

**City of Rainier
Parks, Recreation and Education Committee Meeting
January 30, 2023
6 p.m.
Rainier City Hall**

Chair Levi Richardson called the meeting to order at 6 p.m.

Committee Members Present: Randall Johnstun, Sharon Jump, Gary Rice, Levi Richardson and Rosemary Scandale

Committee Members Absent: Kristi Cole, Terry Deaton, Tiffany Hatley and Tess Pote

City Staff Present: W. Scott Jorgensen, City Administrator; Sue Lawrence, Public Works Director

Flag Salute

Visitor Comments: Jennifer Wills, the parks and recreation director for the City of Longview, spoke about the bridge run being planned for April 23. A similar event in Astoria draws around 3,000 people every fall from all over. This run will start at the city park in Rainier and end at Lake Sacajawea Park. The bridge will be shut down for an hour and a half and the City of Longview has coordinated that closure with the Washington Department of Transportation. Between 500 and 1,000 people are expected to attend. The start time will be 7 a.m. and Peace Health is a major sponsor. There will be shuttle buses in Rainier and Longview to transport participants.

Consider Approval of the Consent Agenda

Consider Approval of the October 24, 2022 Parks, Recreation and Education Committee Meeting Minutes—Vice Chair Gary Rice moved to approve the minutes. That motion was seconded by Sharon Jump and adopted unanimously.

Old Business

a. Student Park Use Survey Update—City Administrator W. Scott Jorgensen said he has spoken with Superintendent Joseph Hattrick about distributing the survey either digitally or via hard copies in home room classes, but neither option was viable for the school district.

b. Park Master Plan Update—Rob Lamb from Juncus Studios said the committee defined the study area, boundaries and inventory of the city's existing park facilities. Undeveloped parcels were identified, levels of service were determined, the park properties were classified and the draft master plan document has been put together. It should be a 20-year document but can be updated every five or

so years. Rice said the focus should be on having pocket parks in neighborhoods and on the south side of Highway 30. Lamb said the vision statement should include some language and asked for suggestions. They included increasing recreational access, enhancing livability for residents of all ages, promoting healthy, active lifestyles, connectivity, safety, accessibility, cleanliness and having facilities that are maintainable. There will be language included in that vision statement about working with partner agencies on regional trails and identifying private and public funding sources for park additions and enhancements. Committee members discussed the timelines and processes involved with adopting the master plan. The draft will be finalized and presented to the committee at its next meeting February 27. If the committee recommends adoption, that will then go before the city council in March.

Richardson adjourned the meeting at 7:34 p.m.

Levi Richardson, Chair

W. Scott Jorgensen, City Administrator



RAINIER, OREGON

PARKS AND RECREATION SYSTEM MASTER PLAN

FEBURARY 2023



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CITY COUNCIL

Mayor Jerry Cole
Council President, Mike Kreger
Councilor Connie Budge
Councilor Scott Cooper
Councilor Robert duPlessis
Councilor Jeremy Howell
Councilor Levi Richardson
Councilor Denise Watson

PARK, RECREATION AND EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Levi Richardson, Chair
Gary Rice
Kristi Cole
Scott Cooper
Terry Deaton
Tiffany Hatley
Randall Johnstun
Sharon Jump
Rosemary Scandale
Tess Poat

CITY STAFF

W. Scott Jorgensen, City Administrator
Sue Lawrence, Public Works Director

CONSULTANT TEAM



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Introduction

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Plan Overview

The City of Rainier has long desired to craft a community focused Parks and Recreation System Master Plan (PRSMP) to improve recreational access for its residents and visitors alike. This plan responds to that desire by providing a 20-year framework to guide future improvements to public parks, trails, and open space. It strives to strike a balance between community needs and available resources to create a sustainable, diverse, and inclusive community parks system.

Planning Process

The Park and Recreation System Master Plan (PRSMP) presents both a vision and a roadmap for the development of an integrated community park system. It contains both short-term and long-term initiatives that are prioritized by community needs, desires, and potential funding resources.

The PRSMP was developed following a systems approach to planning as suggested by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA). The approach provides the required foundation for the development of a responsive PRSMP and includes the following five phases:

Phase 1 Inventory and Analysis

This phase involves identification of existing park and recreation facilities, their condition and distribution within the study area.

Phase 2 Needs Assessment

Assessing community needs is critically necessary for developing a responsive and sustainable PRSMP. This phase includes community engagement, understanding of local demographics, growth projections, recreational trends, and current gaps in recreational opportunities and access.

Phase 3 Community Vision and Recommendations

This phase of the planning process is where the community develops a vision for their desired park system. The vision is captured by creating a mission statement, defining system goals, and developing actionable strategies necessary for implementation. Included in this process is the development of the Parks Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) that identifies acquisitions and development projects for the planning period and prioritizes specific projects for the first five years of the plan.

Phase 4 Implementation

Following the visioning phase, an implementation strategy is prepared, and desired acquisitions, projects, and planned improvements are matched with potential funding sources.

Phase 5 PRSMP Refinement and Implementation

This phase incorporates feedback from elected officials, city staff, and the parks advisory committee members based on initial review of the Draft PRSMP. Once approved by the City Council, work can begin on implementing the highest priority projects by securing funding, engaging community partners, and identifying required regulatory approvals.



Relationship to Other Plans

Other long-range community planning documents have been referenced and integrated into the PRSMP. These include the Columbia County Comprehensive Plan (1984; 2003), Rainier Comprehensive Plan (2003), the Transportation System Plan (1997), Rainier Park Master Plan (2002), and the Riverfront Trail Study (2004).

The Rainier Comprehensive Plan includes foundational goals and actionable policies that provide guidance to the planning framework outlined in this PRSMP. These include Goals 5 and 8 provided in the master plan (*other goals and policies not specific or relevant to this plan are omitted for brevity*):

Goal 5: Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Natural Resources

Policy 2: The City shall work to maintain the streams and associated riparian areas within the Rainier UGB for water quality, scenic, open space, and wildlife habitat values. The intent of this policy is to preserve the multiple values of Nice Creek, Beaver Creek, Owl Creek, and Fox Creek.

Policy 3: Open space uses will be encouraged along these streams. This is necessary because the separation of Rainier's sanitary and storm sewer systems may significantly alter the volume of flow through these drainage ways during times of heavy rain.

Policy 4: The City shall make efforts to maintain public access to the streams in Rainier through the acquisition of pedestrian easements whenever possible. The Design Review Board will pay special attention to any development adjacent to the streams and establish conditions to minimize the impacts of development.

Policy 5: The City will work with relevant

agencies, including Columbia County, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Transportation, and the Division of State Lands to preserve open space and recreational uses of Red Mill Beach. In addition, Rainier will cooperate with the efforts to maintain the open space and recreational uses of Dibblee Point.

Policy 6: The City will work with commercial and industrial developers to ensure public access to the Columbia River whenever practical. This may be accomplished, in part, through Design Review Board approval of development adjacent to the river. If the City develops a more specific Waterfront Development (Urban Renewal) Plan, that plan shall provide standards and guidance for appropriate public access to the Columbia River.

Policy 7: The City shall identify and promote the preservation and protection of historically and culturally significant structures, sites, objects, and districts within Rainier.

Goal 8: Recreation Needs

Policy 1: The City will create a Parks Plan for the urban growth area. The plan will consider options such as the establishment of a system of pedestrian and bicycle trails and the need for parks in different areas of the City.

Policy 2: The City will encourage the establishment of parks owned and maintained by neighborhood associations in conjunction with the development of major residential subdivisions. The City will also work to establish a system of neighborhood parks.

Policy 3: Regional Park facilities are beyond the scope of the City to create or maintain; however, the City will work with Columbia County and other agencies to encourage the development of regional park facilities in the Rainier vicinity.

- Policy 4:** The City will coordinate with Columbia County to determine if improvement of Red Mill Beach is possible or desirable.
- Policy 5:** The City will cooperate with state agencies and Columbia County to plan for future recreational uses at Dibblee Point.
- Policy 6:** The City shall encourage a mixture of marine recreation and commercial use adjacent to the Columbia River. The Waterfront Development (Urban Renewal) Plan will provide more detailed guidance for appropriate locations for recreation uses and public access.
- Policy 7:** The City will work with and support any local, state, or federal agency which seeks to develop recreational facilities in the Rainier area.



Plan Organization

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Provides an overview of the PRSMP process and relationship to other long-range Rainier planning documents.

Chapter 2 - Parks, Recreation and Open Space System

Provides summary information on the regional context of the planning area, planning area boundaries, inventory of existing facilities, park classifications, and level of service statistics.

Chapter 3 - Needs Assessment

Provides information on Rainier population, growth projections, community input and survey information, and state, regional and local recreational trends.

Chapter 4 - Community Vision and Recommendations

Provides a framework for PRSMP vision, goals, and strategies to achieve them. The CIP will identify long and short-term priorities of PRSMP.

Chapter 5 - Implementation

Provides a road map for implementation and achieving community park priorities identified in Chapter 4-Community Vision and Recommendations.

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PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

- ◇ *Regional Context and Planning Area*
- ◇ *City Facilities*
- ◇ *Park Classifications*
- ◇ *Level of Service (LOS)*

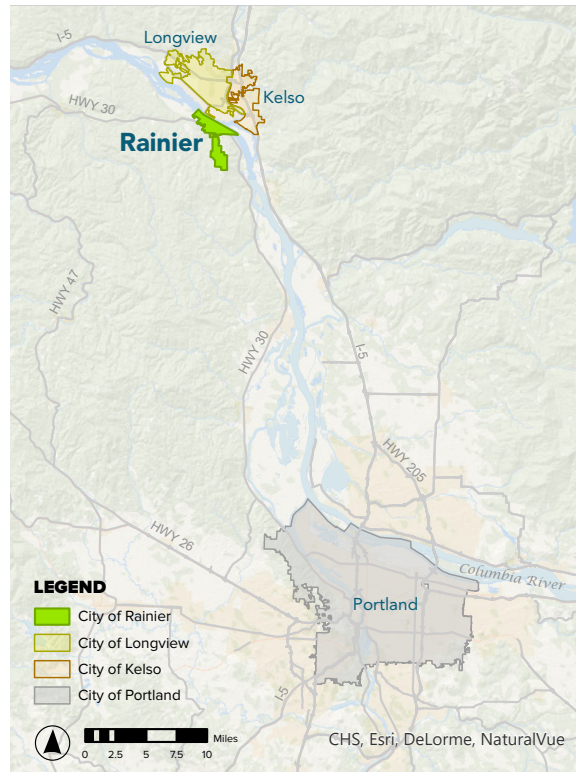


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Regional Context and Planning Area

Situated in northwest Oregon, the City of Rainier sits on the bank of the Columbia River, fifty miles north of Portland and across the river from the Longview-Kelso Washington metropolitan area (Map 2.1).

Map 2.1. Regional Map



The PRSMP study area is defined by the City of Rainier city limits including the Urban Growth Area (UGA) but excludes properties that are zoned for watershed protection (WS). The total study area is approximately 1,978 acres.

City Facilities

The City of Rainier owns and operates four recreational facilities which comprise a total of 20.44 acres and include Riverfront Park, the Marina, First Street Plaza, and Riverfront Trail (See Table 2.1). Additionally, the city has identified three undeveloped

city owned properties targeted for future park development. They are the City Water Plant, Fox Creek, and Nice Creek. Combined these undeveloped park properties total 17.93 acres (See Table 2.1 and Map 2.2).

Parks

Riverfront Park (19.21 acres) is the main recreational park within the study area. Park amenities include restrooms, off-street parking, a boat launch, baseball and softball facilities, tennis courts, basketball court, a frisbee golf course, volleyball, skatepark, and picnic areas.

The City Marina facility (1.19 acres) is located on the Columbia River, and offers transient tie-up space for visiting boaters, and permanent boat moorage leased to private vessels through the city. Additionally, this facility also has shoreline access and accommodates hand-launching of small non-motorized boats.

'A' Street Plaza (0.04 acres) is situated along the Riverfront Trail at the terminus of East First Street. Site improvements include enhanced paving, fixed seating, landscaping, and views of the Columbia River and the Lewis & Clark Bridge.

Trails

Riverfront Trail (0.80 miles) is a multi-use paved trail that borders the Columbia River and connects the Marina Facility and Riverfront Park. The trail currently continues west of the boat launch where it terminates at the edge of an undeveloped private parcel.

Fox Creek Trail is a rustic soft-surfaced trail that is located at the undeveloped Fox Creek Property. The trail was constructed and is maintained by the Friends of Fox Creek. A volunteer organization that has worked tirelessly in the community and region restoring watersheds and improving

habitat. Although it may be improved in the future, the trail doesn't currently meet minimum accessibility standards and therefore is not included in the following Park Classification section.

