legacy of high quality recreation areas and facilities to stimulate non-federal investments in the protection and maintenance of recreation resources across the United States.

¹⁶ National Park Service – U.S. Department of Interior Website:
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/heritageareas/FAQ/INDEX.HTM>

¹⁷ National Park Service website: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/heritageareas/REP/criteria.pdf>

Seaside has used LWCF funds for projects in the past. Table A-1 summarizes Seaside projects that have used LWCF funds.

Table A-1. Seaside Park Projects Funded by LWCF

NPS #	OP #	Project Name		Project Sponsor	Grant Amount	Grant Approved	Exp Date	Congressional District
645	856	BROADWAY PARK RESTROOMS	Restrooms, storage building, play equipment and picnic tables.	CITY OF SEASIDE	\$12,073.65	11/4/1974	12/31/1976	1
836	1,097	SEASIDE BOAT LAUNCH RAMP (Broadway Park)	Boat dock, fishing pier, access road.	CITY OF SEASIDE	\$3,528.62	9/13/1976	12/31/1978	1
885	1,197	SEASIDE CITY PARK DEVELOPMENT (Elvin Goodman Park)	Picnic area, parking, restrooms, play equipment and landscaping.	CITY OF SEASIDE	\$8,588.86	5/19/1977	12/31/1980	1
1,090		SEASIDE TENNIS COURTS	Tennis Courts at High School	CITY OF SEASIDE	\$12,551.64	10/11/1979	12/31/1984	1
1,325	2,038	CARTWRIGHT PARK	Picnic shelter, tables, pathways, play structures, and landscaping.	CITY OF SEASIDE	\$18,427.50	1/8/1985	12/31/1990	1
1,369	2,152	BROADWAY PARK IMPROV.	Construct shelter, restrooms, parking, picnic facilities, fitness cluster, environmental restoration, educational display.	CITY OF SEASIDE	\$58,940.36	11/3/1986	12/31/1991	1
SGIA	2108	BROADWAY PARK PLAY EQUIP		CITY OF SEASIDE	\$1,110.00	12/30/1985	5/1/1987	

Source: City of Seaside

To be eligible for LWCF grants, the proposed project must be consistent with the outdoor recreation goals and objectives contained in the Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and elements of a jurisdiction's local comprehensive land use plan and parks master plans.

Contact:

725 Summer Street NE, Suite C
 Salem, Oregon 97301
 Phone: (503) 986-0711
 Fax: (503) 986-0793
 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)

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;
- Transportation Enhancements;
- 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>
<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tea21/sumenvir.htm>

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP)**

CELCP was established to protect coastal and estuarine lands considered important for their ecological, conservation, recreational, and historic or aesthetic value. The program provides funding for projects that ensure conservation of these areas for the benefit of future generations, and that can be effectively managed and protected.

Contact:

Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management
NOAA Ocean Service
1305 East-West Highway, N/ORM
Silver Spring, MD 20910
Phone: (301) 713-3155 ext. 166
Website: <http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/landconservation.html>

US Fish and Wildlife Service**National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program**

Established in 1990 through the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act, this grant program seeks to acquire, restore, and enhance wetlands of coastal States and the Trust Territories. To date, about \$139 million in grant monies have been awarded to 25 coastal states and one U.S. Territory.

Contact:

US Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Fish and Wildlife Management and Habitat Restoration
4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 840
Arlington, VA 22203
Phone: (703) 358-2201
Fax: (703) 358-2232
Website: <http://www.fws.gov/cep/cwgcover.html>

North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grants Program

The North American Wetlands Conservation Act of 1989 provides matching grants to organizations and individuals who have developed partnerships to carry out wetland conservation projects in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The program supports activities that provide a strategy for the long-term protection of wetlands and

associated uplands habitats needed by waterfowl and other migratory birds.

Contact:

US Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Bird Habitat Conservation
4401 North Fairfax Drive
Arlington, VA 22203
Phone: (703) 358-1784
Fax: (703) 358-2282
Website: <http://northamerican.fws.gov/NAWCA/grants.htm>

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:

Transportation Enhancement Program Manager
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:

Coast 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 non-point source water quality and watershed enhancement projects that address the priorities in the Oregon Water Quality Non-point 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

Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants

This program uses federal dollars for the acquisition, development and major rehabilitation of park and recreation areas and facilities. Eligible applicants are city and county parks departments, Metro, parks and recreation districts, ports, state agencies, and tribal governments.

Contact:

Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants Program
Phone: (503) 986-0711
Fax: (503) 986-0793

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:

Local Government Grant
Phone: (503) 986-0711
Fax: (503) 9986-0793

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 Program 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>

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/>

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>

Department of Land Conservation and Development

Coastal Management Program, Planning Assistance Grants

Cities and counties in Oregon's coastal zone are eligible for planning assistance grants from the Coastal Management Program. These grants come in four categories and are usually awarded once a year beginning July 1.

- Coastal Planning Grants
- Special Project Grants
- Small Scale Construction or Acquisition
- Stormwater and Non-Point Pollution Control

Contact:

Department of Land Conservation and Development
Coastal Program Manager
635 Capital St. NE, Suite 150
Salem, Oregon 97301
Phone: (503) 373-0050 ext. 281
Website: <http://www.lcd.state.or.us/>

Land Trusts

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

The Nature Conservancy

The Nature Conservancy works with communities, businesses, and people to preserve the plants, animals, and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on Earth by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive.

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>

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/>

North Coast Land Conservancy

The conservancy works to develop partnerships for the protection and preservation of ecologically significant lands on the Northern Oregon Coast. Numerous land transactions have been successfully negotiated by the Conservancy to provide communities with critical wildlife habitat, water protection, and scenic open space.

Contact:

North Coast Land Conservancy
P O Box 566
Astoria, Oregon 97103-0566
Phone: (503) 738-9126
Fax : (503) 738-4021
Email: ncletrust@theoregonshore.com

Appendix B

Household Survey Results

Survey Methodology

The Community Planning Workshop (CPW) and the City of Seaside developed a survey to collect information from residents in the Seaside area for use in the Parks Master Plan.

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 reviewed the survey before it was distributed.

The survey was sent to 1,200 randomly selected, registered voters in the City of Seaside. The mailing contained a cover letter describing the survey process, the survey form, a postage paid return envelope, and a map with park descriptions. A postcard was distributed approximately two weeks after the first mailing to all 1,200 households as a reminder to complete the survey. About 5% of the surveys were returned undeliverable, resulting in a valid sample size of 1,000. CPW received 300 completed surveys, yielding a response rate of 30%.

Limitations

Data from the park user survey represents 300 registered voters of 3,141 registered voters in the 97138 zip code area. While the sample represented 1,000 names selected randomly from the vote registration list, CPW received a relatively medium response rate on the survey (30%). 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 97138 zip code area.

Despite these limitations, the survey data are useful for the purposes of the Seaside 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

Following are eight pages of the survey with 25 questions and answers. With the exception of the dollar amount expressed in Q-17, the remaining answers are totaled for all 300 returned surveys and expressed in terms of percentages. All written comments can be found at the end of this section.

INSERT SURVEY PDF PG 1

INSERT SURVEY PDF PG 2

INSERT SURVEY PDF PG 3

INSERT SURVEY PDF PG 4

INSERT SURVEY PDF PG 5

INSERT SURVEY PDF PG 6

INSERT SURVEY PDF PG 7

INSERT SURVEY PDF PG 8

Transcript of Survey Comments

The Seaside Parks Survey offered many opportunities for respondents to provide written comments to supplement their answers. A transcription of all responses to open-ended questions follows.

Q – 3 How do you most frequently get to parks in Seaside?

Other:

- Boat ramp
- Picnic
- Walk (checked) although also drive and bike
- Electric wheelchair
- Play with grand daughter
- Run
- Run
- Wheelchair
- Wheelchair
- Kayak-had difficulty walking
- Rollerblades

Q – 4 How often do you or someone in your household participate in the following activities?

