



# LINCOLN CITY PARKS & RECREATION SYSTEM PLAN

2016



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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY..... 1**
- INTRODUCTION..... 5**
  - Park System Plan Objectives ..... 5
  - Park System Planning Process..... 5
  - History ..... 6
  - The Confederate Tribes of Siletz Indians..... 7
- VISION AND GOALS ..... 9**
  - Community Vision for Parks & Rec. System ..... 9
- PARK RECOMMENDATIONS..... 11**
  - Improvements to Existing Parks..... 11**
  - System Plan Themes..... 24**
    - Core Services & New Facility Recommendations ..... 24
    - Connectivity, Safety and Inclusivity ..... 37
    - Vitality and Economic Growth..... 41
    - Major Recreation Destinations..... 41
- PLAN IMPLEMENTATION..... 47**
  - Parks & Recreation Management & Maintenance Recommendations ..... 47**
  - Cost Estimates..... 48**
    - Design Improvements of Existing Parks..... 48
    - Projects Costs List ..... 48
    - Detailed Costs for Selected Projects..... 49
    - Major Recreation Destinations..... 53
  - Funding Sources..... 54**
  - Timeline for Implementation ..... 56**
  - System Plan Update Process..... 57**

- SUPPORTING INFORMATION**
  - Integration with State and Local Planning Efforts..... 59**
  - Community Profile..... 69**
    - Planning Area ..... 69
    - Demographics ..... 69
    - Populations Projections..... 74
    - Recreation Trends ..... 75
  - Inventory..... 87**
    - Regional Context..... 87
    - Parkland Definitions ..... 92
    - Summary of Facilities..... 96
    - Park and Recreation Resource Inventory .... 102
    - Natural Resources..... 144
  - Park, Open Space and Facility Needs..... 151**
    - Community Workshop Meeting..... 151
    - Stakeholder Interview Summary ..... 154
    - Facility Summary ..... 160

**APPENDIX**



“Oregon is an inspiration. Whether you come to it, or are born to it, you become entranced by our state’s beauty, the opportunity she affords, and the independent spirit of her citizens.”

— Tom McCall, Governor of Oregon,  
Address to the 1973 Legislature

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Lincoln City Parks and Recreation System Plan establishes clear goals and strategies for enhancing the community's parks and recreation facilities through investment and development over the next 20 years. The system plan builds on the community's unique park and recreation assets and a rich natural environment to meet the needs of current and future residents and tourists. The Plan is the result of an extensive community involvement process that involved eight individual and small group stakeholder meetings, four meetings of the local project advisory committee (which included members of the City's Parks Board), three community open houses, surveys, and a strong partnership between City staff and the consulting team.

Lincoln City has outstanding natural assets and community facilities that are the envy of many communities around the state and provide excellent opportunities for recreational activities for residents and visitors. Among its unique assets are:

- The Pacific Ocean and a continuous seven-miles of beach along the City's western edge (one of the longest stretches of sandy beaches on the Oregon coast).
- The D River, Devils Lake and Schooner Creek, and associated parks and waysides, providing locations for picnicking, boating, fishing, and water play.
- Four hundred acres of open space at 16 different locations, acquired through a bond measure and donations. Open spaces include wetlands, forests, walking trails and other opportunities for passive recreation.
- A world class skate park, co-located with sports fields at Kirtsis Park.
- An outstanding community center, including a swimming pool, weight and cardiovascular training equipment, gym space, a walking/running track and a senior center.
- Over 300 acres of city-owned land in the Villages, the location for much of the City's future growth, offering opportunities to expand the parks and open space system without acquiring additional land.
- A variety of neighborhood and community parks, special use areas, ocean waysides, and mini-parks, providing opportunities for many residents to access recreation opportunities close to home.
- Partnerships with local community groups and organizations that help the City leverage additional resources to provide, support and maintain park and recreational facilities and programming.

Although the city has a great wealth of resources, the Parks Board is frustrated by the lack of progress since the adoption of the 2001 Master Plan in meeting the core needs of local residents for parks and recreation facilities in their neighborhoods, especially in south Lincoln City, and in meeting unmet needs of children and teens. Officials also recognize that the city must enhance parks, open spaces and facilities in order to maximize their recreation value for residents and visitors. Members of the Project Advisory Committee, the Parks Board, the City Council and others in the community agree on the following priorities for future parks and recreation planning and implementation:

- Filling gaps in neighborhood and community parks and recreation facilities in south Lincoln City
- Meeting the core recreation needs of local residents
- Providing accessible recreational opportunities for children, including a new teen facility
- Maintaining and improving existing parks, open spaces, and facilities.
- Implementing pocket parks, skate spots, or similar facilities where neighborhood or community parks are unavailable and impractical to develop
- Improving pathway, sidewalk and trail connections to facilitate access to neighborhood and community parks, ocean beaches and natural areas
- Completing of the Head to Bay Trail and connections to it
- Creating additional, flexible event spaces and facilities for hosting large community and regional events
- Ensuring that the City has the capacity to implement this plan by hiring a dedicated parks and recreation program director
- Enhancing park and recreation facilities that serve as a destination for both residents and visitors

The first part of this plan provide detailed guidance towards meeting these goals.

- Introduction and history of Lincoln City
- Community Vision and Goals for the future parks and open space system
- Recommendations for new parks and improvements to existing facilities
- Plan implementation, including management and maintenance, project costs, funding sources and a plan update process

The document also includes the following supporting information.

- Community Profile describing the planning area, demographics, local and statewide recreation trends
- Inventory of existing parks, open space and recreational facilities in Lincoln City
- Assessment of future park needs based on the community engagement process

The 2016 Lincoln City Parks and Recreation Master Plan is a great accomplishment that demonstrates the community's ability to work together for the benefit of all. In order to keep the plan relevant, the city will want to update it every five years or following major changes in the community. The city will need to replace it with a new plan when it no longer reflects the community's needs and opportunities, vision and goals.





# INTRODUCTION

## Park System Plan Objectives

The purpose of the Lincoln City Parks System Plan is to establish clear goals and strategies that will provide direction to City staff and elected officials to enhance the community's parks and recreation programs, services, and facilities. The system plan seeks to build on the community's unique parks and recreation assets and rich natural environment in order to meet the needs of current and future residents and tourists. The System Plan will serve as a blueprint to guide decisions about investments in park improvements and development over the next 20 years.

The Lincoln City Parks System Plan does the following:

- a. Updates demographic data and related city conditions and projects to 2036;
- b. Updates and assesses the existing inventory of facilities, parks, public spaces, and programs;
- c. States the City's parks and recreation vision, goals, objectives, and policies;
- d. Prioritizes needs of local residents through a public outreach program;
- e. Describes/shows potential for increasing the recreational value of each existing space, including conceptual designs for underdeveloped spaces;
- f. Proposes new parks and recreation facilities for developing any underserved areas;
- g. Proposes viable new attractions, facilities, and services aimed at attracting tourists;
- h. Identifies ways to reduce ongoing maintenance requirements and costs for each of the City's parks, open spaces, and recreational facilities; and
- i. Prioritizes projects for parks and recreation improvements for use in the City's capital improvements plan.

## Park System Plan Planning Process

The planning process involves the following processes:

- a. Inventory of city's resources and community profile
- b. Identification of community needs
- c. Development of recommendations
- d. Implementation strategies



*Cutler City historic photo, courtesy of Lincoln City Parks and Recreation*

## History

Before the time of European contact and non-Indian settlement, all of the Oregon Coast was home to many tribes and bands of Native Americans. They first inhabited land along the Siletz River, Siletz Bay, and the Salmon River. The first approach of Europeans to the Pacific Northwest was by sea, during the eighteenth century as Spain, Portugal, England and France explored the Pacific Coast looking for natural resources and a northwest passage through the continent. The first recorded tourists came in August of 1837. In 1856, the United States government moved all the native Americans to the coast, and set aside 1.1 million acre Siletz Reservation as their permanent home.

Homesteaders began arriving in what is now the Lincoln City area soon after Congress passed the Dawes Act in 1887. This act opened up the coast reservation lands to white settlement and gave eighty acre “allotments” to reservation Indians. Early settlers homesteaded the land and combined subsistence farming with fishing and hunting in order to survive on the isolated coast. The tribal population weakened and decreased in numbers as a result of the loss of land, starvation, exposure to the elements, epidemics and unscrupulous Indian agents.

In 1896 Daniel Kern established the Kern Brothers Cannery

on the Siletz River, which became the first major industry in North Lincoln County. The Siletz River, with abundant salmon, was a fisherman’s paradise in those early years and homesteaders fished for extra income. The cannery provided a net, a cabin, net rack and a boat to use on credit. By the early 1920s, however, the numbers of fish were diminishing and new regulations in 1935 prohibited drift net fishing altogether. The area then turned to logging for its industry. A string of small beach towns, each with its own distinctive character, grew up in north Lincoln County along what is now Highway 101. By the 1930s, these coastal communities competed with other coastal towns to attract tourists and increase business. Annual events like Taft’s Redhead Roundup and Oceanlake’s regatta drew visitors from all over the state.

When population grew rapidly in the 1950s and the towns



## The Confederate Tribes of Siltz Indians

could not meet the subsequent need for improved water distribution, sewers, and fire protection, town leaders began to talk about consolidation. On March 3, 1965, after several failed attempts, Cutler City, Taft, Nelscott, Delake, and Oceanlake incorporated as Lincoln City. Although the Western Oregon Termination Act took the last reservation land from tribal members in 1954, the Siletz people and culture endured and in 1977, the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians became the second in the nation and the first in Oregon to regain federally recognized tribal status. In 1980, a modest land base consisting primarily of timberlands became the Siletz Reservation.

Today Lincoln City has two primary economic resources: tourism and retirement. The seven miles of beaches are accessible to the public due to a landmark legislation passed by the Oregon Legislature in 1967. In 1995 the Confederated Tribes of Siletz opened Chinook Winds Casino at the northern end of the city on property overlooking the Pacific Ocean. The Tribe also operates the Chinook Winds Golf Resort and several hotels. Major employers in the city include Chinook Winds Casino, city government, Lincoln County School District, and Samaritan North Lincoln Hospital.



# VISION & GOALS

## Community Vision for Parks and Recreation System

Participants in the first project advisory committee (PAC) meeting each offered three words that best describe their vision for a future park system in Lincoln City. The city's project consultant team used those words to craft a vision statement for the future system. Participants at the first open house strongly supported most of the proposed elements of the vision statement and very few objected to any of them. Based on the feedback from the public and from project advisory committee members, the following is the vision statement for the community's park system.

### Vision & Goals

The city of Lincoln City and its community members will strive to create a park and recreation system that:

- Is well-connected and accessible, featuring a geographically dispersed set of facilities and an interconnected, easily navigable system of trails, pathways and other opportunities to travel to facilities by walking, bicycling, driving and transit.
- Is inclusive and culturally sensitive, providing opportunities for people of all ages and backgrounds, including young people, families, older adults, and people with limited means.
- Celebrates and preserves nature and enhances the ecological integrity of Lincoln City's natural areas.
- Continues to provide access to Lincoln City's expansive beaches and waterways.
- Is enticing and safe and provides a diverse range of indoor and outdoor recreational activities, including opportunities for education, active recreation, and enjoyment of nature.
- Responds to current and future needs and includes existing, new and enhanced facilities that are modern, inviting, well-maintained, designed and operated sustainably, and include adequate parking and other amenities and attractions for both residents and visitors.
- Supports and grows our economic base of tourism.
- Is ambitious, but realistic, and can be implemented by the city, in partnership with other community members and organizations.



# PARK RECOMMENDATIONS

## Improvements to Existing Parks

This section reviews existing parks, trails and open space areas, identifying their corresponding opportunities and challenges identified in the previous sections. A map of the northern section and the southern section of the city provides a visual diagram of the items highlighted in the narrative. Numbers in the narrative correspond to locations on the maps.

### OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS NORTH

#### 1 - The Knoll & Villages

Most of the Villages will develop; however, the city council zoned the 35.4 acre Knoll as open space in 2014. The Knoll is sub-area part of the overall planned unit development property that the city purchased from a failed real estate venture. The Knoll and the 60-acre open space to the northeast of it are the northernmost asset in the parks, trails and open space system. In general, the topography of the villages appears to range in elevation gradients with steep slopes and lower drainage ways and wetlands.

##### Opportunities

- The pristine area of upland forest, stream valleys, and wetlands provides a stunning addition to the Lincoln City inventory. At its topographic apex, sweeping views to the south over the city, Pacific Ocean, and Devils Lake will be a compelling area for visitors and residents alike.
- Opportunities include trails, trail heads, interpretive areas, nature play and other passive recreational types suited to large natural areas.
- Project area needs a full master plan study to identify site goals and recommendations for the park area is part of the overall residential/mixed use development that will take place in the Villages.
- Wayfinding signs and maps to nearby adjacent parks, trails, and open space amenities.

##### Challenges

- Future planning, sale and development of the Villages will define area available for parks and recreation.
- Steep topography, wetlands, and high natural resource values will limit development.
- Installing a road network and fire, water, and sewer service infrastructure in the Road's End neighborhood will increase costs for parks that precede adjacent development.
- Removal of invasive species

#### 2 - Roads End State Park

The Roads End State Park, owned and maintained by Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department, is a very popular beach access.

##### Opportunities

- Opportunity to incorporate playground (nature play) an/or other facilities for visitor use.
- Possibility for ADA beach access and inclusive play facilities.
- Restoration of stream drainage area to reduce incising of stream channel and erosion.
- Wayfinding signs and map to nearby parks, trails, and open space amenities.

### Challenges

- Funding and continued maintenance costs.
- Site located in tsunami zone. Any capital investments on the site will be lost in a local tsunami and potentially lost in a distant tsunami flood.
- Need to coordinate with Oregon State Parks and Recreation.
- Limited Parking.

### 3 - Wecoma Park

#### Opportunities

- Additional sidewalk and access opportunity on NW 31st Street.
- Opportunities for additional native plantings including beach grass in parking area, tree plantings to shade playground area and parking, opportunity for neighborhood group adoption of entrance sign area for seasonal plantings to increase visibility/foster neighborhood pride.
- Opportunity for additional picnic table within shade from existing pine trees.
- Site may be able to provide a single pickleball court within grassy area.
- Wayfinding map to overall adjacent parks, trails, and open space amenities.
- Wecoma Park NW 31st Place & NW Jetty Avenue is one of six priority ADA improvement projects in the city's ADA Transition Plan Update.
- Two single court basketball courts divided by concrete wall for handball or tennis prevent open full court games.

#### Challenges

- Limited site area for increasing facilities and in turn limited area for increasing parking for access.
- Recommended site facilities should not be so unique to the system that the park creates negative impacts on the neighborhood by drawing users from beyond a walkable radius.
- Site located in tsunami zone. Any capital investments on the site will be lost in a local tsunami and potentially lost in a distant tsunami or flood.

## OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS MAP NORTH

### NORTH MAP

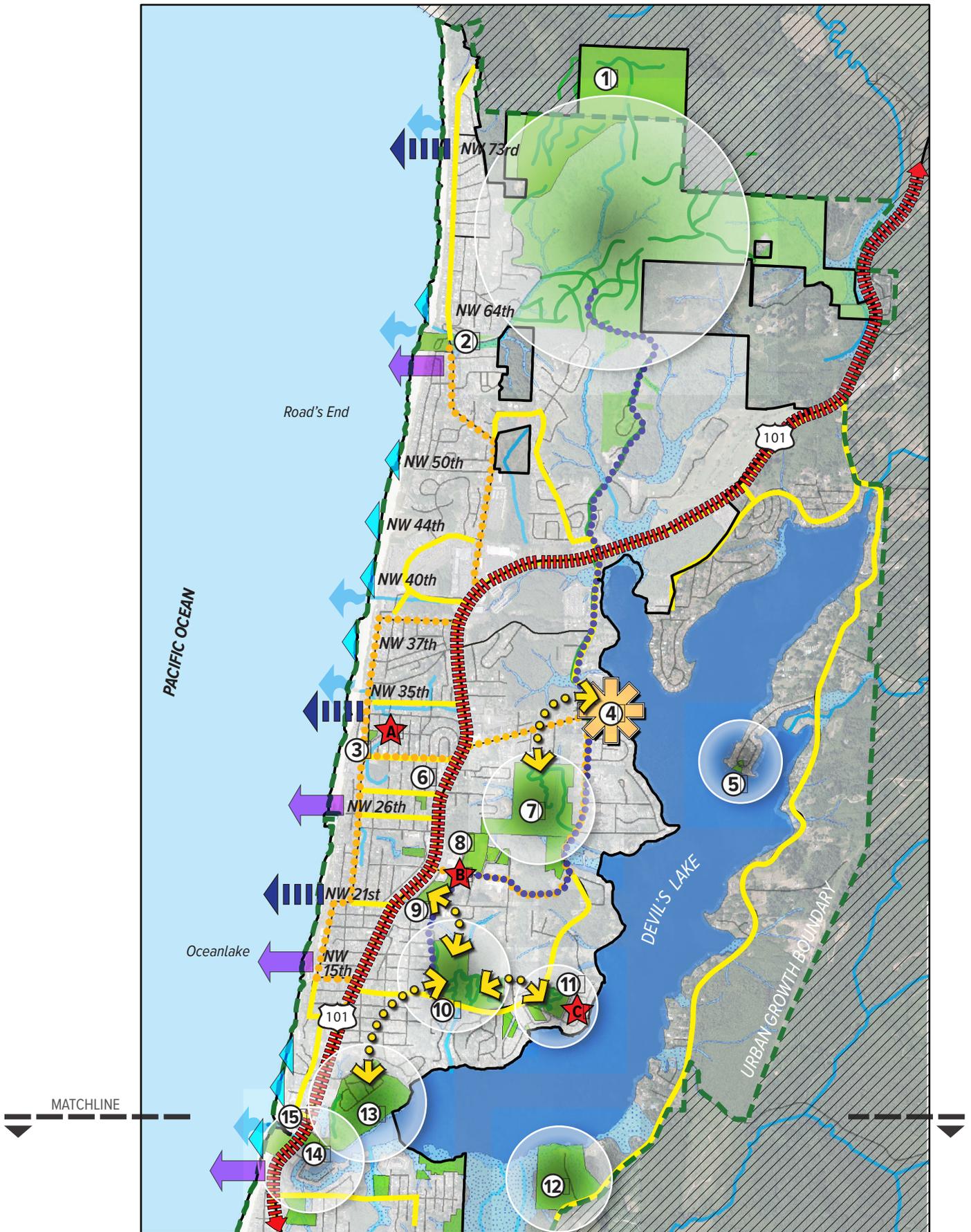
#### Legend

	Urban Growth Boundary
	Access Barrier - US HWY 101
	Create Connections
	Stream Confluence
	Beach View
	Beach Access
	Beach Access with Restrooms and Parking
	Opportunities
	Bike Trail Immediate Expansion*
	Bike Trail Future Expansion*
	Head to Bay Trail*

\*Source: The Lincoln City Walkable and Biking Plan-November 2012

#### Key Notes

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| ① The Knoll & Villages            | ⑪ Regatta (Playground, Boat Ramp)         |
| ② Roads End State Park            | ⑫ East Devils Lake State Park (Boat Ramp) |
| ③ Wecoma (Playground)             | ⑬ Devils Lake State Park (Camping)        |
| ④ Holmes Road (Boat Ramp)         | ⑭ Hostetler Park                          |
| ⑤ Sandpoint (Swimming Area)       | ⑮ D-River Wayside                         |
| ⑥ Dorchester (Tennis Courts)      |   |
| ⑦ Friends of Wildwoods            |   |
| ⑧ Kirtsis (Ballfield, Skate Park) |   |
| ⑨ Community Center                |   |
| ⑩ Spring Lake                     |   |



## 4 - Holmes Road Park

### Opportunities

- Sidewalk and bike access on NE Holmes Road.
- Picnic shelters and play equipment on grassy area above boat ramp and parking areas.
- Native landscaping throughout site to promote a sense of place and understanding of the native environment and to reduce landscape maintenance costs.
- Wayfinding signs and map to nearby parks, trails, and open space amenities.

### Challenges

- Limited area for increasing facilities and parking.
- A steep entrance area that flattens at the bottom for vehicles and trailer parking area.
- Recommended site facilities should not be so unique to the system that the park creates negative impacts on the neighborhood by drawing users from beyond a walkable radius.
- NE Holmes Road, which serves as a collector for many single-family residences and apartment complexes between US 101 and NE West Devils Lake Road, has no sidewalk or bike lane.

## 5 - Sandpoint Park

### Opportunities

- Opportunities for additional native plantings and restoration plantings adjacent to Devils Lake.
- Wayfinding map to overall adjacent parks, trails, and open space amenities.

### Challenges

- Limited site area for increasing facilities and in turn limited area for increasing parking for access.
- Site located in tsunami zone. Any capital investments on the site will be lost in a local tsunami and potentially lost in a distant tsunami or flood.

## 6 - Dorchester Park

### Opportunities

- Opportunity of lighting courts for extending play time on facility.
- Wayfinding signs and map to nearby parks, trails, and open space amenities.

### Challenges

- Limited site area for increasing facilities and in turn limited area for increasing parking for access.
- Over programming of tennis courts to serve as pickleball courts increases demand on limited facility.
- Court lighting may impact adjacent neighbors including noise for longer duration of play.

## 7 - Friends of Wildwood Open Space

### Opportunities

- Wayfinding signs and map to nearby parks, trails, and open space amenities.
- Additional trail signage and overall wayfinding map for site.
- Native plant restoration and stream restoration for incised stream channels and wetland areas.
- Opportunity for interpretive boardwalk and crossing of wetland to provide direct connection to the north side of Kirtsis Park.
- Completion of Head to Bay Trail boardwalk on West Devil's Lake Road will increase visibility and use of this open space.
- Volunteer support and partnership is a significant component of this open space's health and longevity.

### Challenges

- Continued trail erosion and maintenance required for site.
- Removal of invasive species
- Site located in 100 year flood zone. Any capital investments on the site will potentially be damaged in a severe flood event.

## 8 - Kirtsis Park

Kirtsis Park is designated as a community park. It serves a much larger area and offer more facilities than other types of parks.

### Opportunities

- Volunteer support and partnership Dreamland Skate Parks has been vital to the design, funding and implementation of 40,000 square feet of skate park. Opportunity for Phase 6 of the design and implementation.
- Opportunity to incorporate areas for scooter and bike extreme sports area to the park.

- Wayfinding signs and map to nearby parks, trails, and open space amenities.
- Opportunity to provide more dug-out spaces.
- Opportunity to pave the parking lot and provide native plantings.
- Opportunity to provide nature play area and/or playground components near natural area to provide more uses to park in addition to existing ball fields and skate park recreation.
- Add additional picnic tables, shelters and group gathering spaces, pickle ball and fitness stations to extend uses and appeal to residents and visitors.
- Potential for bike and pedestrian connections through northern extents of park to NE 27th Avenue and to Friends of the Wildwod Open Space.
- Potential for trail connection to the east to NE West Devils Lake Road and the Head to Bay Trail.
- Kirtsis Park NE Quay Avenue & NE 22nd Street is one of six priority ADA improvement projects in the city's ADA Transition Plan Update.

#### **Challenges**

- Limited site area for increasing facilities and in turn limited area for increasing parking for access. Steep slopes on northern end of the site limit development and expansion.

### **9 - Lincoln City Community Center**

Opportunities and challenges for the Community Center are detailed in the Facility Summary Section on pages 108 and 109 of this document.

### **10 - Spring Lake Open Space**

#### **Opportunities**

- Wayfinding signs and map to nearby parks, trails, and open space amenities.
- Opportunity to increase ADA facilities
- Additional trail signage and overall wayfinding map for site.
- Native plant restoration and stream restoration for incised stream channels and wetland areas.
- Volunteer support and partnership is a significant component of this open space's health and longevity.
- Opportunity to acquire property or easement to the north of the site to provide a direct bike and pedestrian connection to the Lincoln City Community

Center connecting NE Port Avenue to North Port Avenue. This will require a new boardwalk crossing as part of the Head to Bay Trail.

#### **Challenges**

- Continued repair of trail erosion and maintenance required for site.
- Costs associated with boardwalk for the missing segment of the Head to Bay trail are high.
- Removal and continued control of invasive species

### **11 - Regatta Park**

Regatta Park has a very popular Leathers playground built by volunteers. Located on the west side of Devils Lake, it has a dock boat launch and boat trailer parking.

#### **Opportunities**

- Major park improvements currently in progress include a stage and new playground equipment, ADA access, and re-working of the retaining wall with an amphitheater below. Potential for new programming of amphitheater, the stage, movies in the park, concerts, and/or leasing of the facility for group events.
- Regatta Park NE West Devils Lake Road and NE Regatta is one of six priority ADA improvement projects in the city's ADA Transition Plan Update.
- Opportunities to re-work parking layout and to add group shelters, picnic facilities and small nature play elements adjacent to natural areas.
- Wayfinding map to overall adjacent parks, trails, and open space amenities.
- Opportunities for additional native plantings and restoration plantings adjacent to Devils Lake.

#### **Challenges**

- Steep topography is difficult for mobility challenged residents and visitors.
- New amphitheater and stage may create difficult traffic issues with limited parking on site for performances.

### **12 - East Devils Lake State Recreation Area**

Located on East Devils Lake Road and owned by Oregon State Parks, this small recreation area provides a direct boat ramp onto the lake. The site is within the city's urban growth boundary, but outside of the current city limits.

#### **Opportunities**

- Opportunity to incorporate playground an/or other facilities for visitor use.
- Possibility for ADA access to the Lake and inclusive play facilities
- Wayfinding map to overall adjacent parks, trails, and open space amenities.

#### **Challenges**

- Funding and continued maintenance costs.
- Site located in tsunami zone and 100 year flood plain. Any capital investments on the site will potentially be lost in a flood or local tsunami event.

### **13 - Devils Lake State Recreation Area**

Located near Highway 101 and NW 6th Street, the camp site is owned and maintained by Oregon State Parks.

#### **Opportunities**

- Opportunity for partnership with OPRD to offer programs at the site.
- Wayfinding map to overall adjacent parks, trails, and open space amenities.

#### **Challenges**

Site located in tsunami zone. Any capital investments on the site potentially will be lost in a local or distant tsunami event.

### **14 - D River State Recreation Site East**

Site owned and operated by OPRD.

#### **Opportunities**

- Opportunities for additional native plantings and restoration plantings adjacent to D River.
- Potential for kayak launch/paddle board launch area and boat safety station with direct access to Devils Lake.

#### **Challenges**

- Limited site area for increasing facilities and limited area for increasing parking for access.
- Site located in tsunami zone and 100 year flood plain. Any capital investments on the site will be lost in a local tsunami and potentially lost in a distant tsunami or flood.

### **15 - D River State Recreation Site West**

The D River State Recreation Site is an extremely popular beach access in the middle of Lincoln City. It is the location of the city's kite festivals. Oregon State Parks and

Recreation Department, the owner of the site, is interested in donating it to the city.

#### **Opportunities**

- Opportunity for additional city owned park and beach access directly on ocean front.
- Opportunity to incorporate playground an/or other facilities for visitor use.
- Possibility for ADA beach access and inclusive play facilities.
- Wayfinding map to overall adjacent parks, trails, and open space amenities.
- Opportunity to reconfigure parking lot with sustainable stormwater approaches and plantings.

#### **Challenges**

- Funding and continued maintenance costs.
- Site located in tsunami zone and 100 year flood plain. Any capital investments on the site will potentially be lost in a flood event or local/distant tsunami event.

## **OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS SOUTH**

### **16 - Canyon Park**

Recent upgrades to the site include new restroom facilities, showers, and improved parking.

#### **Opportunities**

- Opportunities for picnic facilities and nature play playground in existing lawn area.
- Potential trail connection to Agnes Creek Open Space area adjacent to Agnes Creek with additional property acquisition.

#### **Challenges**

- Limited site area for increasing facilities and parking.
- Recommended site facilities should not be so unique to the system that the park creates negative impacts on the neighborhood.
- Site located in tsunami zone. Any capital investments on the site potentially will be lost in a local or distant tsunami event.

### **17 - Agnes Creek Open Space**

#### **Opportunities**

- Wayfinding map to overall adjacent parks, trails, and open space amenities.
- Additional trail signage and overall wayfinding map

for site.

- Potential trail connection to Canyon Drive Beach access area adjacent to Agnes Creek with additional property acquisition.
- Opportunity for re-planting of forest floor and introducing native species for increased habitat value.
- Opportunity for nature play elements/or discovery areas, as open space zoning permits.
- Opportunity for geocaching, interpretive trail, and “timber” art, and picnics.

#### **Challenges**

- Homeless encampments and trash create safety and security issues for the general public and visitors who use these spaces and trails. Requires continued monitoring and maintenance by city staff.
- Continued repair of trail erosion and maintenance required for site.
- Removal of invasive species

### **18- Spyglass Ridge Open Space**

#### **Opportunities**

- Wayfinding map to overall adjacent parks, trails, and open space amenities.
- Additional trail signage and overall wayfinding map for site.
- Opportunity for re-planting of forest floor with native species to increase habitat value.
- Opportunity for nature play elements/or discovery areas if open space zoning permits.
- Opportunity for geocaching, interpretive trail, and “timber” art

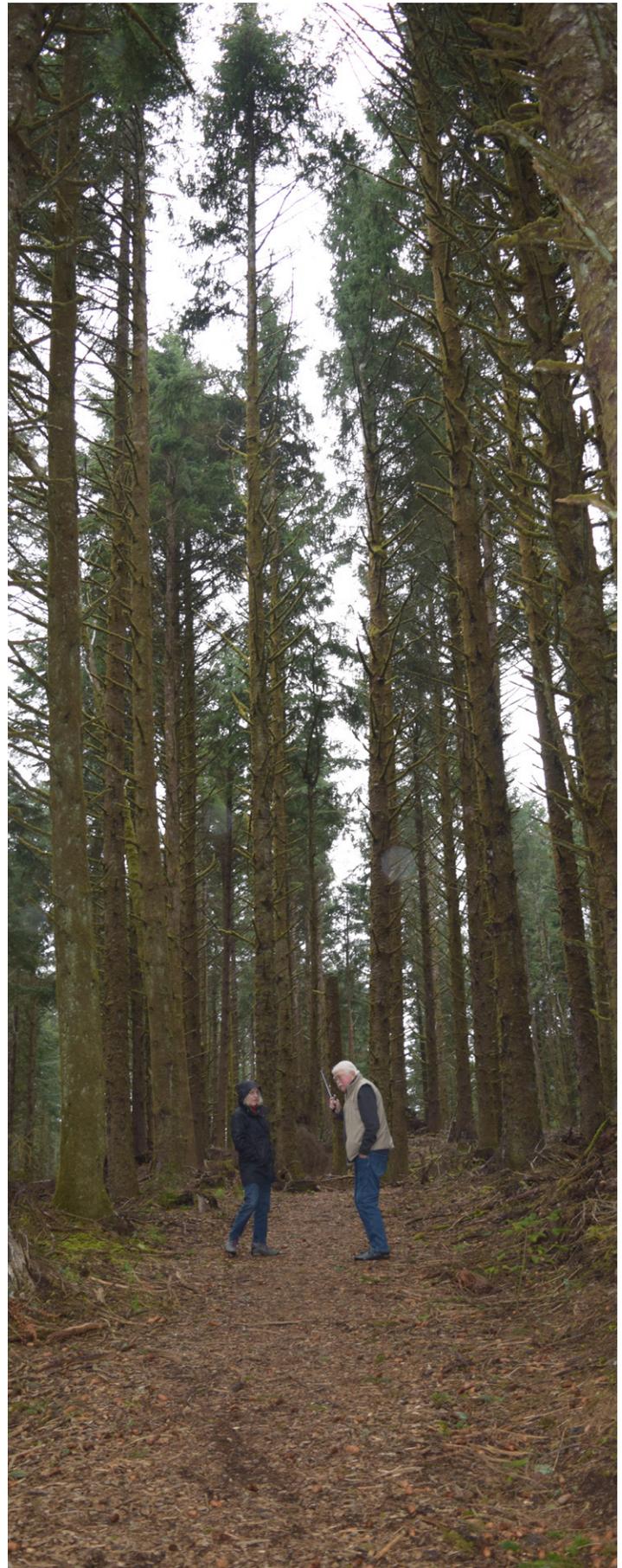
#### **Challenges**

- Continued trail erosion and maintenance required for site.
- Removal of invasive species

### **19 - Taft Bayfront Park**

#### **Opportunities**

- Wayfinding map to overall adjacent parks, trails, and open space amenities
- Opportunity to connect to Siletz Bay waterfront
- Taft Waterfront Park End of SW 51st Street (with



beach access) is one of six priority ADA improvement projects in the city's ADA Transition Plan Update. A high amount of visitors and residents using this facility would greatly benefit from ADA improvements.

- City is working towards repair and improvements of viewing pier over the Siletz Bay.
- Opportunity to create interactive art walk/promenade.
- Mo's Restaurant presents development opportunity for city if desired.
- The Urban Renewal District owns 1.7 acres (five properties) adjoining the park at the end of 51st Street.

**Challenges**

- Limited site area for increasing facilities and limited area for increasing parking for access.
- Site located in tsunami zone and 100 year flood plain. Any capital investments on the site will be lost in a local tsunami and potentially lost in a distant tsunami or flood.

**20 -Siletz Bay Park**

**Opportunities**

- Wayfinding signs map to nearby parks, trails, and open space amenities.
- Opportunity to create interactive art walk/promenade.
- Potential for kayak launch/paddle board launch area and boat safety station with direct access to Siletz Bay

**Challenges**

- Limited site area for increasing facilities and parking.
- Full exposure to noise and influence of cars on Highway 101 impacts visitor experience.
- Site located in tsunami zone and 100 year flood plain. Any capital investments on the site will be lost in a local tsunami and potentially lost in a distant tsunami or flood.

**21 - Josephine Young Park**

**Opportunities**

- Wayfinding signs and map to nearby parks, rails, and open space amenities.

**Challenges**

- Limited site area for increasing facilities and limited area for increasing parking access.

**OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS MAP SOUTH**

**SOUTH MAP**

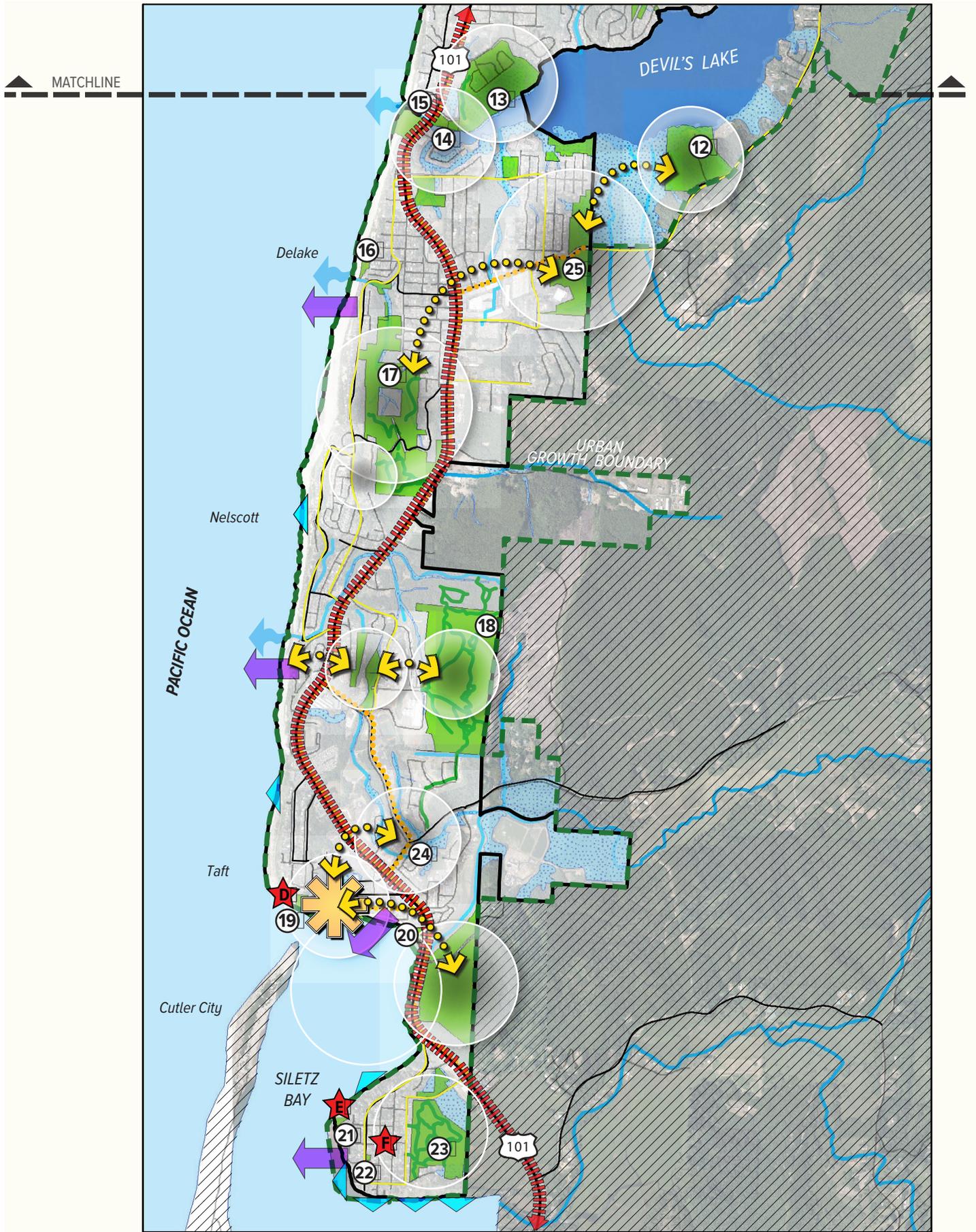
**Legend**

	Urban Growth Boundary
	Access Barrier - US HWY 101
	Create Connections
	Stream Confluence
	Beach View
	Beach Access
	Beach Access with Restrooms and Parking
	Opportunities
	Bike Trail Immediate Expansion*
	Bike Trail Future Expansion*

*\*Source: The Lincoln City Walkable and Biking Plan-November 2012*

**Key Notes**

- ⑩ Canyon Drive
- ⑪ Agnes Creek
- ⑫ Spyglass Ridge
- ⑬ Taft Bayfront Park
- ⑭ Siletz Bay
- ⑮ Josephine Young
- ⑯ Kid's Park (Playground)
- ⑰ Cutler City
- ⑱ Old High School Site
- ⑲ Seid Open Space Area



- Site located in tsunami zone and 100 year flood plain. Any capital investments on the site will be lost in a local tsunami and potentially lost in a distant tsunami or flood.

## 22 - Kids Park

### Opportunities

- Wayfinding map to overall adjacent parks, trails, and open space amenities.

### Challenges

- Limited site area for increasing facilities and in turn limited area for increasing parking for access.
- Site located in tsunami zone. Any capital investments on the site will potentially be lost in a flood event or local tsunami event.

## 23 - Cutler City Wetlands Open Space

### Opportunities

- Wayfinding signs and map to nearby parks, trails, and open space amenities.
- Additional trail signage and overall wayfinding map for site.
- Opportunity for native landscaping on site to promote a sense of place and understanding of the native environment – reduce landscape maintenance costs.

### Challenges

- Limited site area for increasing facilities and in turn limited area for increasing parking for access.
- Removal of invasive species
- Site located in tsunami zone and 100 year flood plain. Any capital investments on the site will be lost in a local tsunami and potentially lost in a distant tsunami or flood.

## 24 - Former Taft Elementary Site

Lincoln County schools has rebuilt its elementary school facility out of the tsunami zone leaving its former location and site available for possible use by Lincoln City for parks and recreation purposes.

### Opportunities

- Opportunities identified by the public include dog park, kayak launch area, sports fields and playgrounds.
- Wayfinding map to overall adjacent parks, trails, and open space amenities.
- Project area needs a full master plan study to identify

site goals and recommendations.

### Challenges

- Site located in tsunami zone and 100 year flood plain. Any capital investments on the site will be lost in a local tsunami and potentially lost in a distant tsunami or flood.

## 25 - Seid Creek Open Space

### Opportunities

- Wayfinding map to overall adjacent parks, trails, and open space amenities.
- Additional walking trails to provide access and connectivity to sites, potential for acquisition to link spaces consistently for a connected path and open space area
- Devils Lake access

### Challenges

- Continued repair of trail erosion and maintenance required for site.
- Removal of invasive species

Site located in tsunami zone and 100 year flood plain. Any capital investments on the site will be lost in a local tsunami and potentially lost in a distant tsunami or flood.

Many of the opportunities described here include a variety of activities to enhance natural resources, such as enhancements to native vegetation, stream restoration, water quality improvements. In addition, project participants recommend wildlife habitat restoration, including those that promote wildlife connectivity.

The tables on the following two pages summarize the opportunities and challenges described on this and the preceding pages.



TABLE X. EXISTING PARK IMPROVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Map #	Site	FACILITIES & MANAGEMENT																		
		Master Plan Study	Volunteer Support &	Additional Programming	Acquire Property or Easement	Maximize Views/Overlooks	Trail Connections	Trailheads	Boardwalk	Interpretive Areas	Art/Art Walk	Wayfinding Map	Additional Trail Signage	Additional Facilities	Inclusive Play Facilities	Repair Existing Facility	Enhance Entry Sign Area	Group Gathering Space	Picnic Shelter	Picnic Table(s)
1	The Knoll & Villages	●				●	●	●		●		●								
2	Roads End State Park										●		●	●						
3	Wecoma Park										●					●				
4	Holmes Road Park				●				●		●							●		
5	Sandpoint Park										●									
6	Dorchester Park										●									
7	Friends of Wildwood Open Space		●				●		●	●	●	●								
8	Kirtsis Park		●				●				●							●	●	
9	Lincoln City Community Center						●						●							
10	Spring Lake Open Space		●		●		●		●		●	●	●							
11	Regatta Park			●							●		●					●	●	
12	E. Devils Lake State Rec. Area										●		●	●				●		
13	Devils Lake State Recreation Area		●	●							●									
14	D River State Recreation Site - East																			
15	D River State Recreation Site - West										●		●	●				●		
16	Canyon Park				●		●						●						●	
17	Agnes Creek Open Space				●		●		●	●	●	●								
18	Spyglass Ridge Open Space				●		●		●	●	●	●								
19	Taft Bayfront Park				●	●	●		●	●	●				●					
20	Siletz Bay Park									●	●									
21	Josephine Young Park										●									
22	Kids Park (Cutler City)										●									
23	Cutler City Wetlands Open Space										●	●								
24	Former Taft Elementary Site	●									●									
25	Seid Creek Open Space				●		●				●									

Source: City of Lincoln City Public Works Department

Map #	ACCESS					LANDSCAPE								RECREATION														
	ADA Improvements	ADA Beach Access	Additional Beach Access	Additional Park Access	Parking Lot Improvements	Stream Restoration	Sustainable Stormwater	Restoration Plantings	Remove Invasive Species	Native Plantings	Plantings in Parking Area	Shade Trees	Retaining Wall	Nature Play	Playground	Dog Park	Sport Fields	Lighting on Sport Courts	Fitness Stations	Re-Stripe Existing Courts	Skatepark	Concrete Wall for Handball	Sport Court (s)	More Dug Out Spaces	Scooter/Bike Extreme Sports	Geocaching	Kayak/Paddle Board Launch	
1														●														
2		●				●								●	●													
3	●			●						●	●	●										●	●					
4				●						●													●	●				
5							●			●																		
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7				●		●	●	●	●																			
8	●			●	●					●				●	●				●		●		●	●	●			
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23								●	●																			
24														●	●	●											●	
25			●	●				●																				

Source: City of Lincoln City Public Works Department

## Parks, Trails, and Open Space System Plan Themes

Throughout Lincoln City's park system planning, project advisory committee (PAC) meetings, stakeholder interviews and public engagement, common themes have emerged for parks and recreation. The sections of this report address each of these themes with analysis and recommendations:

- Parks and Facilities to Serve Current and Future Residents
- Community Connectivity, Safety and Inclusivity
- Community Vitality and Economic Growth
- Extreme Sports- Major Recreation Destination Facilities

## Core Services and Facilities to Serve Current and Future Residents

Lincoln City has a population of 8,400 permanent residents that likely will grow to 10,763 over the next 20 years. In the summer, during special events, and on holiday weekends, visitors increase the number of people in the city by 30,000 or more. The parks and recreation system plan, consequently, needs to meet the identified gaps and future needs of the current and growing permanent population, and examine the role of the parks system in attracting and serving large numbers of visitors. This section focuses on serving the current and projected resident population, but acknowledges that potential use of the city's parks and open space greatly exceeds what is typical for the size of Lincoln City's resident community.

Updating plans to meet current needs of its residents and to prepare for the future is a fundamental function of local governments. Through review of the 2001 Parks Master Plan and other relevant documents, and with guidance from state recreation standards and public engagement, the parks planning process has identified gaps in the existing parks and recreation system and has come to consensus on a vision and goals to address those gaps.