Table 2.1. Facility Inventory Table

INVENTORY SUMMARY

EXISTING PARKS	ACRES
Riverfront Park	19.21
Marina	1.19
East First Street Plaza	0.04
TOTAL EXISTING PARK ACREAGE	20.44
UNDEVELOPED PARKS	ACRES
Fox Creek	7.39
Nice Creek	7.54
Water Plant ²	3.00
TOTAL UNDEVELOPED PARK ACREAGE	17.93
EXISTING TRAILS	MILES
Riverfront Trail	0.80
TOTAL EXISTING TRAIL MILEAGE	0.80



Park Classifications

Park classifications are used to differentiate or categorize recreational assets based on their attributes such as size, proximity to target users (service area), typical amenities, and primary functions. Classifications that establish a hierarchy of recreational facilities and service objectives help communities plan for a cohesive and responsive park system. Complete descriptions of the classifications can be found in Appendix B.

The following park classifications recommended for Rainier are:

Parks

- Community Parks
- Special Use Parks
- Urban Plazas
- Pocket Parks
- Neighborhood Parks
- Nature Parks
- Linear Parks

Trails, Pathways, and Bikeways

- Multi-use Trails

Riverfront Park (Community Park)



City Marina (Special Use Park)



'A' Street Plaza (Urban Plaza)



Riverfront Trail (Multi-Use Trail)



Level of Service (LOS)

Evaluating a parks system can include an analysis of many factors, but two common metrics are:

- Acres of park land per 1,000 residents
- Number of residents per park

These two ratios can be compared to other communities for what is commonly referred to as benchmarking. Although there is no one standard LOS that can be applied across all communities the comparison can be a useful exercise.

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) publishes an annual report that summarizes these and other metrics from a wide range of communities nationwide to help facilitate this effort. The information provided by various recreational agencies is broken into categories from the lower quartile (lowest 25 percent) to the upper quartile (highest 25 percent). The data provides insights into where Rainier's park system compares to that of typical (i.e. those at the median values) agencies.

It's important to note when calculating LOS not all park facilities or classifications are included. Special Use parks for example usually do not offer a range of services for all residents and are excluded from the calculation. Also, if a facility is not of sufficient size to accommodate a reasonable number of users or is located within or is integral to another recreational facility it wouldn't be included in the calculation. 'A' Street Urban Plaza for example is both quite small and is integral to the Riverfront Trail, and therefore excluded in the following LOS analysis.

Acres of Park Land per 1,000 Residents

Rainier has 19.21 acres of developed park land (Riverfront Park). By dividing this by the current estimated population of 2,396 residents we find that there are 8.02 acres per 1,000 residents, which is lower than the national median of 10.4 acres (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2. Acres of Park Land per 1,000 Residents

ACRES OF PARK LAND PER 1,000 RESIDENTS ³		
Population	Ratio (acres of park land/1,000 resident)	Comparison
Rainier	8.02	---
Lower Quartile	5.1	2.92
Median	10.4	-2.38
Upper Quartile	18.2	-10.18

3 - 2022 NRPA Agency Performance Review

Number of Residents per Park

As Riverfront Park is the only developed park meeting the criteria to be included in the current LOS analysis, we find that Rainier has 2,396 residents per park, which is approximately equivalent to the national median of 2332 residents per park (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3. Residents per Park

RESIDENTS PER PARK (RIVERFRONT PARK, MARINA ONLY) ³		
Population	Ratio of Residents per park	Comparison
Rainier	2,396	---
Lower Quartile	1,301	1,095
Median	2,332	64
Upper Quartile	4,566	-2,170

3 - 2022 NRPA Agency Performance Review

Trails, Pathways, and Bikeways

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (ORPD) recommends that communities have a minimum LOS of 0.5 – 1.5 miles of multi-use trails per 1,000 residents. Riverfront trail is approximately 0.8 miles in length which results in a LOS of 0.33 miles per 1,000 residents, significantly lower than the OPRD recommended mileage range.

Dibblee Beach Park
Columbia River

Hudson Parcher County Park
Rainier School District

Riverfront Park
E A St Plaza Marina

Nice Creek

Fox Creek

Water Plant Area

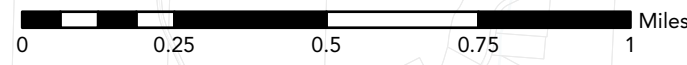
Owl Creek

Existing Facility Map

- Study Area
- City Limit
- Other Recreational Facilities
- Trails
- Rainier School District Facilities

- City-Owned Parcels
- E 1st St Plaza
 - Fox Creek
 - Marina
 - Nice Creek
 - Riverfront Park
 - Water Plant Area

- Highways
- Railroad
- Roads
- WA Parcels
- Taxlot
- Major Streams & Rivers
- Tributaries



Map 2.2



3

Needs Assessment

- ◇ *Community Snapshot*
- ◇ *Community Outreach & Involvement*
- ◇ *State and Countywide Recreation Needs*
- ◇ *Public Survey for Improving City of Rainier Parks*

Community Snapshot

Developing an effective and responsive PRSMP requires an understanding of the community’s demographic composition to determine how well that population is currently served by its park system.

Population

In 2020, Rainier had a population of 2,378 and has experienced relatively stable growth over the last two decades. Projected growth is anticipated to be relatively modest when compared to forecasts for the state and other regional population centers such as St Helens and Scappoose (Table 3.1).

When considering the local population in relation to recreational access, it is important to note that the existing park system is frequently used by residents of communities outside of the study area. Although this use is generally welcomed by the community as benefits include increased economic activity at local shops and restaurants, the increased demand on the park system must be recognized and anticipated to ensure the recreational needs of the local population are met.

Demographics

The largest segment of the population was between 20 and 44 years of age (31%). The second largest were between 45 and 64 (24%), followed by those between 5-19 (20%), and over 65 (19%). Those 5 years and younger represented 6 percent of the population. This age distribution is representative of a diverse population where a variety of recreational opportunities are needed to adequately serve the entire community (Chart 3.1).

The racial makeup of Rainier’s population is becoming increasingly diverse and will require continuing outreach efforts to all community members, especially those of diverse backgrounds, to better understand

how these unique groups use recreational services to ensure that their needs are being met (Chart 3.2).

Income

The 2020 Census reported that the average for Rainier households was \$51,750, well below that of Columbia County (\$68,170) and Oregon (\$65,667). Additionally, the percentage of population living below the poverty line (17.9%) is higher than that of Columbia County (6.6%) and the State of Oregon (12.4%).

Further analysis shows that, when adjusted for inflation, household incomes for Rainer residents have declined since 2000, and inversely the percentage of population living below the poverty line has increased. Household income and poverty levels can be important metrics for park system planning as they influence the community’s ability and willingness to pay for additional recreational facilities. The need for affordable recreational opportunities is ever more important in communities with higher poverty levels.

Community Health

Community health is another important metric to understand the makeup of the local population. Columbia Pacific Coordinated Care Organization (CPCCO) in coordination with multiple health agencies compiled a health assessment titled: Regional Health Assessment & Regional Health Improvement Plan 2019 that included Columbia County. The assessment and improvement plan identified several key findings that should be considered as part of the PRSMP. These include:

14% of Columbia County residents between the age 18 and 64, and 42% of residents 65 and over live with a disability.

Approximately 30% of Columbia County’s adult population were found to be

overweight or obese. A 2017 study by Oregon State University found that Columbia County childhood rates of

obesity were higher than the national average at 34.5%.

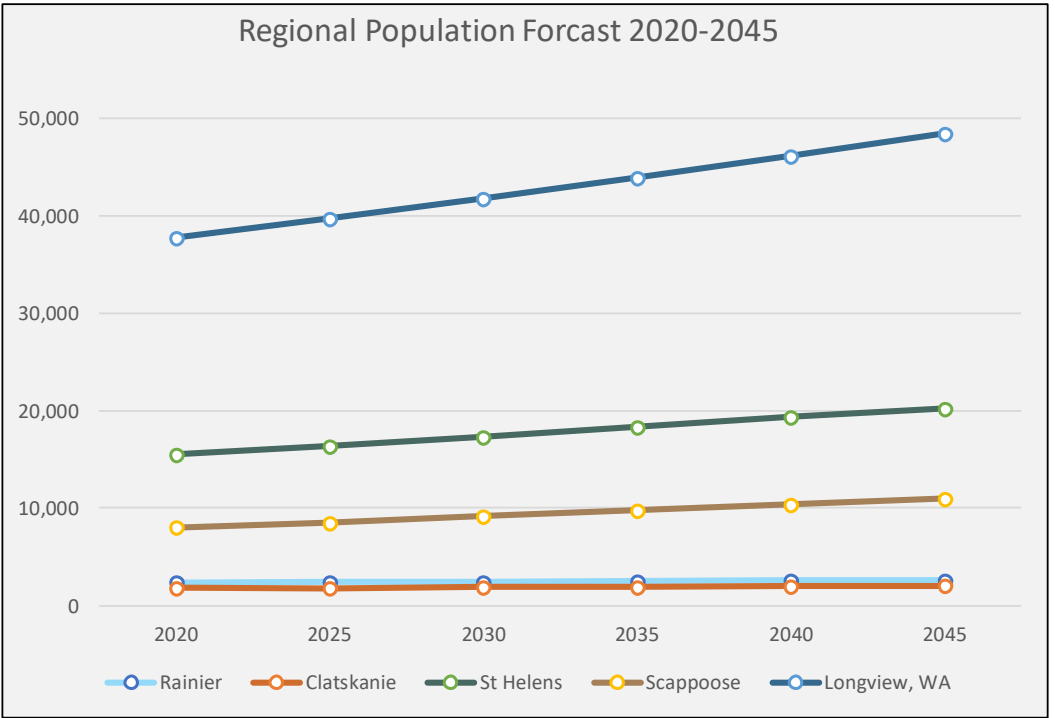
Table 3.1. Historical and Future Population Forecast

POPULATION ¹

Year	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	AAGR
State of Oregon	4,252,100	4,516,200	4,768,000	4,995,200	5,203,000	5,398,800	0.96%
Columbia County	51,623	52,981	54,701	56,476	58,204	59,786	0.59%
City of Rainier (UGA)	2,378	2,414	2,448	2,526	2,579	2,620	0.39%

REGIONAL POPULATION FORECAST ^{1, 2}

Location	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	AAGR
Rainier	2,378	2,414	2,448	2,526	2,579	2,620	0.39%
Clatskanie	1,822	1,817	1,875	1,934	1,993	2,044	0.46%
St Helens	15,503	16,338	17,327	18,354	19,347	20,246	1.07%
Scappoose	8,025	8,511	9,146	9,758	10,406	11,009	1.27%
Longview, WA	37,780	39,707	41,733	43,861	46,099	48,450	1.00%



AAGR = Average Annual Growth Rate

1 - Source: Portland State University (PSU), Population Research Center

2 - Longview Comprehensive Plan, December 2015



43%
Renters



3
Average Household
Size of
Renter-occupied Units



57%
Home Owners



2
Average Household
Size of
Owner-occupied Units

Community Summary

These community characteristics are not dissimilar to those found by Oregon Parks and Recreation Department's (OPRD) 2019-2023 Oregon Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), entitled Outdoor Recreation in Oregon: Responding to Demographic and Societal Change. It identifies five important demographic and societal challenges facing outdoor recreation providers including: An aging population; An increasingly diverse population; lack of youth engagement in outdoor recreation; An underserved low-income population; and the health benefits of physical activity.

Community Outreach & Involvement

This PRSMP integrated several strategies to facilitate a thorough community outreach and engagement effort.

First, a ten-member citizen's advisory committee was assembled to guide the PRSMP effort. The committee met over the period of XX months to provide guidance and oversight of the PRSMP development.

Second, the advisory committee compiled and facilitated a resident recreational survey soliciting input on the existing park system and desired future condition of a reimagined Rainier Park System. Results of this survey are summarized below, and documented in Appendix C. A second survey was also compiled to solicit input from Rainier's school aged population; however, the survey could not be completed in time for inclusion into this PRSMP.

Third, previously published public recreational survey results compiled by OPRD during the SCORP update were reviewed to better understand statewide and countywide recreational trends.