Other:

- Four-wheeling
- Trail hike
- Wrestling, Weight Lifting
- Nature photography
- Walks a lot
- People watch
- Watch people
- Gardening
- Park at Cove to watch ocean
- Beach walking
- Whale watching
- School sports participation
- Clam-digging
- Sightseeing around town with out-of-towners

Q – 8 Please use the enclosed map with park descriptions and general satisfaction rankings shown below to indicate how satisfied you are with the overall quality of individual parks in Seaside. Circle your response for the general satisfaction rating. If you have comments or concerns, please write them in the space provided.

Comments and Concerns:

Broadway Park

- Need strong upgrade of green shelter and playground equipment
- Maintenance issues, unsafe structures, poor lighting
- Updated play equipment
- More play equipment
- Several improvements needed, improve creek shoreline
- Dissatisfied with upkeep of picnic area and bathrooms
- Needs to be maintained
- Parking
- Play equipment needs to be replaced, shed needs to be replaced,
- Neglected
- New playground equipment
- Dirty, not well maintained
- Miss swings
- Needs sprucing up
- Park often along with pool
- Picnic area and play ground need maintenance
- Appears rundown, upgrade picnic facilities and landscaping
- Needs improvement
- Only used summer time for picnics, many children and adults, many sitting
- Covered area is bad.
- Better bleachers and baseball field maintenance, need batting cages and mounds
- Way overdue for play equipment and landscaping upgrade
- More handicap parking
- Needs a makeover, esp. covered picnic area could be rebuilt
- Needs more updated playground equipment
- Is there a bathroom?
- Should have a skatepark
- Needs cleanup
- Needs building repairs
- Great for kids and picnics
- Very satisfied
- The skatepark area needs improvement-very ugly, could be improved to give skateboarders a place to go, would like to see high school have their own field and open Broadway Park field to other uses
- Needs much work to bring it up to park
- Picnic areas are worn out, covered eating area is always dirty, no restrooms.
- Needs maintenance, flowers would be nice, more equipment
- Poor restroom maintenance
- Are disgraces to Seaside

- Basketball court is too small
- Deal with drainage at BP Park
- Play equipment is not safe, needs maintenance
- Needs new play equipment for toddlers, shelter needs Replacement, tennis courts need to be covered and or moved, more picnic tables, and a new skatepark
- Needs renovation, updating.
- Is underdeveloped
- Needs better landscaping, buildings need repair, more playground equipment, appearance needs improving
- A dump, rundown equipment and tables, horrid playground equipment
- Need better bathrooms, more group shelters, and benches
- Not safe at night and lacking maintenance—benches, tables are dirty
- Needs new playground equipment and landscaping
- Needs repair in all categories
- New play equipment—it's been there for 20 years
- Don't want to lose it to library, "no wake" sign in Creek
- Drug haven, kids hang out under overhangs
- It's the most usable because of proximity.
- Needs newer and updated toys for kids
- Needs play areas that are closer together.
- Climbing gym isn't user friendly
- Play structure is hard for small children to walk on- and the slide is dangerous
- More maintenance
- Great the way its semi-natural. More wildflowers and perennials
- Not safe for kids: broken hard plastic knobs on play structures by the slide, stickers in the grass by the see saws, so cant go barefoot. Picnic area looks run down. Not enough garbage cans

Cartwright Park

- Uneven playing surfaces
- Dissatisfied with upkeep of picnic area and bathrooms
- Needs to be maintained
- Play equipment needs to be replaced, bathrooms are awful, landscaping
- Messy at times, unsafe at night
- Gets ignored, we need to more upkeep and swings.
- New playground equipment
- Most equipment broken, not good for kids, want something like in Warrenton
- Miss swings
- Better landscaping
- Everything needs repair, park benches need repair
- Provide more riverside fishing areas, basketball hoop could use a fix up
- Needs electricity for potlucks and picnics, otherwise its wonderful
- Grass could be better cared for
- Needs playground equipment and good landscaping,

- Needs more playground equipment
- Needs newer playground equipment, and safe area.
- No restrooms, very limited parking space
- Keep equipment maintained, grass is nice, more flowers would be nice
- Poor restroom maintenance and inconvenient open hours
- Cartwright Park is a disgrace to Seaside
- Tennis courts should be moved to Cartwright Park
- Tennis courts should be moved to Cartwright
- Better landscaping and overall help
- A dump, dog poop everywhere, dumpy bathrooms, worn equipment
- Area of concern because of drug use
- Nice and quiet to run free
- Needs swings
- Needs swings
- Is dirty and not enough play structures
- Better lighting overall and a skatepark for the kids
- Needs swings
- Needs swings
- Is dirty and not enough play structures
- Cartwright is like the out of the way location

Goodman Park

- Need playground upgrade
- Lots of use from fishers/crabbers
- Restroom is a disgrace, there is no park, just parking
- More playground equipment and taller fence at b-ball court
- Better landscaping
- Bathrooms are a joke, filthy, needs new payphone too, too many druggies that side of town
- Too many vehicles in the summer
- Bring them up to top rate, then maintain them
- Doesn't feel safe, has reputation of questionable people
- This park has gone down hill so bad
- Good restroom and resting facilities for fishing at 12th Ave. bridge
- Basketball area needs improvement
- Easy access and handy with restrooms
- More play equipment is needed, the park looks neglected.
- Expand to the south
- Needs landscaping
- More bathrooms in Goodman, is getting better
- Repair restrooms
- Too many drugs and subversives users of park
- Needs upgrading
- Needs fix-up, it's rundown
- Fisherman are grateful for restrooms
- Needs to be cleaned up
- Generally pretty dirty
- Upgrade the bathroom

- Infant seat should be replaced, not safe with chain on it. Nice play structure from the Lions

Mill Ponds

- Needs natural development- trails, reader boards, but NO buildings
- Great spots need to enhance
- Need to make user friendly
- Haven't seen new improvements yet
- Is a park?
- Needs massive improvements
- Needs trails
- Needs work, but is improving
- Not a park, dumping ground, street people cohabit here
- Not easily accessible
- Not good for kids
- Where is access?
- Underutilized, better signage
- Very pleased with protected and preserved status, they are wonderful resources
- Didn't know was a park
- Don't know where these are
- Not many people go there
- Always want to preserve wetlands and wildlife
- Didn't know it was there, are there signs, can we go there?
- Good for bass fishing
- Good for future development
- Have no idea how to get there, have looked several times
- Haven't seen this, but would like to
- How access?
- Lack of access points
- Leave as natural as possible
- Need better access and parking
- Need to develop with trails for the handicap.
- Needs long term plan
- No access, you wouldn't even know that there is a pond there if nobody told you, too much garbage around,
- Too many transients out there—dangerous
- Total waste of money
- Where do you park? Are there trails?
- Where is it?
- Will be better with work and development of trails

Neawanna Natural History Park

- Need natural development- trails, reader boards, but NO buildings
- Great spots need to enhance
- Need to make user friendly
- Haven't seen new improvements yet
- Very pleased with protected and preserved status, they are wonderful resources

- Didn't know was a park
- Don't know where these are.
- Not many people go there
- Didn't know it was there, are there signs, can we go there?
- Haven't seen, but would like to
- Live across from it and love it
- Awesome Potential
- Couldn't find access
- Need to know more information about this area
- Needs trails and interpretive signs
- Where???
- Beautiful area, but never heard it was a park! Are you kidding?
- For the birds
- Lack of access
- Never heard of it, have lived here over ten years!
- Total waste of money
- Long-term plan

North Gateway Park

- Underutilized, better signage
- Very pleased with protected and preserved status, they are wonderful resources
- Didn't know was a park
- Don't know where these are
- Not many people go there
- More landscaping and picnic tables
- Didn't know it was there, are there signs, can we go there?
- Great views
- Is underdeveloped, great potential
- Isn't inviting, it is beautiful, needs improvement
- Need to develop as a view pullout with restroom, information, a longhouse and gift shop
- Needs further developing, parking
- Needs to be cleaned up, do not put any buildings there, only restrooms
- Not needed
- Not sure
- What's here? No one knows its for public use.
- Will be good when done.
- ?
- Awaiting future upgrades as proposed at gateway
- City paid too much
- For what we paid public access should be improved. Signs, parking, trails
- Great location, how will it be developed?
- How access?
- It's a park?
- Leave natural
- Lots of work,
- Need work and museum
- Potential is terrific

- Project should be completed, it is an outstanding location
- Total waste of money
- Waste of money,
- Awesome Potential
- Where???