## Understanding Level of Service Standards

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) for many years has supported standards for park and recreation space, as:

- A national expression of minimum acceptable facilities for the citizens of urban and rural communities.
- A guideline to determine land requirements for various kinds of park and recreation areas and facilities.
- A basis for spatial analysis of recreational needs within a community-wide system of parks and open space areas.
- One of the major structuring elements that can guide and assist regional development.
- A means to justify the need for parks and open space within the overall land-use pattern of a region or community.

How much park land does the city need to serve residents in all of its neighborhoods? What facilities does it need for future growth? What and where are the gaps in service? For guidance in answering these questions, this section considers three distinct level of service (LOS) standards for parks and recreation: 1) quantitative standards for acres per 1,000 population, 2) quantitative standards for facilities per 1,000, and 3) proximity/access standards.

### Quantitative Standards - Acres per 1,000 population

- To determine if a community has enough parkland, based on population.

Acres of parkland per 1,000 residents is the most common metric for determining whether a community has enough parkland to meet the needs of current residents and anticipated new residents. Since 1981, the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) has promoted a national standard of 10 acres of park land per 1,000 people. The current NRPA guidelines, however, reflect a new philosophy, that every community has its own unique and defining blend of social and economic characteristics, so each community, must tailor its parks and recreation system to include the most appropriate range, quantity and quality of recreational facilities within fiscal limits.

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) provides level of service standards for Oregon communities in its Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

(SCORP). In order to remain qualified for federal Land and Water Conservation Fund grants, the NRPA requires each state to prepare a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) every five years. In Oregon, the SCORP plan guides the land and water conservation fund program, and provides guidance for other OPRD administered grant programs, including the Local Grant, Recreational Trails, and All-Terrain Vehicle Programs.

SCORP provides guidance to federal, state, and local units of government, as well as the private sector, in delivering quality outdoor recreational opportunities to Oregonians and out-of-state visitors. Table 1 provides the recommended SCORP level of service standards for 11 park types.

*Table 2 - Level of Service Standards Comparison* indicates where the city's park resources are deficient or in surplus of SCORP standards for the current city population, for population projected for year 2036, and for a population of 30,000, which represents visitors and residents in Lincoln City on a typical summer day. Compared to SCORP standards, the city does not have enough mini-parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, regional sports parks, and linear parks for its existing population or its projected 2036 population, and certainly does not have enough to serve 30,000 residents and visitors. Table 2 shows that Lincoln City's natural areas/nature parks and special use areas, however, exceed OPRD SCORP standards for existing and projected 2036 population and for a population of 30,000.

### **Quantitative Standards - Facilities per 1,000 population**

To determine whether a community has enough recreation facilities, such as athletic fields, playgrounds, tennis courts, swimming pools, based on population.

Does Lincoln City have enough recreation facilities, such as athletic fields, swimming pools, playgrounds, and tennis courts? Similar to the parkland acreage metric, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) offers level of service (LOS) standards for recreation facilities to help Oregon communities determine their needs. Table 3 compares Lincoln City's existing facilities to OPRD standards for the city's current population, its projected 2036 population, and a combined resident and visitor population of 30,000. Not every type of facility included in the OPRD standards will be applicable, needed or desired by community members in Lincoln City.

### **Highlights of Facilities Comparison Table**

- Lincoln City's baseball fields, football fields, beach areas for swimming, skateboard parks, amphitheaters, boat ramp lanes, and tent campsites meet the current OPRD LOS standard and will continue to meet the standard through year 2036 for residents.
- Identified deficits in recreation facilities for the future include softball fields, basketball courts/multi-use, soccer fields, golf courses (holes), Lacrosse fields, equestrian facilities, outdoor swimming pools, volleyball courts, tennis courts, picnic shelters, day-use picnic tables, playgrounds, off-leash dog parks, nature centers, disc golf courses, non-motorized boat launches and RV/trailer campsites.

The project advisory committee meetings, stakeholder interviews and public open house identified need for more basketball /covered multi-use courts, playgrounds, disc golf, and off-leash dog parks. According to OPRD's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2013-2017, these types of facilities also are a common need in communities across Oregon. Local input identified gaps in service such as walking, bird watching, kayaking/paddling, bicycling, pickle ball, relaxing, a multi-purpose park and recreational facility, gathering places and activities for young people. These service and facility types are not among the facilities that OPRD identifies in its Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2013-2017 as commonly needed.. Local input also identified need for improved access to park and recreational facilities via a variety of transportation modes, including transit, and better signage, wayfinding, maps and other information for residents and visitors to locate and know about park and recreational facilities and activities, which the state's plan does not address.

**TABLE 1 – OPRD LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS: AS OUTLINED BY THE OPRD STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN 2013-2017 (SCORP)**

<b>Classification</b>	<b>General Description</b>	<b>Service Radius</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Aces/1,000</b>
Pocket Parks	Limited amenities such as playgrounds, benches, and picnic	5-10 minutes walking time (approximately ¼ mile)	¼ to 2 acres	0.25 to 0.50 acres/1,000 population
Urban Plaza Parks	Intensely developed with amenities such as drinking fountains, benches, litter receptacles, trees and shrubs, and paved walkways and plazas.	Entire community – visitors tend to be those who are already in the neighborhood for other purposes, such as shopping, work, and dining.	¼ to 3 acres	0.1 to 0.2 acres/1,000 population
Neighborhood Parks	Amenities such as playgrounds, outdoor sports courts, sports fields, picnic tables, pathways, and multi-use open grass areas. They may or may not provide off-street parking..	5-10 minutes walking time (approximately ¼ - ½ mile)	2 to 20 acres	1.0 to 2.0 acres/1,000 population
Community Parks	A wide variety of facilities such as off-street parking, restrooms, group picnic areas and large shelters, sports fields and courts, children’s play areas, swimming pools and splash pads, community gardens, extensive pathway systems, community festival or event space, and green space or natural areas. They can also serve as regional trailheads.	15 minute driving time	15 to 100 acres	2.0 to 6.0 acres/1,000 population
Regional Parks	Often include significant green space to preserve unique natural areas, riverfront corridors, wetlands, and agricultural or forested areas. May accommodate large group activities and often have infrastructure to support sporting events, festivals, and other revenue-generating events. Activities available may include picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, camping and trail use. They include support facilities such as restrooms and parking.	Serve a community-wide population	Vary in size from less than 10 acres to more than 200 acres	5.0 to 10.0 acres*/1,000 population
Nature Parks	Include greenways, natural areas, and preserves. Sites may contain trails, interpretive displays, viewpoints, and seating areas.	Resource availability and opportunity.	Variable	2.0 to 6.0 acres/1,000 population
Special Use Parks	Include waterfront or ocean access parks, boat ramps, memorials, historic sites, waysides, swimming areas, single purpose sites used for a particular field sport, dog parks, skate parks, display gardens, sites occupied by buildings, or protect some significant geologic or scenic feature. Those with a community or regional draw may require support facilities such as parking or restrooms.	Variable	Dependent on the special use and can vary from very small to many acres	None
Trails, Pathways and Bikeways	Include a number of trail types (multi-use, pedestrian, and soft surface trails) to accommodate a variety of activities such as walking, running, biking, dog walking, rollerblading, skateboarding, and horseback riding. May include amenities such as directional and control signage, gates, benches, overlooks, drinking fountains, lighting, trailhead kiosks, and interpretive signs.	Serve community-wide population	Variable. Function of available parks, natural areas, open spaces or other public properties where trails could be a component	0.5 to 1.5 miles/1,000 population
Regional Sports Parks	Consolidate heavily programmed athletic facilities for activities such as soccer, football, baseball/softball into strategically located sites. They typically require large parking areas and restroom facilities. May have other park amenities such as play areas or picnic facilities serving non-participant family members.	Variable - dependent specific use.	Variable	5.0 to 10.0 acres/ 1,000 population
Linear Parks	May include natural or built corridors that connect parks & neighborhoods, provide linkages through the city, and preserve open space. Typically support trail-oriented activities (walking, jogging, biking, skateboarding, and roller skating). Typically include amenities such as rest benches, picnic tables, trailhead kiosks, and way finding markers, but may also incorporate smaller-scale neighborhood park amenities such as play areas, picnic areas, and exercise stations.	Serve community or region-wide population	Dependent on the corridor length and opportunity.	0.5 to 1.5 acres* / 1,000 population
Destination Parks	Include the same facilities and activities as regional or natural area parks, but offer outstanding natural, historic, scenic, or recreational attractions. They can be day-use parks or can offer overnight camping or cabins.	Serve a region, state, or nation- wide population. More than an hour to several days driving time	Wide range of acreage sizes	20.0 to 30.0 acres*

**TABLE 2 - LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS COMPARISON: COMPARISON OF OPRD LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS FOR LINCOLN CITY'S INVENTORY OF PARK ACREAGE TO CURRENT AND FUTURE POPULATION AND TO TOTAL 30,000 POTENTIAL USERS (REFLECTING RESIDENTS AND VISITORS ).**

Facility	Current Acreage	Standard acres per 1,000 population	Acres recommended for current resident population of 8,400	Deficit or surplus for current population	read Acres recommended for future (2035) resident population of 10,763	Deficit or Surplus for Future Population	Acres recommended for 30,000 residents and visitors	Deficit or surplus for 30,000 residents and visitors
Mini-Park (Pocket Park)	1.72	.25 to .5	2.1 to 4.2 acres	-0.38 to -2.48 acres	2.69 to 5.38 acres	-0.75 to -3.44	10.2 to 20.4 acres	7.5 to 15 acres
Neighborhood Parks	3.45	1.0 to 2.0	8.4 to 16.8 acres	-4.95 to -13.35 acres	10.76 to 21.53 acres	-7.31 to -18.08	40.7 to 81.4 acres	30-60 acres
Community Parks	13.4 acres	2.0 to 6.0	8.4 to 50.4 acres	+5.0 to -37 acres	10.76 to 64.6 acres	+2.64 to 51.2 acres	81.4 to 244.2 acres	60 to 180 acres
Regional Parks	none	5.0 to 10.0	42 to 84 acres	-42 to -84	53.8 to 107.6 acres	-53.8 to -107.6	203.5 to 407.0 acres	150 to 300 acres
Nature Parks/ Open Space Areas*	313.97	2.0 to 6.0	8.4 to 50.4 acres	+305.57 to +263.57 acres	10.76 to 64.6 acres	+303.2 acres to +249.4	81.4 to 244.2 acres	60 to 180 acres
Special Use Parks	32.11 acres	none	none	+32.11 acres	none	+32.11 acres	none	None

**TABLE 2 - Level of Service Standards Comparison Notes:**

- a) The quantitative standards used in this table are directly derived from the standards of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD), as presented in its Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2013-2017 (SCORP).
- b) The 11 classification types for park space are described in TABLE 1 – OPRD Level of Service Standards.
- c) Current population and the projected future population are from on the "Lincoln City Population and Demographic Data Memorandum" dated August 15, 2014 by Angelo Planning Group. Population projections for this comparison do not include city's visitor and tourist population nor do they provide acreage projections for their needs.
- d) Acreage totals highlighted in green represent a surplus in the city's inventory, compared to OPRD'S SCORP 2013- 2017.
- e) Acreage totals highlighted in red represent a deficit in the city's inventory, compared to OPRD'S SCORP 2013- 2017.

**Proximity and Access Standards - Access distance/ time (bike, pedestrian, car, transit)**

- To determine whether parkland and facilities are easily accessible to residents via preferred modes of transportation including driving, transit, bicycling, or walking
- To determine whether park facilities consistently and equitably distributed across geographies

Proximity and access standards are the maximum distance/ time that any resident should have to travel to reach a park. OPRD identifies these proximity and access standards in its Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2013-2017 (see Table 1). For the most common parks types, the proximity/access standards are as follows:

- Mini Parks - ¼ mile radius.
- Neighborhood parks - ½ mile radius without having to cross a major arterial.
- Community parks - 3 miles radius

Lincoln City is a long city, stretching over seven miles from north to south. Natural or built obstacles in the city (e.g., topography, vegetation, Highway 101) can make traveling even relatively short distances problematic. Public engagement in the park planning process has emphasized the need for accessible routes for walking and biking to

reach destinations, park spaces, and facilities.

The following maps identify parks of various types in Lincoln City and their service areas, defined by the state's maximum recommended distance. For purposes of this mapping exercise, special use parks are the same color as neighborhood parks and have the same proximity standard (a half mile radius) as for neighborhood parks. Special use areas, such as Taft Bayfront Park, Regatta Park, and Roosevelt Park, serve areas of the city as the neighborhood parks in the absence of other parks. Special use areas are defined as miscellaneous public recreation areas or land occupied by a specialized facility. Some of the uses falling into this classification include special purpose areas, community gardens, single purpose sites used for field sports or sites occupied by buildings.

**TABLE 3 - FACILITIES COMPARISON: COMPARISON OF OPRD LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS FOR FACILITIES FOR LINCOLN CITY'S CURRENT AND FUTURE POPULATION**

Facility Type	Standard - facilities per 1,000 population	Facility recommendation for current population (8,400)	Lincoln City Facilities	Deficit or Surplus of Facilities for current population	Facility recommendation for future population (10,763)	Deficit of facilities for future population	Facility recommendation for 30,000 population	Deficit or surplus for 30,000 population
Baseball fields	0.20	1.68	2	+0.32	2.15	+0.15	6	-4.0
Softball fields	0.20	1.68	1	+0.68	2.15	-1.15	6	-5.0
Basketball courts/ multi-use	0.20	1.68	3 (1/2 courts) - 1 Full court	-0.68	2.15	-1.15	6	-2.0
Soccer fields	0.20	1.68	0	-1.68	2.15	-2.15	6	6.0
Golf courses (holes)	0.60	5.04	1 - Eighteen-hole course provided by Chinook Winds	-4.44	.65	+0.35	1	0
Equestrian facilities	0.01	0.084	0	-0.084	0.10	-0.10	0 (0.3)	-0.3
Football fields	0.10	0.84	1 - provided at Taft High School	+0.16	1.07	-0.07	3	-2.0
Outdoor swimming pools	0.05	0.42	0	-0.42	0.54	-0.54	1.5	-1.5
Beach areas for swimming	0.10	0.84	30 Beach access points	+29.16	1.07	+28.93	-	-
Volleyball courts	0.20	1.68	0	-1.68	2.15	-2.15	6	-6.0
Tennis courts	0.35	2.94	2	-0.94	3.77	-1.76	10.5	-8.5
Picnic shelters	0.30	2.52	2	-0.52	3.22	-1.76	9	-7.0
Day-use picnic tables	10.00	84.0	22	-62.0	107.63	-85.63	300	-278.0
Playgrounds	0.40	3.36	4	+0.64	4.30	-0.30	12	-8.0
Skateboard parks	0.04	0.336	1	+0.664	0.43	+0.57	1.2	-0.2
Off-leash dog parks	0.04	0.336	0	-0.336	0.43	-0.43	1.2	-1.2

TABLE 3 – Facility Level of Service Standards Comparison Notes:

- a) The quantitative standards used in this table are derived from the facility standards in the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2013-2017 (SCORP).
- b) Current and projected population are from the “Lincoln City Population and Demographic Data Memorandum” dated August 15, 2014 by Angelo Planning Group. Population projections for this comparison do not include city’s visitor and tourist population and do not provide acreage projections for their needs.
- c) Acreage totals highlighted in green represent a surplus in the city’s inventory according to SCORP 2013- 2017.
- d) Acreage totals highlighted in red represent a deficit in the city’s inventory according to SCORP 2013- 2017.
- e) Beach areas are generally not for swimming.

Map 1 - Proximity and Access Standards Map - North and Map 2 - Proximity and Access Standards Map - South illustrate the service areas of Lincoln City’s current park properties using circles colored to depict park type and sized to depict the service radii. In some places, service areas overlap. The yellow color highlights areas outside the specified service radii for all parks in a particular classification of parks, indicating those areas are underserved, according to the standard in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2013-2017.

Map 3 - Proposed Parks and associated park service areas- North and Map 4 - Proposed Parks and associated park service areas- South highlight those underserved areas and propose new parks to serve them. Using proximity standards as an approach to level of service addresses the physical, long, linear geography of Lincoln City and the presence of Highway 101, a barrier to crossing between east and west. The proximity standards address park needs of visitors as well as residents.

## NORTH MAP

### Legend

-  Urban Growth Boundary
-  US HWY 101
-  Bike Trail Immediate Expansion\*
-  Bike Trail Future Expansion\*
-  Head to Bay Trail\*

\*Source: The Lincoln City Walkable and Biking Plan-November 2012

### Park Level of Service Legend

-  Represents a 1/4 mile distance from a Mini-Neighborhood Park
-  Represents a 1/2 mile distance from a Neighborhood Park
-  Represents a 3 mile distance from a Community Park
-  Areas not currently served by a Mini-Neighborhood, Neighborhood, or Community Park within proximity guidelines for level of service.

### Key Notes

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| ① The Knoll & Villages            | ⑪ Regatta (Playground, Boat Ramp)         |
| ② Roads End State Park            | ⑫ East Devils Lake State Park (Boat Ramp) |
| ③ Wecoma (Playground)             | ⑬ Devils Lake State Park (Camping)        |
| ④ Holmes Road (Boat Ramp)         | ⑭ Hostetler Park                          |
| ⑤ Sandpoint (Swimming Area)       | ⑮ D-River Wayside                         |
| ⑥ Dorchester (Tennis Courts)      |   |
| ⑦ Friends of Wildwoods            |   |
| ⑧ Kirtsis (Ballfield, Skate Park) |   |
| ⑨ Community Center                |   |
| ⑩ Spring Lake                     |   |

## SOUTH MAP

### Legend

-  Urban Growth Boundary
-  US HWY 101
-  Bike Trail Immediate Expansion\*
-  Bike Trail Future Expansion\*

\*Source: The Lincoln City Walkable and Biking Plan-November 2012

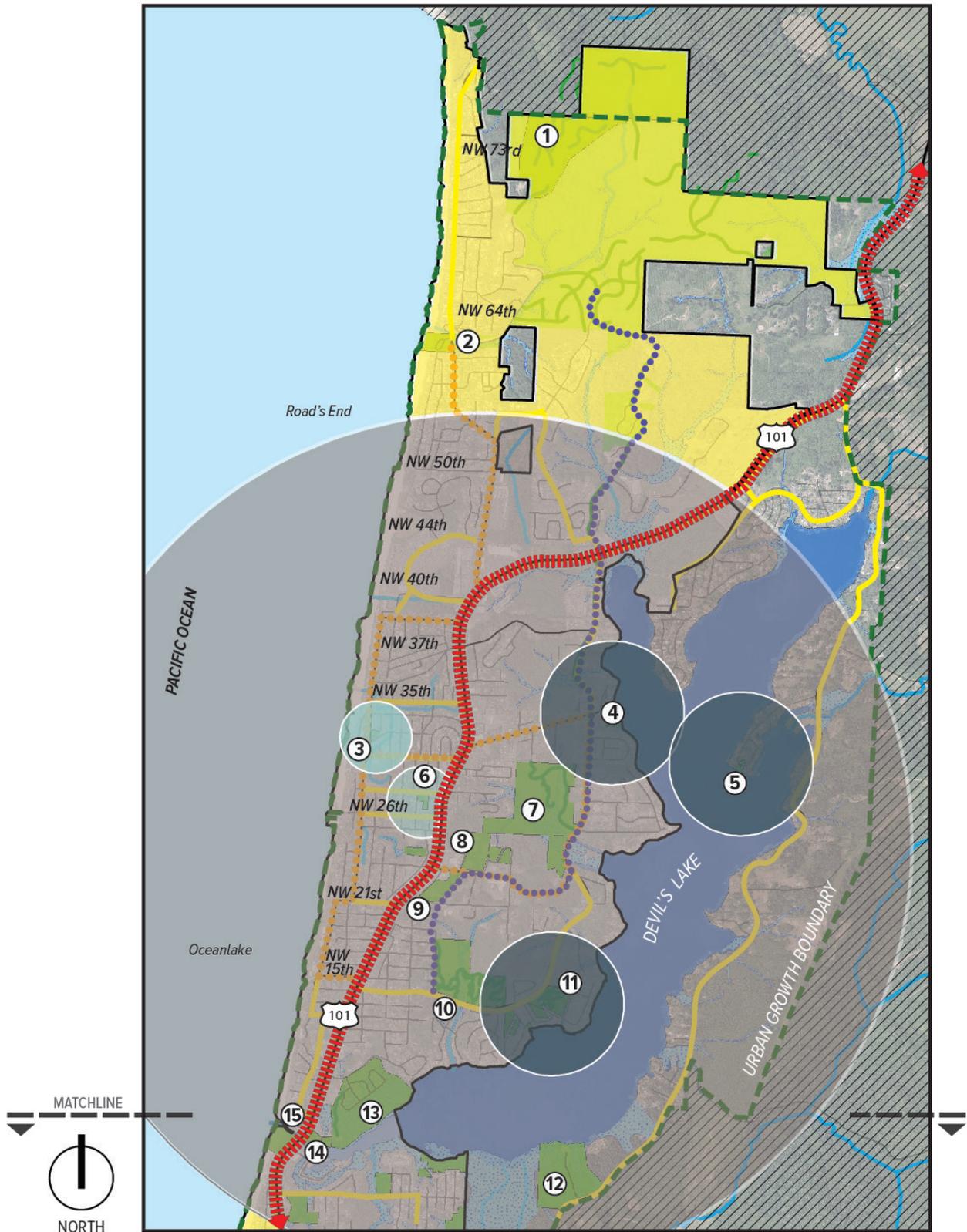
### Park Level of Service Legend

-  Represents a 1/4 mile distance from a Mini-Neighborhood Park
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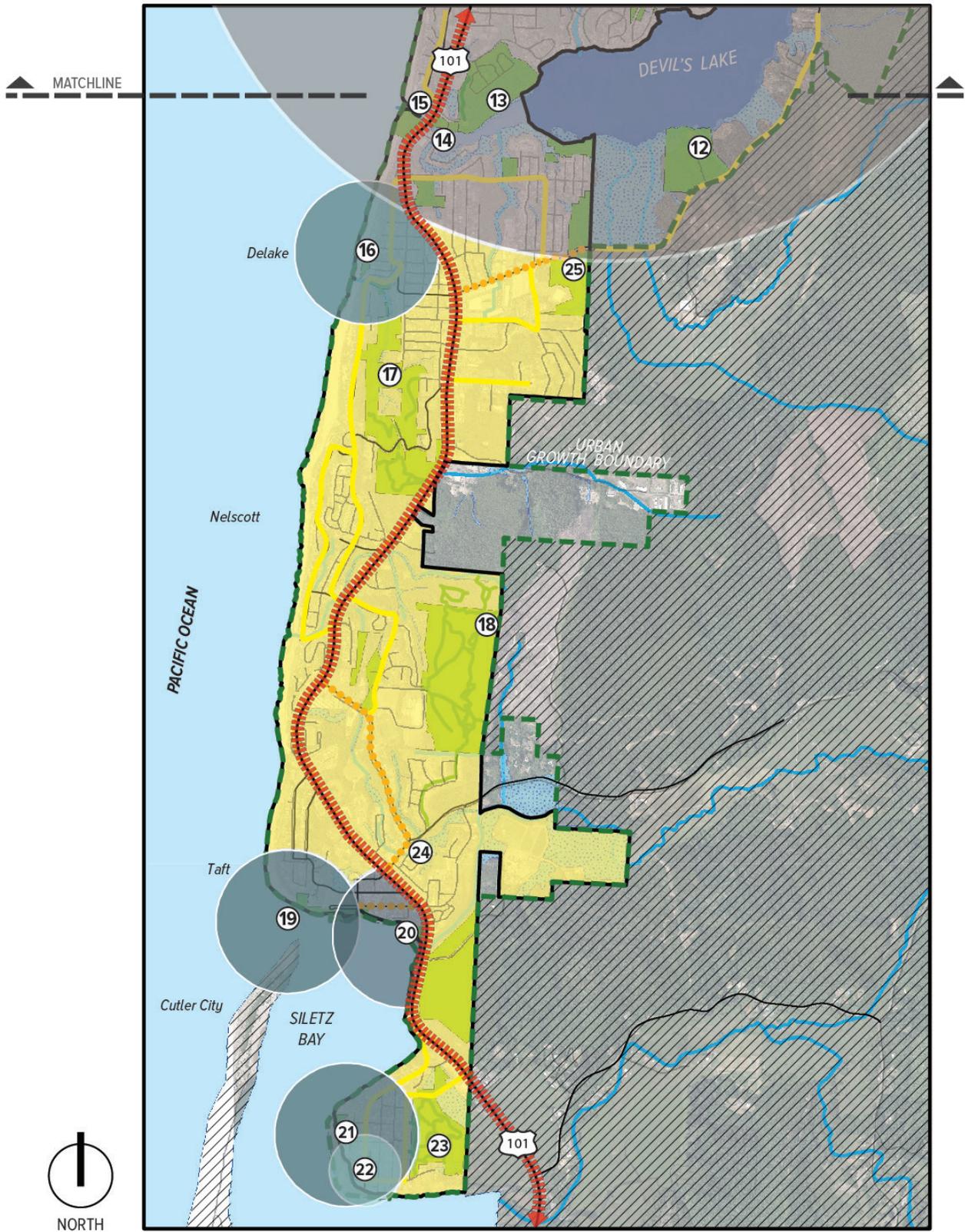
### Key Notes

- ⑯ Canyon Drive
- ⑰ Agnes Creek
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- ㉔ Old High School Site
- ㉕ Seid Open Space Area

LEGEND: Proximity and Access Standards Maps 1 and 2 - North and South



Map 1 - Proximity and Access Standards Map North: Comparison of service areas of mini-parks, neighborhood parks, and community parks to state standards. Areas in yellow are not served by these park type,s according to standards in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2013-2017.



Map 2 - Proximity and Access Standards Map-South: Comparison of service areas provided by park types including for mini-parks, neighborhood parks, and community parks. Areas in yellow are not served by these park types, according to OPRD standards presented in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2013-2017.

## Highlights of Proximity and Access Standards Maps

- Much of the northern part of the city is within three miles of Kirtsis/Community Center), Lincoln Cities community park. The southern part is not within three miles of this park, so does not meet the standard.
- Most of Lincoln City does not have access to neighborhood parks within neighborhood park proximity standards .
- Areas south of Devils Lake and east of Highway 101 have no neighborhood parks, mini-parks, or community parks representing a significant deficiency for the southern part of Lincoln City.

## Core Services and New Facilities Recommendations

Following are options to improve the gaps in parks and recreation services identified on Map 3 - Proposed Parks and associated park service areas-North and Map 4 - Proposed Parks and associated park service areas-South illustrate.

### Community Parks

- Provide community park at former school site in Taft, including soccer fields, dog park (small dog and large dog), full size basketball courts, pickle ball courts, tennis courts. Consider multi-use covered courts. Provide typical community park amenities, picnic shelters, group shelters, playground, benches, trash cans, and restrooms. Consider allowing concessions. This was identified by project participants as the highest priority project in this Plan.
- Provide a community park in the Villages at Cascade Head development area. With steep topography and limited access, the community park will be ideal for hiking, disc golf, bird watching, mountain biking, and walking. Provide trailhead, parking, picnic shelters, trash cans, benches, restrooms, disc golf, and adventure course trail development – mountain biking, mountain biking skills course, and adventure rope course.
- Provide a community park and (also a destination park) at the D-River Wayside and oceanfront area. Work with the Oregon Parks and Recreation

Department to provide an oceanlake educational center and D River other improvements.

### Neighborhood Parks

- Provide neighborhood parks in Nelscott, Oceanlake, and Roads End. Where possible, co-locate parks adjacent to existing open space areas or the schools to maximize benefits, or establish parks central to the neighborhoods they serve.

### Nelscott

- » Acquire three to five acres adjacent to Agnes Creek for development of neighborhood park for the west side of Highway 101. While this was identified as a relatively lower priority in comparison to other community and neighborhood parks, it would be a higher priority if a park could not be developed at the old school site in the Oceanlake area.
- » Acquire or develop three to five acres in the vicinity of Seid Creek Open Space for development of neighborhood park for the east side of Highway 101.
- » Acquire and develop three to five acres near Spyglass Ridge Open Space (possibly in the Nelscott Gap Refinement Plan area or on Lincoln County School District property) for neighborhood park facilities for the east side of Highway 101.

### Oceanlake

- » Acquire and develop three to five acres adjacent the Friends of Wildwood Open Space for development of a neighborhood park.
- » Partner with Lincoln County School District on neighborhood park development to complement existing school facilities.
- » This was identified as the second highest priority among core service projects.

### Roads End/ Villages

- » Reserve and develop 3 to 5 acres for development of one or two neighborhood parks in the Villages at Cascade Head. A community park was identified as a relatively higher priority to serve future growth in the area prior to the development of these neighborhood parks.

- » Provide additional neighborhood park facilities and amenities in partnership with Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (ORPD) at Roads End State Park, consistent with ORPD recreation goals. Augment existing facilities with group shelter, picnic tables, playground, ADA access to the beach, benches, trash cans/recycling, and bathroom improvements. State funding for this project will be essential for its implementation.

Neighborhood parks could provide a variety of elements desired by surrounding neighbors, including play equipment, picnic benches and/or shelters for activities and events, fitness trails or equipment, pathways, drinking fountains, skate dots, dog parks, restrooms, public art, community gardens, and open areas for a variety of active recreational activities. Selected neighborhood or community parks also could provide more unique amenities that serve community-wide or visitor needs (e.g., lookout

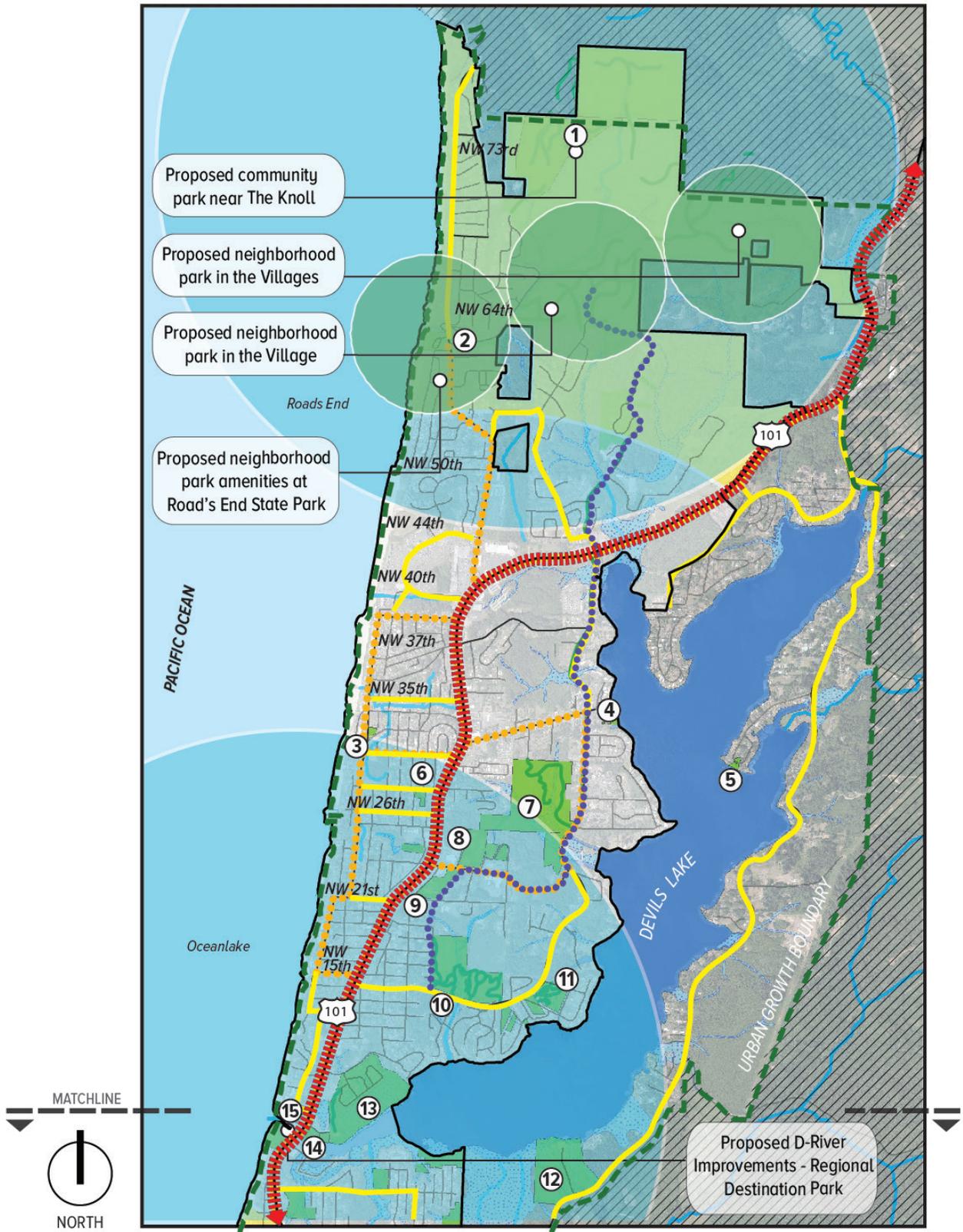
tower, amphitheater, educational facilities, or other specific facilities). The community would consider the type and range of amenities through a public engagement processes for each individual park and would design the park based on community priorities, available resources, maintenance, operational considerations and other factors. Park facilities also could host a variety of program activities for youth and adults through existing or future partnerships with other organizations in Lincoln City.

Where it is not feasible to develop a new neighborhood or community park in an under-served area, the City should pursue opportunities to build mini-parks or pocket parks to ensure that all neighborhoods have access to some type of recreational facility. These facilities typically will include a play structure, one or more picnic tables, a small open area, and/or a skate spot.

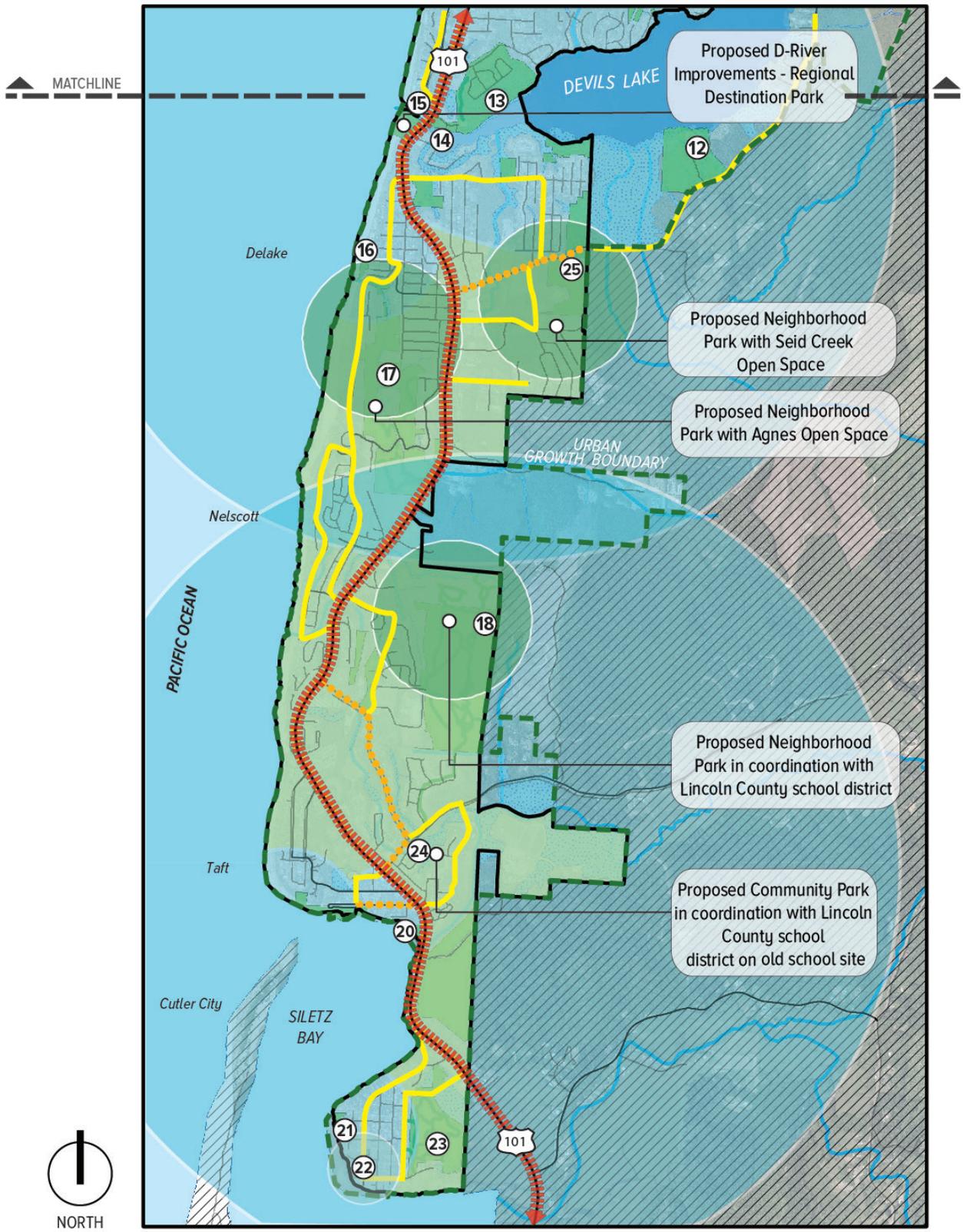
TABLE 04-0: CORE SERVICES FACILITIES

Park or Recreation Facility	Priority Rank
Old School Site Community Park	1
Sied Creek Open Space NH Park	2
Lincoln County School District NH Park at Spyglass	3
The Villages - Community Park	4
The Villages - Neighborhood Park(s)	5
Roads End State Park Park	6
Agnes Creek Neighborhood Park	7

*Priority rank based on input from City Council Members*



Map 3 - Proposed Parks and associated park service areas-North

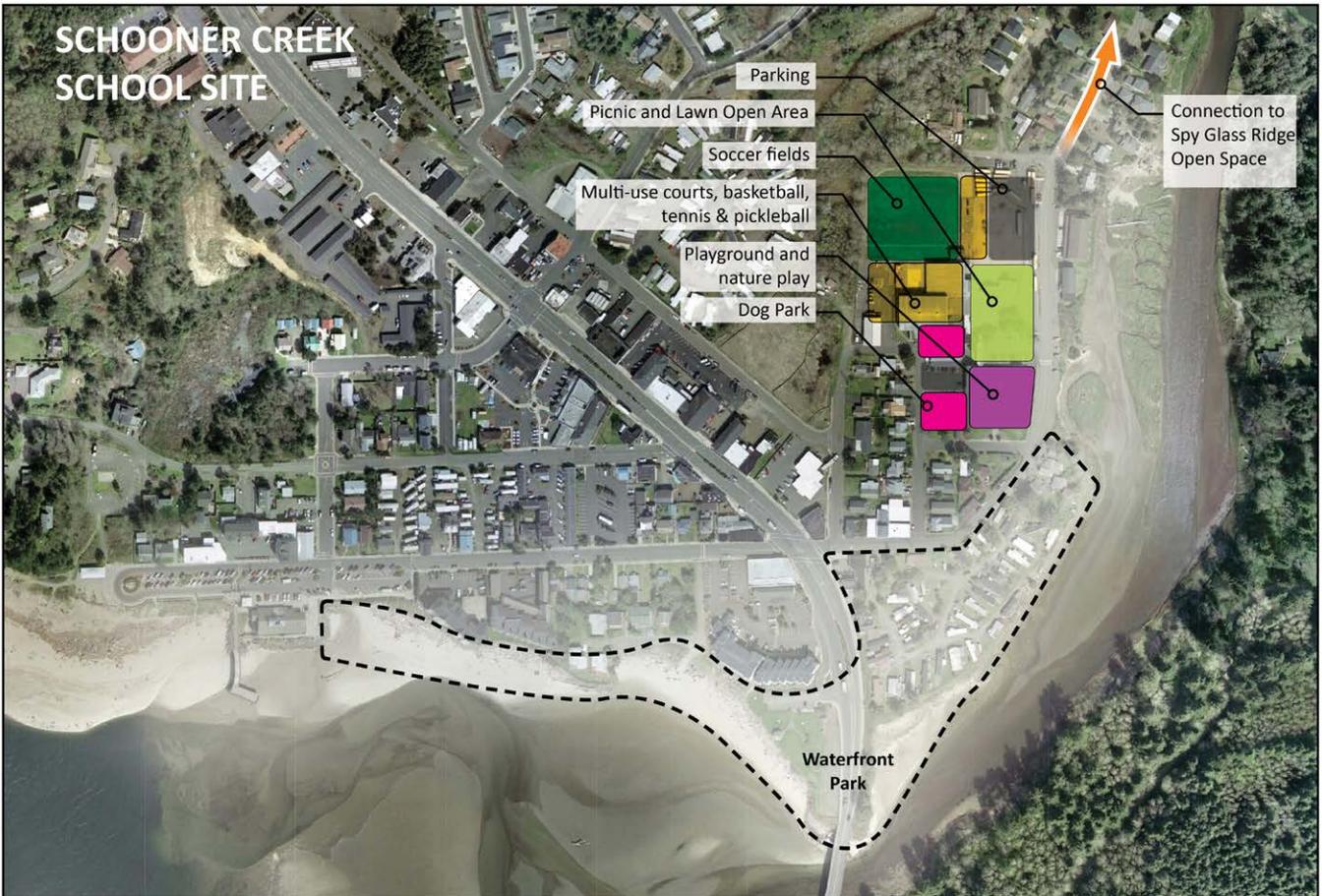


Map 4 - Proposed Parks and associated park service areas- South

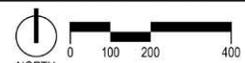
# ROADS END



Plan Example of proposed facilities and amenities for Roads End State Park.



Plan Example of proposed facilities and amenities for Schooner Creek School Site



## Connectivity, Safety and Inclusivity

A significant desire that emerged from the parks, trails and open space system plan's public engagement is for safe, accessible connectivity between parks, neighborhoods, schools and public spaces. Walking and biking are popular forms of recreation; increasing these activities benefits the city in many ways. These active forms of transportation improve community health through exercise and recreation. They empower non-drivers with accessible, low-cost travel options. The presence of pedestrians and bicyclists make the streets of Lincoln City more interesting and vibrant. An increase in the percentage of tourists and residents who even occasionally walk or bike reduces traffic congestion, wear on city streets, gas consumption and CO2 emissions.

Lincoln City's fluctuating summer seasonal population is a stimulus for having more transportation and connectivity options to benefit residents and visitors. Residents who travel daily in the city change their routines to accommodate the tens of thousands of tourists who arrive on summer days and holidays. Highway 101 is the only arterial street that extends from the city's north end to south end, and in some places where the city narrows, it is the only north-south street. Traffic exceeds the highway's capacity at several intersections and summer congestion reduces it to a slow crawl.

Improving bicycle and pedestrian facilities will meet critical needs for people within Lincoln City for whom bicycling and walking are necessary forms of transportation, and improve access to local destinations for other residents and visitors. Better walking and biking infrastructure will contribute to a vibrant, livable community, stimulate the economy, reduce congestion, and improve public health, safety, and community affordability. Lincoln City's population has a significant proportion of retirees. Walking and biking facilities and ADA access to city parks, trails, and open space areas are important for serving this sector of the population.

### Community Connectivity, Safety and Inclusivity Improvement Recommendations

- Implement Lincoln City Draft ADA Transition Plan 2016 priorities and continue to upgrade ADA access to existing park facilities
  - » Wecoma Park NW 31st Pl & NW Jetty Ave
  - » Regatta Park at NE West Devils Lake Rd & NE Regatta
- Implement the improvements from the 2012 Walking and Biking Plan at these locations:
  - » Kirtsis Park at NE Quay Ave & NE 22nd St
  - » Taft Waterfront Park at the end of SW 51st St (with beach access)
  - » Josephine Young Memorial Park at SW 65th St & SW Ebb Ave (with beach access)
  - » Cutler City Kids Park at SW Fleet Ave & SW 68th St
  - » NW 34th St. Beach Access
  - » NW 15th St. Beach Access
  - » SW 34th St. Beach Access
  - » SW 35th St. Beach Access
- Complete Head to Bay Trail to provide a multi-modal interconnected system from Villages at Cascade Head to the south end of the city that allows travel from one end of the city to the other without using highway 101.
  - » Wetlands Boardwalk for Head to Bay Trail along NE West Devils Lake Road
  - » NE Logan Road Improvements from NW 50th Street to Road's End State Park
  - » NW Jetty Avenue /NW Harbor Avenue from NW 39th Street to NW 12th Street
  - » NE Holmes Road from US 101 to NE West to Devils Lake Road
  - » NE 14th Street from US 101 to Regatta Park
  - » SE High School Drive from US 101 to SE 48th Place
  - » NE East Devils Lake Road from US 101 to US 101
  - » NE 22nd Street from US 101 to NE West Devils Lake Road
- Provide access path, sidewalk and bike lane on East Devils Lake Road and West Devils Lake Road to create a recreational loop for access and recreation that will provide a high quality experience for both residents and visitors.
- Partner with Lincoln County transit service to incorporate Sunday transit options, transit stops at park locations, and longer transit service hours.