Chart 3.1. Age Distribution Comparison between Rainier, Columbia County, and Oregon

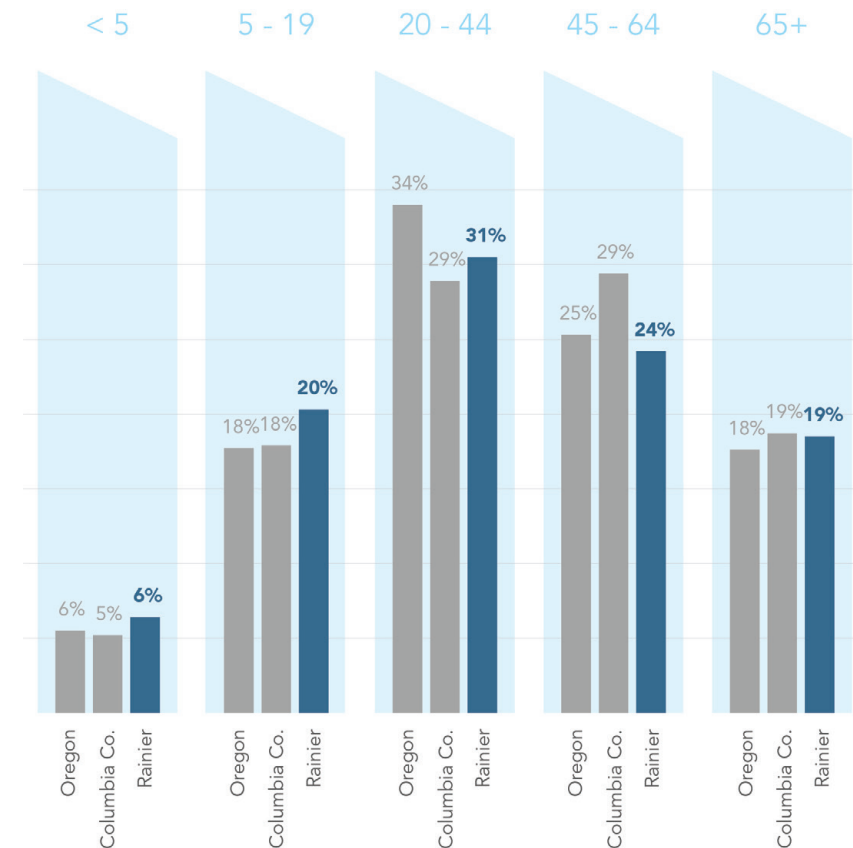
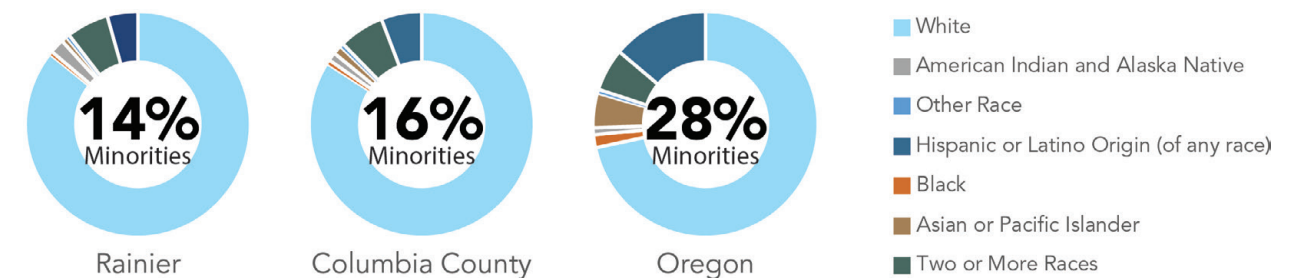


Chart 3.2. Race and Ethnicity Comparison between Rainier, Columbia County, and Oregon



State and Countywide Recreation Needs

OPRD conducted a recreation survey in 2017 as part of SCORP update. It found that 95 percent of surveyed Oregonians participated in some form of outdoor recreation. The survey sampling was broad, representing a wide spectrum of residents living in urban, suburban, and rural areas across the state. Additionally, the sampling included representatives from diverse ages, ethnicities, and other socio-economic categories. Specific findings included a strong desire for:

- Close-to-home and free-of-charge activities where participation can occur easily with limited travel times are highly desired. Most popular activities included, walking, dog walking, bicycling, and jogging on local streets / sidewalks, and off-street paths and trails.
- Access to general play at neighborhood parks and playgrounds. The survey noted a preference and priority for play areas made of natural materials such as logs, water, sand, and boulders but recognized a need for playgrounds that also include manufactured equipment like swings, climbing nets, and slides.
- Access to waterways (ocean, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands) to facilitate participation in many of the top-rated outdoor activities such as beach activities, boating, relaxing, picnicking, trail-based activities, and wildlife viewing.

Another statewide survey included outreach to recreational providers throughout the

state. Survey respondents were asked to rank the relative importance of county-level funding for a variety of recreational projects in their jurisdictions for the coming five years. Statewide results and those from Columbia County are included here for reference.

Statewide Recreational Need

Close-to-Home Priorities

- Community Trail System
- Restrooms
- Children's Playgrounds
- Picnic Areas and shelters for small groups
- Trails connected to public lands
- Picnicking and day-use facilities

Dispersed-Area-Priorities

- Restrooms
- RV/trailer campgrounds
- Day-use hiking trails
- Connecting trails into larger trail systems
- Interpretive displays

Columbia County

Close-to-Home Priorities

- Land acquisition for access to waterways
- Community trail system
- Trails connecting adjacent communities

Dispersed-Area-Priorities

- Connecting trails into larger trail systems
- Mountain biking (single track) trails/ areas
- Cabins and yurts for visitors

Public Survey for Improving City of Rainier Parks

In the fall of 2021, the PRSMP citizen's advisory committee facilitated a public survey to solicit input on improving Rainier's park system from community members. This survey was made available to all residents within the Rainier Public School District boundaries, which includes, but is significantly larger than the defined PRSMP boundary.

The survey contained questions about:

- **RESIDENCY:** Where the community member resided
- **RIVERFRONT PARK:** How often they visited Riverfront Park, what features they use most, what enhancements they'd like to see, and finally what type of community events they would likely attend if offered.
- **FUTURE PARKS:** What types of park features are most desirable? In what undeveloped park location should these new improvements be installed?
- **VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES:** Asked if there was interest in volunteer opportunities to help facilitate the improvements needed to the Rainier's park system.

The survey was available electronically, as well as paper format. A total of 284 surveys were completed (201 electronic, 83 paper). Most of the returns (65.8%) identified themselves as residing within the City of Rainier. The following summarizes survey results:

RIVERFRONT PARK

The survey confirmed several perceptions regarding Riverfront Park. First, it is heavily used by residents where nearly 60% of respondents reported visiting the park on a weekly or more frequent basis.

Nearly 90% come for the specific purpose of walking on the network of trails, and nearly 60% for access to the beach and the Columbia River.

Almost 50% of the respondents identified the youth playground as the most desirable feature and almost as many (44%) identified the picnic areas as the amenity most used.

Most desirable future improvements included improving beach access (64%), Improving the restrooms, and refuse collection (60%), adding more gazebos and benches (48%), and making accessibility improvements to the children's play equipment.

The hosting of Farmer's Market at Riverfront Park was the most desired community event (89%) followed by Live Music (68%) and special holiday events (61%). Movie nights and car shows were also popular choices (52% and 46% respectively).

FUTURE PARKS AND FEATURES

Hiking and biking trails were identified as the most desirable future park improvements (60%), followed by a splash pad (52%) and dog park (52%). 60% of respondents identified the City Water Plant site as the most desirable site for improvement such as a splash pad, and mountain bike trails. Whereas Nice Creek was identified by 51% of respondents as a desirable site for a dog park.

Pocket Parks were also cited as desirable by the survey respondents, where 53% of respondents indicated they should be a top priority.



CONCLUSIONS

Based on recommended and statistical data from other communities across the country and feedback from residents, Rainier's park system should be improved to better meet the recreational needs of the community.

Although Riverfront Park provides a wide range of recreational services and is frequently visited by a broad cross-section of residents, it cannot be conveniently accessed by most community residents.

The Trust for Public Lands and the National Park Service use the term "walkability" to describe convenient access to recreational facilities, defining that by a distance a person can easily walk in 10-minutes. Using that metric, a large proportion of residents are not within a walkable distance to the community's flagship recreational facility.

The lack of walkable alternatives suggests that distributing additional parks throughout the community would be a significant benefit. Not only would it be more convenient for residents but would also take some visitor pressure off Riverfront Park.

The survey indicated strong support for improved access to neighborhood parks distributed throughout the community. In considering future park improvements survey responses suggested that the following should be considered:

- Walking remains one of the most popular recreational activities across the country. Rainier's survey respondents also identified access to non-motorized trails as the highest recreational improvement priority. This desire was also mirrored at the state and county level suggesting broad regional support for this type of recreational facility investment.
- Water access, improvements to restrooms, and waste collection facilities

were also identified as a high priority for future improvements. Other desirable park improvements included picnic shelters, playgrounds, and splash pads.



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Vision and Recommendations

- ◇ *Vision Statement*
- ◇ *Goals & Actions*
- ◇ *Parks Facility Improvements Recommendations*
- ◇ *Park Acquisition Recommendations*
- ◇ *Trail Development Recommendations*



4

To guide improvements to the park system, a vision for the future of Rainier’s recreational network was developed. Components of the vision have been based on community input from the Citizen Advisory Committee, community survey, and from City of Rainier staff.

A vision statement is useful in guiding short and long-term improvement initiatives for the park system. It is representative of the desires, characteristics, strengths, and community values. Goals and actions that follow are aligned with vision statement and are to be used to achieve the desired future condition.

Vision Statement

“The city of Rainier’s park system is widely recognized as a vital element of the community’s livability; providing residents and visitors with safe and convenient access to an interconnected network of parks, trails, and unique environmental resource protection areas.”

Principal Elements of the Vision

Inclusivity – In order to develop community support and consensus, development of a park system must include engaging the broader community. Park improvement proposals should be introduced to community members to solicit feedback to ensure the proposed improvements will meet the unique needs of residents.

Maintainability – Park facilities require sustained maintenance and upkeep if they are to be valued and supported by the broader community. Studies have shown that clean, safe, and attractive parks are regularly visited and popular with residents. Well maintained and regularly visited parks reduce unwanted and criminal behavior.

Accessibility – A dynamic, inclusive, and well-connected park system also requires facilities that are accessible to a wide range of abilities and ages. Accessible facilities support community cohesion by being welcoming and inviting to all visitors regardless of age, physical or mobility limitations.

Connectivity – Successful park systems offer a variety of outdoor activities that are interconnected by a network of trails, paths and roadways that provide multiple efficient options for recreational access.

Livability – A well designed park system not only provides access to safe outdoor environments, but also protects sensitive habitat and ecosystem services that enhance community wellbeing. Protection of water quality, wildlife habitat and sensitive plant communities have a direct and positive impact on overall community health and wellness.



Goals and Actions

INCLUSIVITY	GOAL 1: Encourage and support public involvement in park and recreation issues.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Involve residents and stakeholders in park and recreation facility planning and design to solicit community input, facilitate project understanding and engender public support.• Use a variety of methods, such as the City’s website, social media, and news articles, to promote and increase community awareness about recreational opportunities available in Rainier.• Promote volunteer park improvement, maintenance, and rehabilitation opportunities to a variety of individuals, service clubs, churches, and businesses.• Promote special events and recreational programming to showcase community pride and promote tourism.
MAINTANABILITY	GOAL 2: Plan for a park system that is efficient to maintain and operate and is matched with available resources.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop and maintain all parks and facilities in a manner that keeps them in safe and attractive condition.• Establish design standards to provide continuity in furnishings (e.g., signage, trash cans, tables, benches, fencing) and construction materials to reduce inventory and maintenance costs and improve park appearance.• Evaluate maintenance costs and anticipate increased staffing levels associated with acquisition, development or renovation of parks or open spaces. Review and adjust the annual operating budget accordingly for adequate maintenance funding.
ACCESSIBILITY	GOAL 3: Acquire and develop a high-quality, diversified system of parks, recreation amenities and open spaces that provides safe and equitable access to all residents.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Design parks and facilities to offer universal accessibility for residents of all physical capabilities, skill levels and age, as appropriate.• Strive to provide equitable access to parks such that all city residents live within one-half mile of a developed neighborhood park.• Prioritize park acquisition and development in underserved areas where households are more than ½-mile from a developed park.• Explore partnership with local utilities, public agencies and private landowners for easements for parkland, trail corridors and recreation facilities.

CONNECTIVITY

GOAL 4: Develop a high-quality system of multi-use trails and bicycle and pedestrian corridors that connects to regional trails and provides access to public facilities, neighborhoods, and businesses to promote exercise, walking and biking.

- Facilitate and provide improved pedestrian and bicycle connectivity from major shared-use paths, such as the Riverfront Trail, to parks and other community and regional destinations.
- Coordinate with the Planning Commission and integrate the siting of proposed path and trail segments into the development review process; encourage private development projects to be designed to incorporate path and trails to promote community connectivity.
- Implement trail, route and wayfinding signage for trails and associated facilities, informational maps and materials identifying existing and planned trail facilities.
- Coordinate trail system planning and development with the City's Transportation
- Plan to provide a comprehensive pedestrian and bicycle network.
- Coordinate with Columbia County, ODOT and neighboring jurisdictions to facilitate an integrated regional trail network.

LIVABILITY

GOAL 5: Protect and restore significant natural resources and sensitive habitat areas, especially those with high wildlife habitat value, unique native plant communities, and are vital to water quality protection and enhancement.

- Coordinate with public agencies and private landowners to create an effective approach for the protection of valuable natural areas and sensitive lands through the purchase of development rights, easements, or acquisition.
- Promote community understanding of the natural resources, habitats and ecosystem services that are unique to Rainier through interpretive signage and outdoor recreational programs.