The Promenade

- Always needs cleaning, dog poo needs to be cleaned
- Always special
- Desperately needs sidewalk repair, overall improvements landscaping, city should impose high fee to property owners who cut trees on the ocean front
- Great and wonderful
- Has some rough spots, esp. near 9th street
- Love it, great place to walk, bike, jog
- Needs a line down the middle for two-way traffic
- Needs attention in regards to trash and dog mess
- Needs maintenance
- Needs system for dog poo cleanup
- People need to pick up after dog shit, never enough bags, trash done more often in summer
- Restrooms need updating
- Satisfied except for restroom maintenance
- Seaside's jewel
- Best thing that ever happened to Seaside
- Better maintain the benches
- Brighter lights at night
- Control dog poop
- Could use restrooms
- Crowded
- Dog poop, litter, overflowing garbage cans
- Dog fines need to be given out to owners of dogs who do not clean up after the pets
- It's neglected—take care of it!
- Keep working on maintenance plan
- Keeping clean is hard
- Lots of dog poop. Enforce leash and scoop laws
- Love having lights on the prom
- Love it, maintain it!
- Maintenance
- More benches facing the ocean, paths to beach.
- More parking
- Need garbage receptacles back
- Needs banister at G street to protect seniors from falling—many do
- Needs major repair, lots of cracking of the railings.
- Needs more play equipment
- Needs repair, too much dog poop, surreys are a bit much
- New walk needed
- Okay
- Repair in areas (concrete, lights)

- Scenery is nice
- Skaters and bikers can be scary, lots of poop and sand should be swept more
- Something needs to be done about dog-doo, ban dogs from prom?
- Surreys, bicycles, skateboards should not be on the prom
- Well taken care of, add another dog poop dispenser
- What an asset for Seaside!
- Wish we had more
- Wonderful, fantastic

Quatat Park

- For the tourists
- Great summer music
- More landscaping
- Needs colorful flowers, needs repair
- Needs maintenance and repair,
- Nice area, bands playing, etc. should promote area more
- Not much of a park.
- Should allow skateboarding
- Bad boat ramp
- Dock and walking area in terrible shape
- Entertaining
- Good bathrooms
- Great for concerts, etc.
- Great location for outdoor music, etc.
- Keep skateboards away, need soap in restroom
- Love it, could use a lot more activities,
- Maintenance
- Needs color
- Needs maintenance
- Needs signage so people know it's there!
- Repair work on decking
- Underutilized
- Used for tourist activities only

Seltzer Park

- Very popular.
- Tourist attractions only
- Continuing need for upgrade, good start
- Could use shower and changing facilities for surfers 12 months a year
- Excellent view
- Good job
- It's a glorified bathroom, c'mon
- Keep shower on year long- and hotter.
- Needs more cleaning daily, need picnic tables, good bathrooms.
- Nice
- Add dog poop dispenser
- For surfers,
- Good for surfers
- Hate this park! Good restrooms

- Isn't really considered a park – just restrooms
- Landscaping needs help
- Need to maintain names on bricks
- Needs to be more inviting
- Nice restrooms
- Nice view
- Parking lot with shrubs and fl
- Prettiest of all
- Rather a small park
- Too many benches
- Too many benches
- Too many benches,
- Very nice and restful-good for surfers

The Turnaround

- Crowded
- Had great landscaping!
- Nice place to drive to with family and make sure that the ocean is still there.
- Satisfied except for restroom maintenance.
- Too many cars stop and park here.
- Unique, looks great
- Well maintained, good for all.
- Well maintained.
- Keeping clean is hard
- Bathroom needs more cleaning, people stop or stand in Turnaround to take pictures, very good color year round
- Disgusting bathrooms, filthy drinking fountains, dirty steps
- Love the flowers around the statue
- Need more garbage cans for people coming off beach
- Okay
- Very cool, thumbs up!
- Trendwest overshadows it
- U.S. and Seaside flag needs to be displayed more often
- Unique
- Very beautiful, more benches
- Very nice for handicap viewing of beach, focal point of city beach activities
- Wouldn't consider this area a park

Q – 10 If you think the City of Seaside needs additional parks, please indicate what kind of parkas and where would you like to locate them.

- Neighborhood parks-north, south, and east of 101; sports facilities-ball fields and indoor areas
- More river access
- The city is growing so we may need to expand our park system
- I feel we have enough parks areas. Need to concentrate on improving the quality and safety for better uses, especially for the young and elderly
- Parking and trails at MP and NNHP Natural History

- Mountain bike trails, dog park
- Develop Mill Ponds and North Gateway to include picnic tables, visitor info, and trails
- You don't take care of what you have, why would you want more? Too many already!
- BBQ pits, swings and covered areas closer to beach and downtown, dog park
- I would like to see the family area of Broadway Park expanded. It would be nice if Goodman Park could be expanded
- Don't know what land is available. Current parks need sprucing up and better maintenance
- Park for dogs to run
- Something for skateboarders to get them off the street and sidewalks
- I think Seaside need a skateboard park
- Family picnic tables and play equipment at each end of Prom
- They just need to have a nicer, more professional look on existing parks and get away from the mill pond site and North Gateway site—too much money
- Enclosed, not near roads, many safe activities for small children. Dog park too
- Family parks in new developments—pocket parks tucked wherever possible, lots of greenery too!
- As much nature parks as possible!
- Green parks, protect and enhance the new North Gateway, north spit, and Mill Ponds
- Improve existing parks
- Let's just keep the ones we have in good shape
- If ever the mill pond or Neawanna Natural History Park natural history were developed, then we'd have enough
- Some of the natural areas you list are not available to the general public as to where to go in park and what is open to the public
- I don't know where the possible location might be—yet. The preservation of areas for wildlife and place for people to bring beauty and have peace are certainly desired
- No space for parks!
- Improve the ones we have
- Cartwright Park needs to be better maintained and upgraded.
- I suggest we keep the parks we have clean and safe offering family activities (bbq, basketball, horseshoes)
- Just better updated parks
- The city need a skatepark in an area with no covers and no lights
- Tillamook Head—all uses—kid's fishing park—larger skateboard park
- Perhaps a YMCA, a place to lift weights and wrestle. Perhaps a long-distance jog/hike/bike trail across and over Willamette Industries
- South of Seaside—nature walks, animal reserve for elk, steelhead fishing area
- Develop area by the water treatment plant, develop the mill pond area, more dog-friendly parks
- Expand and connect existing parks. Better access and walking/bike trails
- Fix up the so called "Mill Ponds Park" or how about the "Neawanna Natural History Park". It feels more like trespassing than going to those parks
- A covered all sport complex. Skatepark/ BMX