Map 5 - Connectivity, Safety and Inclusivity Map- North and Map 6 - Connectivity, Safety and Inclusivity Map- South present prioritized locations for pedestrian and bicycle improvements in the Lincoln City Walking and Biking Plan 2012, as approved by City Council, and the locations for ADA accessibility improvements prioritized in the 2016 Draft Lincoln City ADA Transition Plan. In addition to these projects, the maps identify locations for additional connections, trails and access points identified through the parks system planning process.

## NORTH MAP

### Legend

-  Urban Growth Boundary
-  Access Barrier - US HWY 101
-  Bike Trail Immediate Expansion\*
-  Bike Trail Future Expansion\*
-  Head to Bay Trail\*

\*Source: The Lincoln City Walkable and Biking Plan-November 2012



Head to Bay Trail-  
Implement missing gaps



Provide Loop access path,  
sidewalk and bike lane on  
East Devils Lake road and  
West Devils Lake road to  
create a recreational loop for  
access and recreation

### Key Notes

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| ① The Knoll & Villages            | ⑪ Regatta (Playground, Boat Ramp)         |
| ② Roads End State Park            | ⑫ East Devils Lake State Park (Boat Ramp) |
| ③ Wecoma (Playground)             | ⑬ Devils Lake State Park (Camping)        |
| ④ Holmes Road (Boat Ramp)         | ⑭ Hostetler Park                          |
| ⑤ Sandpoint (Swimming Area)       | ⑮ D-River Wayside                         |
| ⑥ Dorchester (Tennis Courts)      |   |
| ⑦ Friends of Wildwoods            |   |
| ⑧ Kirtsis (Ballfield, Skate Park) |   |
| ⑨ Community Center                |   |
| ⑩ Spring Lake                     |   |

## SOUTH MAP

### Legend

-  Urban Growth Boundary
-  Access Barrier - US HWY 101
-  Bike Trail Immediate Expansion\*
-  Bike Trail Future Expansion\*

\*Source: The Lincoln City Walkable and Biking Plan-November 2012

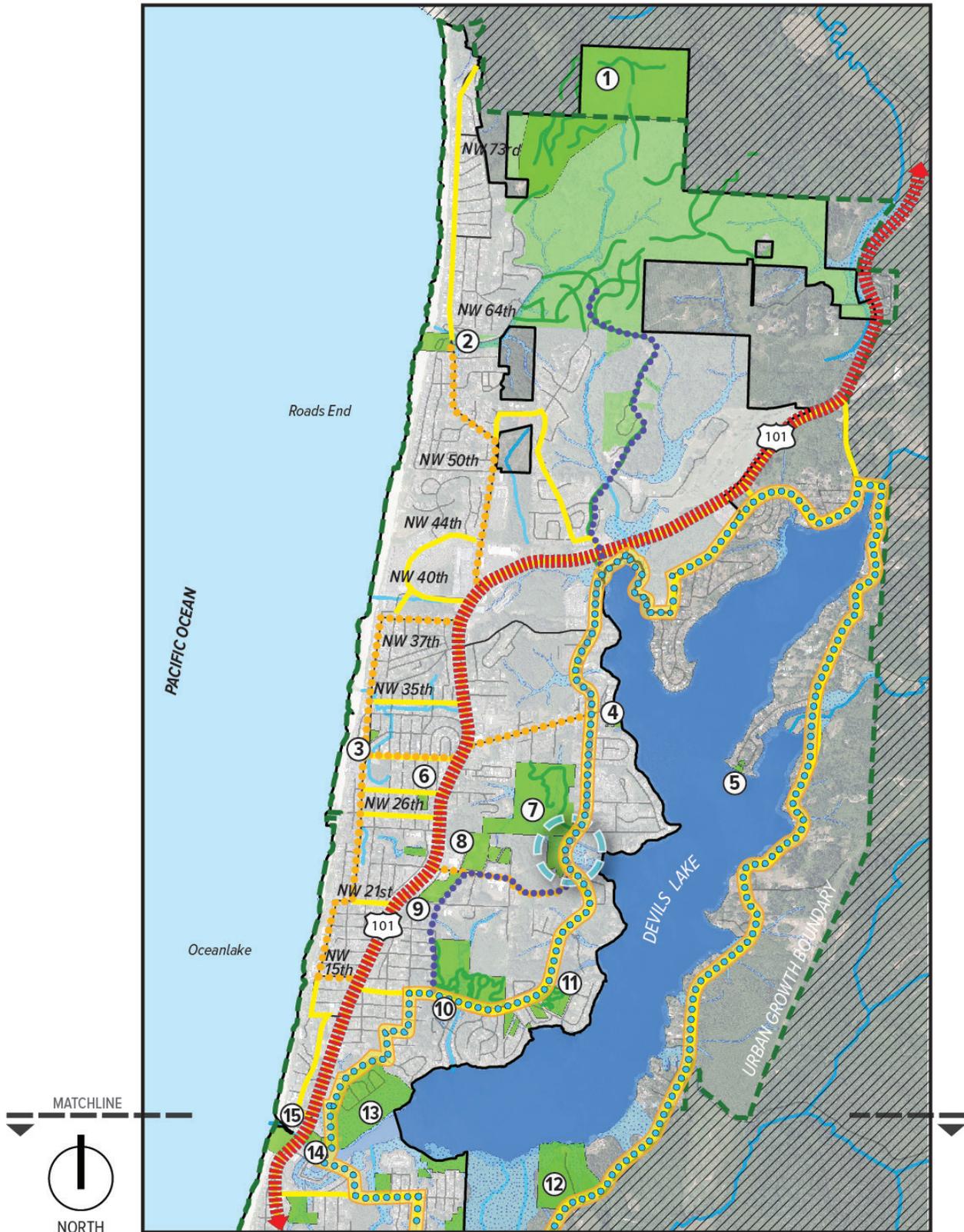


Provide Loop access path,  
sidewalk and bike lane on  
East Devils Lake road and  
West Devils Lake road to  
create a recreational loop for  
access and recreation

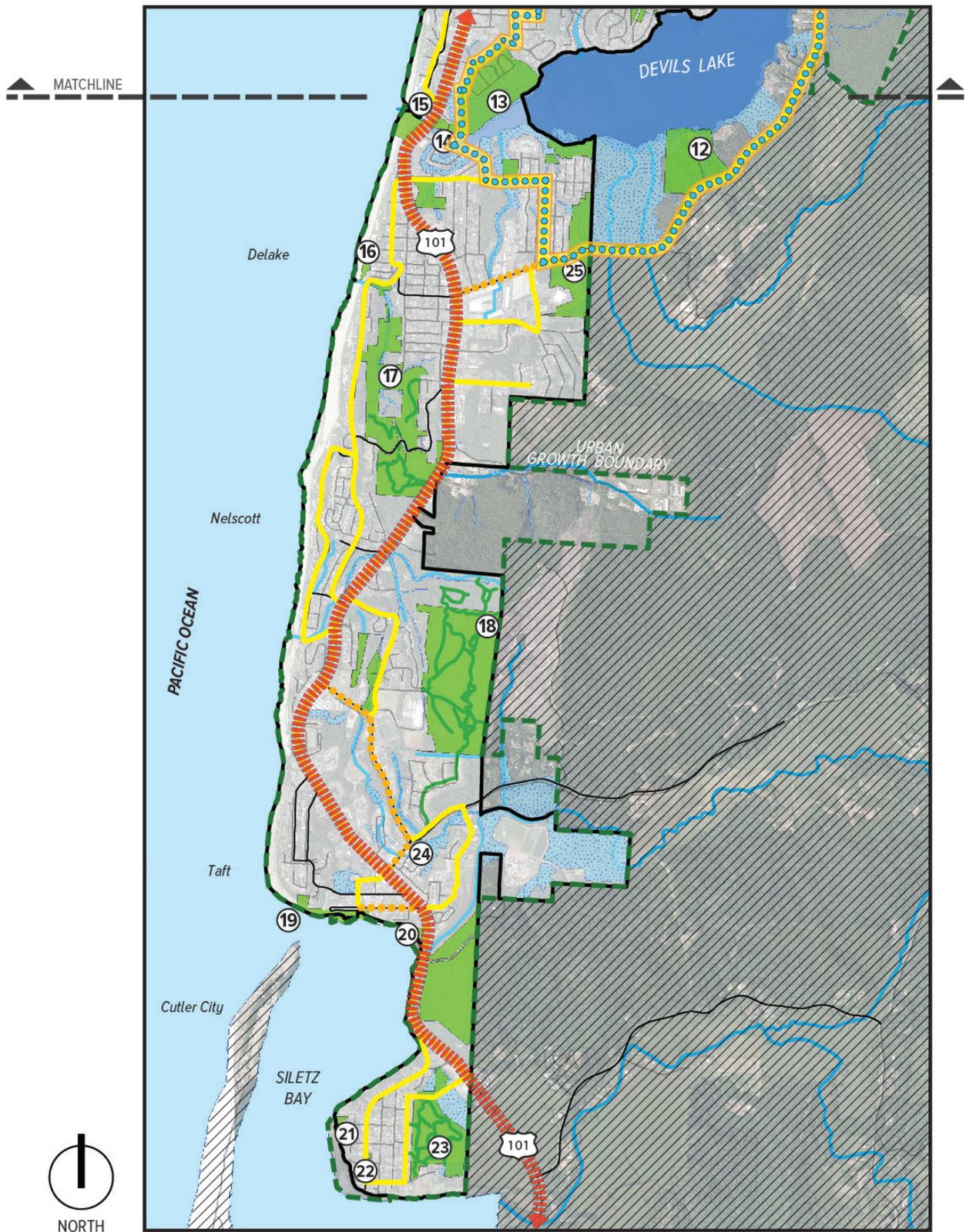
### Key Notes

- ⑩ Canyon Drive
- ⑪ Agnes Creek
- ⑫ Spyglass Ridge
- ⑬ Taft Bayfront Park
- ⑭ Siletz Bay
- ⑮ Josephine Young
- ⑯ Kid's Park (Playground)
- ⑰ Cutler City
- ⑱ Old High School Site
- ⑲ Seid Open Space Area

Legends for Map 6 and Map 7 - Connectivity, Safety and Inclusivity Maps – North and South



Map 5 - Connectivity, Safety and Inclusivity Map- North: Proposed connections and improvements for access



Map 6 - Connectivity, Safety and Inclusivity Map - South: Proposed connections and improvements for access

# Community Vitality and Economic Growth

Themes of continued economic growth and community vitality have emerged in the public engagement process.

Parks are especially important in a tourist economy, but are a good financial investment for any community. According to the American Planning Association, understanding the importance of the economic impacts of parks can help decision makers better evaluate the creation and maintenance of its parks system. The APA finds that parks:

- Positively affect real property values.
- Increase municipal revenues.
- Attract and retain affluent retirees.
- Attract knowledge workers and talent to live and work.
- Attract home buyers.

In its report, “Lincoln County’s Economy – Key Takeaways from the Ten Year Update on Lincoln County,” the Economic Development Alliance identifies providing multi-objective solutions for the parks, trails and open spaces in the county as a significant goal for the future growth and success of the county economy. Lincoln County’s economy has diversified in recent years to incorporate a growing sector of marine science and education and other maritime related businesses. In addition, retirees are contributing a growing share to the county’s population and its sources of local income. As Lincoln County’s population grows and ages, it needs to replenish workforce continually; otherwise, the city’s trend in out-migration of young adults will impair industries’ ability to hire the workers and rob the resident population of needed service providers. The county and city must invest in amenities, including quality, affordable housing, transportation, affordable childcare, arts and culture, parks and good schools to attract a competitive workforce for the coming years.

In a tourist community, such as Lincoln City, the economic benefits of parks and recreation multiply. Lincoln City’s park planning process has recognized the potential for parks and recreation to be a vital part of the city’s economic life by creating a great place to live for existing and future residents and as attraction and entertainment for visitors to the city.

## Community Vitality and Economic Growth Options

- Marine science and environmental exploration center
- Public art program – Inventory, maintenance and strategic art plan for the community
- Wayfinding plan (wayfinding signage, trail signage, and ADA signage)
- Oceanfront park re-development at D River Wayside

Note: The options in this theme category overlap with option proposed for other theme categories to underscore their importance for vitality and economic development.

## Major Recreation Destinations

Lincoln City’s primary resident and tourist asset is its pristine seven miles of beachfront on the Pacific Ocean. The call of the ocean attracts 20,000 to 30,000 visitors in the summer. Tourism has become the primary economic base for Lincoln City. An exciting theme discussed throughout the planning process has been expanding the city’s assets to include facilities for extreme sports and adventure to broaden Lincoln City’s market.

Adventure tourism and extreme sports recreation started out small, but has gained market share throughout the world as vacationers look for different “experiences.” In an article published in 1998, titled “The Experience Economy,” authors Pine and Gilmore advise that businesses must orchestrate memorable events for their customers, and that memory of the experience itself becomes the product. Future economic growth lies in the value of experiences and transformations—goods and services are no longer enough. Lincoln City can use adventure tourism and extreme sports recreation to capitalize on the experience economy, to provide key benefits of new jobs and new entrepreneurs.

## Recreation Destination Options

The following facilities and activities were identified as potential ways to meet the recreational needs of visitors to Lincoln City and continue to enhance the City’s draw as a regional tourist destination. These facilities likely would be implemented primarily by private entities, with limited public funding but potentially could take place on city-owned property.

- Mountain biking (Villages at Cascade Head , an existing open space location or a future acquired location)
- Extreme sports park adding areas for scooter, BMX bike skills course and pump track to existing skate park (Kirtsis Park)
- Wave park for surfing – undetermined location (note: this is not a feasible option for a publicly funded facility, given potential land needs and cost to develop)
- Zipline, adventure/ challenge course (Villages at Cascade Head)
- Tree canopy walk (Villages at Cascade Head and/ or other open spaces, assuming consistency with open space acquisition criteria and objectives and continued public use of open spaces)
- Paddling and exploration center – (Devils Lake, Schooner Creek, and Siletz Bay)
- Outdoor/indoor Water Park – expansion of the Aquatic Center to include water park facilities or consideration of a separate undetermined location.

Discussion of major recreation destination options raised concerns about the level of activity, development and commercialization should not impact the environment or change the character of the city’s open spaces. The city rejected the idea of a wave park for surfing after learning the amount of land necessary and the high cost of operation and maintenance.

**D River**

The following concept sketches capture the essence of several potential major recreation destinations in the city. Two options were initially identified for the D River site - low and high impact options (see Appendix). Project participants ultimately recommended a hybrid option that includes:

- Maintain parking on the west side of the highway to continue to allow for people in cars to view the ocean from that area.
- Include parking, trails and open spaces shown east of the highway and north of the D River
- Incorporate the pedestrian bridge across the D River

on the east side of the highway

- Generally maintain existing buildings and uses in the southeast quadrant, but incorporate a pedestrian pathway along the D River in any future redevelopment plans for that area
- Ensure that improvements accommodate and support future large scale events in the area (e.g., kite festival)
- Encourage development of an Oceanlake Discovery center as part of any future redevelopment near the park
- Give improvements to the restrooms priority

**Kirtsis Park / Community Center**

The potential improvements to Kirtsis Park and the Community Center indicate a potential expansion onto private properties fronting US 101, including the site of Barnacle Bill’s fish market and other uses. Acquiring one or more adjacent properties on Highway 101 would give community center more room to expand and much needed visibility. At the same time, such actions would need to be the result of a willing partnership between the city and private property owners.

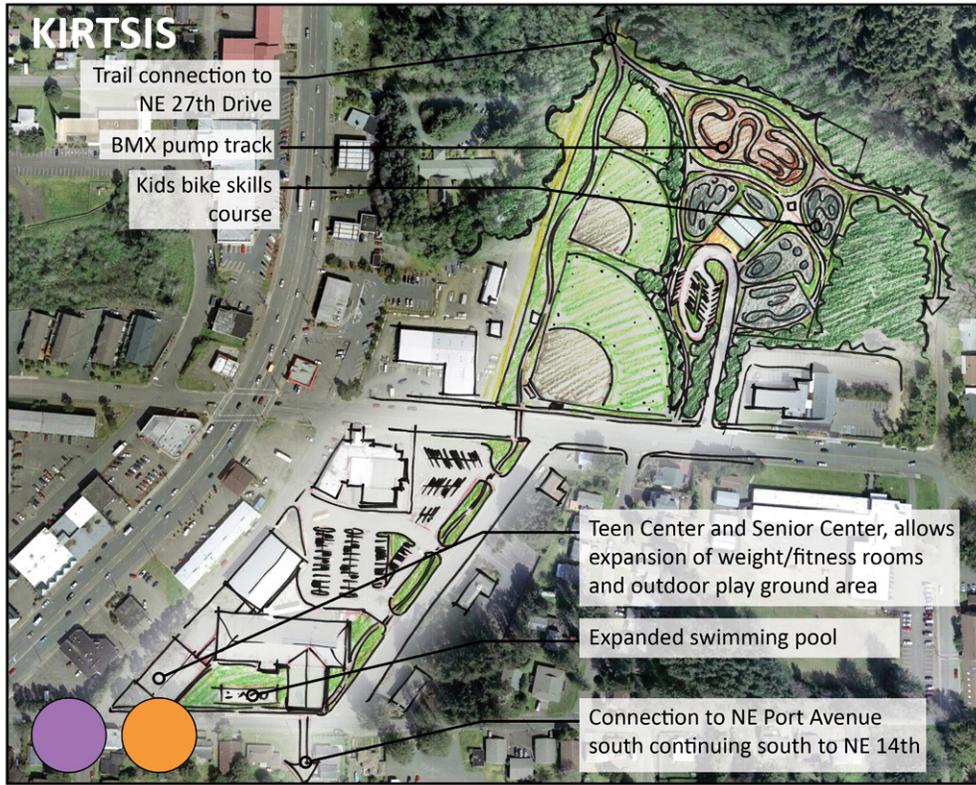
Project participants expressed strong support and a relatively high priority for improvements to the Community Center, including creation of a dedicated space for teens.

**TABLE 04-1: CORE SERVICES AND FACILITIES**

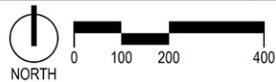
<b>Park or Recreation Facility</b>	<b>Priority Rank</b>
Kirtsis / Community Center Improvements	1
Head to Bay Trail	2
D River Hybrid	3
Devils Lake Loop	4
Schooner Creek Waterfront Park	5

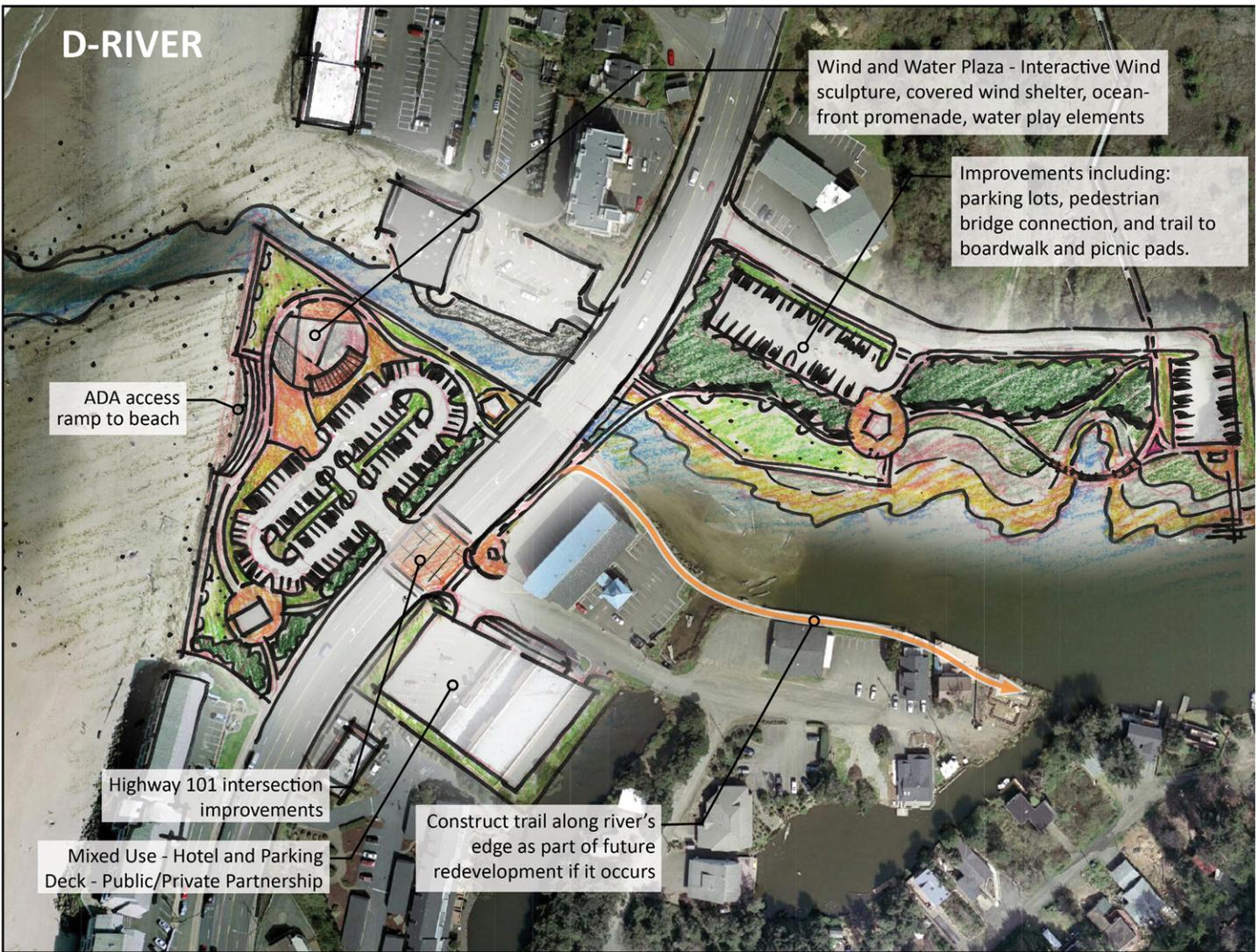


Draft Concept Sketch Schooner Creek Park Waterfront Paddle Center / City Gateway

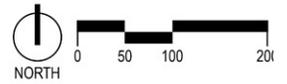


Draft Concept Sketch Kirtsis Park and Community Center Improvements including: expanded swim zone, teen center, expansion of senior center, expanded weight rooms and fitness rooms.





*Draft Concept Oceanlake Exploration Center at D River Park*







# PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

## Parks and Rec. Management and Maintenance Needs

Another theme emerging from the park planning process is the need for management and maintenance of the parks, trails, and open space system. The parks and recreation system has received significant support over the past 20 years with the passing of the open space bond and subsequent acquisition of 400 acres of open space within the city, and with the expansion and improvement of the city's community recreation center. Dedicated public investment and implementation by volunteers and city staff have enabled this legacy for the city.

Since the parks and recreation director retired in 2012, the city has not had a full time parks and recreation director to provide coordinated leadership and vision for the future of the system and implementation of its long-range plan. Under the supervision of the city manager, a parks and recreation director would oversee operations, capital projects, and finances of Lincoln City's parks, trails and open spaces in a comprehensive, unified, consistent manner. A dedicated parks and recreation professional could accomplish more than staff in other departments have been able to add to their own workloads and managing the system at a higher level. Filling the parks and recreation director position was identified as a high priority by project participants, including members of the Project Advisory Committee and Parks Board.

Maintenance of parks and recreation facilities is crucial. A problem faced by jurisdictions across the country is that commensurate increases in the maintenance budget and staff do not accompany new parks, trails and facilities. System development charges (SDCs) levied on development fund new parks and recreation facilities only, and do not pay for maintenance of existing facilities. Lincoln City is fortunate to have a portion of the city's transient room taxes (TRT) dedicated for parks maintenance. The city should make sure that the parks budget and maintenance staff are and continue to be sufficient to keep facilities clean, safe and attractive.

### Management and Maintenance Recommendations

To meet parks and recreation system needs over the next 20 years, the city should consider:

- Employing a full time parks and recreation director to provide leadership, manage the department operations, develop an acquisition strategy and plan and manage capital projects.
- Establishing an appropriate level of staffing for maintenance of the parks and recreation system.
- Adopting parks, trails, and open space maintenance standards and an assessment tool.
- Exploring public/private partnerships for maintenance of facilities.
- Adding innovative funding sources for parks management and maintenance staffing.
- Identifying and implementing methods to minimize required maintenance of parks and recreation facilities.

## Cost Estimates

### Cost for Design Improvements of Existing Parks

Prior to renovating existing parks to increase recreational value and possibly reduce maintenance costs, the city should hire a consultant to prepare conceptual design diagrams and cost estimates. A typical rate for consultant services would be \$2,500 - \$3,500 per site. Conceptual designs and estimates for 10 priority sites for would cost \$25,000 - \$35,000.

### Project Costs List

Table 05-0 summarizes estimated costs for recommended new park facilities. Most estimates represent planning level estimates based on unit costs (per acre) for similar parks constructed in other communities. Estimates generally do not include land acquisition costs although land acquisition would not be needed in all cases. Additional assumptions about the costs accompany the table.

TABLE 05-0. PROJECT COSTS LIST				
SITE	PARK TYPE	LAND ACQUISITION REQUIRED?	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST	
Agnes Creek	Neighborhood	YES: 3-5 Acres	\$ 400,000	\$ 700,000
Lincoln Country School District at Spyglass	Neighborhood	YES: 3-5 Acres	\$ 400,000	\$ 700,000
Roads End State Park	Neighborhood	NO	\$ 1,307,000	
Sied Creek Open Space	Neighborhood	YES: 3-5 Acres	\$ 400,000	\$ 700,000
The Villages - A Site	Neighborhood	NO	\$ 400,000	\$ 700,000
The Villages - B Site	Neighborhood	NO	\$ 400,000	\$ 700,000
Kirstis Park	Community	NO	\$ 4,408,000	\$ 6,408,000
Park at the Knoll	Community	NO	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 2,500,000
Old School Site	Community	YES: for \$350K	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 2,500,000
Schooner Creek - School Site	Community	YES: Additional 5-10Acres	\$ 2,596,000	
Schooner Creek - Waterfront	Community	YES	\$ 2,804,000	
Schooner Creek - Pedestrian Bridge	Community	YES	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 4,000,000
D-River Improvements	Regional	NO	\$ 2,788,000	
<b>Total of Construction Costs</b>			<b>\$ 20,900,000 - \$ 28,400,000</b>	

Assumptions:

1. Costs do not include land acquisition.
2. Costs do not include annual operations and maintenance fees.
3. Cost range represents additional acreage and facilities that exceed minimum recommendations.
4. Sites that do not show a range in costs have itemized cost breakdowns on the following pages.
5. Volunteer efforts are not considered.
6. Community parks include parking lots, restrooms, and additional amenities.

## Detailed Costs for Selected Projects

The following tables summarize more detailed but still planning level costs for recommended facilities for which a conceptual schematic plan has been prepared. These estimates include the cost of specific project elements, as well as design, construction management and contingency costs. Additional assumptions about the costs accompany the tables.

TABLE 05-1. ROADS END STATE PARK COST ESTIMATE

ITEMS	NOTES	QTY	UNITS	UNIT COST	TOTAL
Nature Playground	Incl. nature & water play elements	EA	15,000	\$ 25	\$ 375,000
Picnic Tables	Concrete pad, table and approach	EA	9	\$ 5,000	\$ 45,000
Group Shelter	Incl. cooking facility & restroom	LS	1	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
Access Ramp to Beach	150'x8' minimal handrails	SF	1200	\$ 15	\$ 18,000
Landscape Improvements		SF	20,000	\$ 2	\$ 40,000
<b>Subtotal of Landscape Construction Costs</b>					<b>\$ 798,000</b>
General Conditions (Mobilization - % of Construction Total)		5%		\$ 39,900	\$ 837,900
Contingency (% of Construction Total and GC)		30%		\$ 251,370	\$ 1,089,270
Soft Costs - Agency Fee, Design Fee, Permitting		20%		\$ 217,854	\$ 1,307,124
<b>TOTAL CONSTRUCTION</b>					<b>\$ 1,307,000</b>

Assumptions:

1. Costs do not include land acquisition
2. Costs do not include annual operations and maintenance fees.

AC=Acre; EA=Each; LS=Lump Sum; LF=Lineal Foot; SF=Square Foot

TABLE 05-2. SCHOONER CREEK - RIVER FRONT COST ESTIMATE

ITEMS	NOTES	QTY	UNITS	UNIT COST	TOTAL
Parking Lot - Waterfront Trail	Asphalt, striping, curb, landscape	SF	50,000	\$150	\$ 750,000
Plaza - Waterfront Gateway	Concrete pavement	SF	20,000	\$ 10	\$ 200,000
Access Ramp to Beach	150'x8' wide	SF	1,200	\$ 15	\$ 18,000
Kayak/Paddle Launch	Concrete ramp & gravel beach	LS	1	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Kayak/Paddle Center	Privateer opportunity	LS	1	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
Multi-use Trail	12' width	SF	4,000	\$ 6	\$ 24,000
Access Ramp to Beach	150'x8' wide	SF	1,200	\$ 15	\$ 18,000
Landscape improvements	Incl. minimal earthwork	AC	10	\$ 50,000	\$ 500,000
<b>Subtotal of Landscape Construction Costs</b>					<b>\$ 1,712,000</b>
General Conditions (Mobilization - % of Construction Total)		5%		\$ 85,600	\$ 1,797,600
Contingency (% of Construction Total and GC)		30%		\$ 539,280	\$ 2,336,880
Soft Costs - Agency Fee, Design Fee, Permitting		20%		\$ 467,376	\$ 2,804,256
<b>TOTAL CONSTRUCTION</b>					<b>\$ 2,804,000</b>

Assumptions:

1. Costs do not include land acquisition.
2. Costs do not include annual operations and maintenance fees.

AC=Acre; EA=Each; LS=Lump Sum; LF=Lineal Foot; SF=Square Foot

TABLE 05-3. SCHOONER CREEK PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

ITEMS	NOTES	QTY	UNIT COST RANGE
Pedestrian Bridge	12' wide, 200' span	1	\$ 2,000,000 - \$ 4,000,000
<b>TOTAL CONSTRUCTION</b>			

Assumptions:

1. Costs do not include land acquisition
2. Costs do not include annual operations and maintenance fees.
3. Costs do not include trail connections
4. Assumes minimal earthwork

TABLE 05-4. SCHOONER CREEK PARK - SCHOOL SITE COST ESTIMATE

ITEMS	NOTES	QTY	UNITS	UNIT COST	TOTAL
Parking Lot - at fields	Asphalt, striping, curb, landscape	SF	20,000	\$ 15	\$ 300,000
Picnic Lawn Area	No Amenities	SF	37,500	\$ 2	\$ 75,000
Soccer Fields	Base on SF, field size can vary	SF	50,000	\$ 4	\$ 200,000
Multi-use Courts	Surface, fencing, striping, goals	EA	6	\$ 60,000	\$ 360,000
Playground / Nature Play	Incl. water play elements	SF	20,000	\$ 25	\$ 500,000
Dog Parks (small & large)	Turf, shelter, fencing, furnishings	EA	2	\$ 75,000	\$ 150,000
<b>Subtotal of Landscape Construction Costs</b>					<b>\$ 1,585,000</b>
General Conditions (Mobilization - % of Construction Total)		5%		\$ 79,250	\$ 1,664,250
Contingency (% of Construction Total and GC)		30%		\$ 499,275	\$ 2,163,525
Soft Costs - Agency Fee, Design Fee, Permitting		20%		\$ 432,705	\$ 2,596,230
<b>TOTAL CONSTRUCTION</b>					<b>\$ 2,596,000</b>

Assumptions:

1. Costs do not include land acquisition.
2. Costs do not include annual operations and maintenance fees.

AC=Acre; EA=Each; LS=Lump Sum; LF=Lineal Foot; SF=Square Foot

TABLE 05-5 KIRTISIS PARK COST ESTIMATE

ITEMS	NOTES	QTY	UNITS	UNIT COST	TOTAL
Multi-use trail	2,500'x12' wide, asphalt	SF	30,000	\$ 2	\$ 180,000
Trail Node	Pavement, bench, interpretive sign	EA	2	\$ 4	\$ 30,000
BMX Pump track	Volunteer efforts required	SF	20,000	\$ 2	\$ 40,000
Bike Skills Course	Volunteer efforts required	SF	10,000	\$ 2	\$ 20,000
Teen/Senior Center Expansion - Fitness Area	Outdoor, pre-fab equipment	LS	1	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
Teen/Senior Center Expansion - Playground	Outdoor, pre-fab equipment	LS	1	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
Wave Pool	Standing Wave, zero entry	LS	1	\$ 750,000	\$ 750,000
Landscape Improvements	Incl. minimal earthwork	AC	2	\$ 75,000	\$ 150,000
<b>Subtotal of Landscape Construction Costs</b>					<b>\$ 1,470,000</b>
General Conditions (Mobilization - % of Construction Total)		5%		\$ 73,500	\$ 1,543,000
Contingency (% of Construction Total and GC)		30%		\$ 463,050	\$ 2,006,550
Soft Costs - Agency Fee, Design Fee, Permitting		20%		\$ 401,310	\$ 2,407,860

**Community Center**

Varies depending on size and SF unit cost

\$ 2,000,000 - \$ 4,000,000

**TOTAL CONSTRUCTION**

**\$ 4,408,000 - \$ 6,408,000**

Assumptions:

1. Costs do not include land acquisition.
2. Costs do not include annual operations and maintenance fees.

AC=Acre; EA=Each; LS=Lump Sum; LF=Lineal Foot; SF=Square Foot

## Connectivity and Major Destinations Cost Estimate

Additional costs for connectivity improvements included in the City's ADA Plan and Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan can be found in those documents.

Cost of the Head to Bay Trail and Devils Lake Loop Trail have not been estimated due to the scope and highly conceptual nature of those projects. However, previously estimated costs of filling selected gaps in the Head to Bay trail include \$400,000 to build the 22nd to 14th Street section and \$500,000 to construct a boardwalk along West Devils Lake Road between Friends of the Wildwood Open Space and NE 22nd Street.

The following table summarizes very rough cost estimates for other destination facilities based on the cost to develop similar facilities elsewhere. These facilities would likely be developed and funded by non-city organizations but could be located on City property and developed in partnership and/or coordination with the City.

TABLE 05-6 MAJOR DESTINATION FACILITIES COST ESTIMATE

SITE	OPERATOR	NOTES	
Ropes Course, Canopy Walk, & Zip-Line	Commercial	Costs vary depending on terrain and amount of towers, or structures required. Low-end costs exclude zipline and limited height of canopy walk. Does not include operations and storage facility for equipment.	\$ 450,000 - \$2,500,000
Disc Golf Course	Public	9 - 18 Holes, 15 - 40 Acres. \$500/hole for Basket and Tee \$1,500/hole for design, tees, signage and basket. Volunteer Efforts for clearing	\$ 4,500 - \$27,000
Mountain Bike Trails Network	Public	5 - 20 miles of trails Volunteer Efforts Required. High cost includes trailhead kiosk, parking and restroom facility.	\$ 50,000 - \$ 300,000

Assumptions:

1. Land acquisition is not included in costs
2. Costs do not include annual operations and maintenance fees.

## Funding Sources

Lincoln City may use a variety of sources to fund park, trail, open space and recreational facility improvements. Following is a brief description of many that communities commonly use.

### System Development Charges (SDCs)

SDCs, authorized by Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 223.297-314, include two fee components – the reimbursement fee and the improvement fee. In some cities, new users pay a reimbursement fee to buy into services already in place. Lincoln City does not collect reimbursement fees for parks and recreation. Improvement fees contribute to the cost of planned future facilities necessary to expand the park system’s capacity or increase its level of performance to accommodate growth. Lincoln City assesses and collects SDCs for parks or improvements to parks to meet the needs of new residents.

### General Fund

Lincoln City’s general fund supports parks and recreation services. For example, it comprises between a third and a half of the Community Center’s annual budget. The General Fund gets its money from property tax (in Oregon), sales tax (in many other states), as well as inter-government agreements, reimbursements, interest, and revenue sources as franchise taxes, licenses and permits, fees, transfers in, reserves, interest income, and miscellaneous other incomes.

### Bond Referendum

Cities can use bonds to fund capital needs, renovations, and new facilities to meet the needs and demands of residents. A bond is a written promise to pay a specified sum of money at a specified future date, at a specified interest rate. Types of bonds include:

- General Obligation Bonds issued with the approval of the electorate for capital improvements and general public improvements. Lincoln City issued \$3 million in bonds during the 1990’s to acquire open space within the city.
- Revenue Bonds for capital projects that will generate revenue to repay the debt. Revenue bonds work well for water, sewer, or drainage charges, and other enterprise type activities.
- Special Assessment Bonds payable from the proceeds of special assessments, such as local improvement districts.

- Industrial Development Bonds (specialized revenue bonds) issued on behalf of publicly owned, self-supporting facilities.

### Parks District

The City could consider establishing a new park and recreation district. The boundaries of the district could coincide with city boundaries or incorporate a larger area that better reflects the population served by city facilities. Formation of a new park district would allow for establishment of a separate permanent tax rate that could be dedicated to maintaining and improving park and recreation facilities in the area.

### Ticket Sales/Admissions

A city may charge fees to access facilities for activities such as splash parks, ballparks, entertainment, tours, entrance or gate admission, and other activities. These user fees offset operational costs or contribute to new projects.

### Membership and Season Pass Sales

Lincoln City sells memberships (e.g. annual passes) for the Community Center to offset operational costs. Other jurisdictions sell regional park passes and memberships to aquatics centers, and other facilities.

### Program Independent Contractor Fees

The City can charge contractors (e.g., yoga instructors) a percentage of gross fees for programs they provide in City-owned facilities, such as the Community Center. The percentage can vary depending on space, volume, and the amount of marketing the City does for the contractor.

### Partnerships

Partnerships between two separate agencies, such as two government entities, a non-profit and a government department, or a private business and a government agency for joint development or operation allow a city to share the risk, operational costs, responsibilities, and asset management, utilizing the strengths of each partner.

### Philanthropic Programs

Philanthropy is voluntary giving by an individual or group to promote the common good and to improve the quality of life. Philanthropy generally takes the form of donor programs, capital campaigns, and volunteers/in-kind services. The time commitment to initiate a philanthropic campaign can be significant. In some communities, a separate non-profit or private agency experienced in managing community-based capital fund-raising campaigns administers the donor program. Several types of philanthropic programs are described below.

### **Friends Associations.**

These groups typically raise money for a single purpose, such as a park facility or program that will benefit a particular special interest population or the community as a whole.

### **Volunteer Programs**

Volunteers assist the community in providing a product or service, donating time on an hourly basis. This reduces the City's cost in providing the service, plus it builds advocacy for the system. To best manage a volunteer program, an agency typically dedicates a staff member to oversee it. Lincoln City employs a staff person dedicated to recruiting and organizing volunteers to help maintain its open spaces.

Adopt-a-Park/Adopt-a-Trail Programs involve residents, businesses, and/or organizations in improving and maintaining parks and related facilities, and in the community in which they live.

### **Gift Catalogs**

Gift catalogs let the community know the city's needs on a yearly basis. Community members purchase items from the gift catalog and donate them to the City.

### **Gifts in Perpetuity**

Gifts can take any of the following forms:

- Maintenance Endowments allow organizations and individuals to invest in ongoing maintenance and infrastructure needs. Endowments retain money from user fees, individual gifts, impact fees, development rights, partnerships, conservation easements, and wetland mitigations.
- Irrevocable Remainder Trusts allow individuals to leave a portion of their wealth to the City in a trust fund. As the fund grows over time, the City can use interest it generates to support specific park and recreation facilities or programs designated by the trustee.
- Life Estates allow donors to give property to the City, but continue to live on it or otherwise use it until they no longer need it. In some cases, the City may be able to use a portion of the property for park and recreational purposes during the donor's lifetime..

### **Grants**

Grants can supplement or match city funds for programs, planning, design, seed money, and construction. Grants are best for funding specific ventures as cities cannot depend on them as a continuous source of funding. Since [year],

the City of Lincoln City has applied for and received grants in the amount of approximately \_\_\_ per year on average . Grants fall into the following categories:

### **General Purpose or Operating Grants**

Giving a city an operating grant for the general operating expenses indicates the fund provider supports the City's overall mission and trusts that the city will be put the money to good use.

### **Program or Support Grants**

A program or support grant typically is earmarked for a specific or connected set of activities that have a beginning and an end, specific objectives, and pre-determined costs. Some of the most common types of program or support grants include:

- Planning Grants that support research and development for major new programs , such as investigating the needs of constituents, or consulting with experts in the field.
- Facilities and Equipment Grants that help a city buy long-lasting physical assets, such as a building that will better serve its clients. Fund providers considering these requests will need to know the city's financial and program plans for the next several years in addition to the applicant's current activities and financial health to ensure long term viability and good management.
- Matching Grants that require that the City can raise an amount from other sources that is equal to the size of the grant. Ability to raise matching funds is a sign of viability of an organization or program.
- Seed Money or Start-up Grants that help a new organization or program in its first few years. The idea is to give the new effort a strong push forward, so it can devote its energy early on to setting up programs without worrying about raising money. Frequently, such grants are for more than one year, decreasing in amount each year.
- Management or Technical Assistance Grants that support a city's management or administration and associated fund-raising, marketing, and financial management needs (rather than mission related activities).

### **Program-Related Investments (PRIs)**

In addition to grants, the Internal Revenue Service allows foundations to make Program-Related Investments (PRIs) to non-profits for projects that would be eligible for grant support, such as building projects. These loans usually charge low or zero interest and must be paid back. This may be an opportunity for a 501(c)(3) “Friends of Group.”

### **Transient Room Tax**

Both Lincoln City and Lincoln County assess a transient room tax on all rentals for 30 or fewer days, including motels and hotels, bed and breakfasts, and vacation rental dwellings. The County allocates tax proceeds to activities and entities, including its General Fund, a new Lincoln County Fairgrounds facility, the Oregon Coast Aquarium, the Central Oregon Coast Association for tourism promotion, and the Economic Development Alliance of Lincoln County. A portion of the county revenues could support improvements to park, open space or recreation facilities in Lincoln City that promote tourism and economic development. The city uses its transient room tax to support the Community Center, parks maintenance, and

### **Corporate Sponsorships**

The City can solicit sponsorships itself or work with agencies that pursue and use them to fund programs and events.

### **Fund-raising**

Many cities and park districts have fund-raisers on an annual basis to cover specific programs and capital projects. Cities sell pavers in parks, hold fund-raising events, and conduct similar activities to encourage community members to donate money.

## **Timeline for Implementation**

The Lincoln City Parks and Recreation System Plan is long range; implementation will be accomplished incrementally over approximately 20 years. The schedule for implementing the specific recommendations in the Plan will depend on the availability of funding and in some cases the pace of population or employment growth that drives the need for projects. That said, following is a proposed timeline for implementation, based on priorities identified in the plan and other factors.

### **Short Term (1-5 years)**

- Develop new or refined conceptual master plans for high priority Core Service and Connectivity projects, including:
  - » Old school site community park in Taft
  - » D Lake neighborhood park
  - » Nelscott neighborhood park
  - » Kirtsis Park/Community Center improvements, including teen center
  - » Head to Bay Trail
- Secure funding sources for the same high priority projects
- Fill the City’s park and recreation director position
- Implement improvements to selected existing park facilities
- Identify initial phase projects for priority core service parks, and/or for pocket or mini parks
- Begin development of high priority Core Service and Connectivity projects, as staffing and funding allow
- Continue to implement connectivity (street, trail and pathway projects) through the City’s capital improvement planning process and consistent with direction in the City’s 2015 Transportation System Plan, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Plan and 2012 Walking and Biking Plan
- Identify land acquisition plans for medium term projects
- Incorporate plans for future park(s) in The Villages through the master planning process for the planned unit development

### Medium Term (6-10 years)

- Develop high priority projects, pending availability of funding
- Develop new or refined conceptual master plans for remaining Core Service, Connectivity and Destination projects
- Secure funding sources for those same remaining projects
- Seek or respond to potential partnerships for recommended destination facilities
- Continue to implement Connectivity projects
- Continue to implement improvements to selected existing park facilities

### Long Term (11-20 years)

- Complete recommended Core Service, Connectivity, and Destination projects, pending availability of funding
- Reassess system plan priorities and complete a targeted update of the plan to reflect updated priorities
- Continue to implement improvements to selected existing park facilities

## System Plan Update Process

This is a long-term plan to guide the City's efforts to improve and maintain its system of parks, open spaces and recreational facilities. Minor updates every three to five years will ensure the plan continues to be a useful, current document until the next major update in 10 to 20 years.

The city should consider updates of selected portions of the document to include or refer to the following types of information:

- New ordinances or policies. To the extent that new ordinances or policies are adopted by the City that significantly affect the contents or overall direction of the Plan, an update should insert a brief description of them in the appropriate section of the Plan.
- Funding initiatives. To the extent the City adopts or approves new sources of funding for future parks and open spaces, affecting the ability to implement identified projects, the Master Plan should incorporate those changes.
- Project planning or implementation. Updates should reflect completion of plans for or construction of significant new parks or open space facilities.