Park Facility Improvements Recommendations

As described in the existing park facility inventory, Rainier has identified three city owned properties for park development. Development of these properties will make immediate and significant improvements to recreational access for the citizens of Rainier. Development would also be aligned with the goal of distributing park facilities throughout the study area. Preliminary program elements have been identified for each of the properties, and recommendations for additional project scoping and site suitability analysis are described below.

Fox Creek Property (7.39 Acres)



Centrally located within the study area, Fox Creek has significant potential to expand park access to Rainier residents. Primary access to the park is likely to come from West C Street but may require an easement or use agreement with the adjacent church property (Riverside Community Church). Major program elements that have been identified for the Fox Creek project include vehicular parking, children's playground, picnic and seating areas, and trail trailhead improvements to the rustic volunteer-maintained Fox Creek Trail.

Preliminary Site Development Tasks and Requirements:

- Site topographic and boundary survey
- Development feasibility analysis (title research, land use/zoning, critical areas report, etc.)
- Park Programming / Park Classification / Conceptual Site Design
- Preliminary Cost Estimate
- Preliminary and Final Engineering
- Bidding and Construction

Nice Creek Property (7.54 Acres)



The Nice Creek property is also located off West C Street, approximately four blocks west of the Fox Creek property. The property is bisected by Nice Creek and appears to contain wetland areas that are landward banks of Nice Creek. Program elements identified for this site include vehicular parking, trails, a fenced off-leash dog area, picnic, and seating areas. The West C Street Bridge is a dominant feature within the property and offers an attractive site element that could be incorporated into the park experience.

Preliminary Site Development Tasks and Requirements:

- Site topographic and boundary survey
- Development feasibility analysis (title research, land use/zoning, critical areas report, etc.)
- Park Programming / Park Classification / Conceptual Site Design
- Preliminary Cost Estimate
- Preliminary and Final Engineering
- Bidding and Construction

Water Plant Property (3.0 Acres)



The Water Plant property is located upslope from the city center, and east of Fox Creek. The higher elevation makes for scenic views to the north and northeast. The property is an active water plant that supplies Rainier residents with drinking water. Park development would occur outside of the active water plant infrastructure. Program elements for the water plant include a children's splash pad, pathway and seating improvements, a BMX pump track, and vehicular parking on an adjacent parcel of property operated by a local utility.

Preliminary Site Development Tasks and Requirements:

- Site topographic and boundary survey
- Development feasibility analysis (title research, land use/zoning, critical areas report, etc.)
- Park Programming / Park Classification / Conceptual Site Design
- Preliminary Cost Estimate
- Preliminary and Final Engineering
- Bidding and Construction

Park Acquisition

The city of Rainier is fortunate to have three undeveloped park properties currently available to expand the park system to better serve residents. However, because these properties are still relatively concentrated within the central core of the study area, Additional park property acquisitions will be needed to provide

convenient recreational access across the community. Specifically, securing suitable properties located in the west and northwest of the study area would better distribute and equalize access to public park facilities across the community.

Trail Development Recommendations

Because it is difficult if not impossible to make trail connections following property development, opportunities to connect existing recreational facilities prior to development is imperative. A detailed trail plan for Rainier is beyond the scope of this PRSMP, but completing such a plan is highly recommended so future trail connections are not lost due to private or public development that doesn't properly consider long-term community connections.

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Implementation

- ◇ *Prioritization*
- ◇ *Planned Projects*
- ◇ *Funding*
- ◇ *Conclusion*

Prioritization

Because the three undeveloped parcels are currently owned by the City of Rainier, prioritizing their development before acquiring other suitable properties is likely to provide the most benefit for the least amount of capital funding investment. However, that should not preclude acquiring a high-value potential park property should the opportunity arise. Making the decision to postpone development to fund acquisition of a choice property can be difficult and must be carefully considered because the decision to not acquire what could possibly a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity can have significant long-term system-wide ramifications.

The proposed development projects listed below are prioritized based on community feedback through a citizen survey. Development costs are shown as a possible cost-range estimate because of limited detail available on the exact park program, improvement schedule, site conditions, and a fluctuating bidding environment due to historic increases in inflation.

Planned Projects

Park Facility	Low	High	Priority
Water Plant Park	\$ 1,150,000	\$ 1,550,000	1
Nice Creek Park	\$ 750,000	\$ 1,000,000	2
Fox Creek Park	\$ 615,000	\$ 850,000	3

Funding

Current funding resources available for operations and maintenance of the existing park system are insufficient to fulfill development costs associated with the desired system expansion and therefore additional funding is needed. Rainier

should work to obtain the needed funding from a wide range of sources to expand and maintain the park system that has been outlined in this plan.

Rainier should explore several options for additional funding to expand the park system. These include:

General Fund Revenues

General revenue funds consist primarily of property taxes generated from an established tax rate subject to limits on local government funding imposed by the state constitution.

General Obligation (G.O.) Bonds

G.O. bonds are debt instruments which may be sold by the City to fund new parks and recreation facilities, or to make improvements to existing facilities. Bonds are repaid with property tax revenue generated by a special levy that is outside limits imposed by the state constitution. Revenue Bonds/Certificate of Participation Revenue bonds and certificates of participation are debt instruments which commit specific revenue sources, such as service or user fees, or special tax revenues for repayment of principal and interest on borrowed funds.

Local Improvement Districts

Residents may choose to form a local improvement district (LID) to pay for capital improvements or maintenance of facilities through special assessments of their property. This method requires approval of at least 60% of the owners of land within the proposed district and must represent at least 60% of the land abutting the proposed improvement.

Local Option Levies

Local option levies are separate property taxes that can be assessed to fund capital improvements or operations and maintenance activities. Such levies are outside of the City’s permanent tax rate limit, subject to the combined rate limit imposed und the state constitution. Local option levies are subject to the double majority (50% voter turnout and 50% approval) requirement of the state constitution.

Parks Utility Fee

Cities can assess a utility fee to support the development of maintenance and operations of a park and recreation system. Such fees are assessed on a per-unit or parcel basis, like water and transportation utility fees.

System Development Charges (SDC’s)

System development charges are fees paid by new development to meet the increased demand for parks resulting from new growth. SDC’s can only be used for acquisition, planning and/or development. They cannot be used for operations and maintenance of parks and facilities.

User Fees and Rents

User fees and rents are direct charges to individuals or groups who use specific programs, facilities and services. These fees and rents are usually set to only pay for a portion of the actual cost of providing programs and services, and therefore rarely used to fund capital projects.

Grants and Appropriations

There are several state, federal and private grant programs available to help facilitate park system improvements. These are usually awarded on a competitive basis including those offered by the Oregon State Parks & Recreation Department.

Most grants are subject to matching contributions from the grant applicant and depending on the grant category can be as high as 50%.

Parkland Donations and Dedication

Donations from private individuals and conservation organizations can supplement other park system expansion strategies. Gift deeds or bequests from philanthropic and civic minded landowners allow for properties to come into City ownership upon the death of the owner or as a tax-deductible charitable donation.

Public-Private Partnership

Public-private partnerships are becoming increasingly necessary for local agencies to maximize limited resources. Corporate sponsorship, health organization grants, conservation stewardship programs and non-profit organizations are a few examples where collaboration between the partners generate value for both entities.

Appendix X identifies other funding sources that Rainier may wish to explore to fund future park improvements.

Conclusion

The 2023 Parks and Recreation System Master Plan is an inspirational and aspirational plan based on a collective community vision for expanding, improving and maintaining Rainier’s park system. Achieving the vision contained in this plan will take collective dedication of residents, community leaders and partners. The result is sure to be nothing short of an Inclusive, Connected, and Accessible network of parks that are safe, clean, sustainably maintained and a vital component park of Rainier’s Livability.

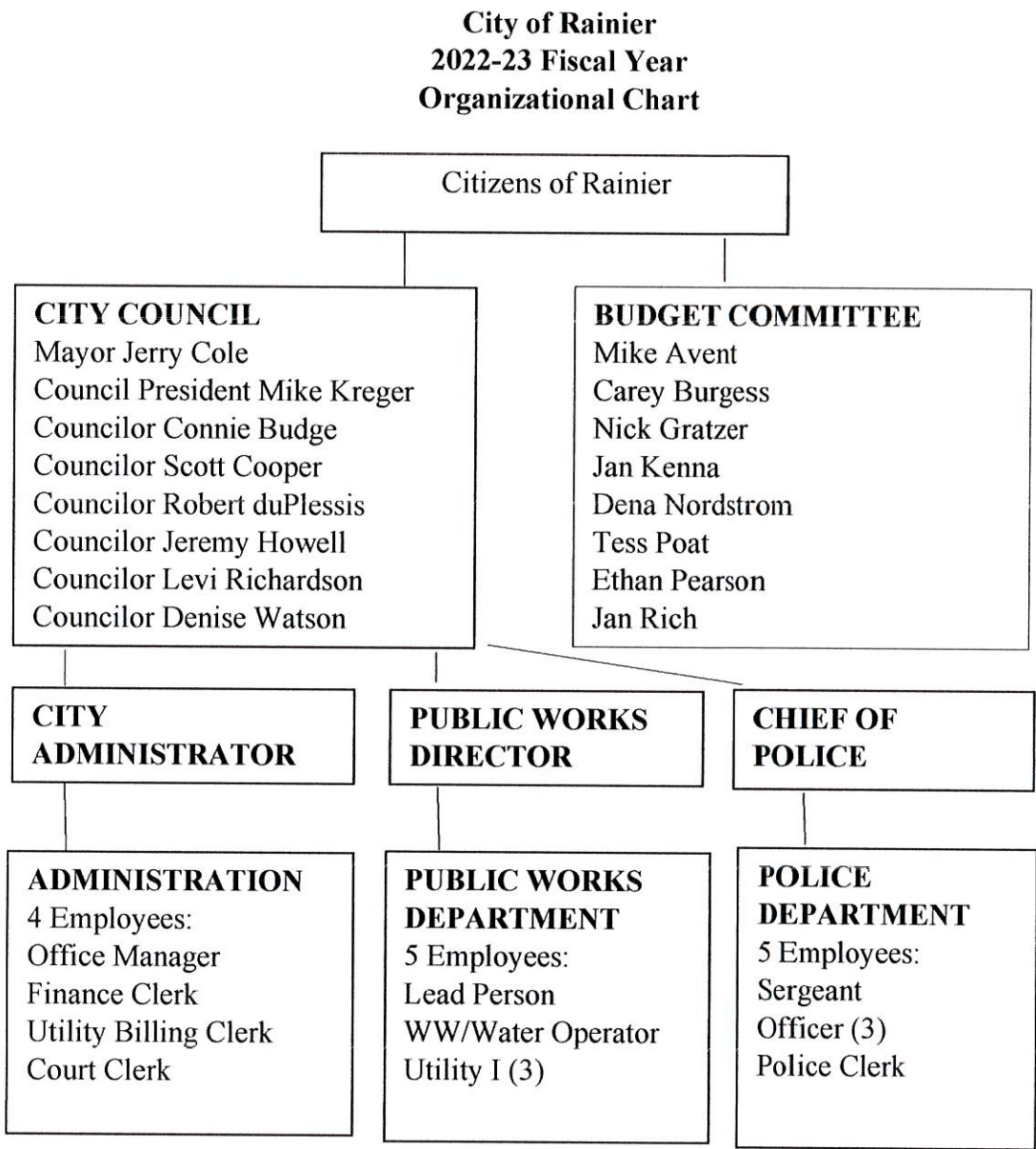




Appendices

- ◇ *Appendix A - 2022 - 2023 City of Rainier Organizational Chart*
- ◇ *Appendix B - Rainier Park Classifications (Source:O-PRD)*
- ◇ *Appendix C - Community Survey and Results*
- ◇ *Appendix D - ORPD Recommended Level of Service (LOS)*
- ◇ *Appendix E - Potential Funding Sources*

Appendix A -
2022 - 2023 City of
Rainier Organizational
Chart



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Appendix B - Rainier Park Classifications (Source: OPRD)

Pocket Parks

A pocket park is the smallest park classification. Pocket parks provide basic recreation opportunities on small lots, within residential areas serving an area within approximately 5-10 minutes walking time (approximately ¼ mile). Typically, less than two acres in size (¼ to 2 acres), these parks are designed to serve residents in immediately adjacent neighborhoods. Pocket parks provide limited recreation amenities, such as playgrounds, benches, and picnic tables. Pocket parks do not normally provide off-street parking.

Urban Plaza Parks

Urban plaza parks are public gathering spaces in urban spaces that foster community interaction and civic pride. They are small (¼ to 3 acres) and intensely developed. Visitors will tend to be those who are already in the neighborhood for other purposes, such as shopping, work, dining and/or those who live in or near densely developed urban areas. Urban plaza parks typically include amenities such as drinking fountains, benches, litter receptacles, trees and shrubs, paved walkways, and plazas.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks provide close-to-home recreation opportunities primarily for non-supervised, non-organized recreation activities. They are located within approximately 5–10-minute walking time (approximately ¼ - ½ mile) without crossing major thoroughfares and/or other structures and easy bicycling distance of residents. They serve up to a one-half-mile radius and are generally 2-20 acres in size (Service

area is also influenced by neighborhood configuration and various geographical and transportation barriers).