- Mini-parks like area S Franklin and “G” street. Used often, but litter needs to be picked up
- A skatepark- somewhere east side of Neawanna River/ east side of 101
- Skatepark, city limits
- Skatepark
- The very north end of town, 24th and Holliday area
- Anything along the prom
- Baseball fields and improved maintenance. Tennis courts
- Improve and expand what we have, but if population grows, more parks will be needed
- Belief that there are plenty. Give more notice to Broadway Park, picnic tables and the river for fishing and swimming
- Would like to see a secure fence dog park anywhere
- Improve what Seaside has
- The city needs a skate park- the kids are great athletes and are constantly harassed in this town by police and business owners.
- Would like to see more natural wild life areas for park use.
- Inviting green space, lawn, trees, tables, and restroom at south entrance by helicopter pad and before retirement home. Improve river frontage south of ave. U, north across from the high school, and on river north of coffee shop. Ave. 4 at the beach, improve picnic area. Tasteful signs. Directions to parks on highway. New Green space by old city hall
- A skatepark anywhere to help keep kids safe and off public areas. Put a sign, not liable for accidents and helmets required. This would help keep kids off new resort areas
- Anywhere that families can enjoy
- Family picnic area- with safety being #1 concern.
- This town lacks parks with fun play equipment for preschool and grade school children. The only spot with anything even remotely exciting to Seaside Heights. How about adding some nice swings, slides, and jungle gym equipment to Broadway Park
- Expand Goodman and Broadway, need Broadway - like facilities at Cartwright
- Picnic and play areas at the north end of Seaside between Seaside and Gearhart
- No
- Greenbelts - example : Davis California areas of walking trails interspersed with play equipment and exercise check points. Open areas
- The land to the south (circle creek) should be purchased for open space
- No, take care of the parks Seaside has
- Walking and biking trails along the rivers
- Mill Ponds cleaned up and fishing more accessible
- Trails at Mill Ponds. New tennis courts. Mountain biking trails, not in the city
- Playground for kids like in the City of Warrenton, with a safety play area, and updated play equipment
- Parks should be included in all new residential developments
- Dog park out by Wahanna ball field. Skatepark out in a visible area
- Tennis courts!
- Outdoor and indoor swimming pools

- More natural areas and better developed parks
- A new skatepark, away from the pool and jr. high
- Trails that connect the community for bikers, walkers
- Walking path through Necanicum Creek (nature-viewing area)
- I think kids need a skatepark—the mall is not the place for them
- Multi-use; trails connecting parks and beaches
- More picnic areas and family-use areas
- A bubble park where musical instruments and bubble blowing can happen!
- Baseball, softball, soccer
- Keep expanding green space like Neawanna Natural History Park. Protect as much space on the Neawanna and Necanicum as possible. Protect Necanicum estuary as natural space. Another park at the north end of Seaside (Franklin and 19th)
- Skatepark for kids
- They need to take care of the ones we have
- Skatepark
- We need RV facilities
- Skateboard park
- Family parks
- Better play structures for the kids and better landscaping
- Build skatepark – possibly at Broadway Park.
- Broadway Park- high netted area by baseball field would be good to protect cars from balls. Mill Ponds and Neawanna Natural History Park, and gateway- people don't know about these, there is no appeal to visitors, there are no facilities. Prom- needs pedestrian/ biker divide. Seltzer Park is a very nice addition
- Skateboard park for the kids
- New skateboard park, by pool- something open and concrete like in Canon beach
- SKATEPARK! Also, more landscaping in city center
- Small neighborhood parks like Goodman Park- that are used for more than one thing like crabbing
- a skateboard park would be great for kids
- A skateboard park located in a centralized area, covered, and that really tells the kids that they are important by the quality its is designed and planned- not just a quick build
- Tennis courts, covered sand volleyball courts, and more paths for walking biking and cycling
- Better access to 'woody' areas and have walking trails
- Small parks- with small pieces of play equipment, restroom, and open space large enough for Frisbee, etc. Not sure where
- Would like to see larger parks (most existing ones are very small) with more playground equipment, basketball hoops, and picnic/BBQ areas

Q – 13 Would you be willing to pay for parks, open space and facilities in Seaside?

It depends (please explain):

- Cost and how long of a time to pay

- Taxes in Oregon are way too high as is. I would be willing to pay if a good plan was presented.
- We are taxed enough
- Trails and parking
- How much?
- Where you build them
- To maintain and improve what we have.
- Depends on potential upgrades
- A small amount if they were maintained
- On the worth of the facility and the cost incurred
- It depends on what we get for our money
- Parks with activity areas where youngsters can play and constructive exercise
- If improved
- For kid activities and programs
- If we actually see our money going to them.
- If improved
- Primarily interested in family parks, with open, green space
- Existing facilities need improvement
- Let's have the tourist industry pay for it
- How much?
- To improve maybe for special events, not for walking or swimming
- Get in from the tourists
- If I think the improvements are what we need
- It should be in the city budget
- Only if they are located near home
- Quality?
- I would want to know exactly what I was paying for
- Make them user-friendly for the local people and fix up the parks you have
- I think we need to better maintain what we already have—also help with access?
- If properly monitored—we have enough parks and additional taxes will allow increase of director's wages.
- It depends on how they are financed
- It depends, if it was known that funds went directly to parks and not 'paper pushers'
- What is it that we are paying for now? I only know of three parks and ten were named in the survey
- It depends on where they are wanted
- It depends on how they would be maintained
- Improvements need to be for the general community and not specifically special interests
- No because of limited income
- No, because of financial inability
- It depends on the details of the proposal
- Dependent upon how much
- No more parks! Maintain what we have
- We spend enough on parks already
- If money was spent on secure dog parks and clean beach
- On skatepark for kids

- Limited income
- Many variables, how much, when, etc.
- On what we get for our money
- Only if it includes a skatepark
- Dependent on type of park
- On what money is used for
- If there is a real need
- On proposals
- On elderly access
- Within reason
- On what and where
- How much, what, where?
- On what money would be used for
- Make users pay for use
- Take care of what Seaside has!
- Money needs to enhance community member's life, not just visitors
- Where does the money come from?
- Modest tax increase is acceptable
- Dependent on increase
- Perhaps families and individuals could purchase user passes: annual, monthly, daily
- Dependant on benefits, proposal
- If value is proved
- Should be determined by public vote
- If I thought they would clean up, fix up, and maintain. This city's parks are disgusting
- Not for additional parks, but maintenance for the ones we have and a skatepark
- People make the choices
- Dependent on what specifies
- Where and what?
- How much more?
- New playground equipment
- Taxes are too high already
- Base on specific place for money!
- Need to be low, so all can afford.
- In taxes, not in entrance fees to parks
- On reasons why I need to
- We need a skatepark for our youth
- Would like to hear plans
- Yes, there needs to be more open space for tourists and residents.
- Dependant on price
- Dependant on plans
- Depends, because of old age
- Too many dilutes quality
- Improving existing parks –not for addition of new parks like Mill Ponds
- Depends- upgrading and maintenance first along with skatepark, before starting new parks
- Ability to maintain
- On purpose of them

- If they are for locals and not just tourist, and if were set back from highly congested areas
- Yes, but not with a park user fee- bad for business.
- Yes- on beach, prom
- Depends on what \$ is for, not situation like the swimming pool
- Depends, I am a renter

Q – 25 Please provide us with additional comments or suggestions related to parks in Seaside.

- NG Park is a 1st priority. Clean up north entry to city and provide beach and river access to residents and tourist alike.
- BP Park is very substandard in its condition. Please continue development and maintenance.
- The cost of living in Oregon has grown that asking anyone for more money seems redundant. I would think repairing our parks system might be the way to go. The vision of new parks is ok, but who will pay for it? I would hope that the city of Seaside would take a good look at these ideas and work to resolve them. I do not want to see Seaside become Cannon Beach.
- We seem to have enough parks, just inadequate funds for maintenance and safety. The grounds are uneven and dangerous for play or walking. BP Park is a very high use but very congested. Traffic and parking in this area makes for danger for all participants. The Wahanna Ball fields has great expectations, but is located near wetland making it unusable all but a few months out of the year—a big disappointment to community activity.
- Swimming pool should be free for Seaside seniors. Should be public restrooms on Avenue U and the Prom.
- There should be a mountain bike trail system like Norms Trails outside of Astoria. There should also be a better way to inform the citizens of activities (i.e. youth programs). More enforcement of dog feces on prom.
- Please add more picnic tables and benches in parks. A restroom at the south end of the prom would be nice. Restroom on Avenue U.
- We already have many park areas that are no needed. An open skatepark would be nice.
- I would like to see walking or biking trails along the creek from MP north maybe to BP Park. Then people would know about the NNHP Natural History Park and MP area. My other priority would be updating play equipment at BP.
- This is a wonderful project. Creating a park strategy for the city will help up meet our goals for the future of Seaside!
- Thank you for you interest in improving our community. The more aware the public the better. The bathrooms at the cove are great!
- The southern most covered picnic shelter at BP Park has needed a new rook for years. It leaks and the condition is very visible. This should be prepared first!
- If we have no additional land to develop, then spend the money on “sprucing” up our existing parks—flowers, shrubs, benches, etc. I would like to know the plan for NG Park.
- It would seem like a good idea if an even like the annual beach clean-up was applied to an annual park clean-up.