Plan updates could be addenda describing new policies, projects or initiatives, or revisions to the system plan document itself, including insertion of refinement or conceptual design plans for specific projects.

To implement the parks and recreation system plan, city should incorporate identified projects in the City's annual work planning and budgeting process, and in the capital improvement planning process.



## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

# INTEGRATION WITH STATE AND LOCAL PLANNING EFFORTS

Several documents and studies influence provision of parks and recreation services within the city. Update of the city's parks system plan took into consideration the policies, guidelines, and relevant information in these documents.

### Comprehensive Plan/Estuary Management Plan (1998)

The comprehensive plan is a document that guides and controls land use within the city limits and the City's urban growth boundary. It contains a number of goals and policies that influence the provision of natural resources and parks.

- **Goal 4** - Forest lands examines the significant urban forest lands within the community and identifies management polices to insure their protection.
- **Goal 5** - Open spaces, scenic and historic areas, and natural features provides policies for protection of open space; mineral/aggregate resources; energy sources; fish and wildlife resources; natural resources; scenic resources; water areas, wetlands, watersheds and ground water resources; wilderness areas; historic areas and structures; cultural areas; potential and approved Oregon recreational trails; and potential and approved federal wild and scenic waterways and state scenic waterways.
- **Goal 6** – Air, water, and land resources examines the air, water, and land resources and identifies management polices to insure their protection.
- **Goal 7** – Areas subject to natural hazards identifies areas subject to environmental and natural hazards including marine hazards, sand hazards, landslide areas, hydrologic hazards, shoreline protection features, and other types of hazards.
- **Goal 8** – Recreation needs identifies recreation resource lands within the community and makes recommendations for future park and recreational resources.

Lincoln City is in the process of updating the city's comprehensive plan. The 2016 Parks System Master Plan will update its goals and contribute to its development.

### Lincoln City Parks Master Plan (Adopted 2001)

The Lincoln City Parks Master Plan provided demographic characteristics, open space and park definitions, an inventory of park and recreation facilities, standards, goals and objectives, recommendations, and funding alternatives. It was the foundation for the current update, which includes individual recommendations from 2001 for in the 04 Inventory section of this document.

## Lincoln City Walking and Biking Plan 2012

The Lincoln City Walking and Biking Plan 2012 is both a guiding vision and a strategic action plan for improving walking and biking conditions within Lincoln City and its urban growth boundary. Many places within the city have either substandard biking or walking facilities or lack them completely. US 101, the city's main street, is a major barrier to east-west connectivity within the city. Despite these challenges, the city's residents and tourists have enthusiasm for walking and biking. In fact, eighty percent of the respondents to the plan's first questionnaire indicated that they walk or bike at least on a weekly basis.

The vision for the Lincoln City bicycle and pedestrian system is to provide a safe, convenient, and accessible network of routes that encourage bicycling and walking in Lincoln City and provide viable alternatives to motor vehicle use.

The information in the Lincoln City Walking and Biking Plan 2012 guides the city's immediate, short-term actions for improving biking and walking facilities, forms the bicycle and pedestrian sections of the city's 2015 Transportation System Plan for long-term guidance, guides the city's pursuit of additional funding for biking and walking infrastructure, and establishes bicycle and pedestrian facility design standards for new development that will be added through amendment to the city municipal code.

The public wants infrastructure, signage, and programs that make walking and biking an attractive, viable transportation option in Lincoln City; however, challenges to improving walking and biking conditions are numerous. As separate villages rather than a single, incorporated city, Lincoln City developed without a consistent code that would have created a connected network of neighborhood streets with adequate biking and walking facilities. As a result, a majority of the streets are without bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and many parts of the city are not well connected to each other, especially across US 101. Another unique feature of Lincoln City is its length of over seven miles. It is geographically larger than many cities of its population and has a long, narrow pattern of development, which makes north-south connectivity particularly important for residents and travelers to reach critical destinations.

## Lincoln City Draft ADA Transition Plan 2016

The Americans with Disabilities Act Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan establishes Lincoln City's ongoing commitment to providing equal access to all public programs, services and activities for citizens with disabilities. To develop this plan, the city of Lincoln City has undertaken a comprehensive evaluation of its facilities and programs to determine what type of access barriers exist for individuals with disabilities. The development of a transition plan is a requirement of the federal regulations outlined in Section 504 the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1992. This plan will guide the city in future planning and implementation of necessary accessibility improvements. The plan identifies physical obstacles that limit the accessibility of the public entity's programs, services, or activities to people with disabilities, describes the methods to be used to make the facilities accessible, and provides a schedule for making the access modification.

### Project Prioritization

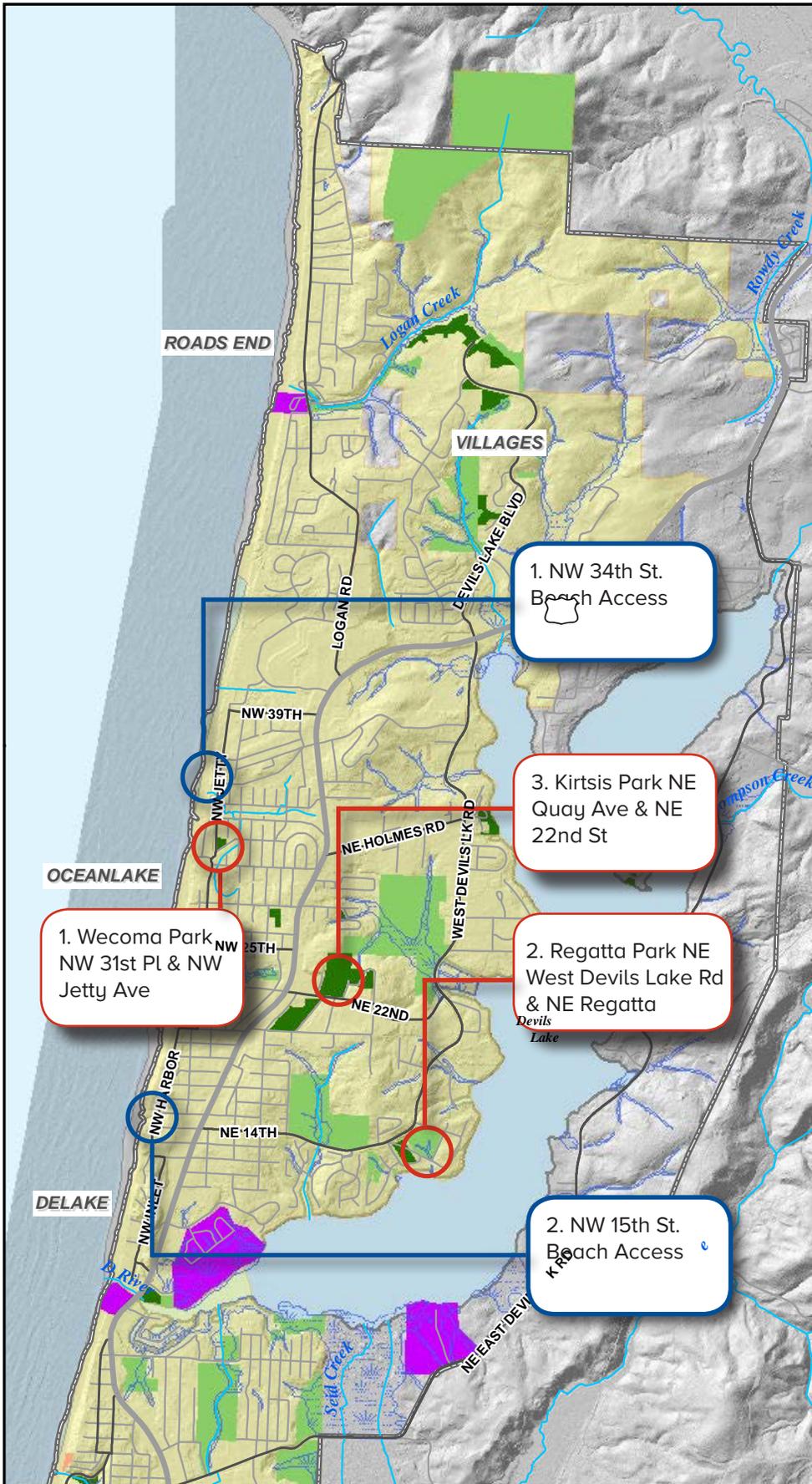
The city has prioritized its ADA parks and beach access improvement projects based on how much public use they receive, geographic location, and type of amenities they provide. The highest priority parks in the draft Lincoln City Draft ADA Transition Plan 2016 are as follows:

1. Wecoma Park NW 31st Pl & NW Jetty Ave
2. Regatta Park NE West Devils Lake Rd & NE Regatta
3. Kirtsis Park NE Quay Ave & NE 22nd St
4. Taft Waterfront Park End of SW 51st St (with beach access)
5. Josephine Young Memorial Park SW 65th St & SW Ebb Ave (with beach access)
6. Cutler City Kids Park SW Fleet Ave & SW 68th St

The highest priority beach access points in the Lincoln City Draft ADA Transition Plan 2016 are as follows:

1. NW 34th St. Beach Access
2. NW 15th St. Beach Access
3. SW 34th St. Beach Access
4. SW 35th St. Beach Access

The following maps illustrate the locations of prioritized sites for ADA improvements for the city for parks and for beach access.



- City Park
- City Open Space
- County Park
- County Open Space
- State Park
- State Open Space
- City Limits
- UGB



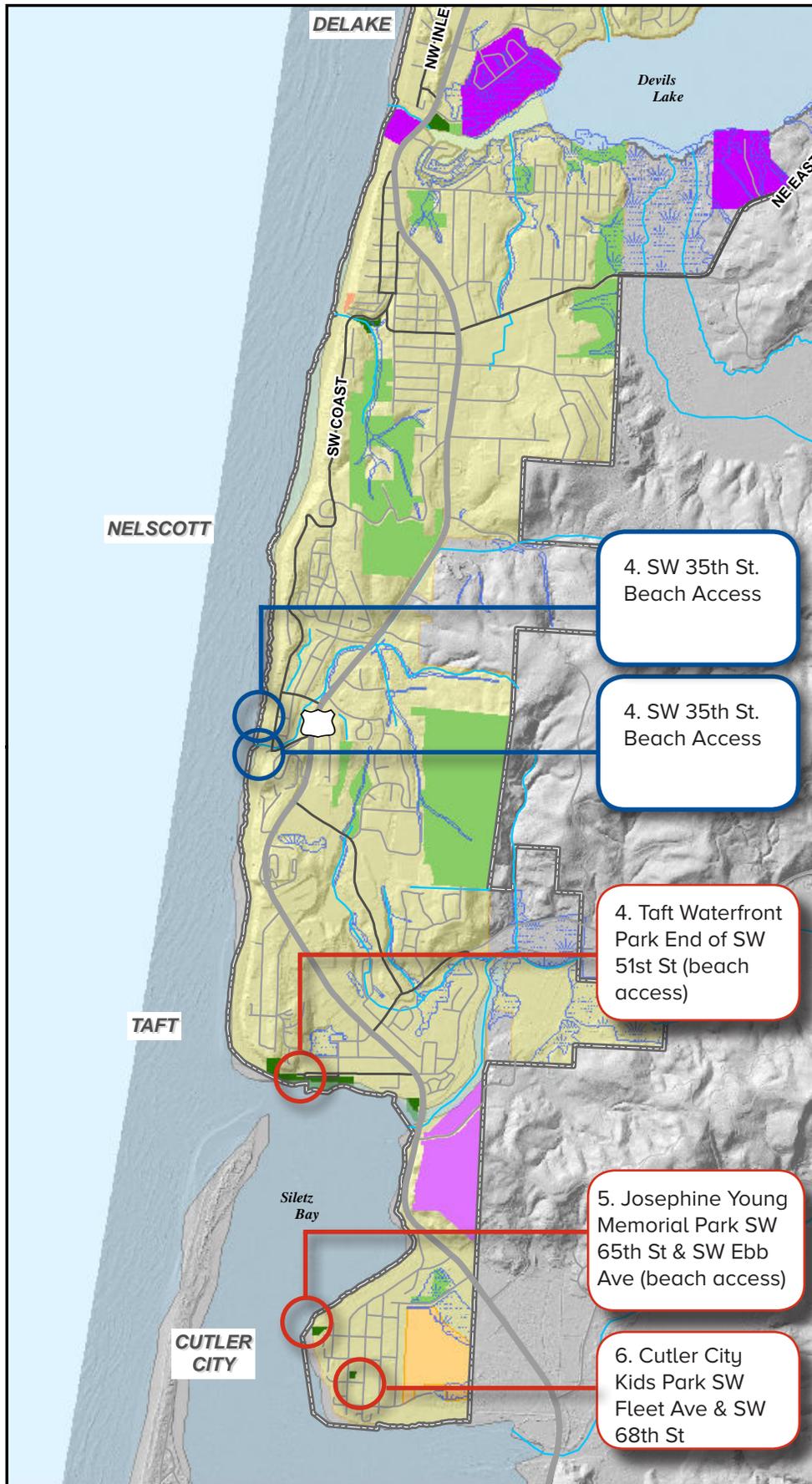
Priority ADA  
Parks Projects



Priority ADA  
Beach  
Access  
Projects



ADA Priority Projects:  
Planning Area  
North End



-  City Park
-  City Open Space
-  County Park
-  County Open Space
-  State Park
-  State Open Space
-  City Limits
-  UGB



-  Priority ADA Parks Projects
-  Priority ADA Beach Access Projects



ADA Priority Projects:  
 Planning Area  
 South End

## Nelscott Gap Refinement Plan

The purpose of this project is to produce an attractive, transit-oriented, and walkable neighborhood that will ensure efficient use of urban land and improved facilities planned on US 101. The Nelscott Gap Refinement Plan project study area consists of predominantly vacant and under-developed land east and west of US 101 from south of SE 19th Street to south of SW 35th Street. The project study area lies entirely within the city of Lincoln City urban growth boundary. In addition to recommendations for transportation, water, stormwater and sewer service to Nelscott Gap, the refinement plan has recommendations for increased park and open spaces.

- **Parks** - Purpose: To ensure the plan area vision for access to parks and nature in future neighborhoods. The concept plan for the Nelscott Mixed Use Area shows two small neighborhood-scale parks. One is in the southeast part of the district near the intersection of Foothills Boulevard and 28th Street. Another is shown south of SE 23rd Street and east of the employment district. The location of these facilities could change depending on the future development pattern. These parks are not in the city's 2001 Park Master Plan. In this plan, a symbol for a neighborhood park in the vicinity of the high school conceptually represents the need in the area. The Nelscott plan assumed that the cost to develop these parks would be similar to the cost for developing other neighborhood parks and these facilities would not have additional impact on park SDC fees. The City should acquire property for these facilities in advance of development to ensure that land for them is available. The city would finance land acquisition either using park SDC fees or by using the 35% open space requirement for large scale mixed use planned unit developments (PUDs). Financing some park improvements using a new Nelscott Urban Renewal District could be possible.
- **Open Spaces** - Purpose: To plan for preservation of open space in the plan area. A number of undeveloped open space areas in the Nelscott Gap community include tributaries to Baldy Creek and/or have steep slopes. One or more may include part of the Head to Bay Trail. Private development in these open space areas may be constrained, especially if subject to flooding or slope stability hazards.

The City may wish to consider density transfers or an open space acquisition bank to help offset lost development opportunities.

- **Head to Bay Trail** (multiple segments) - Purpose: A series of interconnected trail improvements are envisioned in the plan area as part of (or linked to) the Head to Bay Trail system. The following summary describes three trail segments that have been identified within the Nelscott Gap plan area.
  - » **Segment 1**- Northwest: Beginning in the northwest and working southeast, the first segment involves an extension from the Agnes Creek Open Space trail system to US 101 at the City's new parking lot for six to 10 vehicles, where the plan envisions an interpretive kiosk, and pedestrian crossing to the east side of the highway.
  - » **Segment 2** – US 101: A highly visible section of trail would begin at the east side of the Segment 1 highway crossing and extend south along US 101 for a distance of approximately 6,000 feet. This trail would be situated along the top of bank of Baldy Creek next to the frontage access lane. Improvements may include paved and soft pathway, removal of nonnative vegetation, native plantings, and pedestrian amenities. The design of this trail segment needs to be coordinated with the frontage access lane design at points where vehicles cross the trail alignment to access the highway. The improvement may be eligible for state and federal transportation grants.
  - » **Segment 3** – Southeast: This trail segment would begin at the south end of the frontage access lane and extend southeasterly approximately 3,800 feet to connect with the Spyglass Hill Open Space trail system, which connects with the high school trail and the Taft trail. Parts of this trail may be on-street to reduce costs. It may include a section through an open space corridor along a Baldy Creek tributary, if the City is able to obtain a dedicated public access easement when development occurs, or by fee-simple acquisition. This trail may be a tsunami evacuation route, if it provides the most direct access to high ground.

- Baldy Creek Enhancements (multiple segments)
  - Purpose: These improvements would enhance stormwater conveyance, fish passage, and habitat in the creek and its major tributaries. A watershed enhancement plan could be prepared to guide and prioritize this work. Funding for enhancements may come from ODOT mitigation, developer contributions, stormwater management funding, and Oregon Watershed Enhancement grants sponsored by the Salmon-Drift Creek Watershed Council.

### City Council Resolutions 98-21 & 94-34

Open Space Bond (1998) - These resolutions authorized the sale of \$3-million in bonds and established policies of the open space acquisition. The Open Space Bond Issue Maps identified potential open space areas within the community's urban growth boundary, including hillsides and vistas; drainage ways, wetlands, floodplains, forest lands, lands that buffer existing open space areas, and lands that provide beautification and identity. The city acquired over 400 acres with these funds, spending the last \$500,000 to purchase the Knoll in 2013.

### Taft Village Core Plan (2000)

The Taft Village Core Plan is a planning study that was initiated through the Lincoln City Urban Renewal Agency. It identifies redevelopment opportunities within an area between SE 47th Street and Schooner Creek. Some of the elements include a Heritage Plaza, a youth center, a Taft Town Plaza, a wetland nature area and trail, a promenade, and a bay walk that stretches from Taft Bayfront Park to Schooner Creek Park.

### Festival Grounds Park Site Master Plan (1996)

This master plan provides a schematic layout of the long-range development of proposed festival grounds site. The plan outlines proposed design features including softball fields, soccer fields, festival grounds area, soapbox derby track, indoor gymnasium, playground equipment, parking areas, and support facilities.

## Transportation

The Transportation System Plan (TSP) dated November 2015 indicates that Lincoln City has a population of approximately 8,400, which in most summers can expand to close to 30,000. This summer population growth creates both challenges and opportunities for the city. The increased vehicular, pedestrian and bicycle traffic burden the existing streets, and increased water usage and waste water flows must be handled by pipe and treatment facilities. On the plus side, the summer population supports businesses, providing jobs and opportunities for the local community. A draft transportation constraints memorandum from the TSP consultant, to the City TSP Project Management Team, dated March 7, 2014, outlines the expected funding available through 2035. Transient room tax and system development charge (SDC) fees come from visitors and new development. Although the summer population does burden the existing infrastructure, it does also bring funding for system improvements.

The recently adopted TSP provides guidance to system improvements between now and 2035 addressing tourism, congestion, walking, biking and transit use. The identified project list is long and the available dollars short, but the city has proven to be resourceful when it comes to completing improvements within budget constraints.

In addition to the TSP, the city created an ADA Coordinator position in January 2015 and recently completed a draft Americans with Disabilities Act Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan dated 2016. This plan identifies public facilities including buildings, parks and beach access, and public right-of-ways where improvements are prioritized. Some of the current needs in transportation include:

- Filling in sidewalk gaps along Hwy 101
- Southbound bike lanes along Hwy 101
- ADA improvements
- Improving beach access for visitors
- Providing new restroom and parking facilities at beach access locations



*Nelscott area, photo courtesy of Lincoln City Parks and Recreation*

## Wastewater

Lincoln City's wastewater system includes aging facilities that require continuing upgrades to keep up with the City that has grown significantly since the 1960's when a large portion of the public collection system was installed. According to the City web page, the system includes over 70 miles of gravity lines, over 11 miles of forces mains, 28 sewage lift stations and 3 storm stations. The summer population growth impacts the wastewater collection system and particularly the treatment plant with increased loading of effluent and solids. Unlike the summer tourist impact on transportation, the increased flows to the treatment plant are not visible to the user and general public, but it affects the operation of the treatment system to stay within discharge standards. The wastewater treatment plant recently completed improvements that were part of phased upgrades begun in 2011. Current challenges facing the wastewater system include:

- Ongoing need to improve the treatment of solids
- Collection and conveyance pipe improvements and repair
- Sewer improvements for D Lake
- Access road repair of damage from the December 2015 storm
- Potential impact of the treatment plant being located within the Tsunami Zone
- Potential damage to the overall system during an earthquake

## Water System

Lincoln City maintains a public water system serving residents, businesses and visitors with potable water for general use and fire protection. The majority of the system is made up of six to eight inch lines within service lines and meters to the end user. Feeding this system are of larger diameter pipes that connect the smaller pipes to the reservoir system. Lincoln City currently has three reservoirs that provide storage and pressure for the overall water system. Until recently the City was served by a single 24 inch pipeline from the Schooner Creek water treatment facility, which is within the Schooner Creek Watershed and provides water to the city's system. To improve the reliability of the water supply, a second 24 inch feeder pipe was recently installed. The City provides water quality consumer confidence reports on the City Website. Current challenges facing the water system include:

- Monitoring of water treatment and quality
- Maintenance of water levels in reservoirs and movement of water in the system to maintain water quality
- Aging distribution system
- Ongoing maintenance of supply and distribution pipes
- Potential damage from earthquake and landslide

## Stormwater

The city does not have many storm water facilities and currently relies on natural means of disposal. The city uses best management practices (BMP's) wherever possible, even though the state does not require them to maintain surface water quality. Most existing streets drain to roadside swales or surfaces and rely on percolation rates for soils to filter storm runoff and to recharge ground water. The City's current plans are to stay within this model. Current challenges/plans for storm water include:

- Developing options for pervious sidewalks and parking areas
- Weather related drainage impacts
- Protection of existing creeks and natural drainage areas

## Lincoln County

Lincoln County currently has no master plan for parks.

## Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)

Every five years, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (ORPD) prepares a statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan to comply with the Land and Water Conservation Fund requirements and to guide that and other grant programs. The plan provides recommendations to the state park system. The plan also provides priorities for individual counties, based on input from the public and recreation professionals. In addition to providing grants to local governments, the state owns and operates the Roads End and D River waysides/beach accesses and the D River Campground. Consequently, familiarity with the SCORP and coordination with ORPD is important to the Lincoln City's park planning efforts.

## Devils Lake Plan

Devils Lake, a shallow, 680-acre coastal lake adjacent to the city, provides opportunity for recreation such as boating and fishing. Lincoln city owns three parks that have lake frontage on the west shore. The State of Oregon has a state park on the east side of the lake and a campground at the south end. The lake, unfortunately, has long suffered from the effects of inputs of excess nutrients. The Devils Lake Water Improvement District's 2011 plan states as the district's mission to improve and maintain water quality, improve the environment for fish, wildlife and humans, increase public access to Devils Lake, and re-establish safe and efficient navigation. The plan lays out a strategy for restoring the health of the lake.





## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

# COMMUNITY PROFILE

### Planning Area

Lincoln City is a city in Lincoln County, Oregon, United States. It is named after the county and in honor of former U.S. President Abraham Lincoln. According to the census bureau, the city has a total area of 5.68 square miles, of which 0.03 square miles is water. In 1965, Lincoln City incorporated the small communities of Taft, Nelscott, Cutler City, Delake, Oceanlake and Wecoma Beach, all situated along US Highway 101. The city is located on the 45th Parallel with roughly seven miles of beach on the Pacific Ocean.

### Demographics

This section describes characteristics of Lincoln City that are important to planning a park system appropriate for its residents.

#### Population and Growth

In 2015, the population of Lincoln City was 8,485. This represents a modest increase from the 2010 census figure of 7,930, an increase of about 1,000 people since the year 2000 population of 7,437. Between the years 2000 and 2015, Lincoln City grew by 14%, roughly 1% per year on average, with a higher annual rate of growth since 2010.

These rates of growth were very similar to those of the state of Oregon and Lincoln County.

#### Age Breakdown

The median age of Lincoln City residents is 42.2 (+/- 3.9), slightly higher than for the state of Oregon, but lower than for Lincoln County, which 50.1. Roughly 24% of the population of Lincoln City is under the age of 20, compared to 19% of Lincoln County and 24% of the state. The City also has larger percentages of children in most age groups and smaller percentages of older adults compared to the County.

TABLE 06-1. MEDIAN AGE

	2010–2014 Median Age	
City of Lincoln City	42.2 yrs	+/- 3.0
Lincoln County	50.1 yrs	+/- 0.5
State of Oregon	38.9 yrs	+/- 0.2

Figure 06-1. Age Breakdown of Lincoln City OR

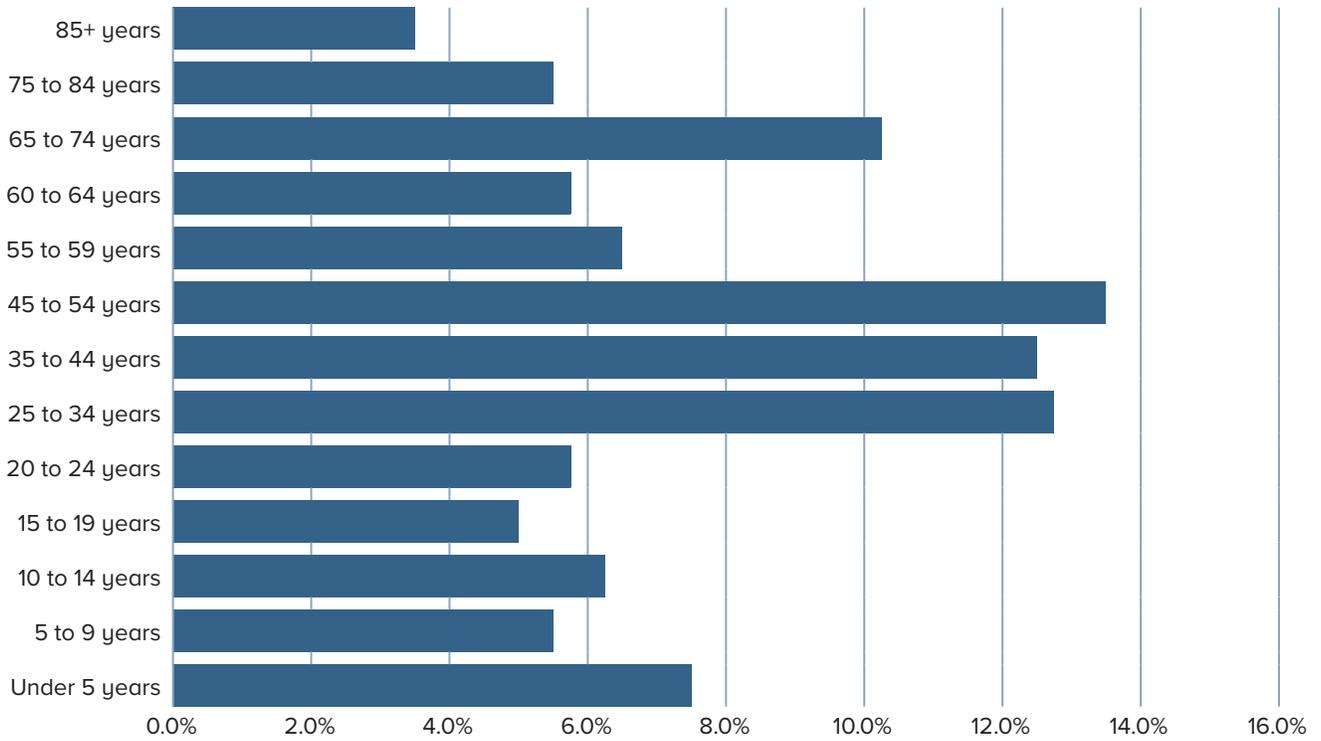
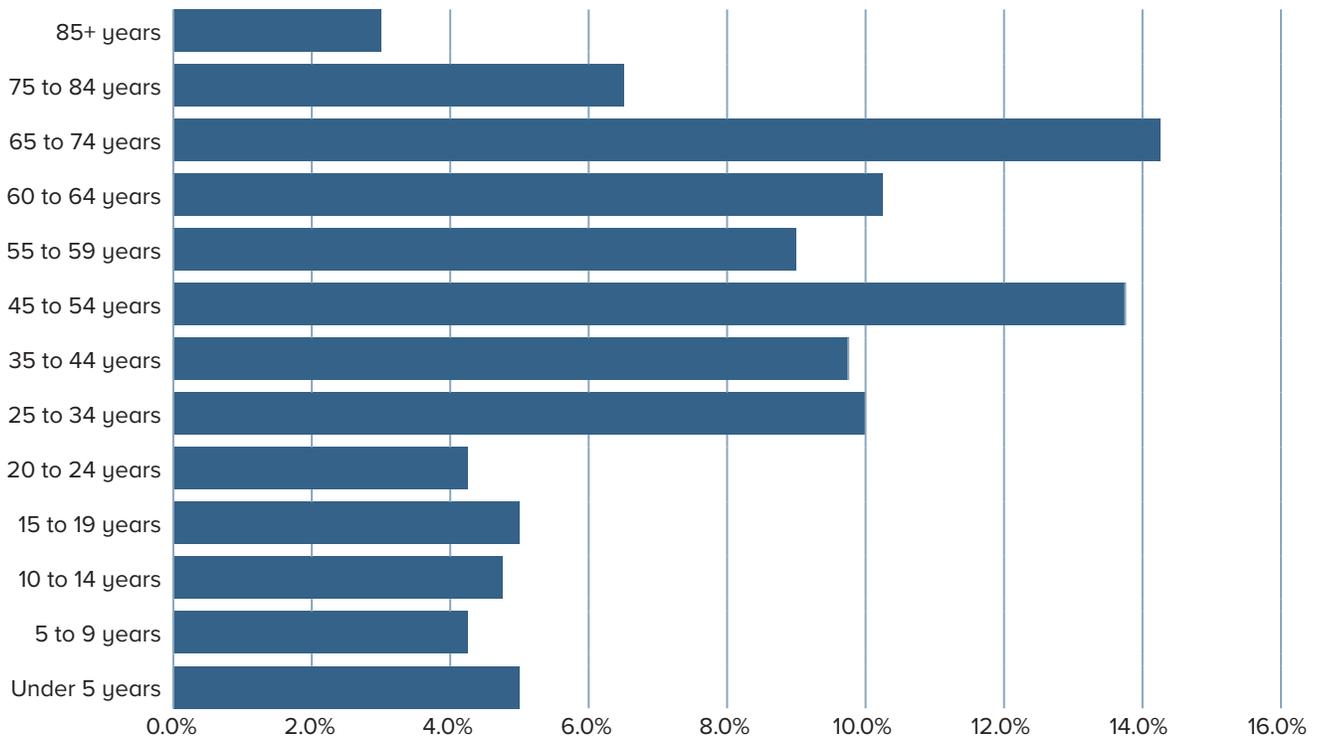


Figure 6-2. Age Breakdown of Lincoln County, OR



<sup>1</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, County Business Patterns, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits, Census of Governments

<sup>2</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010-2014 ACS Data. Due to sample sizes and sampling variability, data for the City of Lincoln City a margin of error of roughly 1% to 3.5%.

## Racial / Ethnic Breakdown

Tables 06-2 and 06-3 describe the racial and ethnic breakdown of Lincoln City, compared with that of Lincoln County and the state of Oregon, as well as for students within the three public schools in Lincoln City. Sample sizes for Lincoln City are relatively low, resulting in a high margin of error for some categories. Lincoln City and Lincoln County have substantially lower proportions of Black or African American residents than the state as a whole. The percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native residents, Asian residents, and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander residents is similar to the state as a whole.

Lincoln City has a somewhat higher proportion of Hispanic and Latino residents than either Lincoln County or the state of Oregon (13.5% for the City compared to 8.3% for the county and 12.1% for the state). Lincoln City has a similar proportion of White Non-Hispanic residents compared to the state as a whole (approximately 85%). The percentage of school children who are Native American, Multi-Ethnic and particularly Latino is higher than for those populations as a whole (all ages) within Lincoln City or Lincoln County.

TABLE 06-2. RACE AND ETHNICITY

Race and Ethnicity (2010 – 2014 ACS estimates)

	City of Lincoln City		Lincoln County		State of Oregon	
One Race	96.60%	+/-1.6	95.70%	+/-0.6	96.10%	+/-0.1
White	85.30%	+/-3.9	87.50%	+/-1.1	85.10%	+/-0.1
Black or African American	0.10%	+/-0.2	0.30%	+/-0.1	1.80%	+/-0.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.00%	+/-0.9	2.80%	+/-0.4	1.20%	+/-0.1
Asian	3.40%	+/-1.9	1.30%	+/-0.2	3.90%	+/-0.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.10%	+/-0.1	0.10%	+/-0.1	0.40%	+/-0.1
Some other race	5.60%	+/-3.4	3.60%	+/-1.1	3.70%	+/-0.1
Two or More Races	3.40%	+/-1.6	4.30%	+/-0.6	3.90%	+/-0.1
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	13.50%	+/-4.3	8.30%	****	12.10%	+/-0.1
White Alone, not Hispanic or Latino	78.00%	+/-4.4	83.50%	+/-0.4	77.60%	+/-0.1

An '\*\*\*\*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

TABLE 06-3. RACE AND ETHNICITY, LINCOLN CITY SCHOOLS

Race and Ethnicity (2010 – 2014 ACS estimates)

	Oceanlake Elementary	Taft Elementary	Taft High School
White	71.2%	62.2%	71.4%
Black or African American	0.2%	.07%	0.6%
Latino	17.4%	26.1%	16.0%
Asian Pacific Islander	1.6%	0.0%	0.7%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4.8%	5.3%	5.5%
Multi Ethnic	4.8%	5.8%	5.7%
Totla Non-White	28.8%	37.9%	28.5%

Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2013.

## Family and Households

Table 06-4 describes families and households in Lincoln City. Approximately 54% of Lincoln City households are family households, defined by the US census bureau as “a group of two or more people related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together,” and roughly 20.1% are family households with children under 18 years old. These percentages are lower than for the county. Percentages of non-family households (46.3%) and householders living alone, age 65 years and older (16.2%) are higher for the city than for the county (39.8% and 13.4% respectively). Average household and family sizes are approximately 2.2 for the city and 2.7 for the county.

TABLE 06-4. LINCOLN CITY FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

Households by type	City of Lincoln City		Lincoln County	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Total Households	3,645	100.0%	2,848	%
Family households (families) [7]	1,959	53.7%	2,007	70.5%
With own children under 18 years	732	20.1%	1,222	42.9%
Married-couple family	1,345	36.9%	9,516	46.3%
With own children under 18 years	379	10.4%	2,276	11.1%
Male householder, no wife present, family	177	4.9%	876	4.3%
With own children under 18 years	105	2.9%	475	2.3%
Female house holder, no husband present, family	437	12%	1,980	9.6%
With own children under 18 years	248	6.8%	1,034	5%
Non Family households	1,686	46.3%	8,178	39.8%
Householder living alone	500	17.6%	500	17.6%
65 years and over	590	16.2%	2,749	13.4%
Households with one or more people under 18 years	815	22.4%	4,361	21.2%
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	1,222	33.5%	7,262	35.3%
Average household size	2.14	–	2.2	
Average family size	2.74	–	2.7	–

## Income and Poverty

Tables 06-5 and 06-6 include information about the degree over poverty in Lincoln City. A significant percentage of people and families within Lincoln City have incomes below the estimated poverty level (23.7%), with percentages higher than for the county (17.1%) and state (16.7%). An even higher percentage of children live in households below the poverty level. Similarly, a very high percentage of students in Lincoln City's schools are eligible for free or reduced lunches (nearly 70%).

TABLE 06-5. POVERTY INDICATORS

Income and Poverty (2010 – 2014 ACS estimates)

	City of Lincoln City		Lincoln County		State of Oregon	
Percent Unemployed	10.40%	+/-4.0	9.20%	+/-1.2	10.50%	+/-0.2
Median household income (dollars)	\$35,524	+/-5,846	\$42,429	+/-1,803	\$50,521	+/-266
All people living below the poverty level	23.70%	+/-5.3	17.10%	+/-1.6	16.70%	+/-0.2
All families with income below the poverty level	18.50%	+/-6.3	11.80%	+/-1.8	11.50%	+/-0.2
With related children under 18 years with income below the poverty level	29.70%	+/-10.7	23.90%	+/-4.1	18.90%	+/-0.5

TABLE 06-6. FREE AND REDUCED LUNCH ELIGIBILITY (OREGON DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION)

Race and Ethnicity (2010 – 2014 ACS estimates)

	Oceanlake Elementary		Taft Elementary		Taft High School	
Eligible for Free Lunch	280	63.9%	327	72.3%	396	57.7%
Eligible for reduced-price lunch	44	10.0%	31	6.9%	70	10.2%
Total	438	74.0%	452	79.2%	686	67.9%

# Population Projections

Portland State University (PSU) Center of Population Research prepares future populations projections for planning purposes for cities and counties in Oregon outside the Portland metropolitan area urban growth boundary. PSU is preparing the forecasts in three phases. Lincoln County and its cities are in Region 3, which is expecting projections by June 2017. Until these new official projections are released, jurisdictions in this area need to prepare or rely on other independently-produced forecasts.

Lincoln City updated its Transportation System Plan (TSP) in 2013-2015. As part of that process, the City worked with a consulting team to prepare a set of population, employment and land use forecasts for the City and the area within the city’s urban growth boundary (UGB). The TSP used those projections, completed in 2013. The following table summarizes the forecasts prepared for the transportation system plan.

TABLE 06-7. POPULATION FORECASTS, LINCOLN CITY			
Year	Lincoln County	Lincoln City	Lincoln City UGB
2010	46,945	7,935	8,969
2013	48,031	8,261	9,337
2025	52,039	8,950	10,116
2035	55,364	9,522	10,763

Source: Portland State University, US Census, Angelo Planning Group.

These forecasts assumed a relatively steady rate of growth of approximately 0.7% per year between 2013 and 2035. PSU’s 2015 estimates suggest that Lincoln City has grown somewhat faster; however, short-term fluctuations in growth rates are not uncommon and typically would not warrant a change to longer-term growth rate assumptions. For the purposes of the city’s parks and open space system plan, the city plans to use the TSP projections. They indicate increases in the population of the City and UGB area by 2035 of approximately 1,037 and 1,173 people, respectively.

The TSP projections allocated population growth to different portions of the city based on the amount of developable residential land in each area. The areas with the largest percentage of potential new residential growth are the northernmost portion of the city (in and near the Villages at Cascade Head), the area between Devils Lake and Highway 101 approximately south of 22nd Street, and the area east of Highway 101 and north of SE 23rd

Drive. Other projected growth is spread relatively evenly throughout the rest of the city, except neighborhoods are essentially built out and have little room for growth.

## Implications for Future Planning

The conditions described have a number of potential implications for future planning of parks, recreation and open space facilities in Lincoln City.

- Future growth is projected to be relatively modest, with a projected annual average growth rate of just under 1% and a population increase of just under 1,200 people within the city’s UGB during the next 20 years (about a 12% total increase).
- A larger percentage of projected growth likely will occur in the northern portion of the city, which has a large supply of vacant land. Community members agree that residents in the southern portion of the city are relatively underserved by parks and recreational facilities.
- The percentage of Latino/Hispanic residents is somewhat higher than that for the county or the state and likely will continue to increase, given state and national trends, as well as the percentage of school aged Latino residents.
- Lincoln City residents have a lower median income than for Lincoln County or the state and higher incidences of poverty, including a significant percentage of children who are eligible for free or reduced lunches. This can translate into less access to park and recreational facilities, particularly given transportation barriers both within the city and between the city and outlying areas, and less money to spend on recreation.
- The age breakdown of Lincoln City residents is very similar to that of the state as a whole but the city has a lower median age, a higher percentage of residents under 20 and a lower percentage of residents over 55 compared to the county. This may mean that recreational trends for the county differ to some degree than those for the City.

Surf fishing in Oceanlake, photo courtesy of Lincoln City Parks and Recreation



## Recreational Trends

### National Recreation Trends

The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (ORRRC), established by the U.S. Congress, initiated the ongoing National Recreation Survey (NRS) series in 1960. The National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE) is part of the series, which provides national survey information for Parks and Recreation providers.

The following is a summary of NSRE trends information from the document entitled, *Outdoor Recreation Trends and Futures: A Technical Document Supporting the Forest Service 2010 RPA Assessment* published in March 2012, H. Ken Cordell, Principal Investigator. Key national outdoor recreation trends include:

**Trend 1:** What people now choose to do for outdoor recreation is very noticeably different from choices made by and available to previous generations of Americans. Participation in “traditional” outdoor activities such as fishing and hunting, while still somewhat popular, generally has been declining, replaced by other activities, such as wildlife or bird watching or photography.

**Trend 2:** Overall outdoor recreation participation is growing. Between 2000 and 2009, the total number of people who participated in outdoor activities grew by 7.5 percent, and the total number of activity days increased by over 32 percent.

**Trend 3:** The overall group of nature-based activities named “viewing and photographing nature” is growing substantially in both participation and annual days for five nature-based activities: viewing birds, other wildlife (besides birds), fish, wildflowers/trees and other vegetation, and natural scenery.

**Trend 4:** Segments of the society based on age, race, and education choose different types, levels, and mixes of participation in outdoor activities. Although participation is lower among minority groups, those who do participate get out more often than Whites. All four of the largest ethnic groups in the United States participate in biking, running, camping, fishing and hiking more than other outdoor activities. Running is the most popular among African Americans, Asian Pacific Islanders, and Hispanics, but fourth most popular among Whites, who most often participate in fishing. Visiting recreation or historic sites was significantly higher among non-Hispanic Whites, late teenagers, middle-aged people, people with some college to completion of advanced degrees, higher income people, and the foreign born. Viewing and photographing nature was higher among people with higher education, higher incomes, non-Hispanic Whites, people ages 35 to 54, those having some college to post graduate education, and those earning more than \$50,000 per year. For backcountry activities, participation was highest among males, Whites, Native Americans, people under 55 years, people well-educated with higher incomes, and rural residents. Participation in hunting, fishing, and motorized outdoor activities was higher among rural, non-Hispanic White

males with middle-to-high incomes. Non-motorized boating activities and skiing/snowboarding participation tended to be greater for younger, non-Hispanic White urban males with higher incomes and education levels.

**Trend 5:** America's youth do spend time, and for some substantial time, outdoors. Some of that time is for outdoor recreation. From the National Kids Survey, approximately 64 percent of youth ages 6 to 19 reported spending two or more hours outdoors on a typical weekday, and over three-fourths reported two or more hours outdoors on typical weekend days. One half of kids surveyed reported spending as much as four or more hours outdoors on a typical weekend day. Less than five percent spent no time outdoors on either weekdays or weekend days. The youth outdoor activity with the highest participation rate was that of "just hanging out or playing outdoors." The second highest participation activity, with 80 percent youth participation, was being physically active by participating in biking, jogging, walking, skate boarding, or similar activity. Playing music or using other electronic devices outdoors was the third highest participation activity, followed by playing or practicing team sports and reading/studying outdoors. Youth of all ethnicities most often cite "fun" as their top motivation for participation in outdoor recreation. Hispanics cite relaxation more frequently than other ethnic groups, and Whites cite opportunities for discovery and exploration more often. Youth non-participants of all groups cite a lack of interest as their top barrier to outdoor recreation. White and Asian/Pacific Islanders cite a preference for screen media, whereas Hispanics mention a lack of access to opportunities for nearby outdoor recreation and a lack of interest in purchasing outdoor gear.

**Trend 6:** Public lands continue to be highly important for the recreation opportunities they offer. The percentage of population visiting recreation and historic sites on public land is substantial in both the East (60 percent of annual days) and the West (69 percent). In the West, slightly more than 60 percent of viewing and photographing nature activity occurs on public land. In both the East and West, around three-fourths of backcountry activity occurs on public lands. In the West, 57 percent of hunting occurs on public forest lands. The majority of cross-country skiing (67 percent in the West) is estimated to occur on public lands.

**Trend 7:** Visits to various units of the National Park System have been relatively stable, while visitation at national wildlife refuges and other areas managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has shown fairly steady growth.

Visitation at Bureau of Land Management areas has been relatively stable over the years, while visitation to national forests has been declining. State park visitation grew pretty steadily up from 1992 up through 2000 then declined until 2005. Since 2005, state park visitation increased through 2008 before dipping again in 2009.

**Trend 8:** A national study of motivations finds that over all segments of our society, the most important motivations for hiking are to be outdoors, to experience nature, to get away from the demands of everyday life, and to have physical exercise or training. For camping the most important motivations are to be outdoors, to get away from the everyday demands of life, and to experience nature. For sightseeing, the most important motivations are to be with family, to be outdoors, and to get away from the everyday demands of life. For walking, the motivations are to be outdoors, to contribute to health, physical exercise, or training, and to get away from the demands of everyday life.