Neighborhood parks typically include 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.

Community Parks

Community parks are typically larger in size and serve a broader purpose than neighborhood parks. Their focus is on meeting the recreation needs of several neighborhoods or large sections of the community, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces. Community parks are typically 15-100 acres, depending on the spatial requirements of the facilities provided and the amount of land dedicated to natural resource protection.

Community parks provide both active and passive recreation opportunities that appeal to the entire community serving an area within approximately 15 minutes driving time. While a community park may be proximate to a neighborhood and can provide typical neighborhood park amenities, they are normally designed as a “drive-to sites.” Community parks typically accommodate large numbers of people, and offer a wide variety of facilities, such as 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.

Community parks require additional support facilities, such as off-street parking and restrooms and as such can also serve as regional trailheads.

Nature Parks

Nature parks are lands set aside for preservation of significant natural resources,

remnant landscapes, open space, and visual aesthetics/buffering. They may preserve or protect environmentally sensitive areas, such as wildlife habitats, stream and creek corridors, or unique and/or endangered plant species. Nature parks may vary in size from small parcels (less than 10 acres) to large properties of more than 200 acres. Nature parks typically serve a community-wide population and include greenways, natural areas, and preserves. Public access to natural areas may be limited at these sites, which often include wetlands, steep hillsides, or other similar spaces. Some nature parks may be managed secondarily to provide passive recreation opportunities.

Linear Parks

Linear parks include natural or built corridors that connect parks and neighborhoods, provide linkages through the city, and preserve open space. Linear parks may include abandoned railroad lines, utility rights-of-way, wildlife corridors, or elongated natural areas defined by drainage features or topographical changes, such as riparian corridors. Linear parks typically support trail-oriented activities, including walking, jogging, biking, skateboarding, and roller skating, which play a major role in health and fitness.

Trails, pathways, and bikeways located in other types of park settings (e.g., neighborhood, community, natural area parks) where the trail is not the primary purpose of the park or along existing streets or roadways may be connected to, but are excluded from this park category.

Linear parks typically include amenities such as rest benches, picnic tables, trailhead kiosks, parking at major trailheads, and way finding markers, but may also incorporate smaller-scale neighborhood park amenities such as play areas, picnic areas, and exercise stations. Linear park size is dependent on the corridor length and opportunity.

Special Use Parks

The Special Use classification covers a broad range of park and recreation lands that are specialized or single-purpose in nature. Parks in this category 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. Special use parks that have a community or regional draw may require supporting facilities such as parking or restrooms. Park size is dependent on the special use and can vary from very small to many acres.

Trails, Pathways and Bikeways

Trails, pathways, and bikeways include a number of trail types including 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. Such trails may be located within parks or along existing streets and roadways as part of the citywide transportation system.

Multi-use trails are designed for use by pedestrians, bicyclists, skateboarders, wheelchairs, and other non-motorized vehicle users. These trails are hard surfaced to accommodate bicycles and provide accessibility for people with disabilities. Hard surfaced pedestrian trails are generally found within smaller parks and as secondary trails within larger parks. Soft surfaced trails are composed of soft-surface materials, such as soil, crushed rock, hog fuel, and wood chips. Most soft surfaces do not provide accessibility for people with disabilities but are preferable for some recreation activities, such as running and hiking. Trails, pathways, and bikeways may include amenities such as directional and control signage, gates, benches, overlooks, drinking fountains, lighting, trailhead kiosks, and interpretive signs.

PARKLAND CLASSIFICATION ¹
SUMMARY OF THE OREGON PARKLAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM AND SUGGESTED LOS

Park Classification	Space Requirements	Service Radius	Recommended Oregon LOS Site Guidelines (Acres/1,000 population)	Park Development Features
Pocket Parks	0.25 - 2 acres	5-10 minutes walking (approximately 0.25 mile)	0.25-0.50 acre	Limited amenities - playgrounds, benches, tables and normally no off-street parking
Urban Plazas	0.1 - 0.2 acres	Entire community	0.1-0.2 acres	Intensely developed, benches, trash receptacles, drinking fountains, trees and shrubs, paved walkways and plazas
Neighborhood Parks	2 - 20 acres	5-10 minutes walking	1.0-2.0 acres	Playgrounds, outdoor sport courts, tables, benches pathways, pathways, open grass areas. May include off-street parking
Community Parks	15 - 100 acres	15 minutes driving	2.0-6.0 acres	Include a wide selection of park amenities such as off-street parking, restrooms, picnic shelters, sports fields, splash pads, etc.
Nature Parks	10 - 200 acres	Entire community	2.0-6.0 acres	Include greenways and preservation areas such as riparian corridors and wetlands. Sites may contain trails, viewpoints and seating areas.
Special Use Parks	Varies	Varies	No guideline recommended	Varies widely, may include ocean access, boat ramps, memorials, historic sites, waysides, single purpose sites used for a particular field sport, dog parks, skate parks, significant geologic or scenic feature.
Trails, Pathways and Bikeways	Varies	Entire community	0.5-1.5 miles / 1,000 population	Full spectrum of trail classifications from multi-use paved trails to soft-surfaced rustic trails. Accommodate walking, jogging, hiking, biking, dog walking, skateboarding, horseback riding. Trail amenities may include benches, viewpoints, interpretive / directional signage, lighting and parking at trailhead locations.
Linear Parks	Varies	Entire community	0.5-1.5 acres	Natural or built greenspace corridors that provide non-motorized connections through communities, connecting neighborhoods to community resources.

1 - 2019-2.23Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

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Appendix C – Community Survey and Results

Survey Questions

YOUR CURRENT RESIDENCE

- ☐ Within city limits of Rainier
- ☐ Outside of city limits but within the Rainier School District
- ☐ Other _____

RAINIER RIVERFRONT PARK:

1. How often do you currently visit/use Rainier Riverfront Park?

- ☐ Daily
- ☐ Weekly
- ☐ Monthly
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Never

2. What features do you or your family use the most when you visit this park?

- ☐ Walking trails
- ☐ Youth playgrounds
- ☐ Tennis courts
- ☐ Basketball Courts
- ☐ Skate Park
- ☐ Beach Area
- ☐ Picnic Areas
- ☐ OTHER _____

3. Which of the following do you feel would enhance the use of this park?

- ☐ Additional gazebos and/or memorial benches
- ☐ Expansion of the Frisbee golf course
- ☐ Improvements/additions to the skateboard park
- ☐ Better beach access
- ☐ Rehabilitation of the sand volleyball court
- ☐ Permanent stage
- ☐ Improvements in restrooms and refuse collection
- ☐ Organized adult softball, volleyball, etc
- ☐ Mini-golf/putting greens
- ☐ Exercise stations
- ☐ OTHER suggestions or comments:

4. EVENTS: Which of the following events would you likely attend at this park?

- ☐ Live music
- ☐ Farmers Market
- ☐ Movie Nights
- ☐ Car Shows
- ☐ Mini-sports tournaments (Frisbee, 3 x 3 Basketball, Pickleball, ...)
- ☐ Special holiday events (for example, a Riverside Halloween trail)
- ☐ OTHER possibilities or comments:

FUTURE PARKS and FEATURES:

NEW FEATURES: There have been a few suggestions that could be included in future parks. Which of the following would you or your family use or do you think would be beneficial to future generations?

- ☐ Dog Park
- ☐ Splash Pad
- ☐ Exercise Stations
- ☐ Hiking/Biking trails
- ☐ Youth bike park
- ☐ Adult athletic fields
- ☐ OTHER possibilities or comments:

POSSIBLE PARK LOCATIONS: There are areas owned by the City of Rainier that have the potential for park development. Which of the following do you feel would be good additions to the Rainier Park system.

- ☐ Acreage that surrounds the city water tank and treatment plant (bounded by Rainier Blvd off of E. 4th St and Neer City Rd). Good potential for a youth splashpad, additional picnic and playground areas, youth bike park, and developing possible hiking and mountain bike trails.
- ☐ Acreage below the W. C St Bridge between W. 5th and W. 6th St. Possible location for a dog park.
- ☐ POCKET PARKS. Use small plats owned by the city for benches, picnic tables, or other features.
- ☐ OTHER possibilities or comments:

VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES: Having good clean parks for the community to enjoy takes a substantial effort on the part of the whole community. Would you or other family members be interested in volunteering for any of the following as we move forward in enhancing the Rainier park system?

- ☐ "Friends of Rainier Parks" - help promote park development, organize cleanups, etc.
- ☐ Develop hiking and/or biking trails
- ☐ Eagle Scout projects in future park developments
- ☐ Youth sports coaches for beginning soccer, t-ball, etc.
- ☐ OTHER suggestions or comments:

Please leave the following info if you would be interested in being a future park volunteer:

Name _____ Phone _____

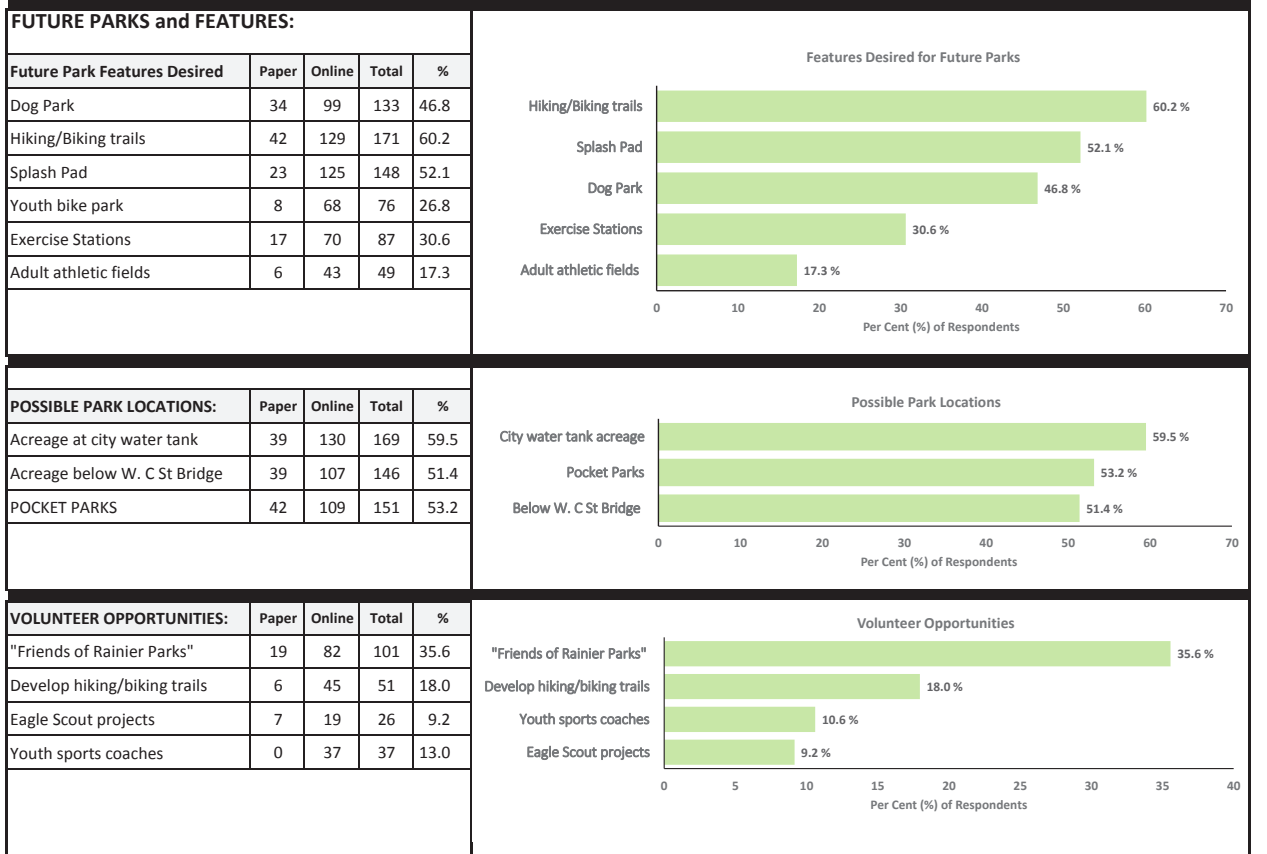
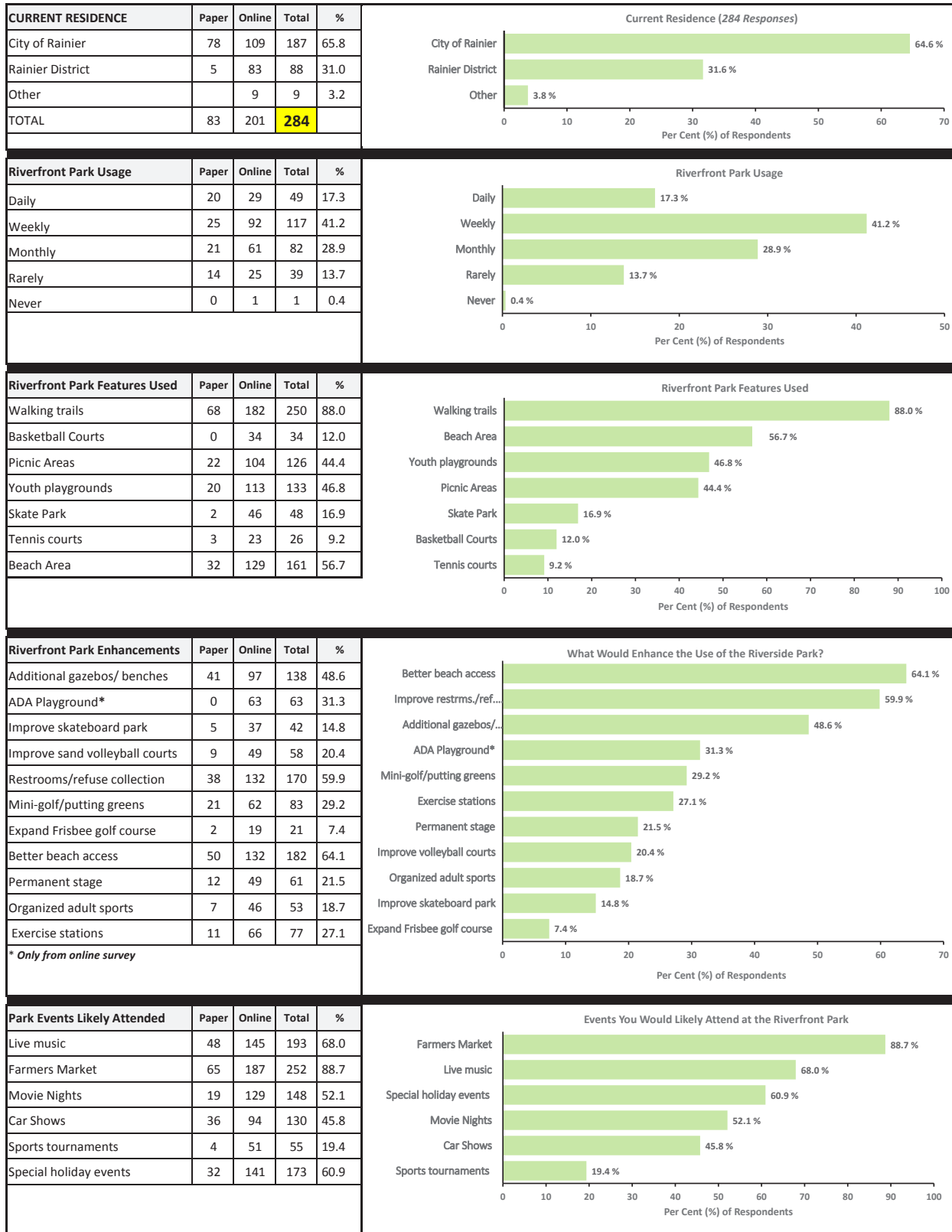
Email _____