- The city needs to maintain the parks that we have. I know the lack of money is a problem and nothing comes without a price.
- In general, the city parks are adequate and maintained. GP Park should be upgraded to accommodate the 12th avenue fishers and crabbers. Ponds and natural areas should have lower priorities until they demonstrate an interest to the general public. Activities such as rollerblading, skateboarding, and biking should have high priority. Unsupervised play areas need to take Seaside's record for destructive vandalism into consideration—keeping them in open view. I am one of the growing number of grandparents who are raising their grandchildren—we need places for our grandkids to expand their energy in constructive ways.
- Kids first!
- I don't use the parks because of my work and lifestyle—but I feel that they are very important for our residents, families, and tourists. A park enhances the beauty of the city and contributes to the beauty of the City and contributes to the means of a healthy well-being of our children and adults.
- Maintaining current parks and sports facilities for kids and families should be important. I don't feel money should be spent on wetlands and such.
- Build outdoor tennis courts. Lighted. Covered. Build a city basketball complex and hold tournaments year-round or the same as the current Pacific Basketball League. The tournaments would pay for the complex and help bring in a source of revenue.
- Paving the streets would make it easier for older bicyclists to get to the recreational areas and not have to drive to get there.
- It would be great if the city would focus on making our parks look more attractive with landscaping and newer equipment by using existing funds and not wasting money on sites like MP, NG, and this NNHP natural history park—whatever that is.
- I am opposed to having a skateboard park in an area which families with small children frequent. Safety, intimidation by older skateboarders, noise, can have negative impact on people enjoying a family park, older folks enjoying scenery without screeching concrete.
- Bring back garbage cans on Prom side streets—8th, 9th, etc.
- Seaside may be a destination for tourists, it may be the end of the trail—but it does not have to be the end of the earth. In that I mean, it had and still may have a wonderfully rich, diverse ecosystem in the estuaries, with what native plants remain. A little more attention to the north coast causeway would seem to be an idea whose time has come. Before we lose that too.
- NG Park land acquisition cost over one million dollars to acquire. In the last three years, not one penny has been spent to make it user-friendly. For starters, there should be a sign to tell us where we are. The answer to additional funding lies in use fees. Use and PAY you will hear no complaining, and the visitors will be helping too.
- I realize there is a need for park but I have use to me. I look at most parks as wasted space.
- We maintain a steady population of 6,000+. We need to plan our park and recreational activities around our citizens and continue to maintain and upgrade ALL of our present or planned parks.
- The youth of Seaside need a new, bigger, open-air skatepark, away from schools, so they can enjoy themselves away from adults. Not one surrounded

by walls and roofs—the adults need a botanical garden with native beds, maybe a rose garden, not all of us are sports-minded.

- We spend most of our time before and after work enjoying the outdoors. Primarily walking and biking throughout seaside. When we travel, the places we return to because of their groomed trails and beautiful, well-kept parks are Seattle and Victoria B.C. I believe the more we can develop unused areas into places of use and beauty the better our community becomes as a whole. Tranquility and places where people can join in common appreciation of life leads to greater health of not only the individual, but the entire community.
- I think we have plenty of good parks, don't need more. But we do need to concentrate on the maintenance of what we have. I'm not sure where all my tax dollars go, but I can't afford to pay more. I'd like to see the amount of money the city has, where it comes from and how it is being used. Perhaps they can budget better and use the money more wisely.
- Why not work with the Sunset Park and Rec instead of trying to go into competition with them.
- What is already here is ample for the inhabitants. The weekend or summer visitors take over the downtown and block hwy 101 crossing ability of the locals. There are only 3 roads that go north or south from ave U to Ave A west of Hwy 101. The traffic problem is getting out of hand. Spend your time and effort to get a bypass using wahanna road from south of downtown to NG park.
- We have some great small parks. Lets make them beautiful and used. Like the C.B. city park in the summer they have live music, games, skate park for kids. There are always people on blankets, reading watching games, listening to music. It's a very nice, clean park. Other than the prom and beach, there isn't anywhere to ride bikes or skateboard. If we want this to be a family place to come visit, then let's make it one.
- Police availability at all times.
- Please get rid of the mill pond and gateway areas—use the money and preserve the prom.
- Having recently become aware of the income of the Head of Sunset Parks and Rec (Mary Blake, 70K) it seems to me that for this area and income she is getting paid way too much—40k or so would be a much more reasonable salary. This would be a good place to start on redoing the park and rec system.
- We use the beach—Tillamook head to Indian beach trail. For picnics we go to some of the closer area lakes and beaches as well. Although we have no small children at home, we do wish there were better and closer playground facilities. The prom is very crowded with bikes, people, skaters and walkers on weekends and summer months. Large local events like the Hood-to-Coast Relay are not among my favorites. They add way too much congestion to our area and change the overall ambience totally. The arcade needs a massive facelift and improvement.
- If we keep our current parks clean, attractive and safe, I believe in time, we will need to build additional parks, but for now, shouldn't we maintain and upgrade the parks we currently have to save money??

- Please go to Warreton Park behind the police station. Great place for kids to have fun. It's clean, for all ages, and a good example for Seaside. CP Park would be a good location for this.
- IS there signage and parking access for MP, NNHP natural history area, NG? I know they are here but I have never been.
- Eliminate extra storage (office) on BP and put it back on tax rolls. Thereby reducing maintenance.
- Prom-T a real gem. Prefer improving existing parks as first priority. Additional acquisition a second priority.
- The parks are in great shape in comparison to some of the places out there. Oregon and the city of Seaside has done an awesome job in the upkeep and maintenance of our parks. The Tillamook Head Trail is awesome, the trail is great! My brothers and I hike all the way over at least once a week. The prom is also great. The one thing my family could use is an indoor facility to lift weights, wrestle on mats, and to practice our martial arts. A lot of the classes are in Astoria. Keep up the good work seaside.
- I am 86 years old and not too well, so I don't use the parks much anymore.
- I'm reluctant to complete this survey because of privacy issues. However, I'd like to make a few comments. That parks are important, I agree and would be willing to contribute to their upkeep which I feel is somewhat lacking. Sprinkler systems would be a great addition and could surely be installed by city works employees. Parks can define a community as shown in Portland's West Side. Good luck.
- The focus should be to maintain and enhance the current parks. Looking into the future, the city needs to develop the NNHP Natural History Area for tourism. Also, the city needs to support the land grant for Necanicum River whenever possible. Also, the city should look into connecting the Prom with the river walkway. In other words, be able to walk from SP Park to the estuary and continue along the river to the city limits. A bike land could be added as time and resources become available. Remember the ocean, estuary and view are the big attractions and we need to nurture those areas to attract people to the area.
- Trails- are the #1 priority!!! Paved, gravel, or natural.
- Keep parks money allocated for 'paper pushers' to a minimum.
- Create a path around the MP, do something there!
- Maintain and replace play equipment, basketball courts, mark sand volleyball courts. Maintain benches and tables. Soft ground cover for kids.
- East of Hwy 101 there needs to be a play area for kids, close to the new developments. Make walkways safe for pedestrians. Maintain play equipment
- We need a good, concrete skatepark
- Preserve Seaside's remaining assets, the beach, the Prom, the natural landscape. No more big waterfront developments.
- The estuary is the biggest concern, needs to be jointly funded by state, federal, etc.
- No park fees- the biggest park users are those with the lowest incomes.
- Biggest priority is a trail system from one end of Seaside to the other. Botanical gardens and historical markers are also important.
- Need to focus on families and children