**Trend 9:** The five activities projected to grow fastest in per capita participation over the next 50 years are developed skiing (20 to 50 percent), undeveloped skiing (9 to 31 percent), challenge activities (6 to 18 percent increase), equestrian activities (3 to 19 percent), and motorized water activities (-3 to 15 percent). The activities projected to decline in per capita adult participation rates include visiting primitive areas (-5 to 0 percent), motorized off-road activities (-18 to 0 percent), motorized snow activities (-11 to 2 percent), hunting (-31 to -22 percent), fishing (-10 to -3 percent), and floating activities (-11 to 3 percent). Growth of per capita participation rates for the other activities will either hover around zero or grow minimally.

### Outdoor Recreation Trends/Challenges Identified by Municipal/Special Park Districts across the State of Oregon

Municipal and special park district representatives described how their agency's role might change in the next five years. The following is a summary:

- Increased educational programs due to public school funding reductions.
- An increase in private and non-profit agencies offering youth summer camps that have a specific focus on "back to nature" themes.
- The demand for senior "outdoor trips" continues to be on the rise, including hiking, flat water paddling, or trips to the coast or lakes for viewing nature. The

“new boomers” have a greater focus on lifelong fitness.

- A small niche in the services for those with disabilities has included the interest in “Wounded Warriors” desiring services for active outdoor recreation and accessing outdoor resources.
- Additional emphasis on natural area preservation/improvements, environmental education, and natural resource-based recreation.
- Reduction in services due to funding constraints and limitations imposed by measures 5 and 50, and the public’s unwillingness to pay for new parks, facilities and related infrastructure.
- A continued shift of the agency’s role from primary direct service provider to brokering services to the community by others (e.g., non-profits such as YMCAs, Boys and Girls Clubs, youth sports organizations, churches, etc.)
- An increased relationship/partnership with school districts to pursue federal (Department of Education) funding targeting the national focus on youth obesity and physical fitness has led to increased opportunities to offer school age youth outdoor activities in the urban settings.
- Schools are also valuing the experiential learning opportunity that outdoor recreation skill building provides and the connection to core curriculum learning, as demonstrated by the funding received for a Science Education Engineering Math (STEM) education grant.
- Bike Safety and Safe Routes to School program opportunities are more available, based on the increase in biking.
- Schools are more willing to partner and create outdoor activities that occur “during the normal class time versus the traditional “after school periods.”
- Interest in archery is growing and schools are asking parks and recreation staff to teach archery as a PE class.

### State of Oregon Recreation Trends

This section examines major demographic trends that will have a significant impact on the provision of recreation opportunities in Oregon in the coming five years. The first demographic trend, continued population growth, includes a review of 2010 U.S. Census data. The next four demographic trends are those identified in the 2013 - 2013

Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor recreation Plan (SCORP), including a rapidly aging population, fewer youth learning outdoor skills, a growing minority population, and increasing levels of physical inactivity.

### Rapidly Aging Population

Since 2003, Oregon’s elderly population (65 years and older) growth has outpaced the overall population growth rate due to cohort change and cumulative effect of net migration (Figure 12). In 2011, 14.3 percent of Oregon’s total population was 65 or older. The population in this age group will start a dramatic increase as the baby boomers (Oregonians born between 1946 and 1964) continue to enter the retirement age. Beginning in 2001, Oregon’s elderly population growth exceeded four percent annually for nearly a decade. There will be 48 percent more elderly in 2020 than in 2010. An enhanced focus on promoting and preserving the health of older adults is essential if we are to effectively address the health and economic challenges of an aging society. Oregon’s park and recreation providers have the facilities and programs in place across the state to take a leadership role in promoting and preserving the health of older adults through encouraging and facilitating their involvement in active outdoor recreation activities. With the baby boomer generation fast approaching an age where leisure activities will increase and retirement migration will peak, the implications of increasing recreational participation on park and recreation providers are substantial. To address this trend, a statewide SCORP survey was conducted in 2007 using a random sample of Oregon residents born between 1946 and 1964 (boomers) and between 1926 and 1945 (pre-boomers). The survey was designed to identify current outdoor recreation participation amount the two sub-groups and how they expect to recreation in coming years.

### Key study findings include:

- The most popular outdoor recreation activities for Oregonians between the ages of 42 and 80 included walking, picnicking, sightseeing, visiting historic sites and ocean beach activities.
- A comparison across age categories for the top five activities by participation intensity leads to the following conclusions: Walking is the top activity across all age categories (40-79); jogging is a top activity between the ages of 40-59, but is also popular for those in their 70s; bicycling is a top activity between the ages of 40-64; sightseeing is a top activity between the ages of 45-74; bird watching

is a top activity between the ages of 55-79; and RV/trailer camping is a top activity between the ages of 55-74.

- The top five activities in terms of future participation intensity 10 years from now included walking, bicycling (road/path), jogging, bird watching and day hiking.
- The most important current motivations or reasons for participating in outdoor activities were to have fun and be in the outdoors.
- Ensuring clean and well-maintained parks and facilities was the most important management action that will lead to a large increase in recreation followed by developing walking/hiking trails closer to home and providing more free-of-charge recreation opportunities.
- Boomers placed more importance than Pre-Boomers on developing trails and parks closer to home and providing more information.
- Over a third of Oregon Boomers and Pre-Boomers volunteered in their community, with an average time commitment of 5.3 hours per week.
- Of those who volunteered, 43% expect future changes in their volunteer activities, with most of the changes involving greater volunteerism: more time, more projects at current volunteer opportunities, and new opportunities.
- When asked what recreation or natural resource agencies can do to increase the time respondents spend volunteering or to attract new volunteers, the overwhelming response was to provide more information.
- Oregon's recreation managers can expect substantial increases in the number of visitors with a physical or mental disability using their recreational facilities and services in the coming years as Boomers increase in age.
- Priority should be given to trails, picnic areas, sightseeing areas, and historic sites in terms of where resources should be directed for providing accessibility accommodations.
- Respondents were asked about their past and expected moves (relocation). Nearly one third (32%) had moved in the past ten years and 14% plan on moving in the next ten years.

- Respondents who had moved or expected to move were asked about community characteristics that affected or will affect their selection of a destination community. Scenery was the most important characteristic, followed by low crime, high-quality health care, low tax levels, and general outdoor recreation opportunities.

### **Fewer Oregon Youth Learning Outdoor Skills**

Although Oregon is a state with abundant natural resources, growing evidence is that Oregon's youth are gravitating away from outdoor experiences and towards a virtual indoor reality. Analysis of past SCORP survey results indicates participation in traditional outdoor recreation activities is decreasing, and this may be due to decreasing youth participation. Anecdotal information and recent analysis indicate that youth participation in outdoor activities is decreasing because of several factors including increased urbanization, loss of free time, increase in single-parent family households, and greater youth focus on electronic activities (TV, video games, internet). Research has shown that people who do not participate in outdoor recreation as youth are less likely to participate in those activities as adults. By providing Oregon's youth with opportunities to learn outdoor recreation skills in outdoor settings, we have the opportunity to rebuild the foundation for future outdoor recreation participation, reestablish personal connections with nature and their public lands, and improve not only health and well-being of future youth and adults, but also instill a passion for nature that result in future nature stewardship. This can be accomplished by engaging Oregon parents in outdoor skill/ development activities or engaging youth directly. To address this trend, a statewide SCORP mail survey was conducted in 2007 using a random sample of Oregon households that included children. Each household in the sample received a parent survey and two youth surveys. Parents reported on their own outdoor recreation behavior and that of a randomly selected child between the ages of 3 and 17. The youth surveys were restricted to 12 to 17 year olds with a maximum of two per household. The survey was designed to identify factors affecting youth participation in outdoor recreation in Oregon and identify opportunities to increase this participation.

### Key study findings include:

- Starting with the parent survey, the most popular (highest average days in past year) outdoor activities for parents were walking, viewing natural features, and relaxing/hanging out. For children, the most popular was walking, followed by outdoor sports/games, relaxing/hanging out, and general play at neighborhood parks/playgrounds.
- The more a parent engages in an outdoor recreation activity, the more their child does.
- Participation varies across child age, with both the number of activities and the number of activity days peaking amongst 12-14 year olds and decreasing for 15-17 year olds.
- Rural children spend more days, on average, in outdoor activities relative to urban and suburban children. Suburban children spend the least amount of days in outdoor activities.
- Parents first engaged in most activities as a child, rather than an adult. This is consistent with research indicating the importance of early life participation setting a pattern for later life participation.
- Based on parental reports, children spend more time, on average, than parents did in organized sports, both indoor and outdoor. Participation in other activities, however, has decreased, with the greatest decreases occurring in outdoor chores and outdoor play not at school.
- With the exception of swimming and applying environmental ethics, children were rated, on average, as having a lower ability than their parents when they were children.
- Map/ compass, cooking outdoors, and knots/ rope work skills were the skills in which children's abilities are lowest relative to the previous generation's ability.
- In general, abilities have decreased more, on average, amongst urban and suburban households than among rural households.
- Most parents learned skills from their parents or guardians.
- Outdoor sports programs and day camps are the most popular types of outdoor recreation programs with respect to past participation.
- Many parents indicated that it would be very likely



*Trail along Nelscott, photo courtesy of Lincoln City Parks and Recreation*

for their children to participate in outdoor sports programs (62%), multi-day camps (49%), outdoor adventure trips (45%), and day camps (45%) in the future.

- When considering constraints that limit program participation, parents report that lack of information and cost are the two most important constraints — especially for low income households.
- Having fun was clearly the most important priority for parents in selecting programs, though staying safe and out of trouble and getting physical activity and exercise are also important priorities.
- Most respondents felt there are safe opportunities for their children to engage in outdoor activities.
- Almost all parents felt that it was a priority for their child to spend more time in outdoor activities. Statewide Survey of Oregon Youth
- Outdoor field games were clearly the favorite activity for youth, followed by biking and outdoor court games.
- Though parents play critical roles in introducing you to activities, friends and other family (e.g., siblings)

are more popular recreation partners for youth.

- When asked what they would like to do more often, youth commonly noted outdoor field games, followed by biking and camping.
- More or better facilities and more participants or teams would engage persons more often.
- Homework and other (e.g., indoor) activities were noted as the most common constraint to youth spending more time outdoors.
- Youth were asked to create an ideal activity program, selecting one or more from a list of 31 potential activities. Tent camping was the most popular activity to include in such a program, followed by sledding / tubing, swimming / diving, and outdoor field games.
- Girls were more likely than boys to include horseback riding as an ideal activity program, while boys were more likely than girls to include All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) riding. Girls are equally enthusiastic about tent and cabin camping whereas boys prefer tent camping.
- Youth preferred to do their favorite program activity with friends and in groups of 3-5 or 6-10 people

### **A Growing Minority Population**

In 2010, 21.5 percent of Oregonians belonged to a minority race or ethnic group, compared to 36.3 percent in the United States. Comparisons of population proportions by race and ethnicity type in the U.S. and Oregon in 2010 showed greater diversity in the U.S. population than in Oregon population, however, during the period from 2000-2010, minority groups grew at a faster pace in Oregon than the corresponding rates at the national level, increasing the diversity of Oregon's population. In 2010, Hispanics or Latinos accounted for 11.7 percent of Oregon's population (450,062 people), compared to 16.3 percent in the nation. Since 1980, however, Oregon's Hispanic population has been growing at a much higher rate than the overall population (Figure 16). Between 1980 and 1990, Oregon's Hispanic population increased by 71 percent. During the next decade, Oregon's Hispanic population increased by 144 percent. In the last decade, the Hispanic population increased by 64 percent, slowest in this three-decade period, but more than five times greater than the non-Hispanic population increase between 2000-2010. The state's Asian population also grew by 41 percent between 2000 and 2010. By the year 2020, Oregon's combined



*Beach access in Nelscott, photo courtesy of Lincoln City Parks and Recreation*

Hispanic, Asian, and African-American population is projected to make up 22 percent of the state's population. Research has indicated that in general, minorities are less likely than whites to participate in outdoor recreation in the U.S. As a result, these under-represented populations forego the health, social, and other benefits of outdoor recreation, while natural areas, and the agencies that manage them, lose a potentially important group of supporters. As Oregon's population continues to change, it is critical to understand how different ethnic and racial groups participate in outdoor recreation activities, and the constraints that limit their participation to better serve their outdoor recreation needs. To address this trend, a 2007 statewide SCORP mail survey of randomly selected Hispanic and Asian households in Oregon. The survey was designed to identify factors affecting minority participation in outdoor recreation in Oregon and identify opportunities to increase this participation.

**Key study findings include:**

- Walking for pleasure was the most common favorite activity for both Hispanics and Asians, with fishing and soccer being the next most common for Hispanics and hiking and fishing the next most common for Asians.
- Both Hispanic and Asian respondents most commonly did their favorite activity with members of their immediate family. Asians were more likely than Hispanics to do activities alone, as were older respondents relative to younger respondents.
- The most common location for Hispanic and Asian respondents to do their favorite activity was in a park or other area outside one's town or city. Males were more likely than females to engage in their favorite activity further from home.
- Survey results suggest that both the Hispanic and Asian populations in Oregon engage in outdoor recreation less than the general population. With respect to days of participation (intensity), this is especially true for Asians. With respect to number of activities, this is true for both Hispanics and Asians.
- Walking for pleasure was also the activity respondents spent the most days engaged in during the past year. Hispanics engage more intensely than Asians in jogging/running, day hiking, picnicking, fishing, viewing natural features, visiting nature centers, and visiting historic sites.
- The most common activities respondents would like to do more often, or start doing were walking for Asians and walking and camping for Hispanics. The factor that would most help make this happen is availability of partners, followed by more time.
- Most of the Hispanic and Asian respondents have lived in another country and engaged in outdoor recreation in that country. The specific activities engaged in varied widely, with walking being the most common, followed by day hiking.
- For the Hispanic population, being in the outdoors, relaxing and having fun are the most important motivators or reasons for participating in outdoor activities.
- For the Asian population, relaxing, fitness, and having fun are the top motivators.
- Ensuring clean and well-maintained parks and facilities was the most important management action followed by keeping parks safe from crime, providing more free-of-charge recreation opportunities and expanded facilities.
- The most commonly recommended facilities for development in parks were picnic tables, followed by trails and campgrounds. There were some differences across groups, with Hispanics being more likely than Asians to suggest additional sports fields.
- information on activities, facilities, and location was the most common response, followed by information on cost.
- Overall, the internet was most frequently noted as the desired information outlet.
- Asians clearly preferred the internet, followed by newspapers and TV. Hispanics preferred newspapers and TV, followed by the internet.
- With respect to youth outdoor programs, the majority (59%) of respondents with children indicated that their children have participated in outdoor sports programs. Close to forty percent also indicated participation in day camps or multi-day camps.
- Outdoor sports programs was also the activity that children were most likely to participate in the future, followed by programs to help youth use their free time productively.

- Weekends were the most popular times for participation in youth outdoor programs, followed by summer weekends and weekdays.

The diversity component also included a separate study designed to understand ethnic minorities' interests and needs related to outdoor recreation, and how recreation providers can better respond to these non-traditional users in a series of focus group meetings in 2007. Current and previous recreation experiences, benefits sought, constraints, media, and specific information about parks were the major focus of this study. A series of four focus group meetings occurred, two taking place in the city of Portland (Asian-American), and one each in Hermiston (Hispanic) and Woodburn (Hispanic).

**Key study findings showed a need to:**

- Develop facilities (such as picnic areas) large enough for extended families. Participants explained that they prefer to recreate with their children and extended families including elders. They mentioned frustration with visiting areas without such facilities.
- Recruit a more diverse staff.
- Target marketing information at ethnic groups in appropriate media and languages. Ethnic minorities have little awareness of the recreation opportunities available to them on public lands in Oregon. Having literature and information available in multiple languages would help encourage use at outdoor recreation areas. According to participants, information should be distributed through existing ethnic organizations such as social service agencies, farm worker associations, local health clinics, community centers, restaurant associations, and churches and schools.
- Develop a multi-language recreation website.
- Create trust with key informants within the communities.
- Focus information delivery on Hispanic youth.
- Focus youth programs on academic enhancement. Parents want to take their children to a place where they can learn and explore. Programs that focus on academic enhancement and promote self-esteem for youth in the community would be welcomed.
- Lack of information and cost were reported as the main constraints to participation in such programs.
- Top constraints for Hispanics included lack of



*Galley Bay beach access, photo courtesy of Lincoln City Parks and Recreation*

information, and cost. For Asians, top constraints included lack of information, safety concerns and age/gender-appropriate programs.

- When considering programs for children to participate in outside class time, Hispanic parents placed highest priority on staying safe and out of trouble and getting physical exercise. Asian parents placed the highest priority on getting physical exercise and having fun.

**Increasing Levels of Physical Inactivity**

According to the U.S. Center for Disease Control (CDC) rates of physical inactivity and obesity in the U.S. have reached epidemic proportions. Overweight and obesity are associated with increases in several chronic diseases such as coronary heart disease, type-2 diabetes, and various cancers. Regular, moderate exercise reduces the risk of developing coronary heart disease, stroke, colon cancer, hypertension, diabetes, osteoporosis, obesity and depression. A number of studies link conveniently located public facilities, such as trails, swimming pools and parks, with vigorous physical activity among both adults and children. By providing facilities and programs that encourage physical activity, parks and recreation providers can battle on physical inactivity, obesity, and rising health costs in Oregon. To address this trend, a statewide 2007 SCORP research study tested the hypothesis that people in Oregon with ready access to outdoor recreation opportunities are healthier than people residing in areas without such resources.

### Key study findings include:

- The supply and demand for recreation activities are associated with physically active people.
- Counties comprising more active residents are associated with healthier counties as measured by the proportion of adults considered to be overweight.
- The prevalence of hiking and urban trails is associated with higher rates of physical activity across counties.
- Counties in which people are more engaged in non-motorized trail-related activities, road and street activities (e.g., walking, jogging, biking), and other outdoor sports, overall physical activity rates are higher.
- Parks and recreation providers should support the development of local recreation facilities, including non-motorized trails, and promote their use by providing information about them and other existing resources.
- Providers should promote the overall health benefits of being physically active via outdoor recreation
- Providers should identify at-risk communities and allocate resources to these communities in developing and promoting recreation opportunities.

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) estimates demand for outdoor recreation in eleven planning regions in Oregon. SCORP compares annual recreation use by activity to outdoor recreation supply capacity to assess needs for future investment. Results from this study provide recreation planners across the state with up-to-date recreational participation information for use in local and regional planning.

### Top Ten activities for Region 1 (2013-2017 SCORP, p. 38)

1. Walking on local streets
2. Walking on local trails
3. Sightseeing
4. Beach – ocean
5. Visiting historic sites
6. Relaxing
7. Picnicking
8. Outdoor concerts/fairs
9. Day-hiking non-local trails
10. Exploring tidepools

### Priorities for the Future

Oregonians were asked their opinions about priorities for the future. Respondents were asked to rate several items for investment by park and forest agencies using a 5-point Likert scale (1 = Lowest priority need to 5 = Highest priority need).

### The top priority needs for Oregonians are (Table 5):

1. Soft surface walking trails.
2. Access to waterways.
3. Nature and wildlife viewing areas.
4. Playgrounds with natural materials (Natural Play Areas).
5. Picnic areas for small groups.
6. Off-street bicycle trails.

Low priority needs for Oregonians are:

1. Tennis courts.
2. Basketball courts.
3. Baseball / softball fields.

### Statewide Issues

The following five statewide issues provides a description of the most significant issues effecting outdoor recreation provision in the state of Oregon. The statewide issues provide a framework that local providers should consider as a part of any grant application to OPRD. A grant application score is calculated as an average of the sum of all individual committee member scores. The highest possible score for a project will be 100 points. Sixty five of the 100 possible points in the scoring of OPRD funded grants are tied to specific priorities identified in the 2013-2017 Oregon SCORP.

### Statewide Issues

1. Provide adequate funds for routine and preventative maintenance and repair of facilities.
2. Fund major rehabilitation of existing outdoor recreation facilities at the end of their useful life.
3. Add more recreational trails and better trail connectivity between parks and communities.
4. Recognize and strengthen park and recreation's role in increasing physical activity in Oregon's population.
5. Recommend a standard set of sustainable park practices for outdoor recreation providers.

**TABLE 06-8. PRIORITIES FOR THE FUTURE, WHAT PARK AND FOREST AGENCIES SHOULD INVEST IN, OREGON**

<b>For 5-Point Likert (1 = “Lowest priority need” to 5 = “Highest priority need”)—ordered by mean</b>	<b>Mean</b>
Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths	3.8
Public access sites to waterways	3.5
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	3.4
Children’s playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	3.3
Picnic areas and shelters for small visitor groups	3.3
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	3.3
Paved / hard surface walking trails and paths	3.0
Community gardens	3.0
Off-leash dog areas	3.0
Children’s playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swing sets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	2.8
Picnic areas and shelters for large visitor groups	2.8
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	2.8
Multi-use fields for soccer, football, lacrosse, etc.	2.7
Off-highway vehicle trails / areas	2.5
Baseball / softball fields	2.4
Basketball courts	2.4
Outdoor tennis courts	2.2

Source: 2013-2017 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

TABLE 06-9. PRIORITIES FOR THE FUTURE, WHAT PARK AND FOREST AGENCIES SHOULD INVEST IN, OREGON SCORP REGIONS Mean For 5-Point Likert (1 = “Lowest priority need” to 5 = “Highest priority need”)

Item	Oregon SCORP Region										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9*	10	11
Children’s playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.2
Children’s playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swing sets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7
Picnic areas and shelters for small visitor groups	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3
Picnic areas and shelters for large visitor groups	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.0
Paved / hard surface walking trails and paths	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9
Community gardens	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.8
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.3
Multi-use fields for soccer, football, lacrosse, etc.	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.8
Baseball / softball fields	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.7
Outdoor tennis courts	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.4
Basketball courts	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.5
Off-leash dog areas	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.4
Public access sites to waterways	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4
Off-highway vehicle trails / areas	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.1	2.7	3.2	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.1

\*Region 9 values reported are combined with Region 8 values due to low sample size for Region 9.

Source: 2013-2017 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Oregon Parks and Recreation Department



## Regional Context

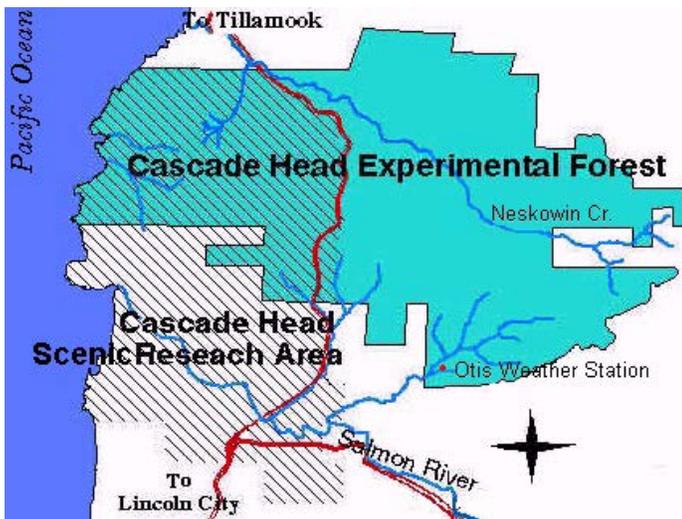
Lincoln City is in a spectacular place where the mountains meet the sea. Lincoln City is bordered on the north by the foot of the magnificent Cascade Head. To the east is Devils Lake, a freshwater lake that offers swimming, windsurfing and boating. It rests at the base of the Coast Range foothills. The southern boundary is marked by Siletz Bay, where the Siletz River as it flows into the sea. To the west, lies the Pacific Ocean, lined with 7 1/2 miles of beautiful, sandy beaches. This natural setting offers a plethora of opportunities for recreational activities and the enjoyment of a wide range of natural wonders in close proximity.

### Cascade Head

North of Lincoln City and the Salmon River is Cascade Head, a headland and 270-acre UNESCO biosphere reserve and United States Forest Service Experimental Forest. The US Forest Service manages the 11,890-acre Cascade Head experimental forest, established in 1934 for scientific study of typical coastal Sitka spruce-western hemlock forests found along the Oregon Coast. In the early 1960s, volunteers organized an effort to protect Cascade Head from development. By 1966 they had raised funds and purchased the property, and then turned it over to The Nature Conservancy. Because of its ecological significance, Cascade Head Preserve and surrounding national forest and other lands won recognition in 1980 as a National Scenic Research Area and a United Nations Biosphere Reserve.

The Nature Conservancy researchers are testing methods of maintaining and restoring grassland habitat for the Oregon silverspot butterfly, including prescribed fire. Conservancy ecologists also monitor the populations of rare plants throughout the year. In spring and summer, teams of volunteers remove invasive species (such as Himalayan blackberry), help maintain trails, assist with research projects, and teach visitors about the Preserve.

In 1974, an act of Congress established the 9,670-acre Cascade Head Scenic Research Area that includes the western half of the experimental forest, several prairie headlands, the Salmon River estuary to the south, and contiguous private lands. The ecosystems here are home to more than 350 species of wildlife, including four federally listed endangered species.



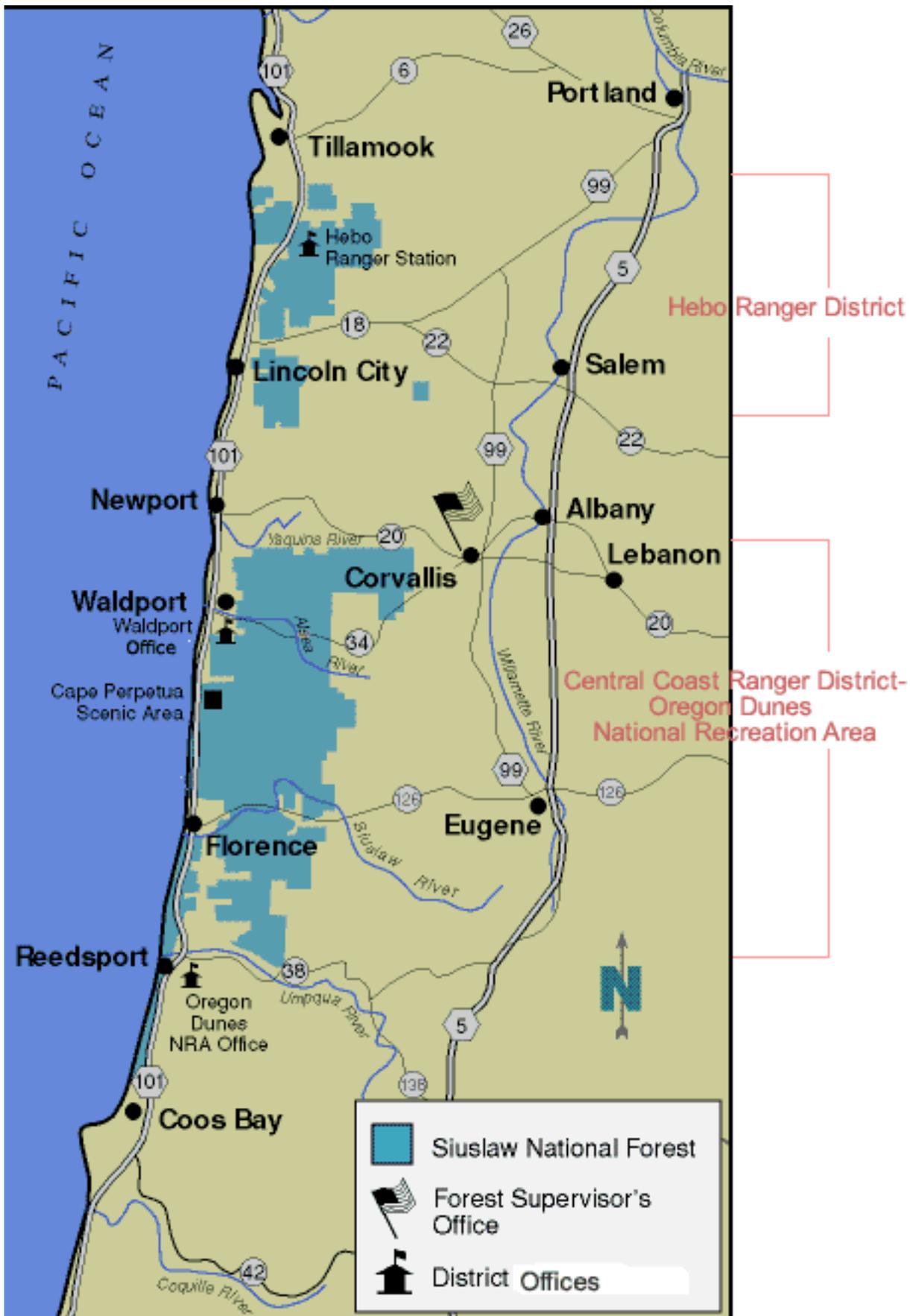
Map of Cascade Head Experimental Forest

### Siuslaw National Forest

The Siuslaw National Forest east of Lincoln City provides significant visual and environmental benefits for residents and visitors to Lincoln City. Established in 1908, the Siuslaw National Forest is made up of a wide variety of ecosystems, ranging from coastal forests to sand dunes, and encompasses more than 630,000 acres along the central Oregon Coast between Coos Bay and Tillamook. The terrestrial environment has two major vegetation zones, one near the coast dominated by Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), and the other dominated by western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). The Siuslaw National Forest offers a pristine natural setting for numerous recreational activities including fishing, camping, hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, bird watching and exploring tide pools.

### Drift Creek Falls Trail

Flanked by ferns, alder trees and vine maple, the Drift Creek Trail winds through the Siuslaw National Forest. The highlight of the trail is a 240-foot long cable suspension bridge. Anchored by cables and ties that are cemented into opposing bluffs, the bridge holds over a hundred fifty thousand pounds and offers impressive views of Drift Creek Falls, a 65-foot waterfall. The Drift Creek Wilderness is northeast of Lincoln City and is accessible through a trailhead off Highway 101.



Map of Siuslaw National Forest



## Pacific Ocean

The Pacific Ocean forms the western edge of Lincoln City. The long, uninterrupted sandy beach lulls residents and visitors to daily walks rain or shine. The sights, sounds, and smells of the ocean provide a feast for the senses providing memories for young and old. As a city on the Oregon Central Coast, Lincoln City's oceanfront and beach frontage defines its sense of place.

### **Oregon Beach Bill of 1967**

The Oregon Beach Bill of 1967, landmark legislation for the state of Oregon and the nation, allows free beach access to everyone. This bill allows private beach landowners to retain certain beach land rights, but it removes the property tax obligation for it. In exchange, the beach landowner grants an easement passage to pedestrians and cannot build on the beach. The Beach Bill declares that all "wet sand" within sixteen vertical feet of the low tide line belongs to the state of Oregon. While some parts of the beach remain privately owned, state and federal courts have upheld Oregon's right to regulate development of those lands and preserve public access.

### **Oregon Coast Trail**

The majesty of Oregon's coastline unfolds around every bend along the 382-mile Coast Trail. Hikers cross sandy beaches, meander through forest-shaded corridors and traverse majestic headlands.

Most of the route is on the beach, although some segments wind through state parks or public lands. Generous landowners provide trail easements for portions of trail on private property. As shown on the maps, some trail segments are on the shoulders of U.S. 101, county roads and city streets. The Lincoln City section of the trail is along Highway 101.

*Breaking waves in Lincoln City*

### 3. Cape Lookout State Park to Lincoln City



**OREGON  
COAST TRAIL**

**LEGEND**

- Oregon Coast Trail
- Beach Trail
- Trail on Road/Hard Surface
- Alternate Route
- Roads
- Trail Direction Information
- State Park Boundary
- Interpretive Exhibit Information
- Camping

0 1.25 2.5 miles

N ↑

**PLEASE NOTE:** The trail route may change due to safety issues, road closures or detours.

#### CAMPING

##### Hiker/Biker

Almost every coastal state park campground has Hiker/Biker sites. The tent sites are first-come, first served and are near water, restrooms and showers.

##### Beach

Beach camping is restricted within city limits, state park boundaries, and near snowy plover habitat areas (avoid orange fenced areas during nesting). Fires are not allowed upwind or near driftwood piles.

PAGE 1

PAGE 2

#### BEACH SAFETY TIPS

##### Know the tides

Incoming tides isolate rocks from headlands and the shore. Don't walk to rocks without knowing when the tide will roll in. Free tide tables are available at state park offices, information centers and many shops and motels. Tide information also is available at the Hatfield Marine Science Center website.

<http://hmsc.oregonstate.edu/weather/tides/tides.html>

More Beach Safety Tips are available at [www.oregonstateparks.org](http://www.oregonstateparks.org) (Select Beach Safety)



**Please note:** From March 15-September 15 (the nesting season of the western snowy plover), some recreation activities may be restricted on sections of the Oregon Coast Trail. Watch for signs, and visit <http://tinyurl.com/agrjvqa> for more information.



For more information:  
Oregon Parks and Recreation  
Department  
725 Summer St. NE, Suite C  
Salem, OR 97301  
1-800-551-6949

[www.oregonstateparks.org](http://www.oregonstateparks.org)



## Parkland Definitions

The most effective park system to develop and manage is made up of a variety of types of parks, open space areas, and recreational venues, each designed to provide a specific type of recreation experience or opportunity. Such a system is easier to maintain, creates fewer conflicts between user groups, and minimizes negative impacts on adjoining neighbors. A park classification system helps assess what facilities are available for current use and the types of parks needed to serve the community in the future. The classification system is a set of recommended guidelines, not mandated standards to assist park and recreation providers in identifying what parklands and facilities/services are important to community members, and what constitutes “adequate” provision of parklands. Factors such as quality, condition, location, and convenience (e.g., walking and biking distances) may determine future service need.

### 2001 Lincoln City Park and Recreation Master Plan Parkland Definitions

The 2001 Lincoln City Park System Plan used the following park land definitions and classification system.

#### Mini-Parks

Mini-parks, tot lots and children’s playgrounds are all small single purpose play lots designed primarily for small children usage. Due to their size, the facilities are usually limited to a small open grass area, a children’s playground and a small picnic area. Size ranges from .25 to 2 acres.

#### Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks are a combination playground and park designed primarily for non-supervised, non-organized recreation activities. They are generally small in size and serve an area of approximately one-half mile radius. Typically, facilities found in a neighborhood park include a children’s playground, picnic areas, trails, open grass areas for passive use, outdoor basketball courts and multi-use sport fields for soccer, and youth baseball. Size ranges from 2 to 10 acres, with the optimum size being five (5) acres.

#### Community Parks

A community park is planned primarily to provide active and structured recreation opportunities. In general, community park facilities are designed for organized activities and sports, although individual and family activities are also encouraged. Community parks serve a much larger area and offer more facilities. As a result, they require more in terms of support facilities such as parking,

restrooms, covered play areas, etc. Community parks usually have sport fields or similar facilities as the central focus of the park. Their service area is roughly a 1-mile to 2-mile radius. Size ranges from 20 to 50 acres, with the optimum size set at 30 acres.

#### Large Urban Parks

Large urban parks are parks designed to serve the entire community. Generally, they provide a wide variety of specialized facilities such as sport fields, indoor recreation areas, large picnic areas, etc. Because of their size and facilities offered, they require more in terms of support facilities such as parking, restrooms, play areas, etc. They usually exceed 50 acres in size and should be designed to accommodate large numbers of people.

#### Regional Parks

Regional parks are recreational areas serving the city and beyond. They are usually large in size and often include one specific use or feature that makes them unique. Typically, use focuses upon passive types of recreational activities. Those located within urban areas sometimes offer a wider range of facilities and activities.

#### Special Use Areas

Special use areas are miscellaneous public recreation areas or land occupied by a specialized facility. Some of the uses falling into this classification include special purpose areas, community gardens, single purpose sites used for field sports or sites occupied by buildings. Within this context, there are a number of different sub-categories of special use areas. These include:

- Waterfront parks – sites that focus on providing access to the water. Facilities may consist of boating facilities, ramps, beaches, etc.
- Athletic parks – sites where sport fields are the central focus. Facilities may consist of baseball, softball and soccer fields. Supplemental activities may include tennis, volleyball and picnic area.
- Single purpose sites – dedicated for unique types of recreational activities. This includes facilities such as indoor facilities and skate parks.

### **Linear Parks**

Linear parks are developed landscaped areas and other lands that follow linear corridors such as abandoned railroad right-of-ways, canals, powerlines and other elongated features. This type of park usually contains trails, landscaped areas, viewpoints and seating areas.

### **Open Space Areas**

Natural open space is defined as undeveloped land primarily left in its natural environment with recreation uses as a secondary objective. It is usually owned or managed by a governmental agency and may or may not have public access. This type of land often includes wetlands, steep hillsides or other similar spaces. In some cases, environmentally sensitive areas are considered as open space and can include wildlife habitats, stream and creek corridors, or unique and/or endangered plant species.

Within this context, there are a number of different sub-categories of open space. These include:

- Forest Resource Land – lands devoted primarily to forests.
- Buffers – lands adjacent to highways and enhance "gateway" entrances, community separators between urban areas, and lands that serve as buffers between urban development and resource land.
- Greenway Corridors – lands that link existing resource areas (i.e. parks, trails and view sheds), wildlife corridors, and waterways.

TABLE 07 - 1. 2001 CITY OF LINCOLN CITY PARKS, OPEN SPACE, AND PATHWAYS CLASSIFICATIONS

Classification	General Description	Location Criteria	Size Criteria	
Mini Parks	Used to address limited, isolated or unique recreational needs.	Less than a 1/4 mile distance in residential setting.	Between 2500 sq. ft. and one acre in size.	Yes
Neighborhood Parks	Neighborhood Parks remains the basic unit of the park system and serves as the recreational and focus of the neighborhood. Focus is on the informal, active and passive recreation.	1/4 to 1/2 Mile distance and uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers.	5 Acres is considered minimum size. 5 to 10 acres is optimal.	Yes
School Parks	Depending on the circumstances, combining parks with school sites can fulfill the space requirements for the other classes of parks, such as neighborhood, community, sports complex, and special uses.	Determined by school district property.	Variable - depends on function.	Yes-but should not count school only uses
Community Parks	Serves broader purpose than the neighborhood park. Focus is on meeting community-based recreational needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces.	Determined by the quality and suitability of the site. Usually serves two or more neighborhoods and 1/2 to 3 mile distance.	As needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually between 30 to 50 acres.	No
Natural Resource Areas	Land set aside for preservation of significant natural resources, remnant landscapes, open space, and visual aesthetics buffering.	Resource availability and opportunity.	Variable	No
Greenways	Effectively tie park system components together to form a continuous park environment.	Resource availability and opportunity.	Variable	No
Sports Complex	Consolidates heavily programmed athletic needs and associated facilities to larger and fewer sites strategically located throughout the community.	Strategically located community-wide facilities.	Determined by project demand. Usually a minimum of 25 acres with 40 to 80 acres being optimal.	Yes
Private Parks/ Recreational Facility	Parks and recreation facilities that are privately owned yet contribute to the public park and recreation system.	Variable - dependent specific use.	Variable	Depends on type of use



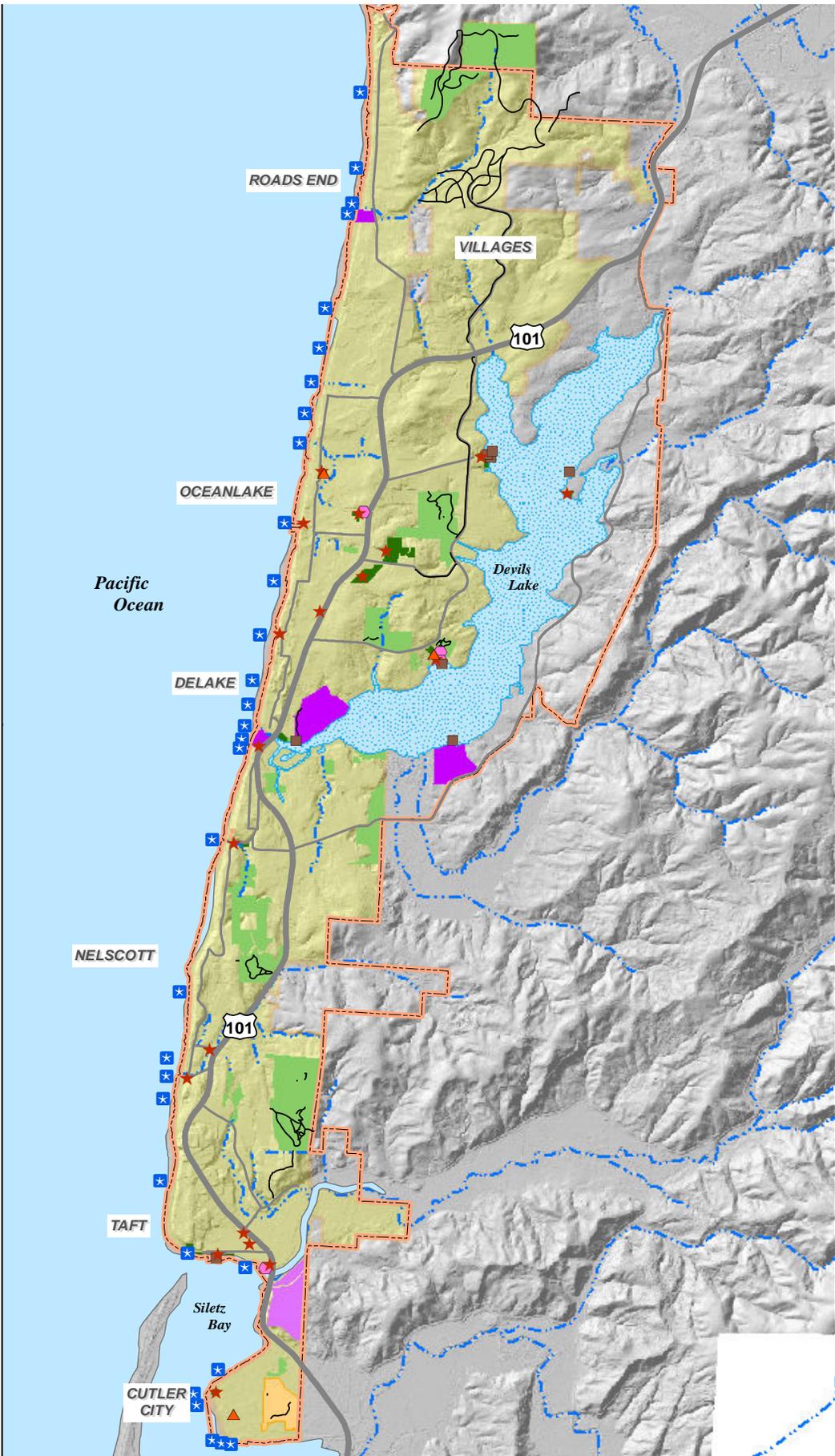
*Taft Bayfront Park, photo courtesy of  
Lincoln City Parks and Recreation*

## Summary of Facilities

The following pages summarize the current facilities according to their park classification as a mini park, neighborhood park, community park, special use area, or open space area. Table 7-2 provides a comprehensive summary of all the facilities by classification and acreage amounts per facility. The associated map that follows presents a summary of all city, county, and state lands parks and open space.