THANK YOU FOR TAKING OUR SURVEY! Please return by ??????? to ??????? The results will be posted on the City of Rainier Parks website in ???????.

Survey Results

City of Rainier Park Survey - Fall, 2021

Final Tally 10/18/2021



Survey Results - Written Comments

WRITTEN COMMENTS (Rainier Park Surveys):

ONLINE (48 responses):

- Definitely need more trash cans, especially close to A street and the flag pole (if they will use it). Also called in some “out” street lights in November 2019, had a ribbon around for awhile but still our almost two years later. Whoever is the supervisor in charge of the park maintenance is obviously over employed and needs to be replaced and sent to work in the park for a few months or find a new job! Lastly Rainier Days basically destroys the park every year, go to the county fair grounds!
- we visit the park multiple times a week but not daily. This was not an option on the survey so I marked weekly but the real answer is closer to daily. We walk our dog there all the time and would love to see a fenced off leash area for the dogs.
- Having open grass is nice to run and play in. Would be a shame if it was overcrowded and would ruin the river view.
- I'm glad something is finally being done about our park. I'd like to recommend a toddler splash pad. There aren't many things for toddlers out here and everyone has to travel 30 minutes to get to the more toddler safe/updated parks and activities.
- I want to continue to be able to let my dog off leash in the beach area.
- Ask the kids using a survey at the elementary school.
- I would like to see more security in the park area. Cameras and police presence are needed.
- better security would be great. Also, the idea of the dog park under the C Street bridge is great but it gets swampy down there so that will need to be addressed. That and making sure there will be plenty of parking.
- We also need a SAFE pedestrian/bike path across the bridge.
- I live by the park and love seeing everyone use it but I know it attracts people from other communities. That is good but I'm concerned about the possibilities of riffraff coming in. The police drive by frequently and that definitely helps and would need to continue
- Dog park, splash pad defiantly for summer, something like scappoose and st helens would be great!!! More restrictions on dogs shitting in the park and irresponsible adults that don't clean up after them!!!!
- Great survey
- Skateparks save lives . They help the youth find healthy outlets and make friends for life . Please don't think of scumbag parks like burnside when thinking about skateparks . But it's very important kids in small towns have a solid outlet and the rainier park is a eye sore and it's out of date and doesn't reflect the beauty of rainiers water front . Hope you truly consider updating that park .
- please consider improvements that will not encourage homeless.
- I would like to see a Splash pad or even pool in the downtown area for our children! I know we already have a pool area, but we go to clatskanie often and there setup is amazing! Our Shorey family would love to help out in our community! I would be against a dog park anywhere near the current facility, just because our family has a bad phobia about dogs and we don't like them running up to us without a leash at all and that has happened more times then we would like!! Thank you for the survey!!
- [REDACTED] please email me for volunteer opportunities!
- Would really love a farmers market
- Great survey! Nice leadership on this, way to go!
- Excited about a possible dog park! Also my kids request monkey bars :)
- Plant flowers for the bees

- I like the idea of expanding of the park but worry about doing it near the treatment plant as it is VERY stinky.
- I think these are amazing ideas. I believe that should this go forward we need policies in place to protect what is built. For example; locking the restrooms after 9 pm, fencing areas to avoid vandalism and more security so people feel safe
- We rarely go to the park because it's dirty and the restroom is filthy or not even open.
- There are areas such as the horseshoe pits that look terrible. More Senior friendly games, corn hole, shuffleboard. The pickleball courts while I don't use are a great step!
- The corner of the trail near Fox Creek and the Columbia River is very bumpy and is a tripping hazard. I'd like to see it leveled. Also, there's a perfect spot to install another bench on the riverside corner overlooking the boat launch. I bet it would get lots of use. Maybe even put a picnic table there.
- Could you do a survey about the Library too?
- Thank you for providing this survey to help improve our beautiful city!!
- City does a good job in up keep of park,thanks, good job
- I believe rainier could greatly benefit from a splash pad. The nearest is in Longview/kelso and isn't unkept whatsoever. I'd also be beneficial to the community if there were more community events geared towards families. The “National night out” night was awesome. I only wish it was advertised more so more people could have enjoyed it. I am a avid Facebook used and a member of multiple groups and follow multiple agencies and only learned about said event the day prior.
- I walk my dog almost daily at the park and love it for the most part. One suggestion I would make is more trees for shade. During late spring summer it is incredibly hot on the asphalt trails due to the lack of shade. A fenced in dog area that had one for little and one for big dogs would be a great addition.
- Me, my wife and all our local friends absolutely love the riverfront trail and would love to see it extended!
- Mile markers along path.
- Good luck
- The area where Fox Creek meets the Columbia River near the volleyball court needs improvement. What I am talking about is the area that you walk down to the Columbia River from the paved walking area in the park. It's in pretty rough shape and could be smoothed out. Also there are aggressive bike riders who do not yield to walkers in the park. Some signage directing bikers to yield would be nice too.
- I would like the city to make a disabled parking space at the city park.
- It's great to see you looking for improvements for the park. My grandmother was mayor when the park was built and know she would love to see improvements to it for the families and facilities improved.
- Acquire the undeveloped property bounded by Teevin's log yard, Columbia River, housing development and railroad track. Better place to expand for dog park, walking, handicapped access, children's biking. The skatepark is a messy unsafe eyesore. Lots of older youth and children and families use it. Please consider this a priority. We'd love to volunteer but ill health prevents it. Happy to donate, though. Thanks for sending out a survey.
- A covered pavillion for picnics and organization get togethers. Plug in and counter space for putting food and covered to keep dry we are in the northwest weather is warm but wet so it would be nice to have a place devided by four but everyone could use the common area. Restrooms ajacent, wheel chair acessible. Covered bleachers for the youth stands wheel chair covering also Consession standts to use for all events. More parking for pavillion

- some sort of policing the dog walk areas. people let their dogs off leashes. people do not clean up after their pets go to the bathroom. also please find a way to make the bathrooms more sanitaty or perhaps clean. evening police presence.
- fix holes and cracks in street at 5th and "e' east .
- The homeless boats and the garbage they leave is concerning
- Splash pad may get better use with-in walking distance of current park. Next to water treatment plant feels weird. Contamination concerns. Trails should be family friendly (with small children) and stroller/wheelchair friendly.
- Restrooms are deplorable and should be rebuilt ASAP!!
- Connect the river front walk with the park walking route with asphalt and expent the rived paved trial further east.. Reopen the boat launch east of the appliance store.
- Thank you for asking!
- To have working water fountains
- The garbage can needs to be next to the doggy poop bag station. It's been moved and people are putting them in the cigarette thing.

PAPER SURVEY (23 responses):

- Harvest festival with late season produce sale
- Low impact exercise stations for retirees
- Additional crosswalk across 30
- Disabled fishing area/platform
- More lighting in unlit park areas (solar?)
- Walk through Christmas lights in park
- Keep dog park away from people areas
- Do not add BBQ pits to new picnic areas due to fire hazards
- Additional lighting in park
- Enforce dog leash laws and pickup after pets
- Clean up streets in city and neighborhoods (they're a mess
- Paying off our water bonds is more important
- Bridge installation across Fox Creek
- Covered picnic tables
- Fishing pier for kids and handicapped
- Keeping grounds in better condition and more attention to plants, bushes, and trees
- More benches by the boat ramp
- Pay down debt so our bill will be less!
- Live music would be great. Just like they do every summer in St.Helens
- The bridge across the creek installed; the waves in the blacktop fixed
- More picnic tables - cameras
- Large picnic area - could be rented out

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Appendix D -
ORPD Recommended
Level of Service (LOS)

SUGGESTED OREGON LOS FACILITY GUIDE

Facilty Type	Recommended LOS (Facilities/1,000 population)	City of Rainier Existing Facilities	LOS
Baseball fields	0.20	1	0.42
Basketball court	0.20	1	0.42
Sport fields	0.20	0	0.00
Golf courses (holes)	0.60	0	0.00
Equestrian facilities	0.01	0	0.00
Outdoor swimming pools	0.05	0	0.00
Volleyball courts	0.20	2	0.83
Tennis courts	0.35	2	0.83
Picnic shelters	0.30	2	0.83
Playgrounds	0.40	1	0.42
Skateboard parks	0.04	1	0.42
Dog parks	0.04	0	0.00
Disc golf courses	0.02	1	0.42
Boat ramp lanes	0.25	2	0.83
Non-motorized boat launches	0.25	1	0.42
Tent campsites	3.60	0	0.00
RV/trailer campsites	13.30	0	0.00
Community Centers	0.10	0	0.00
Restrooms	0.65	2	0.83

Source: Oregon Parkland Map Application
<https://geo.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d15b063126e247979d8c78d8a26adca6>

SUGGESTED OREGON SITE GUIDELINE

Park Classification	Recommended LOS (Acres or Miles/1,000 population)	City of Rainier Existing Facilities	LOS	Unit
Pocket Parks	0.25 -0.50 acres	0.04	0.02	acres
Urban Plazas	0.1 - 0.2 acres	0	0.00	acres
Neighborhood Parks	1.0 - 2.0 acres	0	0.00	acres
Community Parks	2.0 - 6.0 acres	19.21	8.02	acres
Regional Parks	5.0 - 10.0 acres	0	0.00	acres
Nature Parks	2.0 - 6.0 acres	0	0.00	acres
Special Use Parks	No guidelines	1.19	0.50	acres
Regional Sports Parks	5.0 - 10.0 acres	0	0.00	acres
Linear Parks	0.5 - 1.5 acres	0	0.00	acres
Destination Parks	20.0 - 30.0 acres	0	0.00	acres
Total Acres	6.25 - 12.5 acres	20.44	8.53	acres
Trails, Pathways and Bikeways	0.5- 1.5 miles	0.80	0.33	miles

Source: Oregon Parkland Map Application
<https://geo.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d15b063126e247979d8c78d8a26adca6>

Appendix E - Potential Funding Sources

OPRD Administered Funds:

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) assists city and county park and recreation departments, park and recreation districts, METRO, port districts, Indian tribes, and Oregon state agencies (OPRD, ODF&W, ODF, DSL) in acquisition of lands and waters or for the development of public outdoor recreation facilities that are consistent with the outdoor recreation goals and objectives contained in the SCORP. LWCF provides funding assistance up to 50% of approved project costs.