- Rehabilitate BP's baseball and basketball fields. Lower SERRD taxes. Tennis courts at CP. Maintain parks before acquiring new parks.
- Young people need places to go esp. in the Summer such as mini-parks with basketball hoops.
- Cleanup dog poo. New play equipment is needed..
- Parks need to accommodate American Indian heritage and need to be handicap accessible.
- More picnic tables overall. Make fishing a reality in Seaside's Rivers, esp. NNHP.
- Park and Recreation district is doing a great job for the community
- No more money on parks! Make the pool affordable- more money on facilities rather than administration costs and outrageous salaries.
- Keep beaches pet friendly. Create a secure and fenced dog park in Seaside.
- Keep restrooms open until 11:00pm. Without boat trailer parking a boat ramp is useless. Provide easy access to RV sewage dumps. City does a great job.
- Access by means of walking path connectivity is a prime concern
- The parks crew does a great job within their funding capabilities!
- More community activities
- Clean bathrooms are a priority
- Create ways that make it easy for people to pick up after themselves and their dogs in the parks.
- Kids really deserve a skatepark, the old facility has been sorely missed. As a tourist destination, Seaside can benefit from a skatepark.
- Provide enough sitting opportunities for kids and elderly. Safety in parks in a big issue, keep landscaping low, so that park interiors are visible, and thus safe.
- Extend Saltworks to the Prom, more designation of its historical significance. More signage, esp. from the highway. Historical site signage is also a great idea. Recreate an Indian encampment as a historical site, perhaps at Saltworks.
- MP is currently a disaster, but has fabulous potential, esp. for canoeing.
- A free skateboard park is a great idea, but no tax increase!
- Seaside lacks play equipment. Move football games to high school, and make better use of that space in BP. Give skateboarders a skatepark, but in a better location. Parks should be free, but okay for fees for some activities.
- Expand NNHP Natural History Park north to BP
- MP needs a lot of help, don't take down the blackberries!
- Give BP park a facelift; maintain it. GP needs expansion and maintenance.
- Safe and enjoyable parks for elderly and children is extremely important
- Every park should have something for children- 12 and under. Let each park have a focus: SP- surfers, QP-entertainment, BP- boating, bird watching, picnics, sports, T-end of trail/beach, CP- boating, GP- crabbing and picnics. Skatepark needs to be built in area of high traffic, don't hide at BP. Trash containers along the Prom will help.
- Parks are what tourists remember, keep them up.
- Wahanna ballfield needs help. CP is the best because of the large open area. Ball fields need larger and covered stands.
- Because of the poor state of the economy, taxing Seaside's residents isn't the solution.

- Maintenance and safety are the highest priorities.
- Dream for NG is large welcoming/visitor /educational center with emphasis on Native American history and Lewis and Clark expedition. Coordinate efforts with the NCLC and build a longhouse on this land. Also incorporate restrooms, good signage, parking, information, and a gift shop.
- Less open space, more park facilities
- BP park is a mess
- Parking is important factor. Need a maintained play equipment. Walking paths for strollers are a necessity. Swimming pool is taken for granted.
- Repair park facilities, esp. BP. Organize community work parties. Park equipment in
- BP needs to be replaced- the present equipment gives you splinters.
- Sports dome at BP park for indoor activities. Park improvement for toddlers. Invest in community needs rather than tourist wants.
- More places for youth- basketball, skatepark, bike ramps, etc. There will be less vandalism and drugs, then.
- Clean restrooms meticulously! User fees should not be imposed, low income families are the main users. A top priority should be new tennis courts.
- Appalled to find out that swimming pool is costly. Have covered areas with tables for outdoor, poor weather activities.
- Improve and maintain the parks Seaside has. Clean restroom and facilities for the kids. More covered areas
- Preservation of open spaces and natural areas is very important to the well being of our future. Plan needs long term vision.
- Repair the tennis courts, the high school courts wee designed w/o respect to the wind. Skatepark needs good location and design.
- Great example of connector trails in Bellingham, WA. What about trails around the “natural areas”—is there area/room behind the hospital? I don’t play organized sports or use the facilities anymore, but I feel they are very important to the community.
- I indicated “no” on Q-11 because of past problems experienced at BP with drugs and violence. If these problems are properly addressed, a skatepark could be a possibility.
- Please. No more taxes to support or develop parks. Personal Property taxes and everyday expenses for older, retired people are already a big expense, and a problem for many.
- New equipment and a second set of swings, new shelter, and landscaping at BP Park. I don’t see a need for more parks. Make the ones we have more kid/family friendly.
- Skateparks keep kids off streets—and not sitting in from on computer and computer games all day!
- Parks are a very important part of a livable city.
- A Bubble Park where music and Bubbles are a part of the entertainment either near the Prom or this side of the River would be enjoyed by all ages. Please do not disregard the many bikers and wheelchair and automatic wheelchairs that are a part of Seaside’s more so than anywhere else in the state. They can’t go far and need meeting places. Right no the Prom and Beach are the most used facilities and having a way to go to the ocean would be greatly appreciated by everyone with handicaps.

- As Seaside continues to allow development (Trendwest is a disaster, outlet mall, Best Western on River), it is important that Parks and Green Space develop to counter this. Once these natural areas are gone to development, we will never get them back. Thanks for putting your energy into this!
- Living on the NNHP—I am concerned about jet skis doing rooster tails, speeding and scaring wildlife—I think signs need to be posted stating both NNHP and Necanicum are part of wetlands and need to be protected!
- My children are growing older so we do not use the playground area now but when smaller, enjoyed CP and BP. WE utilized BP and Wahanna Ball field through school sports. Would be nice to have “real” bathrooms at Wahanna. Our community needs a skatepark—open and safe for our youth—no charge, a good size one. Good luck!
- The tourists come to the beach to platy or walk on the sand or prom. Knock the dunes down and get rid of the grass. Move sand to the south end—locals like to be on the beach too. Get the blackberry bushes, trees, and scotch broom off the beach. A few years ago, we had a lovely sandy beach, but not now.
- Parks are good investments for Seaside’s residents. Need well lit parks.
- Feels as if opinions don’t really matter and questions in the survey are not applicable to her.
- We need a skatepark for the kids.
- Is proud of Seaside’s parks. Concerns about trash in Cove parking lot and on the Prom, and beaches, esp. dog mess.
- Live close to CP and really enjoy the park, consider it safe, and take grandkids there. Enjoy live music at QP. Salt Works is a favorite of visitors. Use BP for picnics.
- Best asset is P and the beach. LOVES BENCHES AT SELTZER PARK!
- Quality is paramount. Maintenance is critical.
- Existing parks are well used by everyone in community. If annual pool passes were cheaper, pool would receive more revenue- need to consider limited income of many Seaside residents- and the health benefits if more accessible to people other than affluent families.
- MP needs improvement. Survey is very important to visitors, residents and future generations.
- Wheelchair-bound. Accessibility is very important. Top priority is safety in parks, police should have more presence.
- Boardwalk in wetlands. More bike paths.

Bike trails through and around Seaside- creates safe and fun environment for tourists and residents. Perhaps the surreys can use it as well- these are an accident waiting to happen. (?) Skateboard park should be located in open so that we don’t have same vandalism problems.

- Maintenance and upgrading of existing parks should be #1 priority.
- The majority of seaside parks are tourist attractions- deters locals from enjoying parks. More neighborhood parks- they are the only ones useful to locals.
- Restore beach/prom/T to original beauty: update it with decks area for additional tables and chairs. The area south of the T is becoming so

overgrown that you can hardly see the ocean from the prom. Use Warrenton Park a lot.