TABLE 07-2. SUMMARY OF PARKS BY CLASSIFICATION

Park Name by Classification	Acreage
<b>Mini Parks</b>	
Dorchester	.9
Kids Park	.25
Wecoma Beach Park	.57
<b>Neighborhood Parks</b>	
Holmes Road Park	1.8
Regatta Grounds Park	1.65
<b>Community Park</b>	
Kirtsis Park	13.4
<b>Special Use Areas</b>	
Canyon Drive Park	1.11
Community Center and Senior Center Park	4.6
Josephine Young Park	.4
Regatta Park	1.65
Regatta Park (Alternative)	2.8
Roosevelt Park	1.9
Sandpoint Park	.5
Siletz Bay Park	1.12
Taft Bayfront Park	4.3
Vic Hill Park	.23
Villages Protected Areas	13.5
<b>Open Space Areas</b>	
Agnes Creek Open Space	56.25
Burrows Open Space	5.4
Cutler Wetlands Open Space	25.80
D River Open Space	0.77
Friends of Wildwoods Open Space	41.5
Lincoln Palisades Open Space	18.60
Regatta Open Space	4.8
Sa-La-Sea Wetlands	3.4
SE 9th Street Open Space	13
Seid Creek Open Space	22.8
Spring Lake Open Space	26.00
Spyglass Ridge Open Space	72.80
Spyglass Wetlands	7
Unnamed Open Space	2.70
Villages Open Space	11.75
West Kirtsis Open Space	1.4



- Beach Access
- Restrooms
- Playgrounds
- Docks
- Gazebo / Picnic Shelter
- Existing Trails
- City Park
- City Open Space
- County Park
- County Open Space
- State Park
- State Open Space
- City Limits
- UGB

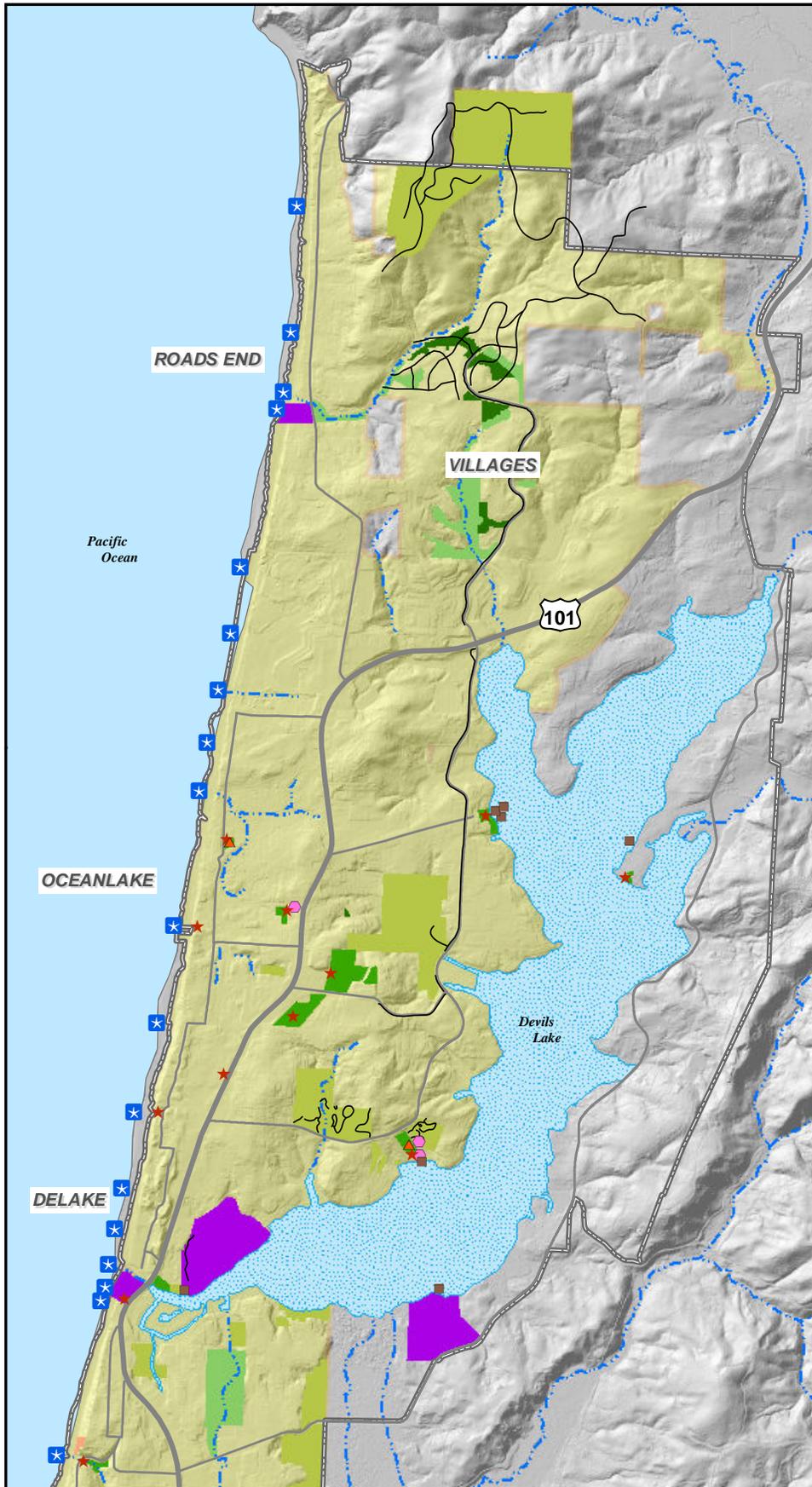


1 inch = 4,000 feet

### Park Facilities

**LINCOLN CITY NORTH:  
FACILITIES INVENTORY**

		FACILITIES																				
		Baseball Field - Regular	Baseball Field - Youth/Softball	Basketball	BB-Q	Bench	Boat Ramp / Dock	Disc Golf Course	Interpretation	Parking	Pier	Picnic Area	Playground Equipment	Restrooms	Shelter / Group Picnic	Signage / Interpretive	Skatepark	Soccer Field	Tennis Court	Trails / Paths	Volleyball Court	Water Fountain
<b>NORTH PARKS</b>	<b>Mini Parks</b>																					
	Dorchester Park								4		X	X							2			
	Wecoma Beach Park			(1/2)	2*				5		X	X	X									
	<b>Neighborhood Parks</b>																					
	Holmes Road Park						X		11													
	Regatta Grounds Park						X		29		X	X	X									
	<b>Community Parks</b>																					
	Kirtsis Park & Community Center	1	2						40								X					
				1					X		X	X	X									
	<b>Special Use Areas</b>																					
	Sandpoint Park								6		X		X								X	
	<b>Open Space Areas</b>																					
	Friends of Wildwood																				X	
	Spring Lake																				X	



- Beach Access
- Playgrounds
- Restrooms
- Docks
- Gazebo / Picnic Shelter
- Existing Trails
- City Park
- City Open Space
- County Park
- County Open Space
- State Park
- State Open Space
- City Limits
- UGB

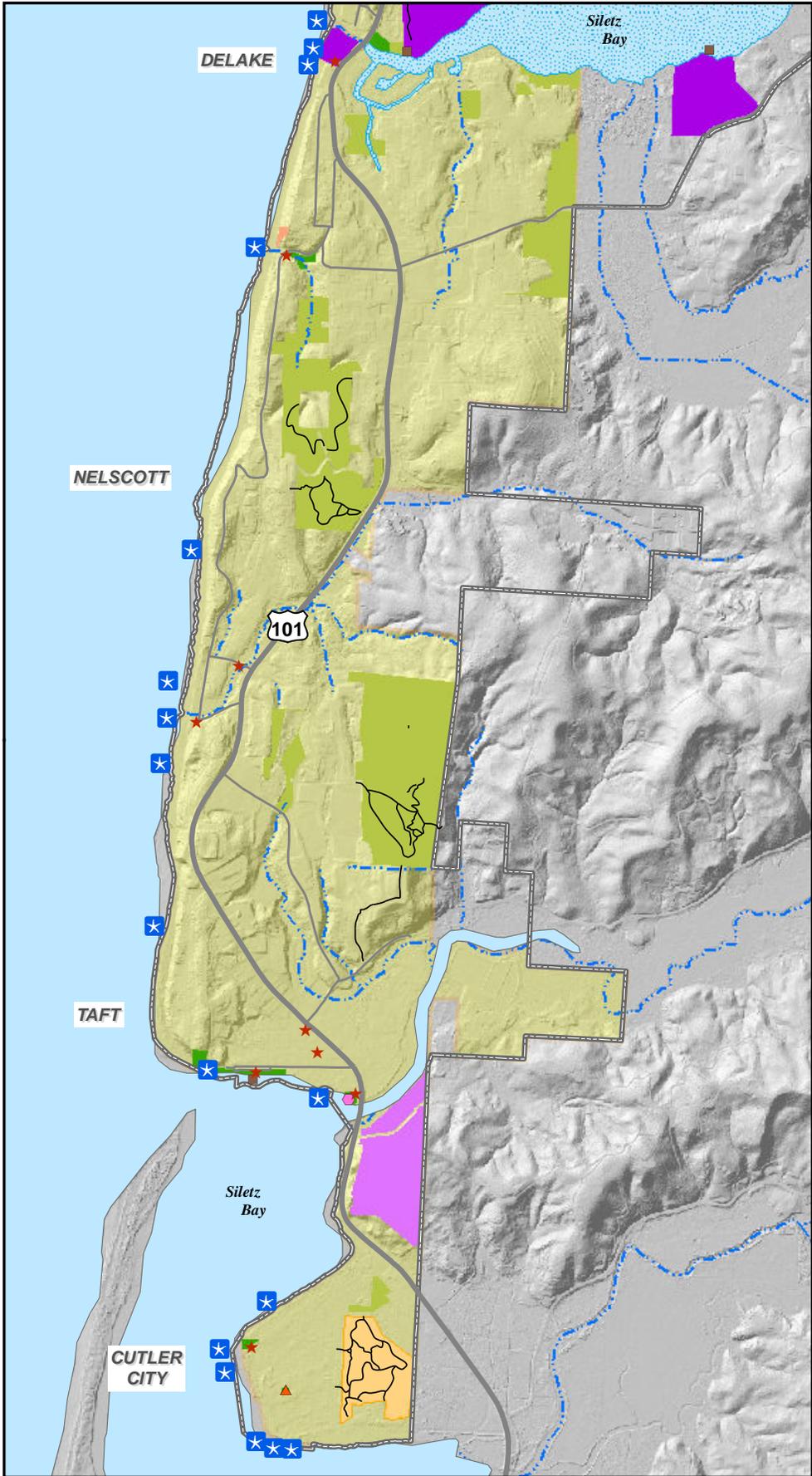


1 inch = 2,400 feet

Park Facilities  
North

**LINCOLN CITY SOUTH:  
FACILITIES INVENTORY**

		FACILITIES																				
		Baseball Field - Regular	Baseball Field - Youth/Softball	Basketball	BB-Q	Bench	Boat Ramp / Dock	Disc Golf Course	Interpretation	Parking Spaces	Pier	Picnic Area	Playground Equipment	Restrooms	Shelter / Group Picnic	Signage / Interpretive	Skatepark	Soccer Field	Tennis Court	Trails / Paths	Volleyball Court	Water Fountain
<b>SOUTH PARKS</b>	<b>Mini Parks</b>																					
	Kid's Park			1*								X	X									
	<b>Neighborhood Parks</b>																					
	<b>Community Parks</b>																					
	<b>Special Use Areas</b>																					
	Canyon Drive Park								6		X		X									
				1					X		X	X	X									
	Josephine Young Park								2		X		X								X	
	Roosevelt Park																					
	Siletz Bay Park								12		X		X								X	
	Taft Bayfront Park								28				X									
	Vic Hill Park											X										
<b>Open Space Areas</b>																						
Agnes Creek								X														
Seid Creek																						
Spyglass Ridge								X														
Cutler Wetlands								X												X		



- Beach Access
- Playgrounds
- Restrooms
- Docks
- Gazebo / Picnic Shelter
- Existing Trails
- City Park
- City Open Space
- County Park
- County Open Space
- State Park
- State Open Space
- City Limits
- UGB



1 inch = 2,000 feet

**Park Facilities  
South**

# Park and Recreation Resource Inventory

## Mini-Park Definition

*“Mini-parks, tot lots and children’s playgrounds are all small single purpose play lots designed primarily for small children usage. Due to their size, the facilities are usually limited to a small open grass area, a children’s playground and a small picnic area. Size ranges from one quarter acre to two acres.”*

— 2001 Lincoln City Park and Recreation Master Plan

### Mini Park: Dorchester Park

**Acreage:** 1.03 acres

**Location:** Corner of Neptune Avenue and NW 28th Street.

**Facilities:** Facilities at the site include two tennis courts (one court striped for pickleball and tennis), horseshoe pits, parking area, restroom and various site amenities (i.e., trash receptacles, picnic tables, shelter, bike racks). Since the surrounding property is completely developed, there is no opportunity to expand the park.

**2001 Recommendations:** Opportunities identified in the 2001 Lincoln City Parks Master Plan included:

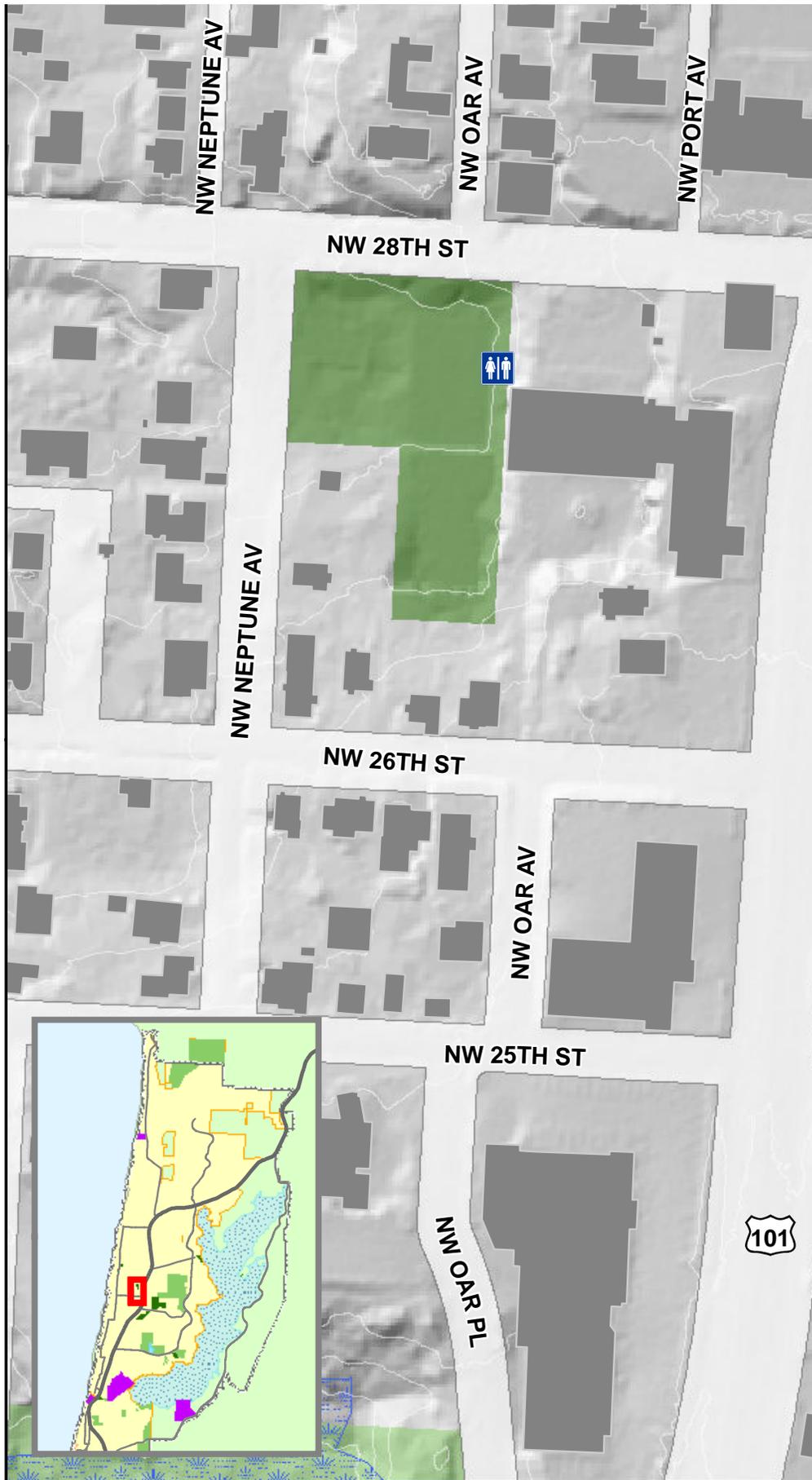
- Playground area and perimeter curbing
- Picnic area
- Basketball court
- Restroom building
- Small shelter building
- Street improvements
- Site amenities (picnic tables, benches, bike racks, drinking fountains, etc.)



Dorchester Park Shelter and picnic tables



-  Restrooms
-  Trails
-  City Park
-  City Open Space
-  County Park
-  County Open Space
-  State Park
-  State Open Space
-  Significant Wetlands



1 inch = 125 feet

Dorchester Park

## Mini Park: Kids Park

**Acreage:** 0.25 acres

**Location:** On Fleet Street between SW 66th Street and SW 68th Street.

**Facilities:** Fenced site, playground elements, halfcourt basketball facility, bike rack, one trash can, on street parking and one picnic area.

The site is relatively small compared to other parks in the city, it does offer some much needed recreational opportunities in the Cutler City area.

2001 Recommendations: Opportunities identified in the 2001 Lincoln City Parks Master Plan included:

- Street improvements
- Site amenities (picnic tables, benches, bike racks, drinking fountains, and trash receptacles.)



*Kids Park Entrance*



-  Playgrounds
-  City Park
-  City Open Space
-  County Park
-  County Open Space
-  State Park
-  State Open Space



1 inch = 100 feet

Kids Park

### Mini Park: Wecoma Beach Park

**Acreage:** 0.57 acres

**Location:** Corner of Jetty Avenue and NW 31st Street.

**Facilities:** Facilities at the site include a fenced playground area, two half-court basketball facilities, two picnic areas, restroom building, parking area ( four parking spaces and one ADA parking spaces), a tiled art mural and one trash can.

**2001 Recommendations:** None



*Wecoma Beach Park Play Equipment*



-  Playgrounds
-  Restrooms
-  City Park
-  City Open Space
-  County Park
-  County Open Space
-  State Park
-  State Open Space



1 inch = 100 feet

Wecoma Park

## Neighborhood Park Definition

*“Neighborhood parks are a combination playground and park designed primarily for non-supervised, non-organized recreation activities. They are generally small in size and serve an area of approximately one-half mile radius. Typically, facilities found in a neighborhood park include a children’s playground, picnic areas, trails, open grass areas for passive use, outdoor basketball courts and multi-use sport fields for soccer, and youth baseball. Size ranges from two to ten acres, with the optimum size being five acres.”*

— 2001 Lincoln City Park and Recreation Master Plan

## Neighborhood Parks: Holmes Road Park

**Acreage:** 1.8 acres

**Location:** East end of Holmes Road adjacent to Devils Lake.

**Facilities:** Facilities at the site include a restroom building, boat ramp, boat dock, parking area, and various site amenities.

**Recommendations:** The 2001 Lincoln City Parks Master Plan recommended the City implement the entire original master plan for the site which identified areas for picnicking and playground activities.



Holmes Road Park Boat Ramp



-  Boat Launch
-  Restrooms
-  City Park
-  City Open Space
-  County Park
-  County Open Space
-  State Park
-  State Open Space
-  Significant Wetlands



Holmes Rd Park

## Neighborhood Park: Regatta Grounds Park

**Acreage:** 1.65 acres

**Location:** East of NE 14th (West Devils Lake Road) at Regatta Park Road.

**Facilities:** Facilities at the site include a playground, interpretive kiosks, natural area, nature trail, restrooms, boat launch/boat ramp area, beach area, swimming area, parking area, and various site amenities. An outdoor stage is currently under construction.

**2001 Recommendations:** Opportunities identified in the 2001 Lincoln City Parks Master Plan Suggested included:

- Additional picnic shelters and tables
- Additional trees and landscaping
- Site amenities (picnic tables, benches, bike racks, drinking fountains, etc.)

Recent site updates to the park include an additional amphitheater/stage in the open lawn area for performances and rental by residents.



*Regatta Park Fishing Pier*

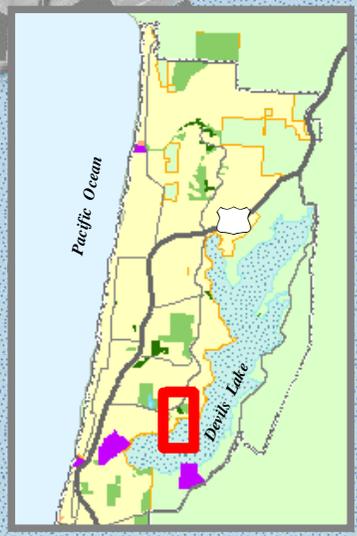
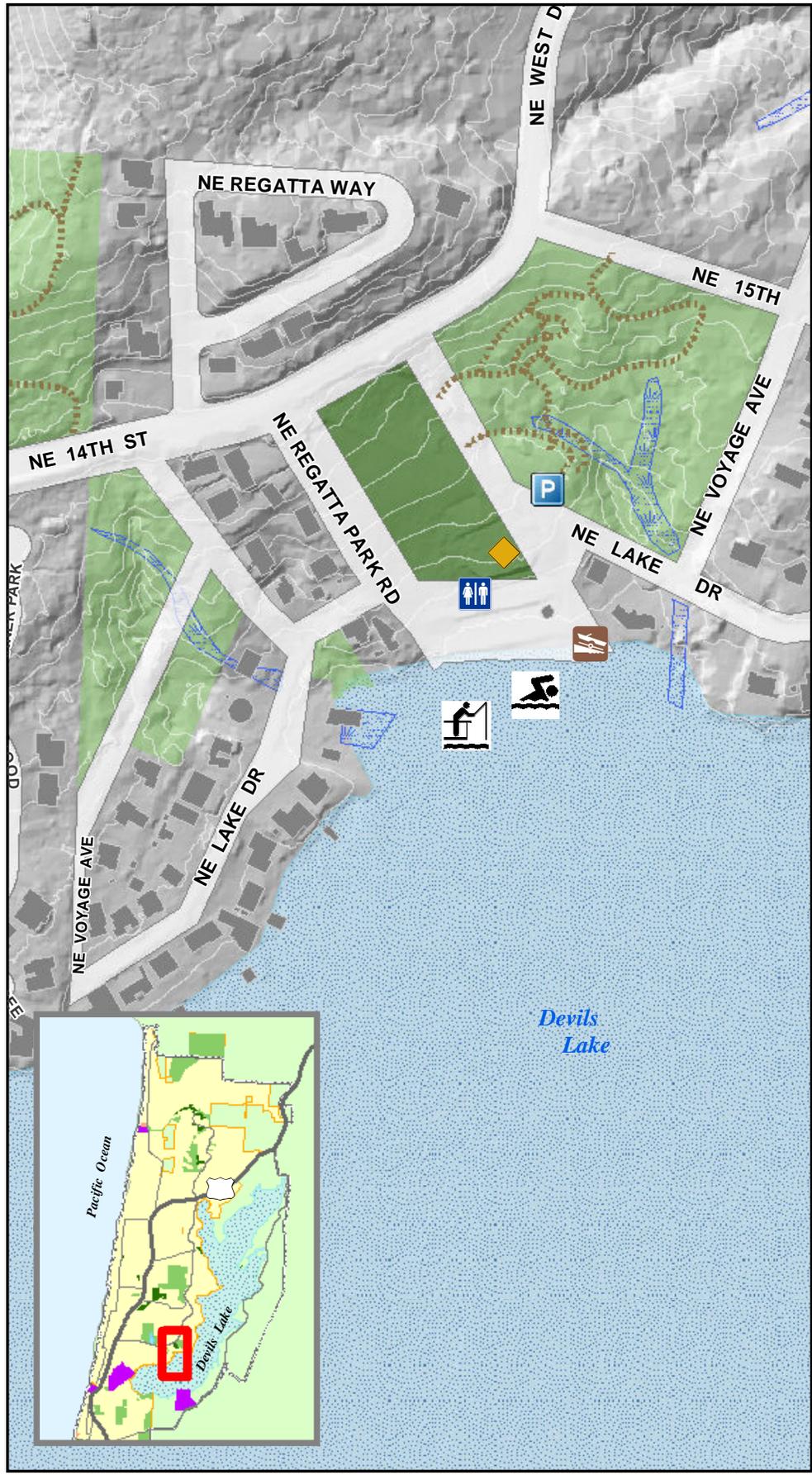


- Swim Area
- Fishing Dock
- PLAYGROUND
- BOAT LAUNCH
- Trails
- City Park
- City Open Space
- County Park
- County Open Space
- State Park
- State Open Space



1 inch = 250 feet

### Regatta Park



## Community Park Definition

*“A community park is planned primarily to provide active and structured recreation opportunities. In general, community park facilities are designed for organized activities and sports, although individual and family activities are also encouraged. Community parks serve a much larger area and offer more facilities. As a result, they require more in terms of support facilities such as parking, restrooms, covered play areas, etc. Community parks usually have sport fields or similar facilities as the central focus of the park. Their service area is roughly a one mile to two mile radius. Size ranges from twenty to fifty acres, with the optimum size set at thirty acres.”*

— 2001 Lincoln City Park and Recreation Master Plan

### Community Park: Kirtsis Park

**Acreage:** 13.4 acres

**Location:** NE 22nd Street between Quay and Reef.

**Facilities:** While the site has been designated as a community park, it primarily functions as a site for sport fields. Growth in the area has placed a demand for more recreational facilities in the park. Dreamland Skateparks has been an instrumental partner for the city developing the skate park at the site. Facilities at the site includes three ball fields( 1 Regulation Baseball field and two youth baseball/softball fields), concession building, grandstand, BMX area, skate ramps, covered skate ramp area, parking area, and various site amenities.

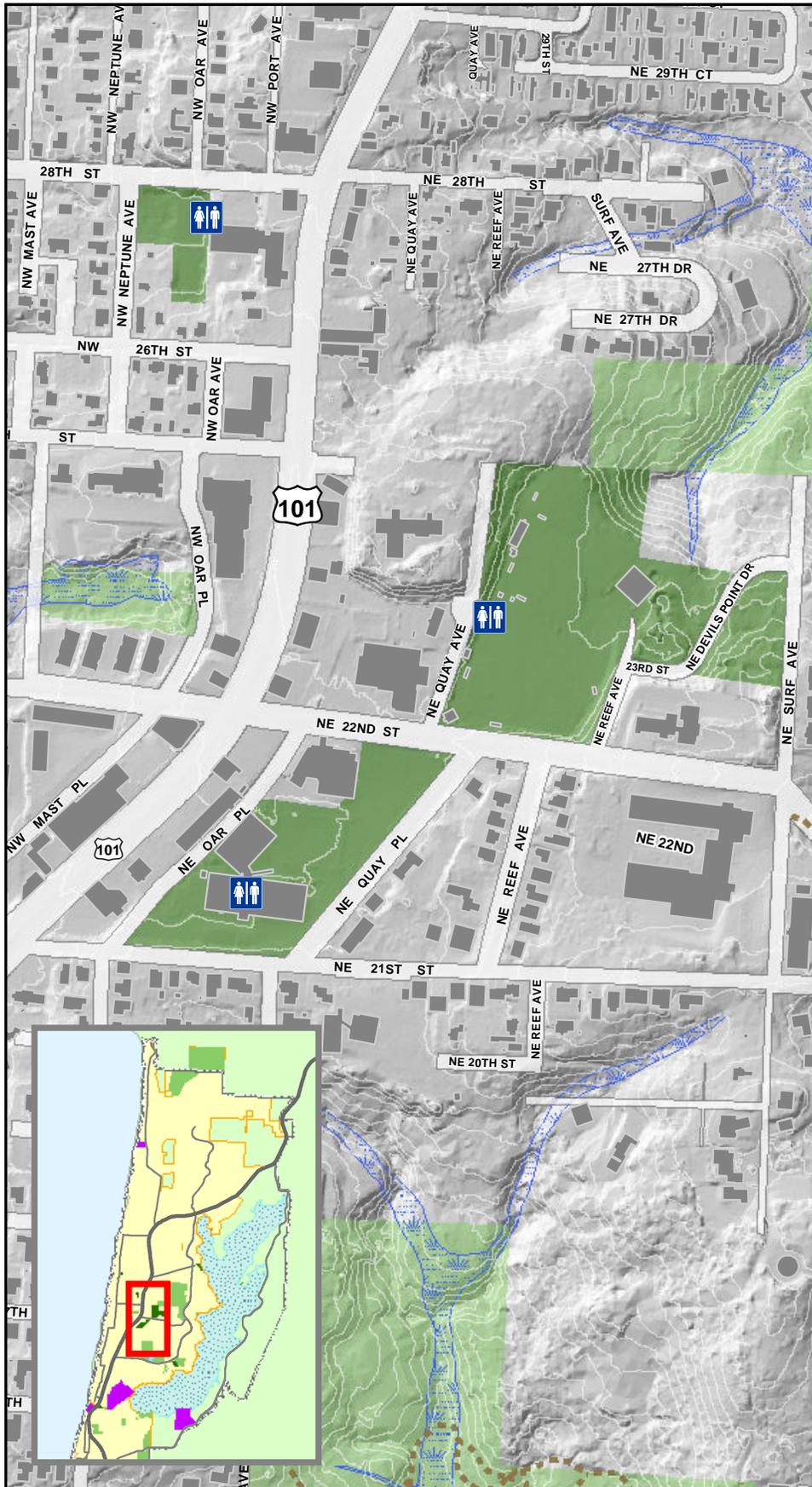
**2001 Recommendations:** Opportunities identified in the 2001 Lincoln City Parks Master Plan included:

- Multi-purpose court area
- Tennis courts
- Children’s playground
- Picnic area
- Paved pathways
- Site amenities (picnic tables, benches, bike racks, and drinking fountains.)
- Additional restroom building

The 2001 plan also recommended the City prepare a master plan for the long range development of this site which the city has not completed.



Kirtsis Park Covered Skate Area



-  Restrooms
-  Trails
-  City Park
-  City Open Space
-  County Park
-  County Open Space
-  State Park
-  State Open Space
-  Significant Wetlands



1 inch = 375 feet

Kirtsis Park

## Special Use Area Definition

*“Special use areas are miscellaneous public recreation areas or land occupied by a specialized facility. Some of the uses falling into this classification include special purpose areas, community gardens, single purpose sites used for field sports or sites occupied by buildings. Within this context, there are a number of different sub-categories of special use areas. These include: waterfront parks, athletic parks, and single purpose sites.”*

— 2001 Lincoln City Park and Recreation Master Plan

### Special Use Area: Canyon Drive Park

**Acreage:** 1.11 Acres

**Location:** Coast Avenue and SW 11th Street.

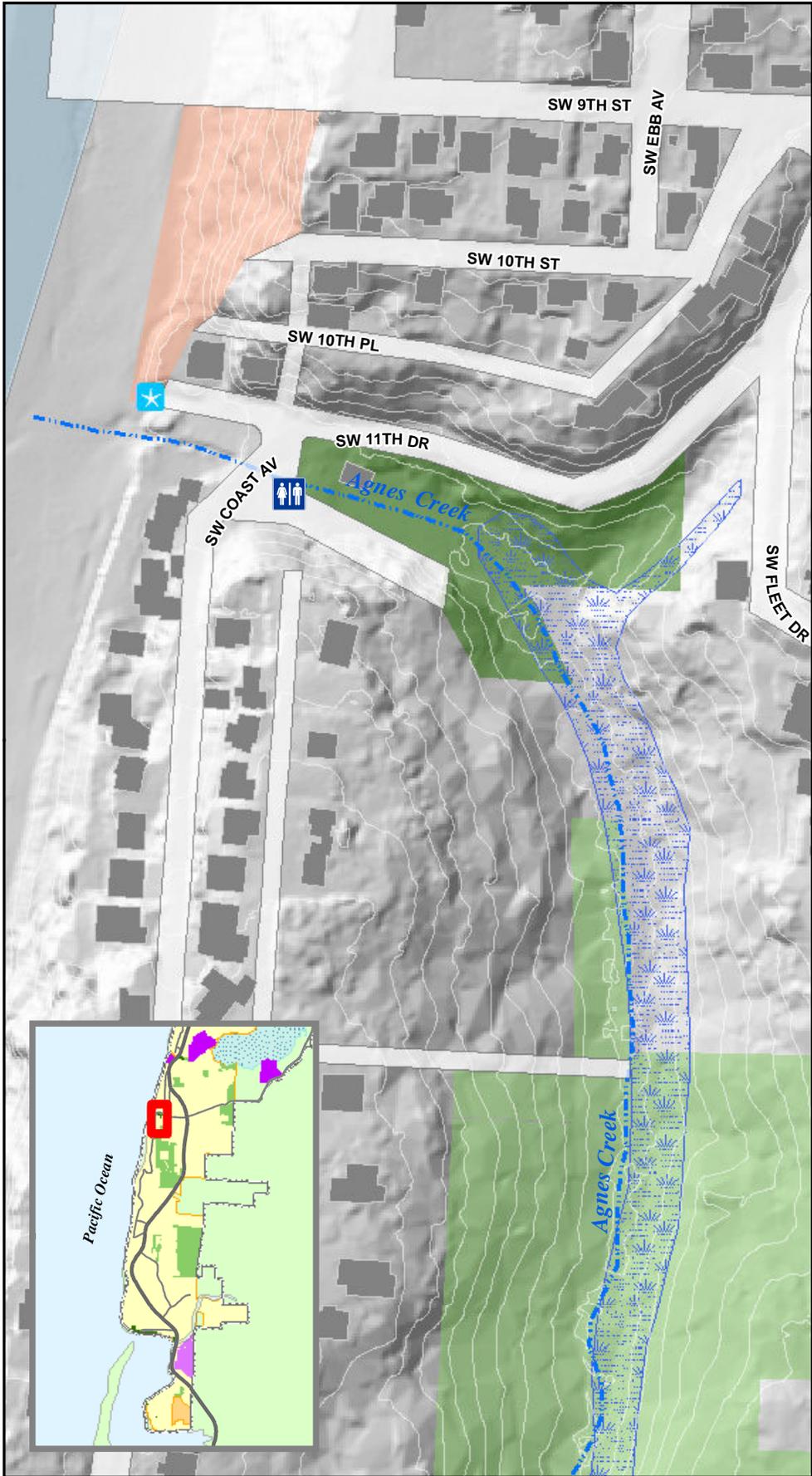
**Facilities:** Facilities at the site include restrooms with warm showers, open lawn area, parking area ( 2 ADA parking spaces and 11 parking spaces), wetlands, surf racks, bike racks, water fountain, and parking area.

**2001 Recommendations:** Recommendations for this site included:

- Trailhead facilities
- Wetland enhancements
- Picnic area



Canyon Drive Restroom



-  Developed Beach Access
-  Restrooms
-  Streams
-  City Park
-  City Open Space
-  County Park
-  County Open Space
-  State Park
-  State Open Space



1 inch = 150 feet

Canyon Park

## Special Use Area: Community Center and Senior Center Park

**Acreage:** 4.6 Acres

**Location:** NE 21st between Oar and Quay

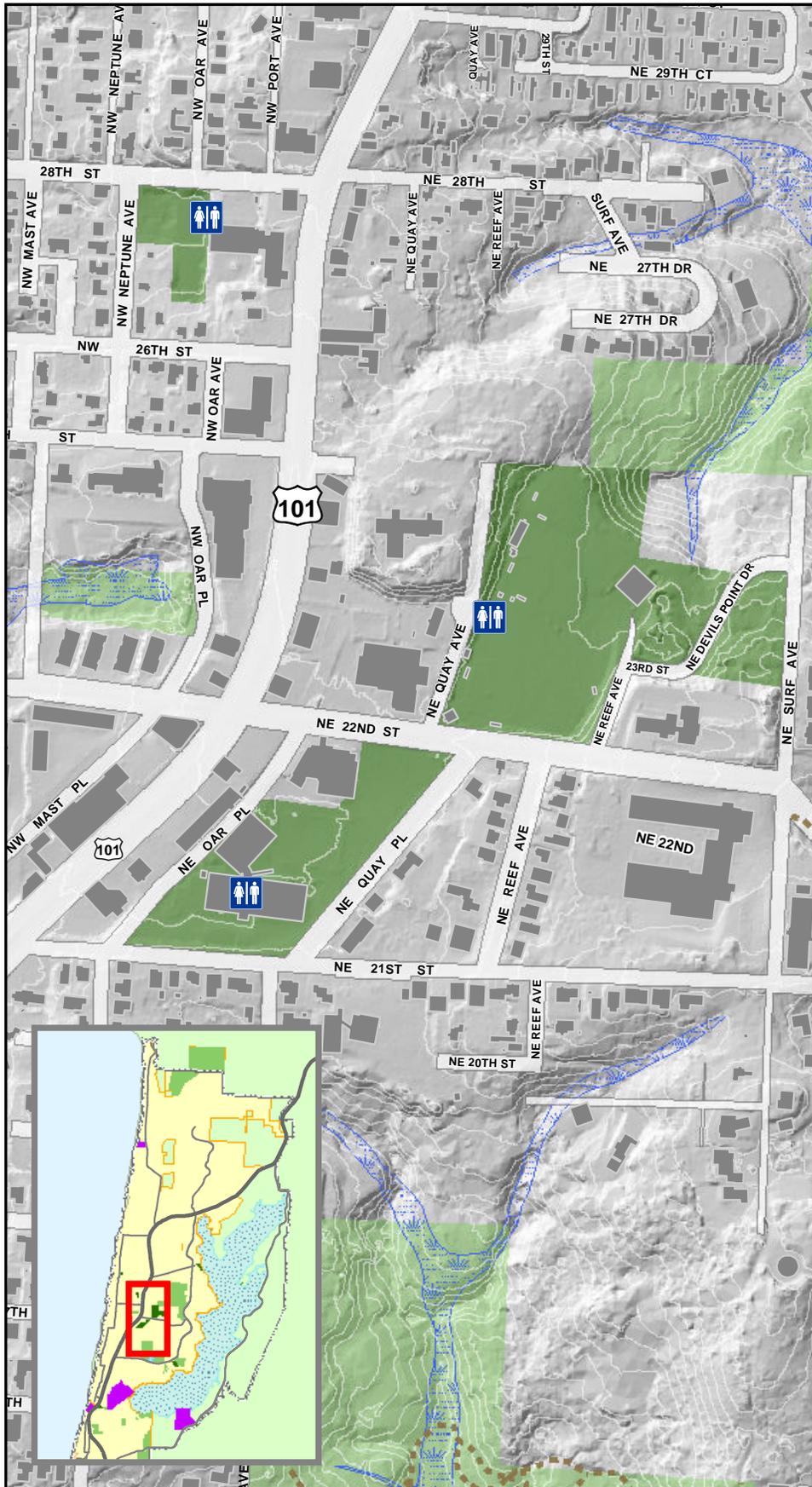
**Facilities:** Facilities at the site include a community center (swimming pool, senior center, fitness area, indoor gym, walking track and meeting space) as well as playground area, 3 hole disc golf, picnic area, outdoor basketball court, and parking.

**2001 Recommendations:** In order to expand the recreational opportunities at the site and increase year round usage, recommendations for this site included: the expansion of the aquatic component at the Community Center to include a water playground. In addition to the recommended expansion of aquatic element, other suggested improvements include:

- Sand or grass volleyball court
- Ramp to picnic area/basketball court
- Upgrade parking area with landscape medians



*Community Center Indoor Gym*



-  Restrooms
-  Trails
-  City Park
-  City Open Space
-  County Park
-  County Open Space
-  State Park
-  State Open Space
-  Significant Wetlands



1 inch = 375 feet

### Kirtsis Park

## Special Use Area: Josephine Young Park

**Acreage:** 0.4 Acres

**Location:** West of SW 65th Street in the Cutler City area.

**Facilities:** The park offers shelter for songbirds in the brush and small conifers, and a short path leads to the edge of the bay. Facilities at the site include three parking spaces, restroom, paths, and picnic benches.

**2001 Recommendations:** Recommendations for this site included:

- Expand parking area
- Add some site amenities



*Josephine Young Park Entrance and Restroom*

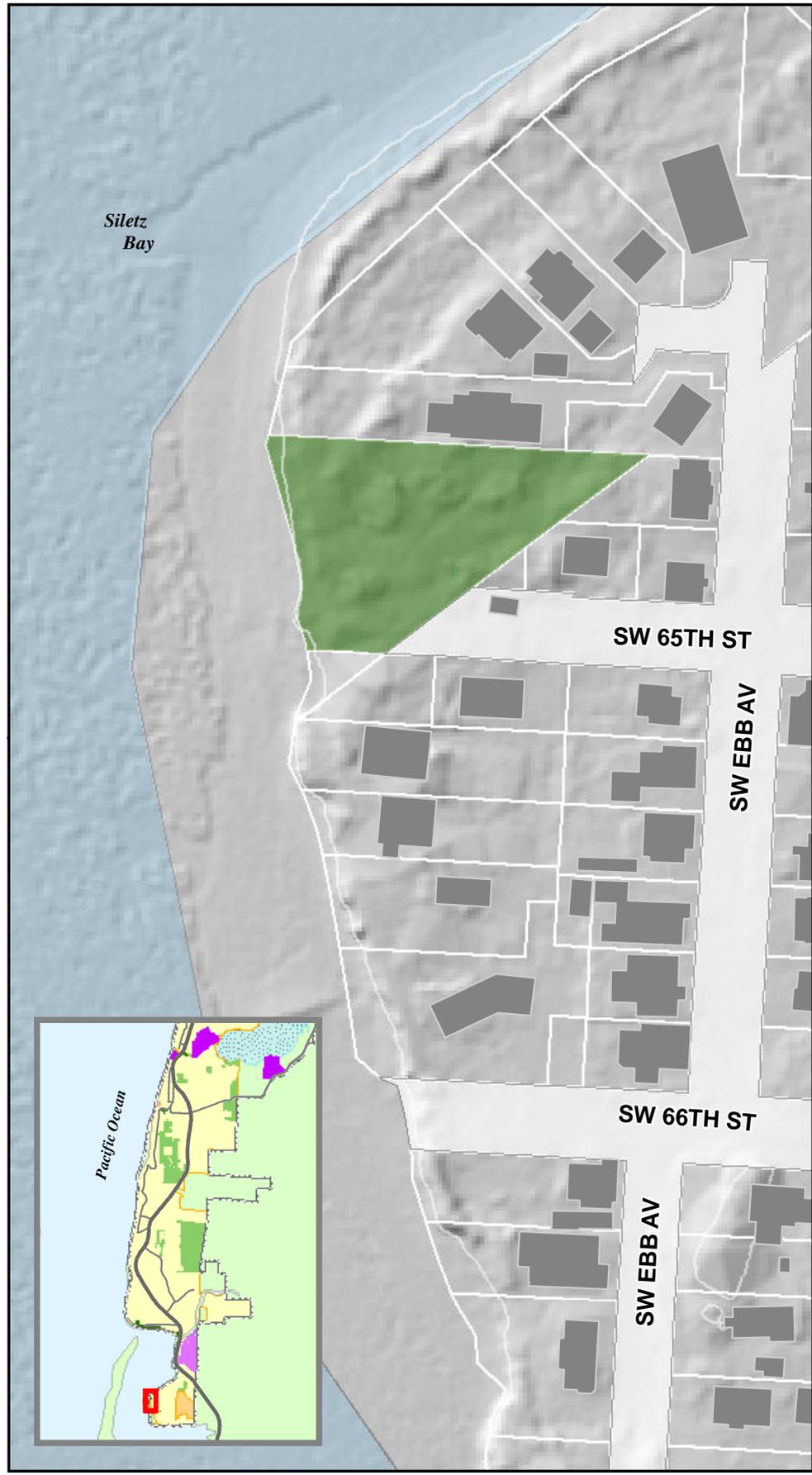


-  City Park
-  City Open Space
-  County Park
-  County Open Space
-  State Park
-  State Open Space



1 inch = 100 feet

Josephine Young  
Park



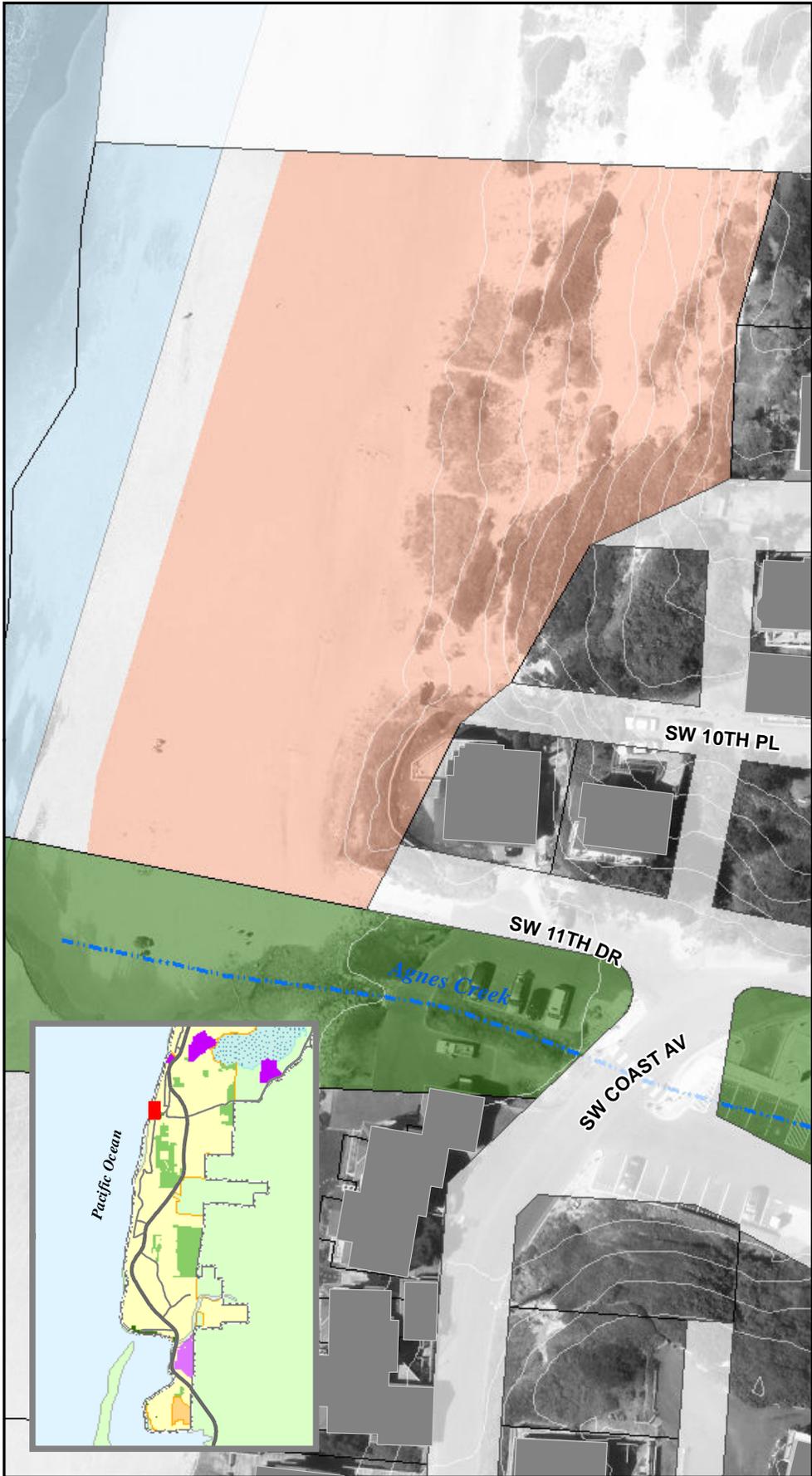
### **Special Use Area: Roosevelt Park**

**Acreage:** 1.9 acres

**Location:** SW Coast Avenue near 11th Street.

**Facilities:** Facilities at the site include a parking area and beach access.

**2001 Recommendations:** None



- City Park
- City Open Space
- County Park
- County Open Space
- State Park
- State Open Space
- Significant Wetlands



1 inch = 60 feet

Roosevelt Park

## Special Use Area: Sandpoint Park

**Acreage:** 0.5 Acres

**Location:** This facility is located at the end of NE Loop Drive accessed from East Devils Lake Road at the north end of the lake. Although the site lies outside of the City limits, it is owned by the city and operated by the city's parks and recreation department.