Local Government Grant Program assists city and county park and recreation departments, METRO, park and recreation districts and port districts with funding for the acquisition, development major rehabilitation of, and planning for park and recreation areas and facilities. Grants from cities and districts over 25,000 population and counties over 50,000 population will require a 50% local match; cities and districts with a population between 5,000 and 25,000, and counties with a population between 30,000 and 50,000 a 40% local match; and cities and districts under 5,000 population a 20% local match.

County Opportunity Grants Program provides funding for the acquisition, development, rehabilitation and planning for county park and recreation sites that provide, or will provide, overnight camping facilities including new or additions to existing parks. Grants from counties with a population of 30,000 and under will require a 25% local match and counties over 30,000 a 50% match.

Recreational Trails Program (RTP) provides up to 80% federal funding assistance for land acquisition, development, restoration and rehabilitation of both motorized and non-motorized recreation trails(including water trails) to federal, state and local government agencies and not-for-profit organizations.

All-Terrain Vehicle Grants Program provides up to 80% reimbursement to public agencies (BLM, USFS, NPS OPRD, OSF, ODF) local government (cities, towns, counties), private land managers who provide and maintain public OHV recreation, and registered non-profit OHV clubs land acquisition, planning, development, emergency medical and law enforcement, operation and maintenance, and safety education.

OPRD publishes manuals that explain how recreation providers may apply for grant assistance from these programs. These manuals are also available on the OPRD website at: <http://www.oregon.gov/OPRD/GRANTS/pages/index.aspx>

For additional information about these grant programs please contact:

OPRD Administered Grant Program	OPRD Contact
Land & Water Conservation Fund Program	Michele Scalise Phone: 503-986-0708 Email: michele.scalise@oregon.gov
Local Government Grant Program County Opportunity Grants Program	Mark Cowan Phone: 503-986-0591 Email: mark.cowan@oregon.gov
Recreational Trails Program	Jodi Bellefeuille Phone: 503-986-0716 Email: Jodi.bellefeuille@oregon.gov
All Terrain Vehicle Program	Pamela Berger Phone: 503-986-0785 Email: pamela.berger@oregon.gov

Marine Board Administered Funds:

The Marine Board does not receive any general fund tax dollars. Funds for the Marine Board come from boat registration and titling fees, marine fuel tax, federal Clean Vessel Act and Boating Infrastructure funds paid by boaters. Because the Marine Board is funded from fees and taxes paid by owners of registered boats which include all motorized boats and sailboats twelve feet long and longer, projects that meet the needs of those boats are a high priority.

Boating Facility Grant Program provides competitive grants to public agencies (local, state and federal entities) for the acquisition, development, expansion, and rehabilitation of public recreational boating facilities located on all waters of the state. Projects may be submitted by cities, counties, park and recreation districts, port districts, state and federal agencies. Boating Facility Grants are state funds requiring at least 25% applicant match, usually a combination of hard (cash) and soft (in-kind) funds.

Small Grant Program is a non-competitive grant. The total project cost cannot exceed \$20,000 with the maximum Marine Board award not to exceed\$10,000. The Program is for minor projects that provide public boating facility improvements. Projects cannot be fragmented or phased to fit within the Program. Project eligibility requirements are the same as the Boating Facility Grant Program. A limited amount of funding is available each biennium for Small Grants.

Maintenance Assistance Program (MAP) provides funding assistance to augment existing levels of routine maintenance at improved motorized and mixed-use recreational boating facilities throughout the state. Eligible participants include cities, counties, park and recreation districts, port districts and state agencies. Eligible facilities include boat ramps, boarding docks, restrooms, boat trailer parking areas, access roads, short term tie-up docks, vessel waste collection systems and related facilities.

Boating Infrastructure Grant Program (BIG) provides federal funding for the development and renovation of recreational short-term tie-up docking facilities that serve boats 26-feet or larger in length that are not tenants or homeport boats. The maximum length of stay is ten days within a 30 day period of time. Facilities must provide way-point linkage to other short term tie-up facilities. Typically these facilities are located on major rivers and the coastline. Eligible

participants include cities, counties, park and recreation districts, port districts, state and federal agencies and privately owned marinas/moorages that provide public boating access.

Clean Vessel Act Grant Program (CVA) provides federal funding for recreational boat pumpout stations, potty dump stations, floating restrooms and directly related support structures, utilities or other improvements necessary for proper operation. Eligible participants include cities, counties, park and recreation districts, port districts, state and privately owned marina/moorage facility that is open to the boating public. Houseboat, floating home or liveaboard boats sewage collection is not eligible under the federal program.

The Oregon State Marine Board, Boating Facilities Program publishes procedure guides that explain how recreation providers may apply for grant assistance from these programs. To access the grant procedure guides go to www.boatoregon.com for additional information about these grant programs please contact:

Janine Belleque, Boating Facilities Program
Manager Oregon State Marine Board
Phone: 503.378.2628
Email: janine.belleque@oregon.gov

Let's Go Boating Assistance Grant Program provides competitive grants to non-profit 501(c)(3). The objective is to provide funds to local community organizations for creative and innovative local projects that promote safe boating. The funds will allow groups to address safety concerns on their local waterways.

MariAnn McKenzie, Boating Education
Coordinator Oregon State Marine Board
Phone: 503.378.5158
Email: mariann.mckenzie@oregon.gov

Other Potential Funding Sources:

Funding Source	Program Name	Web Address	Project Types
American Academy of Dermatology	Shade Structure Grant Program	https://www.aad.org/members/volunteer/shade-structure-program	Permanent shade structures for playgrounds, pools, or recreation spaces
AmeriCorps	Various programs	https://www.nationalservice.gov/build-your-capacity/grants/funding-opportunities	Grantees use the funding to support AmeriCorps members for intensive service in their community
Bank of the West	Foundation Grants	https://www.bankofthewest.com/about-us/community-support/charitable-investments.html	Supporting nonprofit organizations dedicated to improving quality of life, particularly for low- and moderate-income individuals and communities
Bureau of Land Management	BLM Challenge Cost Share Program	https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppld=102174	Habitat protection & restoration & natural resource management
Centers for Disease Control	Communities Putting Prevention to Work	https://www.cdc.gov/grants/applying/index.html	Supports communities in the battle against obesity and tobacco use.
Centers for Disease Control	Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant Program	https://www.cdc.gov/phhsblockgrant/index.htm	Address important health concerns
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	Children's Advocacy	https://www.mott.org/grants/#\$=post_date desc	Improve outcomes for children and youth of all ages and to maintain a vital, attractive community where children and families can thrive
Charlotte Martin Foundation	Youth & Wildlife & Habitat Programs	http://www.charlottesmartin.org/program-areas/	Youth athletics programs & wildlife & habitat protection
Coca-Cola Foundation	Healthy and Active Lifestyles Initiative	http://www.coca-colacompany.com/our-company/the-coca-cola-foundation	The Foundation looks to support exercise, physical activity and nutritional education programs, programs that motivate behavior modification, and programs that encourage lifestyle/behavioral changes.
FishAmerica Foundation	Conservation Grants	http://www.fishamerica.org/grants/	Grants to local communities & government agencies to restore habitat for marine & anadromous fish species
Ford Foundation	Asset Building and Community Development	https://www.fordfoundation.org/work/our-grants/idea-submission/	Reduce poverty and injustice and promote democratic values, international cooperation and human achievement
Gannett Foundation	Community Action Grant	https://www.gannettfoundation.org/	Skate parks in communities where Gannett has a local newspaper or television station
General Mills Foundation	Strengthening Hometown Communities	http://www.generalmills.com/en/Responsibility/general-mills-foundation	Provide financial support to non-profit organizations that create sustainable community improvement in the area of youth nutrition and fitness
Gray Family Foundation	Environmental Education Program	http://grayff.org/	Supports youth environmental education programs
Home Depot Foundation	Community Impact Grants Program	https://corporate.homedepot.com/grants/community-impact-grants	Helping 501c organizations use the power of volunteers to improve the physical health of their communities
KaBoom!	Let's Play Community Construction Grants	https://kaboom.org/grants	Build or renovate playgrounds
Kaiser Permanente	In the Community/ Healthy Investments	https://share.kaiserpermanente.org/article/grants-overview/	Support innovative efforts to bring safe, physical activity to local schools, workplaces and neighborhoods.
Kroger Co. Foundation	Feed the Human Spirit	http://www.thekrogerco.com/community/kroger-foundation	Enhance our communities by making lives healthier, easier, brighter and a bit lighter
Land O'Lakes Foundation	Community Grants Program	https://www.landolakesinc.com/company/corporateresponsibility/foundation/default.aspx	Provides grants that help groups put plans and people into action addressing community concerns

Funding Source	Program Name	Web Address	Project Types
L.L. Bean	Conservation and Recreation Grants to Non-Profits	https://www.llbean.com/customerService/aboutLLBean/charitable_giving.html	Maintenance and protection of our natural resources; efforts to engage more young people in activities that are relevant to our product line
Local Grant Program	Tillamook Estuaries Partnership	http://www.tbnep.org/local-grants.php	Supports environmental restoration & enhancement projects in Tillamook County
Lowe's	The Lowe's Charitable & Educational Foundation	https://newsroom.lowes.com/apply-for-a-grant/	Support of public involvement projects
M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust	General Grants	http://murdocktrust.org/grant-opportunities/	Health & human services
Major League Baseball	Baseball Tomorrow Fund	http://web.mlbcommunity.org/index.jsp?content=programs&program=baseball_tomorrow_fund	Baseball/& or softball fields
Mantis	Mantis Tiller Award	https://www.kidsgardening.org/grants-and-programs/	Mantis tillers/cultivators for youth gardening programs
May and Stanley Smith Charitable Trust	Nonprofit Grants	http://www.adminitrustllc.com/may-and-stanley-smith-charitable-trust/	To achieve significant, lasting, positive changes that promote well-being for individuals and communities
METRO Regional Parks and Greenspaces	Metro Grant Opportunities (Number of programs)	http://www.oregonmetro.gov/tools-partners/grants-and-resources	Funds for local project in the Portland metro area that help create livable communities
Meyer Memorial Trust	Annual Funding Opportunities	https://mmt.org/apply	Wide array of funding in the area of human services, health, community development, conservation & environment
Miracle Recreation Equipment Company	Miracle Grants for America's Children	http://miracleplayground.com/MREC%20Grants%20for%20Schools.pdf	Purchase of commercial playground or recreation equipment
National Fish & Wildlife Foundation	Bring Back the Natives Program	http://www.nfwf.org/bbn/Pages/home.aspx	Restore, protect, and enhance native populations of sensitive or listed aquatic species, especially on lands on or adjacent to federal agency lands
National Fish & Wildlife Foundation	Columbia River Estuarine Coastal Fund	http://rlch.org/funding/national-fish-and-wildlife-foundation-nfwf-columbia-river-estuarine-fund	Habitat conservation, restoration and management; landowner outreach & incentive programs; public use natural/cultural projects that benefit the National Wildlife Refuge System below the Bonneville Dam & adjacent Coasts (Tillamook Bay to Willapa Bay)
National Fish & Wildlife Foundation	Oregon Governor's Fund for the Environment	http://www.nfwf.org/orgovfund/Pages/home.aspx	Local environmental clean-up & restoration efforts focused on preserving & protecting Oregon's rivers, watersheds and fish & wildlife
National Gardening Association	Youth Garden Grants	https://www.kidsgardening.org/grants-and-programs/	Youth garden programs
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	The Coastal & Estuarine Land Conservation Program	https://coast.noaa.gov/czm/landconservation/	Protect coastal & estuarine lands considered important for their ecological, conservation, recreational, historical or aesthetic values
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	Community-based Restoration Program	http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/restoration/programs/crp.html	Funding and technical expertise in high-priority habitat restoration projects that instill strong conservation values & engage citizens in hands-on activities
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	Open Rivers Initiative	http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/funding/ori.html	Community-driven, small dam & river barrier removals