- Parks are a necessary resource for tourists and locals alike. Maintain and upgrade what you have, and add more accessible green space.
- Seaside needs a theme- “the end of the trail”? to capitalize on its historic events and location. More signage, esp. on 101. Create brochure with pictures of pool, Jacuzzi, skatepark.
- Skateboarders really need a decent area- a good design that reflects permanence (not just an after thought) needs to be built.
- Need more parking for boat trailers near Quatat: 1st Ave, ramp. Need entrance trails at Mill Ponds for better bike access and travel.
- Seaside parks are kept up nicely
- Very excited about Millponds and Neawanna- how can we see them? A special guided tour??? North Gateway was an excellent acquisition- is it a park already? Where is parking, picnic tables, etc? Fabulous view, very precious. Sad to see restrooms on the south prom be removed. Turnaround is
- Great.
- Sad to see that the library and interpretive center was not added to Broadway. Parks as well as trails are very important.
- Willing to help pay for parks. Want open space areas to have trail access for waterfowl and other critter viewing.
- Several little parks could be increased in size and/or have better maintenance. More new mini-parks would be nice. Natural spaces are really important.
- Seaside doesn't need additional parks, but it does need to improve the ones it does have. Frequent the parks in Astoria on Niagara- they are far superior to the parks in Seaside. Broadway needs a face life- repair demolished picnic area, grassy areas need maintenance.

APPENDIX C

WORKSHOP SUMMARY

Community Planning Workshop is in the process of working with City staff to develop Seaside's Parks Master Plan. The project includes a needs assessment, which is intended to forecast demand for park facilities and services. The needs assessment includes citizen input in the form of a High School and community workshop as well as a household survey.

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 both workshops was to facilitate community dialogue about the vision for parks and recreation services in Seaside. Following is a summary that includes the specific methodology and focus of each workshop along with workshop results and suggestions.

Workshop Summary

High School Workshop:

Darci Connor introduced the parks plan to the High School leadership class on Monday April 12th, 2004. CPW team members and Darci Connor conducted a morning workshop with high school students, which took place at the Seaside High School Library from 8:30 am to 10:00 am on April 13, 2004. The goal of the workshop was to familiarize students with existing park amenities as well as engage students in a mapping exercise to identify future park and recreation facilities. The workshop included the following activities:

- A small group exercise to identify use patterns
- Identification of likes, dislikes, and needed improvements of ten city-owned parks
- A small group mapping exercise (six groups of five students) to identify potential parks, trails, and open space
- A system prioritization exercise concluded the workshop

Community Workshop:

CPW team members and Darci Connor conducted a two-hour workshop, which took place in the Seaside High School cafeteria from 6:00 pm to 8:00 pm on April 13, 2004. The goal of the workshop was to familiarize residents with existing park amenities as well as engage residents in a mapping exercise to identify future park and recreation facilities. The workshop included the following activities:

- Welcome by Mayor Don Larson
- Introduction of Parks Master Plan project by Darci Connor

- Presentation on Parks Planning Process, Current Status of Work, and Goals of Workshop by Kitty Rasmussen
- Park station tour, where participants recorded likes and dislikes, as well as improvement suggestions for ten city-owned parks. Top improvements were recorded at each station.
- A small group mapping exercise (six groups of seven to nine individuals) to identify potential parks, trails, and open space

Workshop Results

Overarching Park Needs

From both workshops, several prominent community needs emerged:

- Creation of a skatepark
- A system of trails which would connect Seaside's parks and open space
- Scheduled maintenance and cleaning of existing park facilities
- Landscaping upgrades
- Bathroom upgrades
- Passive recreation opportunities with an emphasis on educational opportunities in Seaside's natural areas
- An increase of public awareness about the park system, which includes more signage and brochures

Following is a summary of the top improvements by park:

High School Workshop:

BROADWAY PARK

Likes:

Sports facilities, ball parks
 Picnic area
 'Looks like a park'
 Play structure
 Community events
 Birds
 Teeter-totter

Parents are nearby
 Central, downtown location
 Close bathrooms
 Grass
 Good for smaller kids
 Size
 Varied uses

Dislikes:

Horseshoe pit
 bathrooms
 Wasted space
 Bathrooms are dirty, scary, need color
 Older play equipments
 Run down, need coat of colorful paint

No mirrors, soap in
 Seasonal puddles/flooding
 Lack of landscaping
 Dog poop

Top Improvements:

- Addition of stage and gazebo
- More landscaping, especially addition of trees along the road
- Renovate or rebuild the shed
- Fix the dock
- Clean up the bathrooms
- Maintenance of picnic areas
- Update the play equipment
- Deal with the seasonal flooding

QUATAT PARK

Likes:

Amphitheater	Attracts people/tourists
Outdoor environment	Dock, boat rental
Bumper boats	Swimmer use
Kayak access	

Dislikes:

Bathrooms are worst in Seaside

Top Improvements:

- More summer activities and music
- Clean-up the amphitheater
- More landscaping
- Cleaner facilities, tables and benches

PROMENADE/TURNAROUND

Likes:

Telescopes	Landscaping
Walkways	Streetlights
Ocean view	Benches
Water fountains	Lewis and Clark Statue
Beach access	

Dislikes:

Not really a park, just stand there	Not enough water fountains
Only tourists enjoy	Playground is too small
Large developments, such as Trendwest	Not enough benches
Tickets for skateboarding and dirty	Restrooms are graffiti filled

Top Improvements:

- Bathroom improvements

- Concession stands
- More water fountains
- Directional lines painted on pathway

GOODMAN PARK

Likes:

Play equipment is safe and new	Picnic table
Restroom	Payphone
Basketball hoop	

Dislikes:

Rusted basketball hoop	Sparse grass
BBQ is far from picnic bench and old go-round)	More play equipment (merry-go-round)
Sand in play area	Payphone does not work

Top Improvements:

- Improve grass
- Additional landscaping
- New basketball hoops and a larger court
- Improve the bathrooms make them cleaner and more aesthetically pleasing
- Replace sand with wood chips

CARTWRIGHT PARK

Likes:

Forest area trail	Picnic table area
Playground- merry-go-round	Open space- for soccer games
Picnic shelter	Basketball hoop
U-pick berries	Grassy field
Good residential location	Doesn't attract tourists
Boat ramp	Good fishing

Dislikes:

Not much to do edge of town	Inconvenient location, on
Hard to walk to, not accessible	Play structures are degraded
Not enough trees	Need BBQ

Top Improvements:

- Addition of a skatepark
- Outdoor pool

- Better landscaping
- Connection with a larger walking path
- Improve quality of play structures

SELTZER PARK

Likes:

Mirrors in restrooms	Near cove
View of surfers	Memorial concept
Interpretive signage	
Bathroom convenience- good shower after surf	
Good location- as it caters to locals and not tourists	

Dislikes:

Size is too small and poorly used	Poor landscaping
Poor design	Too many benches
Concrete is not visually appealing	Not protected from weather

Top Improvements:

- Vending machines for drinks and snacks
- Landscaping improvements
- Picnic tables and an eating area
- Bike racks
- Swing set

NATURAL AREAS

Mill Ponds – Neawanna Natural History Area – North Gateway

Likes:

Wildlife	Quiet
Fishing	Potential for trails
Established trails in N. Gateway	Canoeing
Environmental Education opportunity	Location
“Nice to say we have them”	

Dislikes:

Bum shanties	Garbage
No trespassing sign	Unappealing
Doesn't seem clean for swimming community	Unknown locations to

Top Improvements:

- Signage
- Brochures

Community Workshop:

BROADWAY PARK

Likes:

Central location, river access*****
Sports fields, open space*****
Size***
Shelters*
Playground*
Wildlife
Police visibility
Pool
Bathrooms
Parking
Electrical outlets for science experiments (keep it wired!)