**Facilities:** Sandpoint Park provides lake access. Facilities at the site include a restroom building, swimming area, picnic area, and a small parking area. The city has made several improvements including the development of a restroom building, picnic area, and internal pathways prior to 2001.

**2001 Recommendations:** No recommendations were made for this site.



*Sandpoint Park Beach Access*



-  Restrooms
-  BOAT LAUNCH2
-  Swimming
-  City Park
-  City Open Space
-  County Park
-  County Open Space
-  State Park
-  State Open Space
-  Significant Wetlands



1 inch = 150 feet

## Sandpoint Park

## Special Use Area: Siletz Bay Park

**Acreage:** 1.12 acres

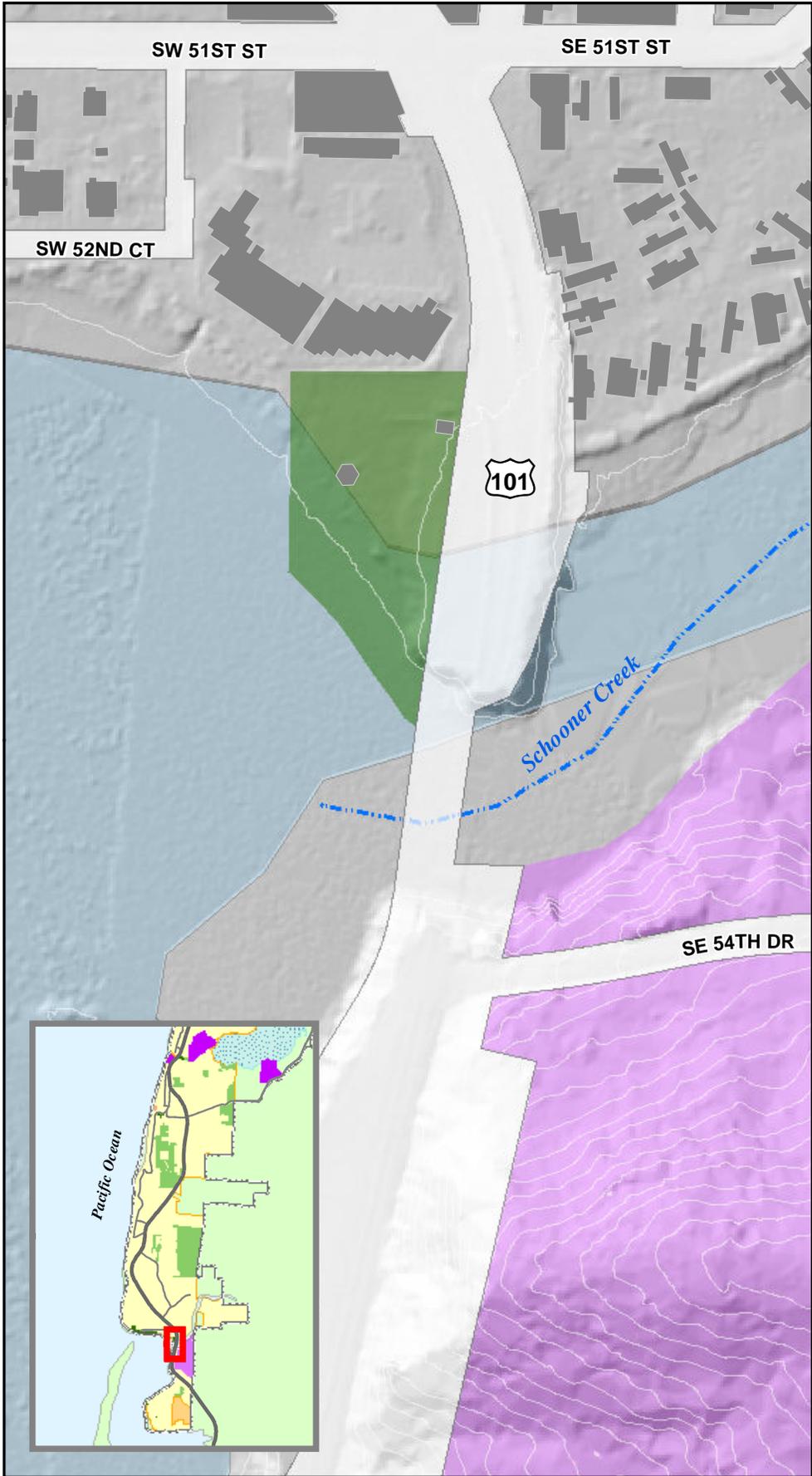
**Location:** Located at the intersection of Siletz Bay and Schooner Creek.

**Facilities:** Facilities at the site include a restroom building, interpretive kiosk, picnic area, parking area and various site amenities.

**2001 Recommendations:** The only recommendation for this site included that it be considered for inclusion within the City's proposal for Baywalk along Siletz Bay.



*Siletz Bay Park Picnic facility and view of Siletz Bay*



- City Park
- City Open Space
- County Park
- County Open Space
- State Park
- State Open Space
- Significant Wetlands



1 inch = 150 feet

Siletz Bay Park

## Special Use Area: Taft Bayfront Park

**Acreage:** 4.3 Acres

**Location:** This facility is located along SW 51st Avenue, adjacent to the Siletz Bay.

**Facilities:** Facilities include a restroom, fishing pier, interpretive signs, a large shelter and beach access. The city currently leases a portion of the site to Mo's Restaurant. The overlook pier on the Siletz Bay popular for visitors and residents is currently closed for safety reasons. The City Public Works Department is working towards the reconstruction of the pier and ADA accessibility for this facility.

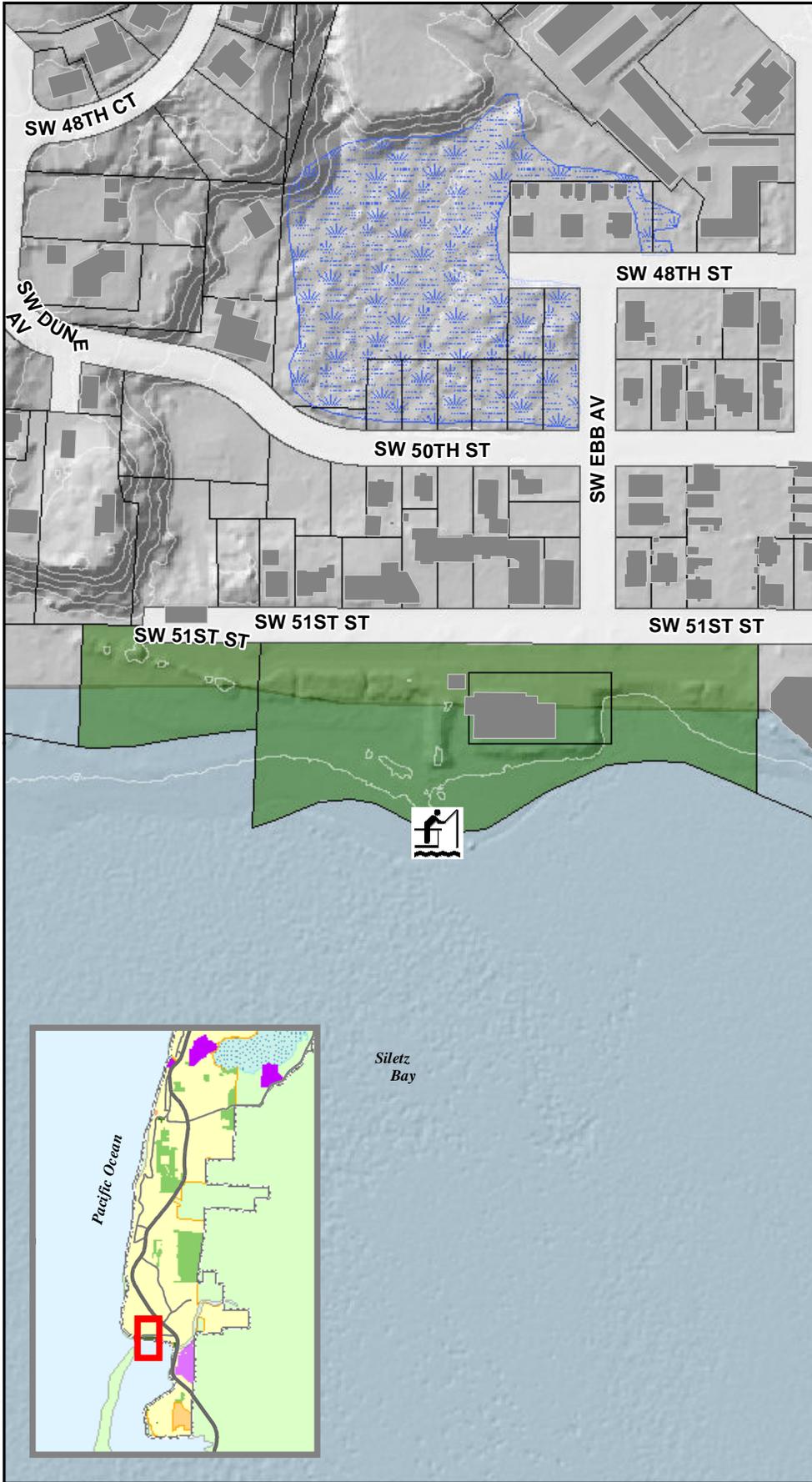
**2001 Recommendations:** The plan identified the following recommendations for this site:

- Development of a promenade at the terminus of SW 51st Street
- Baywalk (from Fleet Street to Dune Street)
- Redevelopment of parking area

In addition to those proposals, the 2001 master plan recommended that the city explore feasibility of redeveloping the Mo's Restaurant site for other types of commercial uses or removing the building entirely once the lease expires. It was also recommended that the city continue the baywalk concept along the bay and connect with Siletz Bay Park.



*Taft Park bayfront entrance*



-  Pier
-  City Park
-  City Open Space
-  County Park
-  County Open Space
-  State Park
-  State Open Space
-  Significant Wetlands



1 inch = 200 feet

SW 51st St

### Special Use Area: Vic Hill Park

**Acreage:** 0.23 Acres

**Location:** Corner of SW 5th and Galley Street adjacent to City Hall.

**Facilities:** Facilities at the site include a small picnic area and site amenities.

**2001 Recommendations:** None



*Vic Hill Picnic Shelter*



-  Picnic Shelter
-  City Park
-  City Open Space
-  County Park
-  County Open Space
-  State Park
-  State Open Space
-  Significant Wetlands



1 inch = 100 feet

Vic Hill Park

## Open Space Area Definition

*“Natural open space is defined as undeveloped land primarily left in its natural environment with recreation uses as a secondary objective. It is usually owned or managed by a governmental agency and may or may not have public access. This type of land often includes wetlands, steep hillsides or other similar spaces. In some cases, environmentally sensitive areas are considered as open space and can include wildlife habitats, stream and creek corridors, or unique and/or endangered plant species. Includes: forest resource land, buffers, and greenway corridors.”*

— 2001 Lincoln City Park and Recreation Master Plan

### Open Space Area: Agnes Creek Open Space

**Acreage:** 56.25 Acres

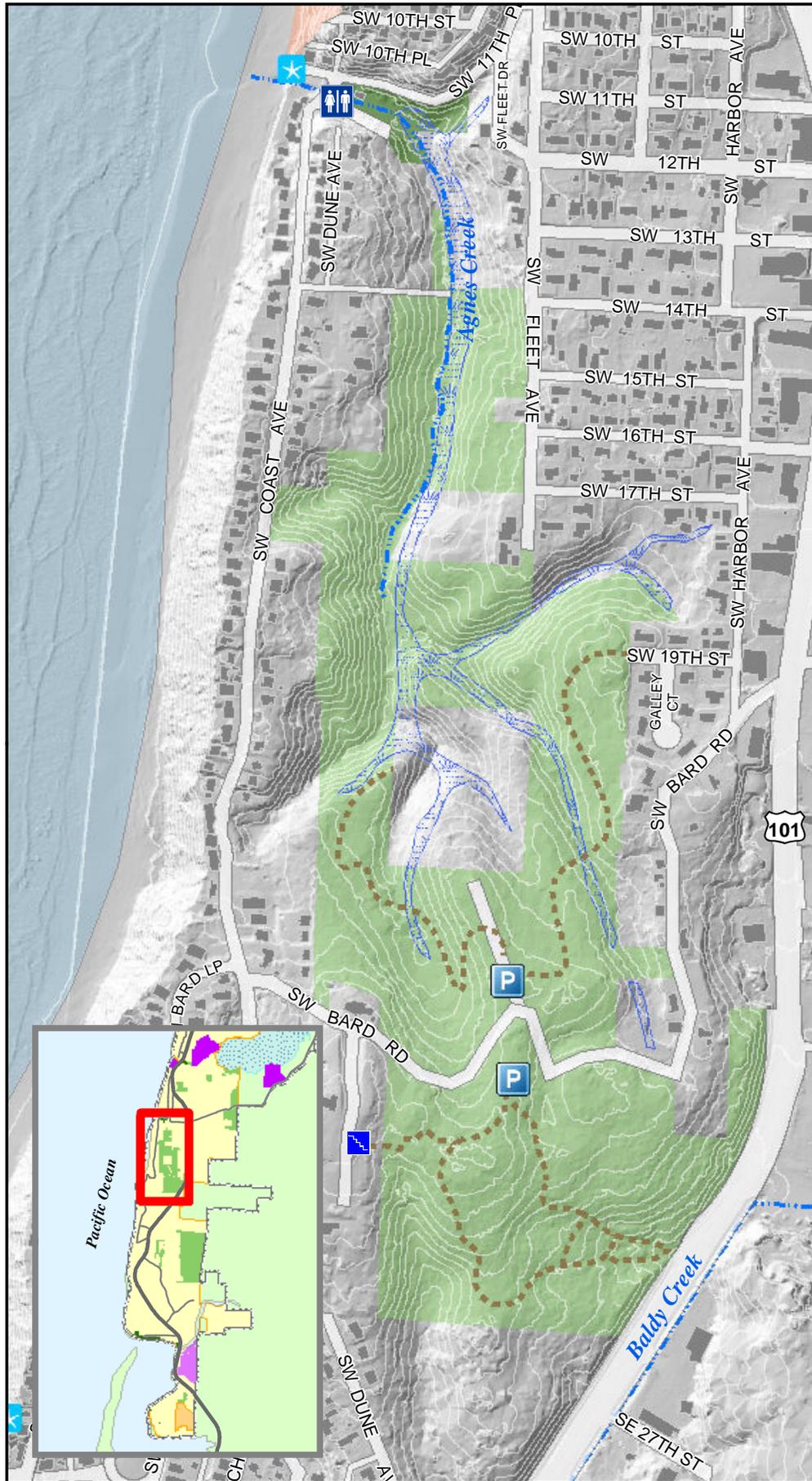
**Location:** SW 11th with an eastern border of Highway 101. The open space area provides a strong identity for the Nelscott neighborhood and buffer to Highway 101.

**Facilities:** The open space area contains wetlands, riparian areas, and upland forest with a primary and secondary trail system. The trails do not yet connect to Canyon Park. Thinning of the dense forest has allowed light penetration onto the forest floor for the proliferation of new growth and native species for a healthy forest system.

**2001 Recommendations:** New acquisition since 2001.



Agnes Creek Trailhead Sign



-  Developed Beach Access
-  Restrooms
-  Trails
-  City Park
-  City Open Space
-  County Park
-  County Open Space
-  State Park
-  State Open Space



1 inch = 450 feet

Agnes Creek  
Open Space

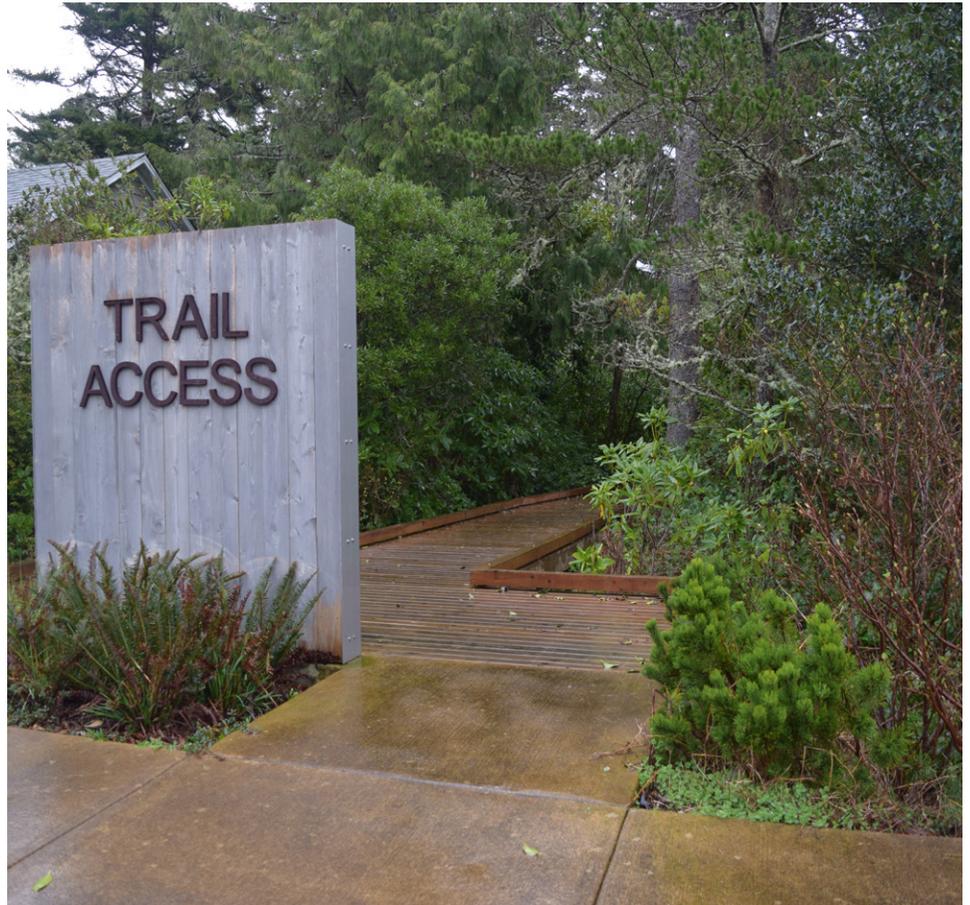
## Open Space Area: Cutler City Wetlands

**Acreage:** 25.80 Acres

**Location:** Cutler City Wetlands is located in Cutler City bound by SW 63rd Street, SW Inlet Avenue and SW 69th Avenue.

**Facilities:** The Cutler City Wetlands has a series of developed trails allowing several routes of discovery through the wetlands. Entrances with signage are located at the end of SW 64th Street and SW 66th Street. A main entrance is located on SW 63rd Street with on street parking.

**2001 Recommendations:** New acquisition since 2001.



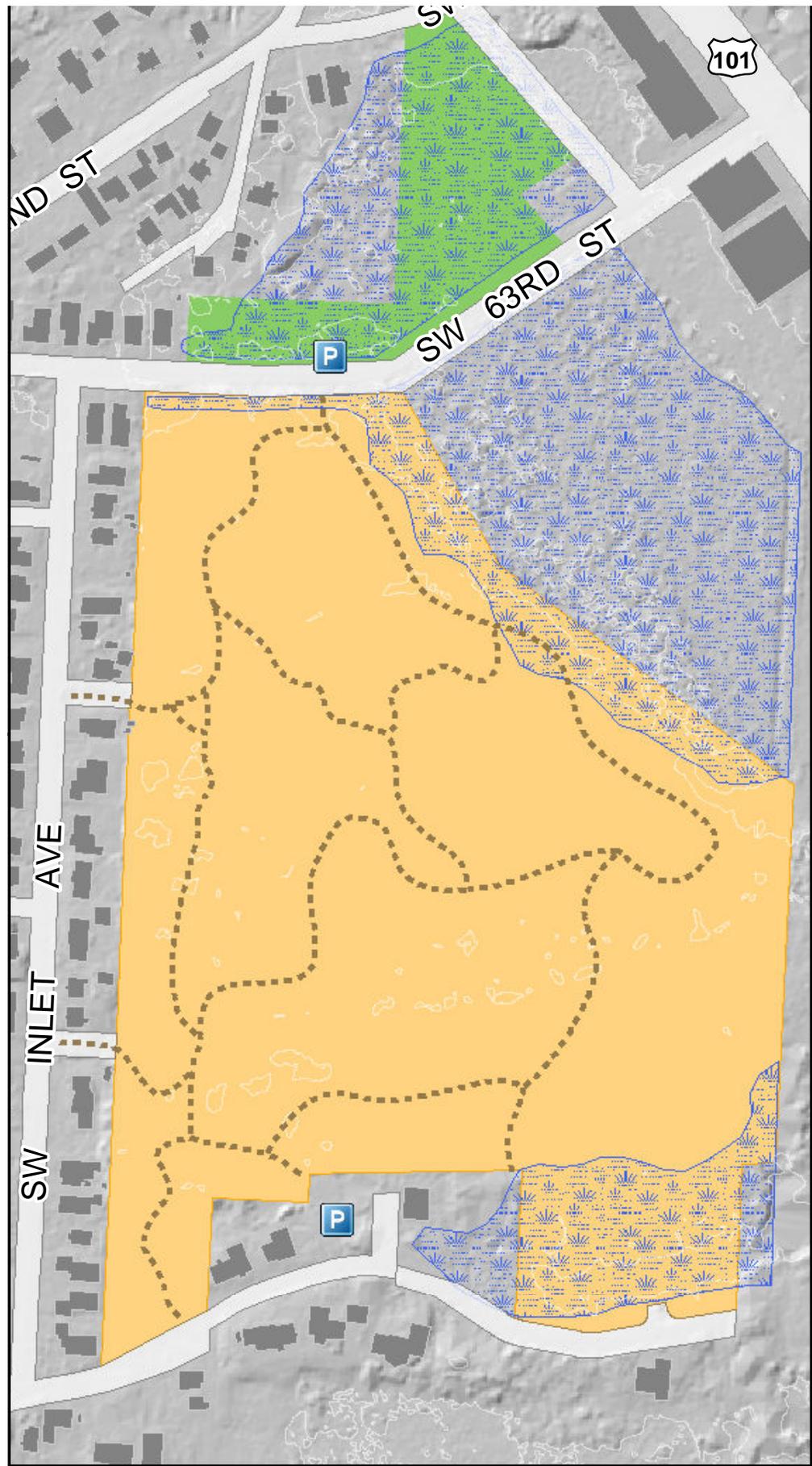
*Cutler City Open Space entrance and trail sign*



-  Trails
-  City Park
-  City Open Space
-  County Park
-  County Open Space
-  State Park
-  State Open Space
-  Significant Wetlands



Cutler Wetlands  
Open Space



## Open Space Area: D River Open Space

**Acreage:** 0.77 Acres

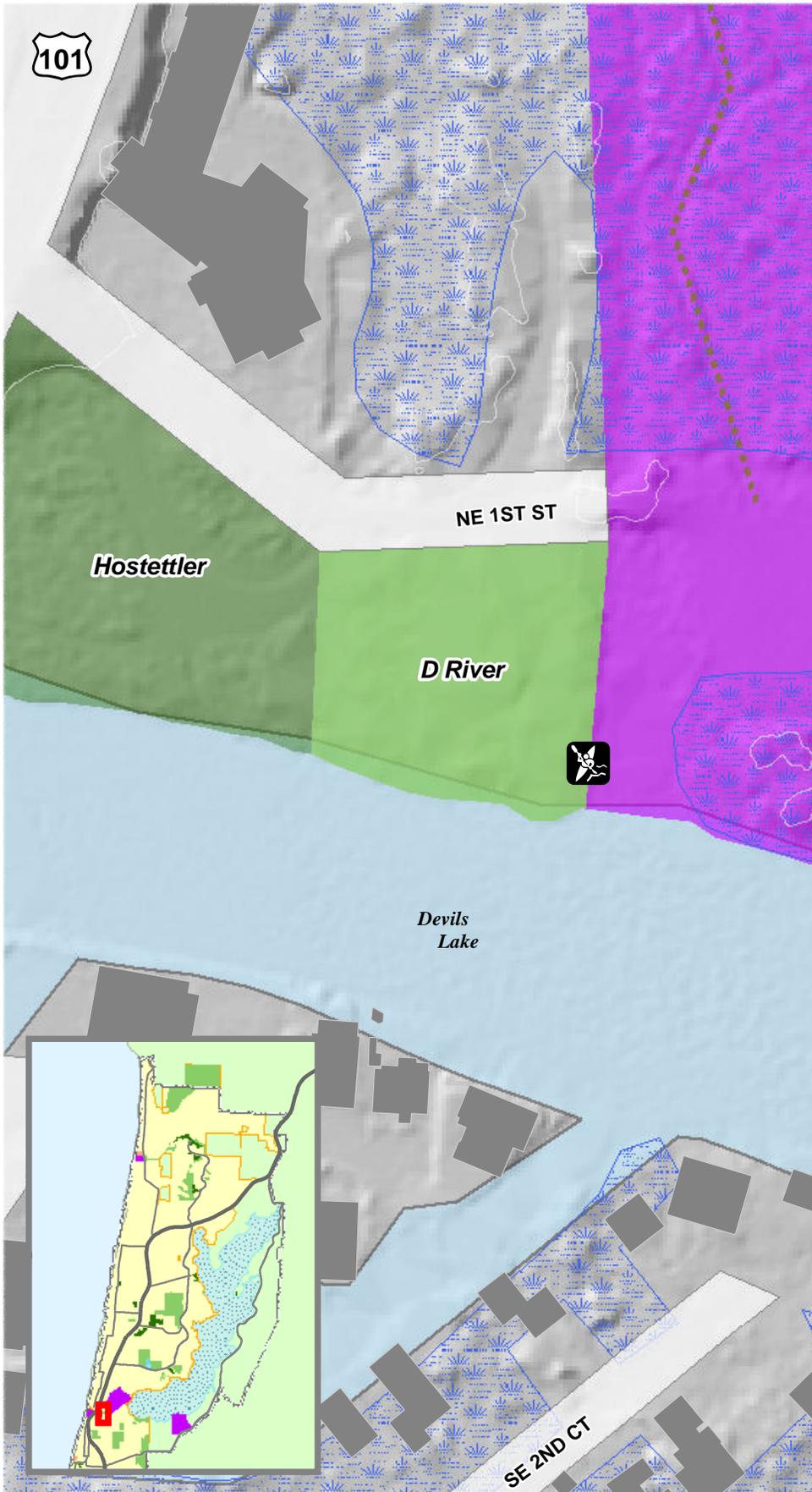
**Location:** East of Highway 101 between NE 2nd and NE 6th Avenue

**Facilities:** The open space area contains wetlands, riparian areas, and upland forest with a primary and secondary trail system.

**2001 Recommendations:** None



*D River Boardwalk and Interpretive Trail*



-  Kayak Launch
-  City Park
-  City Open Space
-  County Park
-  County Open Space
-  State Park
-  State Open Space
-  Significant Wetlands



1 inch = 100 feet

D River  
Open Space

## Open Space Area: Friends of Wildwood Open Space

**Acreage:** 41.5 Acres

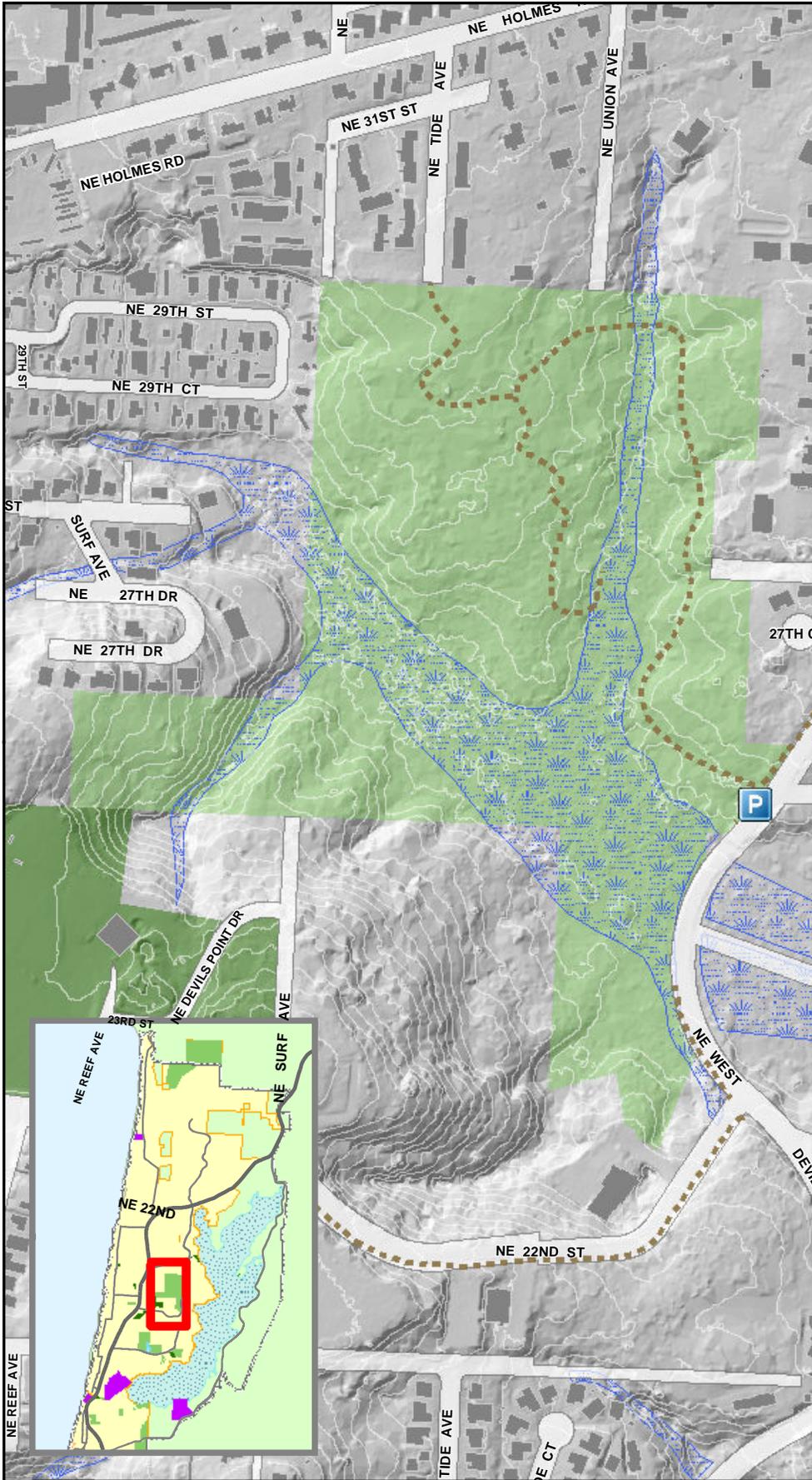
**Location:** This open space area is located between NE Holmes and NE 22nd Street.

**Facilities:** The open space area contains wetlands, riparian areas, and upland forest with a trail system connecting West Devils Lake Road with NE Tide Avenue. The trailhead is adjacent to the Head to Bay Trail on West Devils Lake Road.

**2001 Recommendations:** New acquisition since 2001.



*Friends of Wildwood Open Space Trail*



-  Parking
-  Trails
-  City Park
-  City Open Space
-  County Park
-  County Open Space
-  State Park
-  State Open Space
-  Significant Wetlands



1 inch = 350 feet

Friends of  
Wildwoods  
Open Space

## Special Use Area: Spring Lake Open Space

**Acreage:** 26 Acres

**Location:** Intersection of NE Port Avenue and NE 14th Street.

**Facilities:** Lincoln City acquired The original 15 acres were acquired by Lincoln City in 1996, with an additional 9.7 acres in 2000. Friends of Wildwoods created some of the trails than wind through the property. A one mile trail loops around the lake; and other trails venture up into an old clear cut. At the north end of the lake, a wooden “bridge” provides narrow access to the other side. Skunk cabbage and other wetland plants fill the wetland area. Facilities for the site include parking, ADA parking, a concrete path and soft trails through the property.

**2001 Recommendations:** None



*Spring Lake Open Space*



## Special Use Area: Seid Creek

**Acreage:** 22.8 Acres

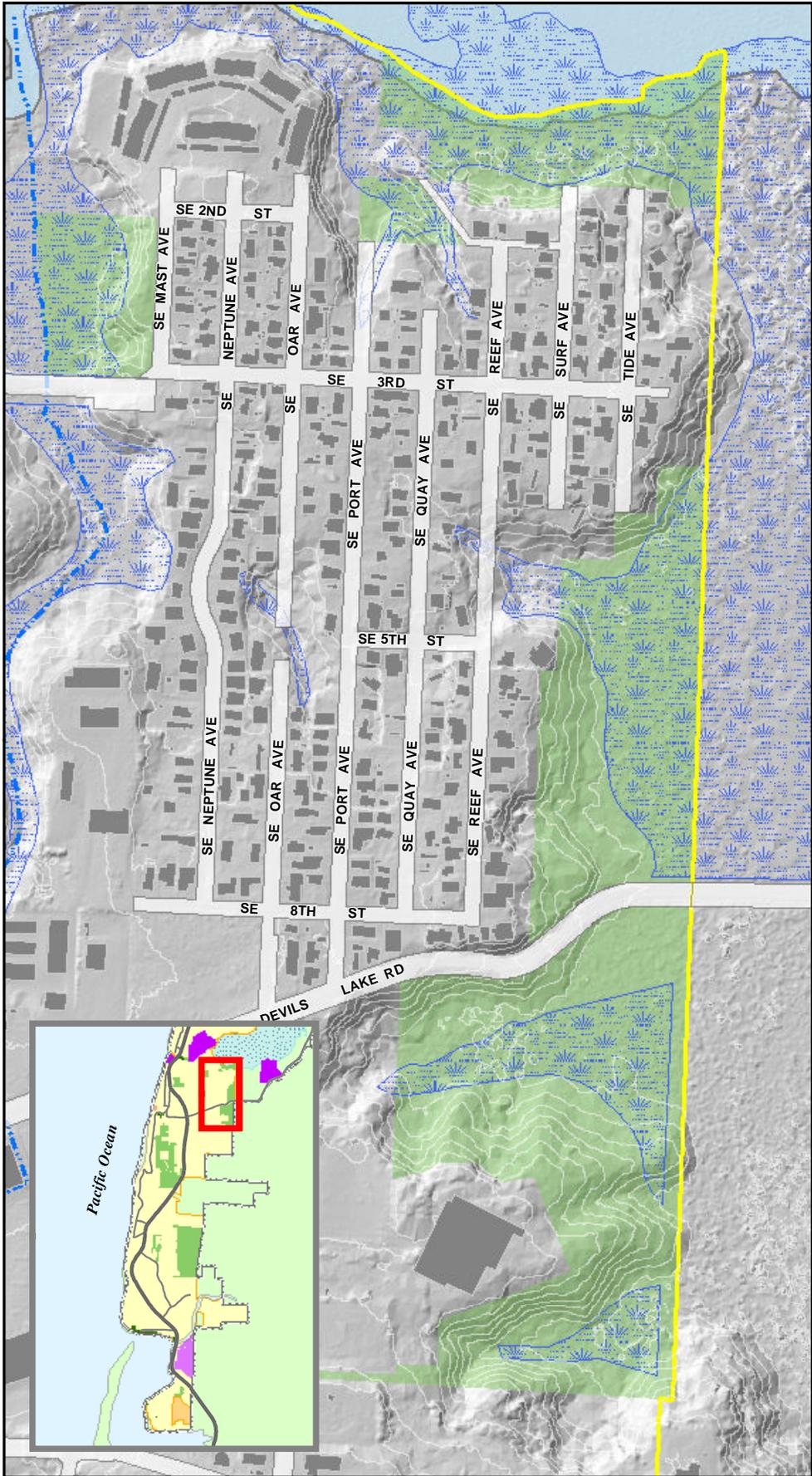
**Location:** Properties at the east edge of Lincoln City located on both sides of East Devils Lake Road and extending north to Devils Lake.

**Facilities:** A dock facility on Devils Lake for fishing and boating access located from the end of SE Tide Avenue. The dock has been closed to the public for repair.

**2001 Recommendations:** New acquisition areas since 2001.



*Seid Creek Open Space Area dock entrance*



-  Trails
-  City Park
-  City Open Space
-  County Park
-  County Open Space
-  State Park
-  State Open Space
-  Significant Wetlands
-  City Limits



1 inch = 350 feet

Seid Creek  
Open Space

## Special Use Area: Spy Glass Ridge Open Space

**Acreage:** 72.80 Acres

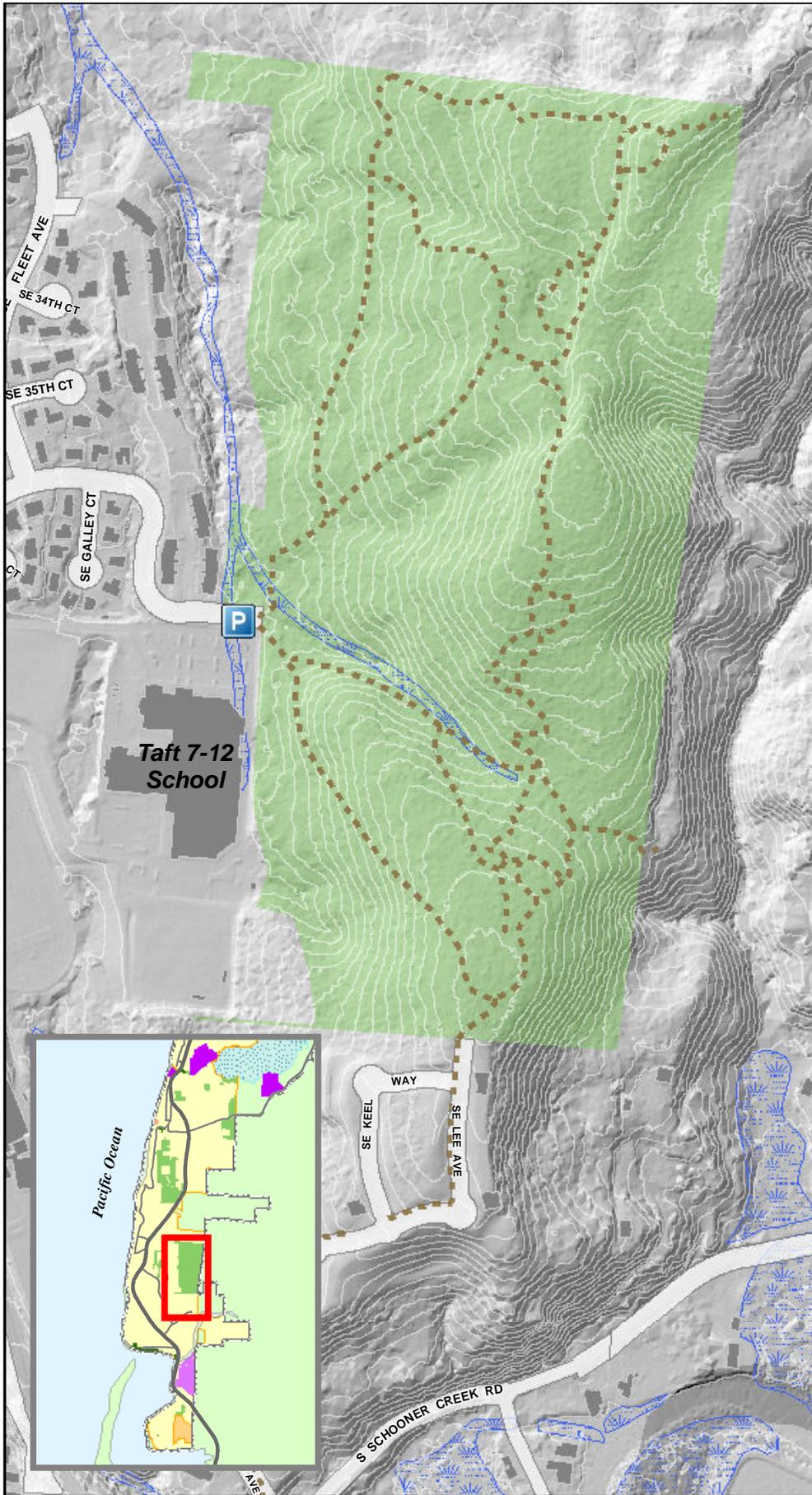
**Location:** Eastern border of Lincoln City directly east of Taft High School.

**Facilities:** The open space area contains primarily upland forest. Thinning of the dense forest is allowing light penetration onto the forest floor for the proliferation of new growth and native species for a healthy forest system.

**2001 Recommendations:** New acquisition since 2001.



*Spy Glass Ridge Open Space*



-  Trails
-  City Park
-  City Open Space
-  County Park
-  County Open Space
-  State Park
-  State Open Space
-  Significant Wetlands



1 inch = 400 feet

**Spyglass Ridge  
Open Space**

## Natural Resources

Environmental constraints (such as steep hillsides, floodplains, and wetlands) and natural resources (scenic areas, waterways corridors, and forested lands) significantly influence the development pattern within the community. These features are generally protected through the local development code or regulatory controls at the state and federal level which may prohibit or limit development.

Environmentally sensitive land that has limited development potential may be conducive to park, open space, and recreation uses. Protection of these areas has a number of benefits such as preserving unique landforms, maintaining aquifer recharge areas and other hydrological functions, and preserving the riparian and vegetative cover.

Protected areas adjacent to rivers, streams, and drainage ways are important because they provide habitat corridors for fish and wildlife, preserve riparian vegetation, and carry storm water runoff. Drainage ways can also serve as corridors, provided trails are designed and constructed to minimize impacts.

Devils Lake/D River and Siletz Bay/Siletz River are the most prominent water features within the Lincoln City watershed system. In its Comprehensive Plan, Lincoln City identified several urban streams and other drainage ways including Logan Creek, Thompson Creek, Rock Creek, Baldy Creek, Schooner Creek, and Drift Creek.

### Devils Lake Watershed

The Devils Lake watershed covers a large portion of Lincoln City from the north end of Lincoln City to Taft High School in the south. To the east of Devils Lake is the Siuslaw National Forest, home to the marbled murrelet, an endangered species of bird. About half of Devils Lake is outside Lincoln City, but within its urban growth boundary (UGB). The D River connects the lake to the Pacific Ocean.

The two largest inflows are Rock Creek and Thompson Creek. Rock Creek, the principal source of inflow surface, drains about 60 percent of the basin. It drains an area of predominately undeveloped, forested, steep sloped, mountainous terrain. The upper area is managed for timber. Thompson Creek drains the moderately sloped northern portion of the drainage basin, and is an area which is principally developed residential area.

Within the Devils Lake watershed, water can flow from the temperate rain forest of the Siuslaw National Forest, past

the banks of Rock Creek down to Devils Lake, through the D River to the Pacific Ocean. Water quality in Devils Lake is poor and it is classified as eutrophic. Because of its proximity to the ocean, the water shows the influence of sea spray in the slightly elevated concentrations of sodium and chloride.

### Current concerns for Devils Lake

- Sediment accumulation continues to increase
- The carbon and nitrogen data show continued increase in nutrient enrichment of sediment.
- Continued nitrogen enrichment of the lake over the years has led to plankton blooms during summer and to the growth of dense beds of both submerged and emergent aquatic plants which die back in the fall, sink to the bottom, and where they accumulate to form peat.
- Until 1970, Devils Lake was the worst polluted lake in the state, as the south end was frequently contaminated by a poorly functioning sewage treatment plant, a situation which the city has since corrected. Repeated surveys have found areas with high nutrient levels and coliform counts. Septic systems from homes in the unsewered areas or still functioning in the sewerred areas contribute to the problem.
- Shoaling: Another problem with the lake has been rapid shoaling, caused by siltation and heavy macrophyte growth. Part of the silt has originated from areas of disturbed forest and shrub ground cover resulting from road building and house construction. Silting tends to be periodic, following heavy rains. During the 1964 floods, a shallow bay off the lake received approximately three feet of silt in two days.