Dislikes:

Maintenance issues (drainage, landscaping, old facilities)*****
Rundown atmosphere****
Lack of landscaping**
Play equipment unsafe*
Lack of lighting*
Limited access to ballfields
Lack of community gathering place, Horseshoe area
Layout of park

Top Improvements:

- Addition of skate park
- Landscaping improvements (lawn, trees, shrubs)
- Maintenance on structures, landscape, litter, vandalism
- Update play equipment (limited wooden structures)
- Improve Tennis Courts or remove
- Improve boat ramp
- Removal of existing skate park
- Move football field to high school, make fields accessible to public
- Keep electrical wiring for science projects
- Wall for artists to paint (20'x8')

QUATAT PARK

Likes:

Concerts***
Community programs***

Location**
Boat docks*
Seating/benches*
Educational opportunities*
River access*
Fishing

Dislikes:

Condition of wood (rot, splinters)**** “Sterile” atmosphere
Not enough concerts
Lack of amphitheater use
Skateboarders

Top Improvements:

- Skate park
- Opportunity to vend as local artist
- Update restrooms
- Saturday Farmer’s Market to support local businesses
- Year-round restrooms
- More landscaping
- Expand walkway to Avenue U on both sides of river
- Get rid of motorized boats, only allow gondolas, canoes, kayaks, rowboats
- More summer concerts with better marketing
- Needs re-staining
- Control vandalism
- Clean up boat ramp
- Don’t close off dock when renting

PROMENADE/TURNAROUND

Likes:

Good for long walks*****
Beach access/ocean view***
Location***
History/tradition*
Lewis and Clark statue*
Lighting
Restrooms

Dislikes:

Maintenance of restrooms****

Doggie doo**
Congestion**
Get beach access back from private landowners
Lack of restrooms
Lack of water fountains
Surreys
Lack of tables

Top Improvements:

- Skatepark
- Update/clean restrooms
- Better lighting
- Maintenance on vegetation/dog clean-up
- Tear down Shilo and Trendwest (!)
- More garbage cans
- Designated locations to vend
- New benches
- Fix up deteriorating patches of concrete
- More water fountains
- More Lewis and Clark interpretation

GOODMAN PARK

Likes:

Location*****
Playground equipment**
Availability of restrooms *
Availability of basketball court
Room to grow
Good Space

Dislikes:

Restrooms*****
Visual appearance****
Poor condition**
Too small
Lawn area
Out of the way
Poor basketball hoop
No skatepark
Insufficient picnic tables/benches

Top Improvements:

- Improve/replace restrooms
- Improve landscaping
- Increase size
- Additional picnic tables
- New playground equipment
- Better lighting for basketball court
- Maintenance to keep clean and safe
- Fence around play area
- Add volleyball court
- Noise barrier for basketball courts
- Addition of a skate park

CARTWRIGHT PARK

Top Improvements:

- Addition of a skate park
- Improve/replace restrooms
- New playground equipment
- Improve landscaping
- Additional picnic tables
- Additional lighting throughout park
- Erect a directional sign on Ave. U
- Improve boat ramp (currently too steep)

SELTZER PARK

Top Improvements:

- Addition of a skate park
- Improve landscaping
- Addition of a covered picnic area
- Addition of picnic tables
- Reduce number of signs and benches
- Sacagawea statue
- Expand the park

NATURAL AREAS

Top Improvements:

Mill Ponds – Neawanna Natural History Area – North Gateway

- Addition of a skate park
- Improve/create a trail system
- Addition of interpretive signs
- Preserve natural beauty and history
- Construct a longhouse at North Gateway
- Addition of a Native American cultural site
- Habitat restoration
- Remove concrete/garbage/rusted machinery
- Provide environmental education programs
- Improve handicap accessibility to areas
- Provide educational tours
- Construct viewing towers
- Provide picnic tables
- Construct osprey platform at North Gateway
- Construct wetland gardens
- Improve access to North Gateway (with no negative impact)
- Provide canoe/kayak infrastructure at Mill Ponds
- Improve parking at Mill Ponds
- Improve signage to Mill Ponds
- Create city waterway park
- Formulate a Master Plan for North Gateway
- North Gateway-high priority for access and visibility (flavor of Seaside)
- Construct raised wetland walkways that are handicap accessible
- Improve water access

Suggestions From High School Workshop

Existing Park Improvements

- Address seasonal flooding (Broadway)
- Landscaping upgrades at all parks. (lawn, trees, colorful flowers)
- Bathroom upgrades
- Greater availability of bike racks

- More signage
- Cleaner facilities
- Improve the quality and quantity of picnic tables and eating area
- Improve the quality of play structure
- Addition of more water fountains

New Facilities and Amenities

- Skatepark
- More outdoor venue opportunities for community events (Broadway-stage, gazebo, movie screen, Quatat- more summer activities and music)
- A system wide trail connecting parks and highly visited locations such as schools, proposed skatepark, and beach
- Vending machines (Seltzer and Promenade)
- Outdoor pool (Cartwright)

Suggestions From Community Workshop

Existing Park Improvements

- Landscaping upgrades (trees, shrubs, lawn) at all parks
- Restroom upgrades/replacement at all parks
- Playground equipment upgrades (Broadway, Goodman, Cartwright)
- Better lighting at several parks
- Reduce number of benches in Seltzer Park
- Upgrade picnic facilities
- Better scheduling of routine maintenance/clean-up of facilities at all parks
- Repair tennis/basketball courts

New Facilities and Amenities

- Skate park
- Continuous loop trail linking Natural Areas to Prom
- More interpretive signs
- Facilities to accommodate a water trail system
- Visitor/Interpretive center at North Gateway (authentic native longhouse)
- Park location signage and brochures
- Improved access to Natural Areas, particularly Mill Ponds

- Additional picnic facilities, including some covered areas
- Stage/amphitheatre at Broadway Park

Appendix D

Broadway Park Conceptual Redesign

The following provides brief descriptions and contacts for the conceptual redesign of Broadway Park included in Chapter 5 of this report.

Information for the redesign was compiled from the following sources:

- Identified likes, dislikes, and prioritized improvements from High School Workshop
- Identified needs and improvements from the Community Workshop
- Seaside Household User Survey Q8, Q25
- Discussion with Seaside Public Works staff
- Discussion with the Seaside School District Superintendent
- Discussion with the Seaside High School Athletic Director
- Discussion with City staff
- Recommendations from the Seaside Parks Planning Steering Committee

Specific School District Needs:

- Bleacher designs and roof/canopy variations
www.grandstands.net
- Baseball field lighting needs-Lighting for Sports Website:
<http://www.lighting4sport.com/lightpollution.htm>
- "Seeing the Light" Abstract: Parks and recreation departments nationally are updating their lighting systems to reflect the public's growing concern toward light pollution.
http://articles.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m1145/is_10_38/ai_110737115/print
- Additional lighting - steel pole, galvanized, 20' high (2) from the RS Means Catalogue
- It was identified that the high school football and baseball coaches be included in the specifics of the field configuration as well as the lighting placement.

Community Needs:

- KidsUp! Strategies to help increase park funding and community involvement: <http://kidsup.org/>

- KaBOOM! is a non-profit organization that specializes in helping communities build safe and accessible playgrounds. KaBOOM! offers assistance in planning community-based playgrounds, including fundraising assistance, ideas on ways to involve community-based organizations and corporations, and links to playground equipment companies. Their website offers an interactive playground planner to allow communities to design a website geared towards their project and its fundraising and volunteer needs. KaBOOM! can be accessed online at www.kaboom.org.
- This website, <http://www.kidsup.org/orderForm.htm>, includes an example of a paver and/or tree plaque order form for fundraising.
- Portland Stormwater Management Manual
- http://www.cleanrivers-pdx.org/tech_resources/2002_swmm.htm;

Additional amenities are listed, given a price estimate, and a source in the Capital Improvement Program table in Chapter 5. These include picnic tables, rubber fill, tennis courts, landscaping, and signage.

Following is a line drawing that represents a conceptual plan design for a potential new entrance into Broadway Park.



Source: Community Planning Workshop, 2004