### Devils Lake Water Improvement District

The Devils Lake Water Improvement District (DLWID) is the first water improvement district (ORS 552) of its kind in the State of Oregon. The District has managed Devils Lake since its inception in 1984. As a special taxing district, DLWID receives funding from area property owners to improve many aspects of Devils Lake, including water quality testing. The Oregon Health Authority (OHA) collects and reviews information on harmful algae blooms, and informs the public through advisories when water sampling data warrants. This information allows people to take

protective action to avoid illness before deciding where to recreate. OHA relies on water sampling data provided by DLWID for Devils Lake.

The Devils Lake Water Improvement District continues to monitor and study water quality at sites around the lake and surrounding streams. Several members of the Preservation Association of Devils Lake (PADL) monitor water quality using a water quality lab has been set up at Neskowin Valley School. They use infrared dyes to test for pollutants from septic tanks and drainfields around the lake. On its website, DLWID provides this map to recreation on the lake.

### **D River**

The D River is known as the “shortest river in the world connecting the Pacific Ocean to Devils Lake. Periodically, beach sand deposits from wave action and winter storms, blocks the D River channel. The city dredged to clear the channel of sand and logs brought in by winter storms which is required to be dumped back on the beach. NOAA Fisheries and the Army Corps of Engineers have put special conditions on clearing the D River Channel limiting dredging activities from December 1 to February 15 due to concerns over coho fisheries. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, at certain times of the year, places a smolt trap at the D River to monitor coho salmon migrating out to the ocean.

### **Siletz Bay Watershed**

The Siletz River flows about 67 miles from its source to the Pacific Ocean. Formed by the confluence of its north and south forks near Valsetz in Polk County, it winds through the Central Oregon Coast Range. The river, draining a watershed of 373 square miles, empties into Siletz Bay, south of Lincoln City. Although the river travels 67 miles in river miles, its winding course begins only about 20 miles east of the ocean at nearly the same latitude as its source.

The Siletz Bay estuary, located at the confluence of the Siletz River and the Pacific Ocean, is designated as a conservation estuary under the Oregon Estuary Classification system.

### **Siletz Bay National Wildlife Refuge**

Representing some of the most photogenic estuarine habitat along the Pacific Coast Scenic Byway, Siletz Bay National Wildlife Refuge was formerly pastureland, diked against the tides to accommodate dairy cows. These days, Red-tailed Hawks, Bald Eagles and other raptors roost on salt-killed snags, and a variety of estuary-dependent birds

including Great Blue Heron, Great Egret and many species of waterfowl forage in the tidally-influenced waters.

Established in 1991 with a donation of 46 acres of tidal salt marsh, the purpose of this refuge is to protect and enhance estuarine fish and wildlife resources and their habitats. Now encompassing 568 acres, Siletz Bay features salt marsh, brackish marsh, tidal sloughs, mudflats, and coniferous and deciduous forestland. The refuge provides nursery grounds for Coho and Chinook Salmon, Steelhead and Cutthroat Trout, and other anadromous species. The primary ecological goal for the refuge is to allow the salt marsh to return to its natural state of twice-daily tidal inundation.

A small tidal marsh restoration project was completed by the national wildlife refuge staff in November 2000. In the fall of 2003, another project restored 86 acres of tidal marsh at Millport Slough through a partnership with Ducks Unlimited and the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians. The restoration involved breaching 220 feet of dike, removing two dikes totaling 9,300 feet, and filling 1,200 feet of artificial ditches. Large woody debris placed in the marsh to improved habitat for anadromous fish.

Today the refuge is largely off-limits to the public, outside of wildlife viewing along Highway 101, kayaking in the bay and tidal sloughs, and seasonal waterfowl hunting in designated areas. Plans to provide more visitor-use accommodations at this refuge in the future are currently underway.

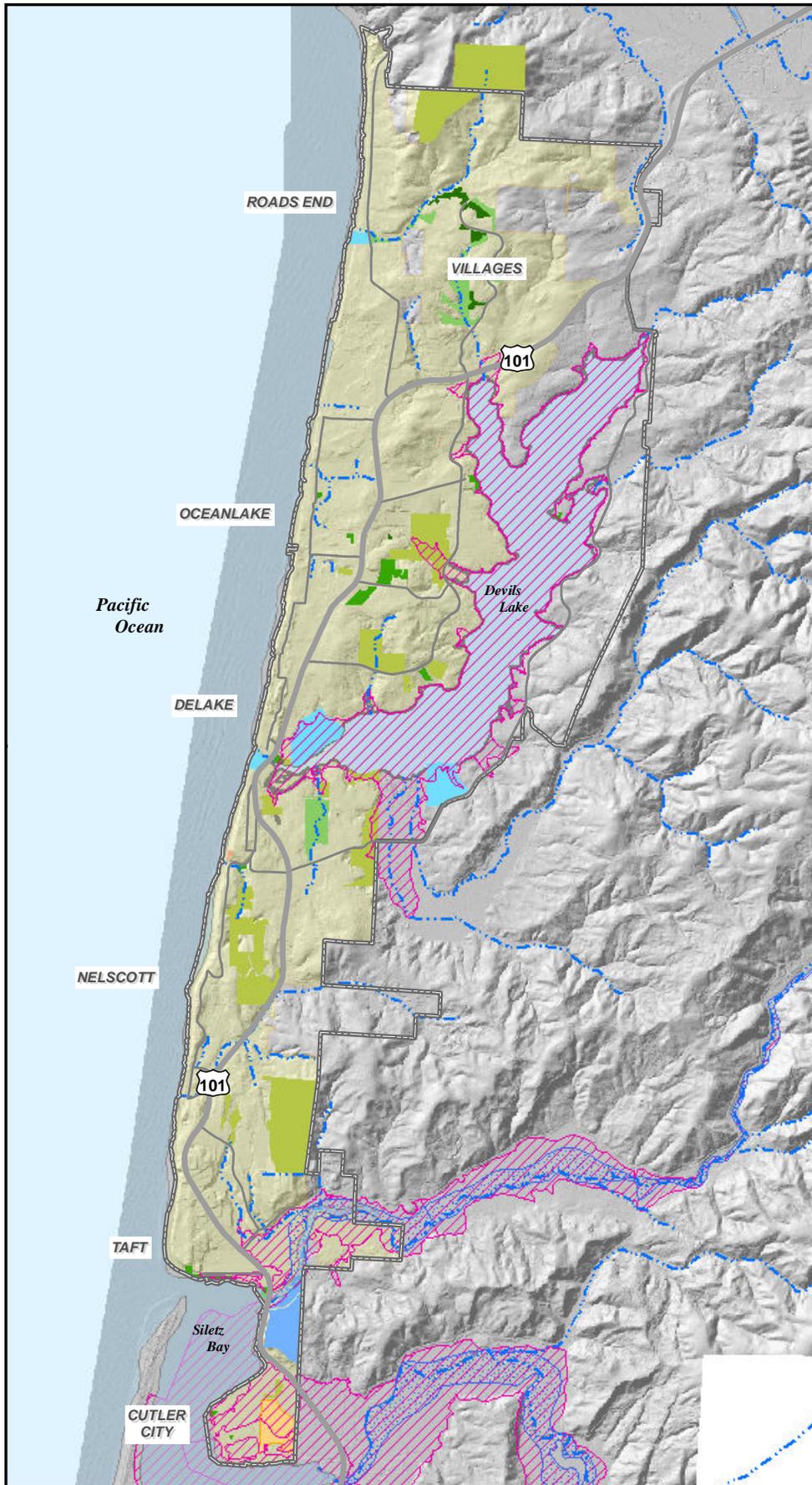
## Floodplains and Wetlands

Floodplains are areas seasonally inundated by rivers, streams, creeks, canals, and wetlands. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) identifies and maps these areas in terms of their frequency of flooding, such as 100-year storm event and the 500-year storm event. The floodway is an area within the floodplain that includes that channel and any area below the ordinary high water level. Floodways and floodplains are important because of their ecosystems and their ability to store floodwater. Because lands within these areas are subject to flooding, FEMA development is heavily regulated particularly in the floodways. Generally, these areas are less conducive to the construction of housing, commercial, or industrial structures because of higher insurance costs. These areas can be a resource for recreation, in the form of open space, sports fields, and scenic areas with support facilities which do not typically interfere with the flow of water and are not vulnerable to seasonal flooding.

Wetlands are lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface of shallow water or the land is covered by shallow water. Wetlands are important component of the ecosystem because they detain and absorb storm water, recharge groundwater, improve water quality, and provide habitat. Lincoln City's wetlands provide a multitude of benefits for humans and the ecosystems in which we live, including:

- Habitat for a major portion of the fish and wildlife, including waterfowl and other migratory birds of the Pacific flyway; salmon; and dozens of threatened and endangered species.
- Flood control and protection against storm damage.
- Water quality improvements through absorption and filtration of sediments, nutrients, metals and toxic materials.
- Opportunities for limited public passive recreation, education and research.
- Open space and scenic values.

The following map provides an overview of the planning area for flood zones in Lincoln City.



-  Floodway
-  100 Year Flood Zone
-  City Park
-  City Open Space
-  County Park
-  County Open Space
-  State Park
-  State Open Space
-  City Limits
-  UGB



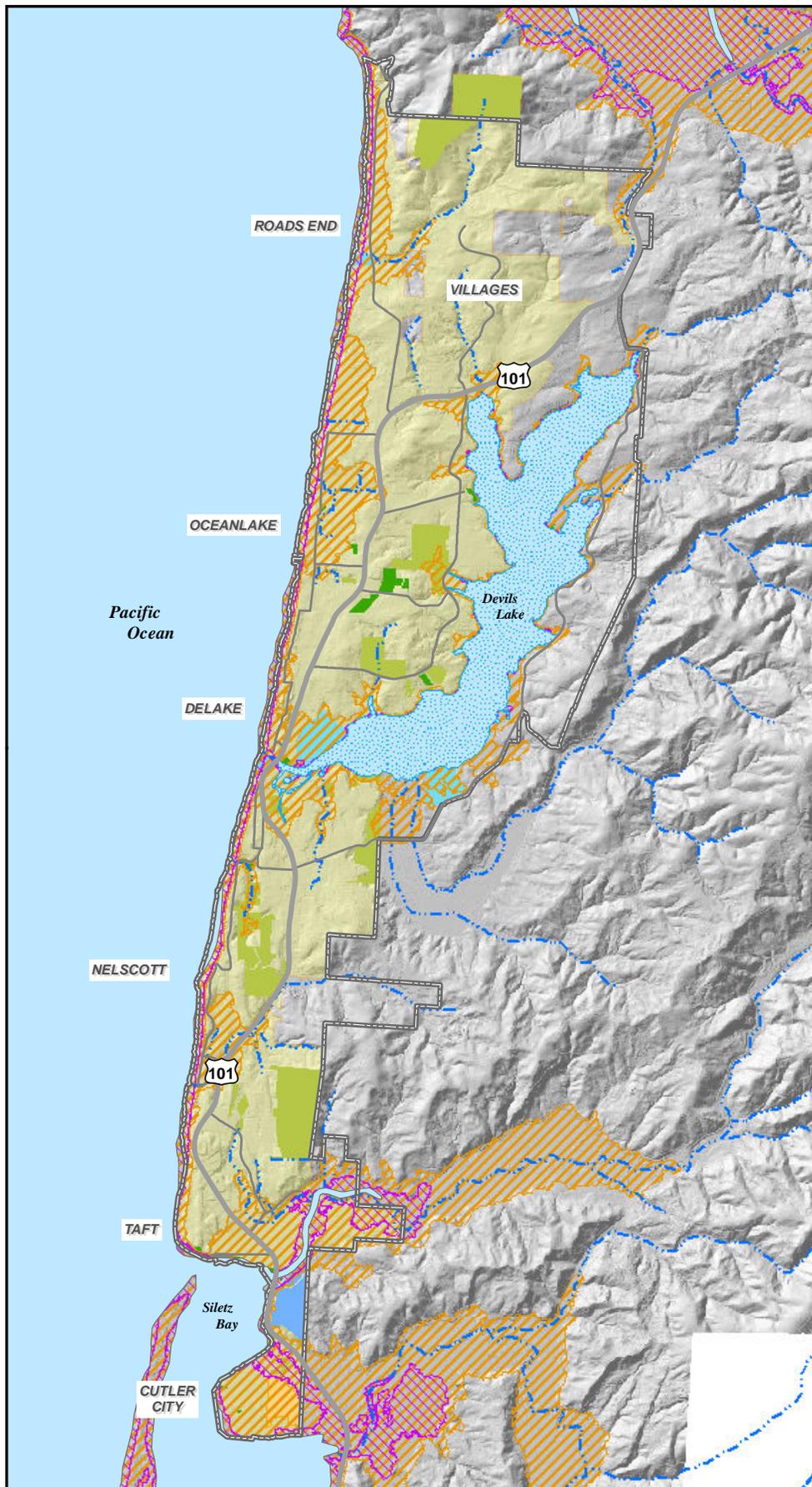
1 inch = 4,000 feet

Flood Zones

## Tsunami Hazard

A tsunami is a series of sea waves usually caused by a displacement of the ocean floor by an undersea earthquake. As tsunamis enter shallow water near land, they increase in height and can cause great loss of life and property damage. Recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can occur any time, day or night. Typical wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific over the last 80 years have been 20 to 45 feet at the shoreline. A few waves however have been as much as 100 feet or more because of local conditions.

The parks, trails, and open space system plan requires an understanding of the existing facilities in the current park inventory that are within tsunami zones and for making recommendations for future parks and trails facilities. Providing connectivity and public access routes for tsunami evacuation serves overall public circulation and ADA accessibility goals for the City. The following maps provide an overview of the entire planning area for tsunami zones in Lincoln City.



-  Local Tsunami Evac Zone
-  Distant Tsunami Evac Zone
-  City Park
-  City Open Space
-  County Park
-  County Open Space
-  State Park
-  State Open Space
-  UGB
-  City Limits



Tsunami  
Evac Zones



## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

# PARKS, OPEN SPACE AND FACILITY NEEDS

This section provides an overview of the Lincoln City parks, trails, and open space system. The information is presented based on stakeholder interviews and several community events with the public.

## Community Workshop Meeting

As an initial step in the Master Planning process, staff from the City, GreenWorks and their team member Angelo Planning Group conducted a number of activities to identify key park and recreation goals, needs and issues to consider in preparing the Master Plan. Activities to date:

- Interviews with 32 community stakeholders
- Meeting with the Project Advisory Committee (PAC) approximately 24 members
- Public open house #1 with interactive displays and exercises and written comment forms attended by 51 members of the public
- Compilation of comments from community members submitted via the website, email or in writing

During these activities, participants were requested to comment on specific questions, including:

- Existing park, recreation and natural area facilities and activities they currently engage in most often
- Facilities and activities they would like to use in the future, which may or may not be available now
- Park and recreation facilities in need of improvement
- Potential community partnerships to help better meet the community's park, open space and recreation needs
- Overall vision for a future system of parks, open space and recreational facilities

Following are key themes from the outreach activities conducted to date.

## Use of existing facilities

Participants in the first PAC meeting, open house and a group of students at the St. James Santiago School identified the three places and types of park or recreation activities they most frequently engage in now. Results are:

- Walking was one of the top three activities identified by all groups.
- Other identified activities by open house and PAC meeting attendees were relaxing, bird watching, kayaking/paddling, bicycling and baseball.
- Activities identified on the map were evenly distributed geographically across the City. Top locations among open house and PAC participants included Kirtsis Park, the Community Center, the D River State Park and Wayside, the Knoll, the Villages and Roads End Park. The school kid's top location was Regatta Park.

## Valuable existing facilities

Community members value Regatta Park, the Community Center, trails within the City's natural areas, Devils Lake and beach access facilities.

## Facility improvements

While community members highly value the City's existing facilities, they note room for improvement. On average, open house participants rated the system as a 6.5 on a scale of 1 to 10, (with 1 being "in desperate need of repair/change", 10 being "the best park/recreation system I have ever been to"). Recommended improvements include:

- Improved amenities and maintenance of trails in open space areas, including drainage, benches, shelters, surfacing, invasive species removal, native plantings, wetlands restoration, etc.
- Regatta Park: increased parking; improvements to play structure; more picnic tables and benches; space for larger gatherings; retaining wall rebuild
- Maintenance of existing public art pieces, beginning with inventory of maintenance needs
- Better signage for trails in the Villages and better wayfinding signage in City generally
- Improved maintenance for restrooms and other facilities at beach access points
- Amenities in parks (e.g., play structures, drinking fountains, coffee kiosks, etc.)
- Community Center enhancements, including to the Meals on Wheels room; outdoor playground and

fitness stations for seniors; and Internet facilities in the senior center.

## Future activities and facilities

Participants in the first PAC meeting and open house identified the three places and types of park or recreation activities they would like to have access to in the future. Overall results of these exercises included:

- Walking topped the list of desired activities.
- Pickle ball, relaxing, bird watching, dog play, bicycling and playgrounds were identified as desired facilities and activities.
- A significant number of people also identified access for people with disabilities as a significant future need.
- Community members cited the need for parks in the southern part of the city as a higher priority in comparison to other areas. Top locations among open house and PAC participants in order of frequency included the Knoll, the Taft area, the D River State Park and Wayside, SW 51st Street/Taft beach access, Devils Lake, Roads End Park and Friends of Wildwood natural area.

## Gaps in the system and future needs

Community members noted gaps in the current parks system including a main north/south pedestrian/bicycle route and associated bicycle and pedestrian connections between parks and other areas of the City. Also noted gaps included:

- Dog park(s)
- A multi-purpose park and recreational facility in the southern part of town
- Gathering places and activities for young people
- Improved access to park and recreational facilities via a variety of transportation modes, including transit
- Covered, outdoor courts for basketball, tennis and pickle ball
- Better signage, wayfinding, maps and other information for residents and visitors to locate and know about park and recreational facilities and activities



## Master Planning Priorities

In completing a comment form at the community open house, participants noted the following priorities (listed in order of how often they were mentioned):

- Creating connections between individual parks and neighborhoods throughout the community (interconnected system of trails and pathways)
- Maintaining natural areas and open space for wildlife viewing and walking
- Providing opportunities for safe dog walking and off-leash areas
- Supporting walking, running and bicycling on trails and pathways
- Providing access to the beach
- Providing opportunities to engage youth
- Ensuring that children have an opportunity to play in parks and playgrounds
- Creating opportunities for family or group gatherings

**Partnerships.** Participants in stakeholder interviews and the PAC meeting noted the strong community partnerships that are instrumental in providing a full range of park and recreation activities for residents and visitors. Stakeholder interviewees consistently emphasized the need to maintain and strengthen these partnerships to achieve the community's vision for a future Park system. Key partners include but are not limited to the Audubon Society, Business for Excellence in Youth, Chamber of Commerce, Community Center, Connie Hanson Gardens, Cultural Center, Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation, Public Arts Committee, Salmon Drift Creek Watershed Council, School District, Senior Center, Sustainability Committee, and Visitors and Convention Bureau.

## Stakeholders Interview Summary

As an initial step in the Master Planning process, consultants conducted stakeholder interviews were conducted with a variety of community stakeholders to help identify park and recreation goals, needs and issues to consider in preparing the system plan. City staff identified and contacted interviewees and organized the interviews. A list of interviewees is at the end of this summary. This section summarizes the results of the interviews organized by interview question.

### 1. How does your organization currently use park and recreational facilities in Lincoln City?

Interview participants identified the following ways in which they partner with the City to provide different types of recreation programs:

- The Lincoln County School District administers recreational programs and activities for youth within City parks and the Community Center and the City assists in administering some of these programs.
- The Lincoln City Cultural Center leases property from the City for its programs and works with counterparts at the City's Community Center to help promote classes and activities.
- The Lincoln City Public Art Committee has partnered with the City for a number of years to fund the creation of public art, identify locations for art pieces, and work with artists and the City to create and install public art, including in bus shelters, at the Community Center and in other locations. The city subsequently assumes ownership of the art and its public works staff maintains them.
- The Lincoln City Senior Center, housed within the city's Community Center, uses this space to host a variety of activities and senior center members also regularly use other facilities within the Community Center.
- The Chamber of Commerce and Visitors and Convention Bureau (a City Department) regularly provide visitors with information about park and recreational facilities and opportunities in Lincoln City. The VCB also works with local lodging operators to assess visitor's recreational needs and priorities through focus groups and surveys.



- The Connie Hansen Garden Conservancy operates and maintains the Connie Hansen Gardens. The Gardens are owned by the City but entirely operated, funded and maintained by the Conservancy.
- The Salmon Drift Creek Watershed Council conducts educational and restoration activities to improve the water quality and health of the watershed. The Council has partnered with the city to install dog waste bags at a number of parks and waysides in Lincoln City and the city has purchased open space areas within the watershed to help protect the quality of the city's water supply.
- The Audobon Society organizes and conducts educational and recreational activities for school children, other residents and visitors within a number of City parks and natural areas. In addition to the partnering with the school district, the Audubon Society of Lincoln City offers free monthly public birding walks in Lincoln and Tillamook Counties, including to parks and open spaces in Lincoln City; teaches birding classes in Lincoln City; and sponsors or participates in other annual activities and events that take place in Lincoln City.
- Members of the Lincoln City Sustainability Committee are currently working with the City to create a disc golf course in The Villages area and also are promoting creation of additional trails in that area, as well as connections to trails in adjacent natural areas, eventually extending to Cascade Head.
- A variety of other organizations from both within and outside of Lincoln City provide volunteers who help

maintain and enhance the City's natural areas in coordination with the City's Open Space volunteer coordinator.

## 2. What types of parks and open space related activities are most important to you ?

Interview participants cited a variety of facilities and activities that are important to them. Most frequently cited were

- Trails and pathways for walking and connecting with nature, including in the City's open space areas
- Regatta Park
- Canyon Park, including the restrooms and shower facility there
- Lincoln City Community Center
- Devil's Lake and associated recreational facilities for fishing, boating and swimming
- Beaches and associated waysides and other access points and associated amenities (e.g., parking areas and restrooms)

Also mentioned were:

- Wecoma Park
- Connie Hansen Gardens
- Skate Park
- Soccer and baseball fields at Kirtsis park
- Pathway along West Devils Lake Road
- Parking areas that provide access to parks and open spaces

### 3. What are the current aspects or components of the park and recreational system that work well and need to be preserved and effectively maintained?

Participants noted Regatta Park, the Community Center and pathways within the city's open space areas as working particularly well. They noted that these facilities are examples of successful initiatives by the city to build, maintain and program areas to meet key community needs. Other valuable facilities and assets noted included:

- The beach and associated facilities, including Canyon Park
- The D River Boardwalk
- Swim meets hosted at the Community Center

### 4. Currently, what is missing from the park and recreational system?

Interviewees most often mentioned a main north/south pedestrian/bicycle route and associated bicycle and pedestrian connections between parks and other areas of the City. Also mentioned by several people were:

- Dog park,
- Multi-purpose park and recreational facility in the southern part of town
- Gathering places and activities for young people
- Improved access to park and recreational facilities via a variety of transportation modes, including transit
- Covered, outdoor courts for basketball, tennis and pickle ball
- Better signage, wayfinding, maps and other information for residents and visitors to locate and know about park and recreational facilities and activities
- Also mentioned by at least one person were the following:
  - Structured activities for pre-schoolers or other younger children (like the Depoe Bay Kid Zone)
  - Adequate parking within City parks and recreational facilities
  - More emphasis on public art
  - Adequate gymnasium space for a variety of indoor recreational activities
  - Fixed sand volleyball nets on the beach
  - Adult mentors, particularly for teens

- Gymnastics classes
- Bicycle repair and rental shops
- An outdoor trail with fitness stations
- Open fields for informal recreation
- Ability for kids to play in streams
- Larger venues capable of hosting tournaments or other large events
- Disc golf course
- Water park
- Affordable recreation activities for seniors or others with limited resources
- Safe, accessible natural habitat trails adjacent to educational site (e.g., Oceanlake, Taft and OCCO), including boardwalks, viewing platforms or blind type structures for bird or wildlife viewing.

### 5. Are there specific parks/facilities that are in need of repair? What types of improvements are needed and how would these improvements help your organization better use the system?

Suggested improvements included the following:

- Maintenance of existing public art pieces, beginning with inventory of maintenance needs
- Regatta Park: increased parking; improvements to play structure; more picnic tables and benches; space for larger gatherings; retaining wall rebuild
- Seid Creek: safe parking area
- Agnes Creek: gentler trail from Bard Road to Canyon Creek
- Better signage for trails in the Villages and better wayfinding signage in Lincoln City in general
- Improved maintenance for restrooms
- Improved amenities and maintenance of trails in open space areas, including drainage, benches, shelters, surfacing, invasive species removal, native plantings, wetlands restoration, etc. (but making great headway)
- Boardwalk along beach in Siletz Bay
- Better re-supply of dog waste bags
- Taft/ 51st Street beach access cleanup
- Beach access parking and accessibility improvements (e.g., at SW 43rd, 51st St)
- Amenities in parks (e.g., drinking fountains, coffee kiosks, etc.)

- Community Center: Meals on Wheels room (better maintenance or upgrade); outdoor playground and fitness stations for seniors with equipment for balance, low impact exercise and stretching; Internet and screen in meeting room (see attachment for more information)
- Reduce water and fertilizer use in city facilities
- Add public art pieces to gardens and other areas

## 6. How can the City continue to best partner with your group to use, improve and maintain the park and recreational system? Are there opportunities for co-use or programming of specific facilities?

Several interview participants complimented the City on the efforts it has already undertaken to partner with their groups in providing park and recreation programs and facilities. They noted that the City has provided a lot of flexibility and support for community groups to use city facilities for a variety of activities. Additional suggestions for future partnerships included the following:

- Create a shared community vision and a unified system for implementing it.
- Continue effective partnerships with the School District, Senior Center, Visitors and Convention Bureau, Business for Excellence in Youth, the Audubon Society and others.
- Continue to work closely with community groups to develop sustainable approaches to maintaining open spaces and natural resources.
- Help with recruiting volunteers for non-profit groups (e.g., Watershed Council) and provide technical support for grant applications and other activities.
- Consider establishing a master gardener program.
- Implement or support basic education requirements for youth sports coaches.
- Create volunteer opportunities for community service projects for high school students.
- Partner with Lincoln City Cultural Center to add events to the outdoor activities calendar and maintain the center's lawn area.
- Work with the Outlet Stores to provide information about recreational facilities and activities.
- Integrate the Parks Master Plan with the Public Art Committee's planning efforts to ensure effective

location and maintenance of current and future public art pieces; City and Public Art Committee representatives should attend each other's meetings and ultimately identify responsibilities for all aspects of public art installations.

- Expand or restore space at Community Center used for Senior Center activities to accommodate needed activities (e.g., computer/technical education).
- Work with local community groups to maintain amenities in parks and open spaces.

## 7. In 20 years, what do you envision for the Lincoln City park system and what role will your organization plan in achieving that vision? Responses included the following:

- Completion of the Head to Bay Trail, including a crossing over the D River and connections from the trail to other parks and recreational facilities.
- Integrated system of bicycling and walking paths.
- Multi-purpose recreational facility and community gathering place in the southern part of town.
- More organized activities for youth and effective transportation to them.
- Enough sports fields to meet current and future demands.
- Expanded volunteer efforts to improve a variety of parks in Lincoln City to help strengthen community ownership and pride in them.
- Dog park(s), ideally in the northern, middle and southern sections of town.
- Continued maintenance of what we already have.
- Continued stewardship and enhancement of natural resources and open spaces.
- Enhanced access to the beach for people with mobility limitations.
- A unique, well-maintained and refined set of recreational experiences for both residents and visitors.
- A consistent, well-defined look and feel to all park and recreational facilities.
- More public art installations in parks throughout Lincoln City, as well as more outdoor performances.
- Mountain biking trails (could be a draw for visitors and provide opportunities for residents).

- Northern section of the Villages dedicated or emphasized for outdoor recreation.
- More soccer fields, covered basketball courts and larger parks or playgrounds.
- Community Center improvements, including second gym with multi-purpose floor, more space for activities like pickle ball, swimming pool bulkhead and gymnastics facility and classes.
- Facilities for Special Olympics athletes.
- An integrated water trail and land trail system incorporating the Salmon River, Siletz Bay, Drift Creek, Schooner Creek, and D River, and including places to put in and out of the water, signage, parking, interpretive/informational and other facilities.
- Multi-purpose structure to support emergency response and evacuation activities.
- Birding tourist and retirement destination and center for local public environmental and birding awareness education with access to educational materials, volunteers, birding experts and enthusiasts that support and build on year-round habitat and bird species diversity in Lincoln City.

### 8. Who else should we be talking to or involving in this project as we move forward?

Participants identified the organizations already represented by the interviewees and noted that they represent a fairly comprehensive group of community interests. Additional suggestions included the following:

- Local newspaper and County Health Department for more demographic information
- Catherine Rickbone, OCCA and Newport Public Art Committee
- Bob Gibson, former recreational leader and member of the Lincoln City Public Art Committee
- Indoor soccer players
- Good Samaritan Hospital
- Cascade West Council of Governments
- Lincoln City Swim Club
- Softball/baseball clubs
- St. Augustine Church or other churches, particularly with large Latino populations; consider conducting a meeting with people after Mass in coordination with the priests there.

- Art gallery owners and the Sitka Center.
- Lodging operators.

### 9. Do you have any additional comments:

Participants provided a variety of additional comments including the following:

- Transportation is very important. You can have the best park system in the world but if people can't get to it, it won't meet the community's needs.
- Develop a formal contract of Memorandum of Understanding with the Senior Center regarding facilities and services to be provided at the Community Center.
- The City should strive to be pesticide-free in maintaining its facilities.
- Marine reserves are an asset; better signage and information about them is needed to ensure continued support for them.
- There may be opportunities to use underutilized space at the Casino (e.g., near the flags).
- Lincoln City is a great place to surf but some locations are not great for beginners and not for larger events or competitions which can encourage novices to surf in areas that are too challenging or dangerous for them. Continued improvements for amenities like at the Canyons will help build surfer visitation without expanding it too much.
- Grassroots efforts are very important, including brainstorming with people of different ages.



- The salt air is very hard on outdoor facilities.
- Expanded, organized volunteer opportunities for seniors would be beneficial.
- There is a need for support and mentoring of teen age boys and young adult men; recommend creating a program to establish informal mentoring activities and opportunities for just talking, creative activities, help with homework or similar activities. (see attachment for more info)
- Create scenic walking area within the strip of land that runs from NW Oar Place to Keel. (see attachment for more info)
- Bird friendly and supportive habitat is a priority for the Audubon Society and the Parks Master Plan should identify management practices that will enhance habitat quality.

### Interview Participants

Patrick Alexander	Diane Kusz
Suzanne Allen	Aaron Linfoot
Gretchen Ammerman	Boone Market
Nonni Augustine	Kevin Mattias
Gaby Carteno	Shelley Moore
Hannah Connett	Mark Nicholson
Jenny Dahrens	Timothy Novack
Joanne Daschel	Niki Price
Laura Doyle	Carl Reynolds
Gary Ellingson	Deirdre Reynolds
Raylene Erickson	Pat Robertson
Scott Humpert	Roger Robertson
Cheryl Johnson	Patti Siberz
Paul Katen	Mattie Starr
Ian Keene	Felicia Starr
Gail Kimberling	Carol Stenzel

# Lincoln City Facility Summary

Jim Kalveledge of Opsis Architects, consulting architect for the system plan process spoke with Gail Kimberling, Lincoln City Community Center Director about her observations of the existing city community and recreation center. Here is what he heard.

## Community and Recreation Center

- The center is a 40-year old facility with expansion and remodel in 2005; spa, waterslide and fountains in 2009; boiler replacement in 2013; and lighting upgrades in 2015.
- Original facility was funded through a bond levy in 1978 to 1979.
- Facility is intended to meet the needs of both residents and visitors.
- The facility subsidy before Gail Kimberling arrived was 70%, now is 40%.
- City is supportive of Parks and Recreation.

## Aquatics

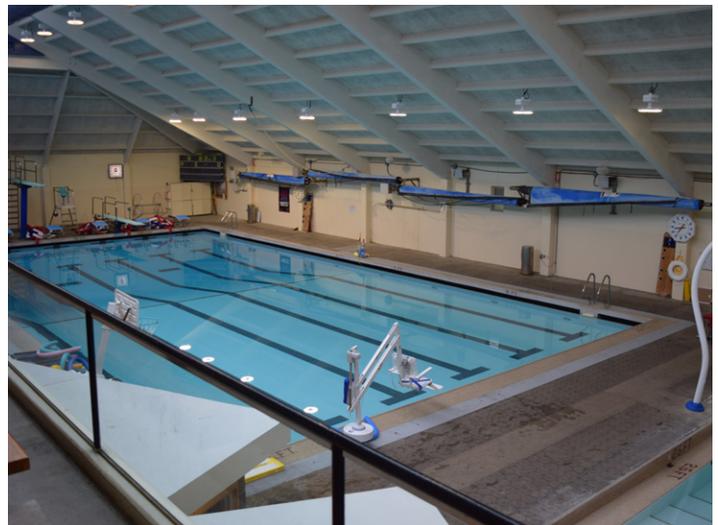
- The pool is challenged with aging infrastructure, lack of space and declining swim numbers.
- The City Council approved a \$100,000 budget for 2015-2016 to enhance the pool water features and increase the appeal of the facility.
- UV sanitation is included in next year's capital improvement fund.
- The plan is to enhance the pool with a Jumbotron

screen and sound system (swim meets and film night)

- Need to replace underwater lights. Difficult to access the lights, which haven't been in use for fifteen years.
- Limited competition with the nearest waterpark is located in McMinnville, 45-minutes from Lincoln Center, at the Evergreen Wings & Waves Waterpark.
- Existing twenty five meter pool six lane pool with spectator seating. Could host an additional four swim meets / year.
- Need for a portable bulkhead to create twenty five yard pool with additional body of water for programming recreation / exercise swim activities.
- Desire for a warm water recreation pool addition to the south. This would include a lazy river that could also function as a therapy pool with resistance walking against the current.

## Lockers / Family Changing Rooms

- Lockers were remodeled in 2005 with gym expansion
- Need for minimum of two more family changing rooms that are ADA accessible. Family changing rooms could expand into the instructional pool area if a new recreation pool addition is developed on the south of the existing natatorium.



### Teen Center

- Lincoln City has no Boys and Girls Club or teen center.

### Senior Center

- The senior center functions as a stand-alone facility. It was previously expanded to the south increasing the size of the senior center and meeting room.

### Activity Spaces

- An additional gym court would be very helpful to meet the demand for a variety of activities.
- The existing gym can be utilized as a temporary warming shelter for emergencies.
- The cardio-weight room is small and needs to expand. The expansion needs to include increased space for fitness equipment, two staff offices and workroom for equipment repair. An addition could occur to the southwest, filling in the courtyard between the weight room and senior center.
- A larger group exercise room for twenty people is desired.
- The facility has no room or program for parents to leave children while they exercise.
- A small addition on the southwest side of the gym adjacent to the building entrance could accommodate a large group exercise room and a child-watch room.

### Building Support

- Need for more storage and staff office space.
- The community center currently has eight full-time employees and eight to sixteen part-time employees.
- There is a mix of mechanical systems with the desire to simplify to one comprehensive system. In 2005, an additional mechanical unit was added instead of upgrading the existing system.

### Site Development

- Parking lot could be re-configured to be more efficient. It exceeds code requirements. There are designated limited hours parking stalls for 60 and older. Upgrading the community center parking lot lighting and replacing with LED lights is an identified project by public works for its five year capital plan.
- There is no outdoor children's playground amenity
- Site amenity development could include a ¼ mile pathway with workout exercise stations.



## Beach Access Points

Jim Kalveledge of Opsis Architects, consulting architect for the system plan process, spoke with Lila Bradley, Lincoln City Public Works Director about her observations of the existing city beach access areas and public restrooms. Here is what he heard.

- Beach access points and walkways that are in good condition include: NW 73rd St, NW 64th St, NW 44th St, NW 40th St, NW 37th St, NW 26th, NW 7th Ct, NW 5th Ct, NW 1st St, SW Harbor Ave. and Cutler City Access
- **NW 50th:** Currently upgrading access point and pump station, recent repair with matting and replanting for erosion control and storm-water management upgrades.
- **NW 26th St:** Long concrete staircase to the beach that is in fair condition.
- **NW 21 St:** Three parking spaces and stairs will need some work.
- **NW 15th St:** Vehicular access and parking on the beach, major ADA improvements have been realized with car ramp and stair access to the beach. Still need to upgrade the stair railings to meet the ADA code. Half way down the ramp is a restroom that is in fair condition.
- **Canyon Park:** Restroom /Pump station facility next to Agnes Creek provides ADA access, surf board racks, bike racks, restrooms, warm shower and parking
- **Olivia Beach:** Beach access from a steep wood stairway with 123 steps that has a concrete landing pad at the beach. It is in good condition.
- **SW 33rd St:** Good beach access with ramp and some parking that is in the process being paved.
- **SW 35th Street:** Some ADA improvements forthcoming. It has a restroom with limited parking.
- **Esther Lee:** Beach access provided, but needs improvement to negotiate the 5 foot elevation change to the beach.
- **SW 44th Street:** Access to the beach is in good condition, located next to the casino.
- **SW 51st Street:** Shelter needs to be upgraded. The existing siding is rusting and it will be painted to extend use for approximately three years. It will be replaced.

- **Siletz Bay Park:** Park improvements include upgrades to parking, irrigation and the park.
- **Josephine Young:** Upgraded the picnic area with one ADA parking space.
- **SW 66th Street:** Walk-out access point
- **SW Harbor Avenue:** Acceptable beach access

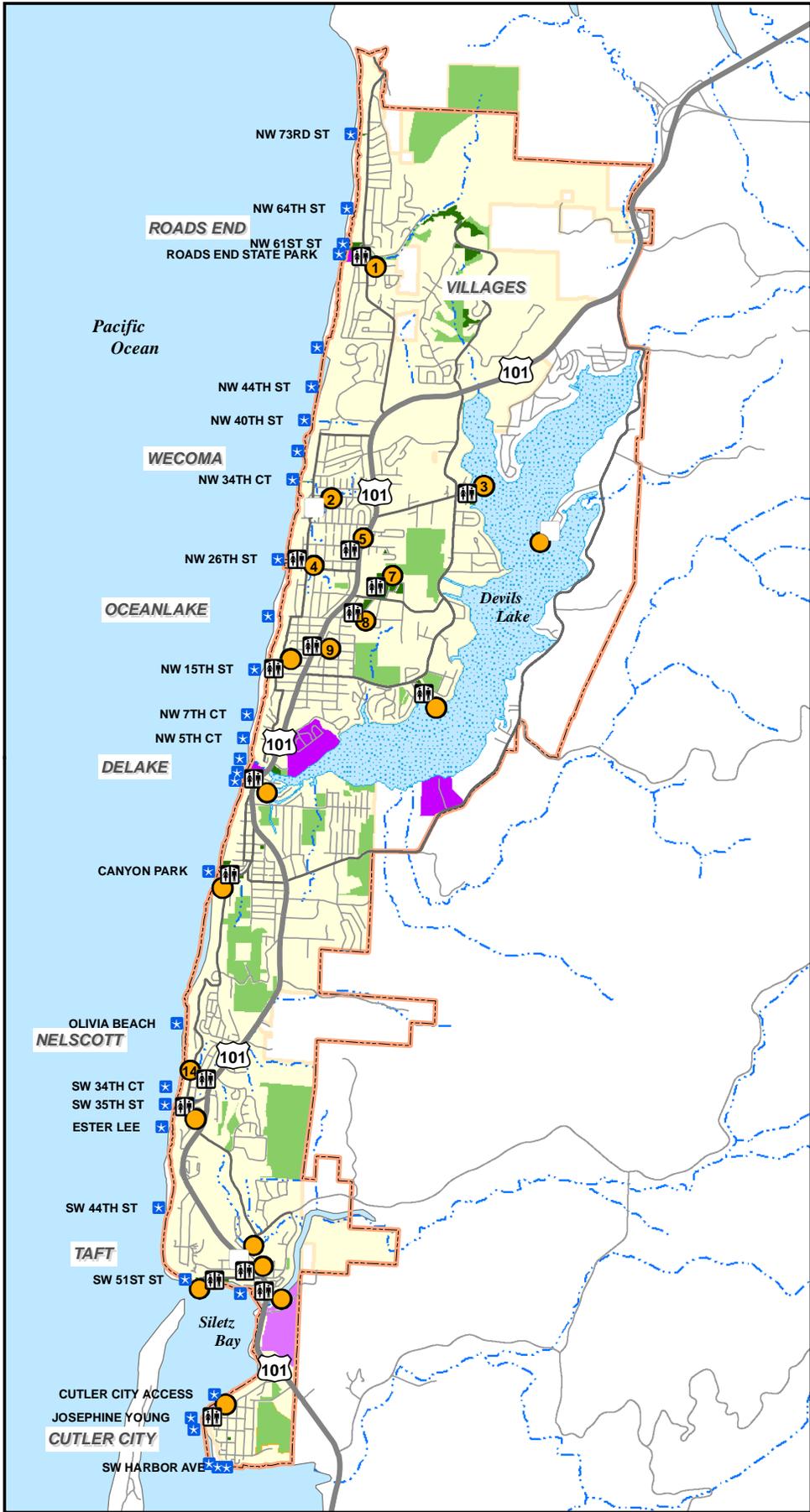
The highest priority Beach Access Points in the *Lincoln City Draft ADA Transition Plan 2016* for ADA compliance are listed below

1. NW 34th Street Beach Access
2. NW 15th Street Beach Access
3. SW 34th Street Beach Access
4. SW 35th Street Beach Access

## Public Restrooms

The City of Lincoln City maintains 19 restroom facilities in for the public across the entire city length. The Public Works Department typically cleans the restrooms twice daily. The map provided on the next page illustrates each of the restroom locations and provide a map/key number for each restroom.

- Restrooms that are in good condition include: Restrooms 1, 2, 3, 4, 6,8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19
- Restroom 2: In good condition, pump station, and kid's park with upgraded fall protection.
- Restroom 3: Recently upgraded
- Restroom 5: Condition to be verified by public works department
- Restroom 7: Condition to be verified by public works department. Current budget provides two more dug-outs. The park includes three ballfields and a high quality public attractor skate park.
- Restroom 6: Located at Sand Point, the restroom is in fair condition.
- Restroom 8: Located at the community center site.
- Restroom 9: Exterior siding needs to be replaced. The upgrades have already been funded.
- Restroom 11: Major park improvements are currently being implemented with new playground equipment, ADA access improvements, and reworking the retaining wall to add seating and picnic area.
- Restroom 12: OPRD facility



- Beach Access
- Restrooms
- Stream
- City Park
- City Open Space
- County Park
- County Open Space
- State Park
- State Open Space
- City Limits
- UGB

- 1 - Road's End State Park
- 2 - Wecoma Park
- 3 - Holmes Road Park
- 4 - NW 26th Street
- 5 - Dorchester Park
- 6 - Sandpoint Park
- 7 - Kirtsis Park
- 8 - Community Center
- 9 - NW 17th Street
- 10 - NW 15th Street
- 11 - Regatta Park
- 12 - D River Wayside
- 13 - Canyon Park
- 14 - SW 34th Court
- 15 - SW 35th Street
- 16 - SW 48th Street
- 17 - SW 50th Street
- 18 - Taft Bayfront Park
- 19 - Siletz Bay Park
- 20 - Josephine Young Park



1 inch = 1 miles

Public Restrooms  
and  
Beach Accesses

- Restroom 13: New facility as prototype that expresses design quality for future facility implementation
- Restroom 15: Similar to the restroom at NW 15 Street, in good condition.
- Restroom 16: Budget approved to upgrade existing facility.

TABLE 08-1. RESTROOM CONDITIONS		
Key/ Map Number	Restroom Location	Condition
1	Road's End State Park	Good
2	Wecoma Park	Good
3	Holmes Road Park	Good (Recent upgrade)
4	NW 26th Street	Good
5	Dorchester Park	To be verified
6	Sandpoint Park	Fair
7	Kirtsis Park	To be verified
8	Community Center	Good
9	NW 17th Street	Poor - Siding funded for replacement.
10	NW 15th Street	Good
11	Regatta Park	Good
12	D River Wayside	OPRD facility
13	Canyon Way	Good
14	SW 34th Court	Good
15	SW 35th Street	Good
16	SW 48th Street	Good
17	SE 50th Street	Poor - Budget approved for upgrade
18	Taft Bayfront Park	Good
19	Siletz Bay Park	Good
20	Josephine Young Park	Good

Source: City of Lincoln City Public Works Department