Funding Source	Program Name	Web Address	Project Types
National Park Service	Rivers, Trails & Conservation Assistance Program	https://www.nps.gov/orgs/rtca/apply.htm	Technical assistance for community-led natural resource conservation & outdoor recreation initiatives
National Park Service	Federal Lands to Parks	https://www.nps.gov/nrcr/programs/flp/index.htm	Helps communities create new parks and recreation areas by transferring surplus Federal lands to state & local governments
National Park Service	Preserve America Grant Program	http://www.preserveamerica.gov/index.html	Planning funding to designated Preserve America Communities to support preservation efforts through heritage tourism, education, & historic preservation planning
National Park Service	Disposal of Federal Surplus Real Property for Parks & Recreation & Historic Monuments	http://www.federalgrantswire.com/disposal-of-federal-surplus-real-property-for-parks-recreation-and-historic-monuments.html#.WRlr-HqT_KE	Transfers surplus Federal real property for state & local public park & recreation use
Nike	Community Impact Fund	http://www.oregoncf.org/Nike	Projects that promote sport and physical activity in the Metropolitan Portland Region
Nutro Corporation	Room to Run Dog Appreciation Project	https://www.nutro.com/about-us/nutro-community-initiatives	Dog parks
Oregon Community Foundation	Northwest Neighborhood Parks & Recreation Fund	http://www.oregoncf.org/grants-scholarships/grants/ocf-funds/nw-neighborhood-parks-rec-fund	Capital development & renovation of park & recreation facilities in Northwest Portland
Gray Family Fund	Oregon Community Foundation	http://grayff.org/	Environmental education programs
Oregon Department of Agriculture	Oregon State Weed Board Grant Program	http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Weeds/Pages/GrantProgram.aspx	Grant funding for noxious weed control projects related to the protection & enhancement of watersheds & fish and wildlife
Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife	Restoration & Enhancement Program	http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/re/	Additional public access for fishing waters
Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife	Access & Habitat Program	http://www.dfw.state.or.us/lands/AH/grants/index.asp	Improve wildlife habitat, increase public hunting access to private land or solve a wildlife damage issue
Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife	Bird Stamp Grant Program	http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/grants/	Projects that benefit upland & waterfowl game birds
Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife	ODFW Willamette Wildlife Mitigation Project	http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/willamette_wmp/index.asp	Wildlife habitat mitigation in the Willamette Valley
Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife	Conservation Strategy Implementation Grants	http://www.dfw.state.or.us/conservationstrategy/oregon_grants.asp	Wildlife & habitat restoration
Oregon Department of Transportation	Scenic Byways Program	http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/HWY/SCENICBYWAYS/Pages/index.aspx	Establishes uniform criteria, consistent signage & statewide promotion for scenic byways
Oregon Department of Transportation	Bicycle & Pedestrian Program	http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/HWY/BIKEPED/Pages/index.aspx	Bicycle & pedestrian facilities within public rights-of-way
Oregon Department of Transportation	Active Transportation Section	https://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/TD/AT/Pages/Project-Funding.aspx	Pedestrian & bicycle projects; landscaping & beautification; historic preservation
Oregon Department of Transportation	Safe Routes to School Program	http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/TS/pages/saferoutes.aspx	Empowers communities to make walking & bicycling to school a safe & routine activity
Oregon Department of Transportation	Transportation & Growth Management Program	http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/TGM/pages/grants.aspx	Trails planning
Oregon Infrastructure Finance Authority	Oregon Community Development Block Grants	http://www.oringrastructure.org/Infrastructure-Programs/CDBG/	Grants to develop livable urban communities in non-metropolitan cities & counties in rural Oregon
Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Oregon's Scenic Bikeways	http://www.oregon.gov/oprd/BIKE/Pages/index.aspx	Designated Bikeways are selected from locally proposed routes & carefully rated for scenic beauty

Funding Source	Program Name	Web Address	Project Types
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office	Oregon Heritage Program Grants	https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/HCD/FINASST/pages/grants.aspx	A variety of state-administered preservation programs
Oregon State Parks Trust	Oregon Parks Foundation Fund	http://www.oregoncf.org/grants-scholarships/grants/ocf-funds/oregon-parks-foundation	Community outdoor recreation enhancement
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board	OWEB Restoration Grants	http://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/GRANTS/pages/restoration_apps.aspx	Watershed restoration
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board	OWEB Acquisition Grants	http://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/GRANTS/pages/acquisition_grants.aspx	Land acquisition for watershed protection & restoration
Pacific Power Foundation	Civic & Community Grants	https://www.pacificpower.net/about/itc/foundation.html	Work in the categories of education; civic & community betterment; culture & arts; & health, welfare & social services
Patagonia	Environmental Grant Program	http://www.patagonia.com/grant-guidelines.html	Local habitat protection efforts
PetSafe	Bark For Your Park	http://www.petsafe.net/barkforyourpark/	Funding for creating safe, off-leash areas for pets and their owners.
Purina	Beneful Dream Dog Park Project	https://www.beneful.com/dream-dog-park/local-dog-parks/	Supports dog park development
Recreational Equipment, Inc.	Community Partnerships	https://www.rei.com/stewardship/community/non-profit-partnerships-and-grants.html	Supports and promotes participation in active volunteerism to care for public lands, natural areas, trails & waterways
Rural Community Assistance Corporation	Community Facilities Loan Program	http://www.rcac.org/lending/community-facility-loans/rcac-community-facilities-re-lending-loan-program/	Short-term loans to help create & improve essential community facilities in the rural West
Safeco Insurance Foundation	Safeco Insurance Fund	https://www.safeco.com/community	Funds organizations and projects that promote the participation of people with disabilities in all aspects of our communities
Siletz Tribe	Siletz Tribal Charitable Contribution Fund	http://www.ctsi.nsn.us/charitable-contribution-fund	Environment & natural resource preservation in Lincoln, Tillamook, Linn, Lane, Benton, Polk, Yamhill, Marion, Multnomah, Washington, & Clackamas Counties
SOLV	Project Oregon	http://solveoregon.org/our-programs/project-oregon	Supports restoration & clean-up projects by providing planning assistance, project materials & small grants
Subaru	Partnership Grants	http://www.subaru.com/csr/soa-foundation.html	Youth-based environmental programs
The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde	Spirit Mountain Community Fund	https://www.thecommunityfund.com/	Funds projects in the areas of Arts & Culture, Education, Health, Historic Preservation, Public Safety, Environmental Preservation & Problem Gaming in Benton, Clackamas, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, & Yamhill Counties
The Aetna Foundation	Local Grants	https://www.aetna-foundation.org/grants-partnerships.html	Fund community groups that are advancing healthy eating and active living in homes, schools and neighborhoods
The Ford Family Foundation	Vital Rural Communities	http://www.tfff.org/how-we-work/grants/current-funding-opportunities	Places that bring people together in small communities in rural Oregon (<30,000 population)
The Kinsman Foundation	Foundation Grants	http://www.kinsmanfoundation.org/guidelines/apply.htm	Historic preservation; native wildlife rehabilitation; arts, culture & humanities

Funding Source	Program Name	Web Address	Project Types
The Kresge Foundation	Variety of Grant Programs	http://kresge.org/opportunities	Projects that create access and opportunity in underserved communities
The National Trust for Historic Preservation	National Trust Preservation Funds	http://forum.savingplaces.org/build/funding/grant-seekers/preservation-funds	Seed money for local preservation projects
The Oregon Community Foundation	The Oregon Historic Trails Fund	http://www.oregonhistorictrailsfund.org/apply-for-grant/	Annual grants to develop, interpret & improve Oregon's historic trails
The Salem Foundation	Connecting the Community	https://www.salemfoundation.org/	A wide range of projects including recreation, playgrounds, and park funding in Salem, OR.
The Scouler Foundation	Children and Youth, Public Health	https://www.scouler.com/about/community-involvement/	Supports organizations and projects that have visible impact in our home communities
Tony Hawk Foundation	Skate Park Grants	http://tonyhawkfoundation.org/grant-application/	Public skate parks in low income communities
Tread Lightly!	Restoration For Recreation	https://www.treadlightly.org/programs/restoration-for-recreation/	Restore recreational areas
Trust for Public Land	Park Design & Development	https://www.tpl.org/how-we-work/create#sm.0000t6u1ie7c8d8qse01gjb3c103r	Helps transform newly acquired or existing sites into parks, playgrounds, or restored natural areas
Trust for Public Land	Conservation Transactions	https://www.tpl.org/how-we-work/protect#sm.0000t6u1ie7c8d8qse01gjb3c103r	Helps structure, negotiate, & complete land transactions that create parks, playgrounds, & protected natural areas
Trust for Public Land	Conservation Vision & GIS	https://www.tpl.org/about/jobs/conservation-vision-project-manager-0#sm.0000t6u1ie7c8d8qse01gjb3c103r	Use innovative research, planning, & spatial analysis (GIS) to help create parks & protect open space
Union Pacific Foundation	Community Based Grant Program	http://www.up.com/aboutup/community/foundation/index.htm	UP believes that the quality of life in the communities in which its employees live and work is an integral part of its success
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Community Facility Grants	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities-direct-loan-grant-program	Helps develop essential community facilities in rural areas & towns up to 20,000 population
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Child and Adult Care Food Program	https://www.fns.usda.gov/cacfp/why-cacfp-important	Provides meals & snacks for after school & evening youth recreation programs
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Summer Food Service Program	https://www.fns.usda.gov/sfsp/summer-food-service-program	Provides meals & snacks for youth summer playgrounds, camps, & other recreation programs
U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development	Brownfields Economic Development Initiative	https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/BEDI	Assists local governments with redevelopment of brownfield sites
U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development	Community Development Block Grant Entitlement Communities Grant Program	https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs/entitlement#eligiblegrantees	Revitalizing neighborhoods, economic development, & providing improved community facilities & services
U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development	State-Administered Community Development Block Grant Entitlement Communities Grant Program	https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/states/oregon/community/cdbg	Grants & technical assistance to develop livable urban communities for persons of low & moderate income
U.S. Department of Transportation	Transportation, Community & System Preservation Program	https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetea/lu/factsheets/tcsp.htm	Planning, development, & implementation of strategies to integrate transportation, community & system preservation plans & practices

Funding Source	Program Name	Web Address	Project Types
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Environmental Education Grants	https://www.epa.gov/education/environmental-education-ee-grants	Funds environmental education projects
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grants	https://www.fws.gov/birds/grants/north-american-wetland-conservation-act.php	Wetland conservation projects
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	National Coastal Wetlands Conservation	https://www.fws.gov/coastal/CoastalGrants/	Acquisition & coastal wetlands planning, protection, & restoration
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Wildlife & Sport Fish Restoration Program	https://wsfrprograms.fws.gov/	Fishery projects, boating access & aquatic education
U.S. Forest Service	Community & Economic Development Programs	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/all-programs/community-economic-development	Rural community & regional development programs through technical assistance within USDA Rural Development
U.S. Forest Service	Urban & Community Forestry Program	https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/r6/communityforests/?cid=fsbdev2_026871	Technical & financial assistance for developing local urban & community forestry programs
U.S. General Services Administration	Surplus Real Property Available For Public Use	https://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/102015	Surplus Federal real property for use by park & recreation providers
U.S. Soccer Foundation	Program, Field, Footprint Field & Planning Grant Programs	https://ussoccerfoundation.org/grants/	Youth soccer
United Tennis Association	Facility Assistance Services & Grants	https://www.usta.com/en/home/organize/grants-and-assistance/national/about-usta-facility-assistance.html	Build or renovate tennis facilities
Walmart Foundation	National, State, and Community Programs	http://giving.walmart.com/foundation	Community projects within service area of Walmart stores
Wells Fargo	Community Development	https://www.wellsfargo.com/about/corporate-responsibility/oregon-grant-guidelines	Improvement of low-income or moderate-income communities
Weyerhaeuser	Community Giving Fund	http://www.weyerhaeuser.com/sustainability/communities/community-investment/giving-fund/	Environmental stewardship in Lane and Linn Counties

Potential Trail Funding Sources:

FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAM NAME	WEB ADDRESS	USES						APPLICANTS						
			Plan	Program	Development	Acquire	Education	Equipment	Non Profit	School	City	County	State	Federal	Other
American Academy of Dermatology	Shade Structure Grant Program	https://www.aad.org/members/volunteer/shade-structure-program						X	X	X					
American Canoe Assoc.	Club Fostered Stewardship	http://www.americancanoe.org/?page=LLBean_CFS_Grant			X	X									Clubs
American Hiking Society	National Trails Fund	http://www.americanhiking.org/national-trails-fund/			X	X									
Americorps	Americorps State and National Programs	https://www.nationalservice.gov/programs/ameri-corps-programs/ameri-corps-state-and-national			X		X		X		X	X	X	X	
Avista Foundation	Avista Foundation Grants	http://www.avistafoundation.com/home/Pages/default.aspx			X				X						
Boeing Charitable Foundation	Civic and Environmental Contributions	http://www.boeing.com/principles/community-engagement.page	X	X	X	X		X	X	X					
Center for Disease Control (CDC)	Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant Program	https://www.cdc.gov/phhsblockgrant/index.htm		X	X						X	X	X		
Federal Highway Admin.	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program	https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/air_quality/cmaq/			X	X					X	X	X		
Federal Highway Admin.	Planning	https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/	X								X		X		
Federal Highway Admin.	Federal Lands Access Program	https://flh.fhwa.dot.gov/programs/flap/			X	X					X	X	X	X	
Federal Highway Admin.	Federal Lands Transportation Program	https://flh.fhwa.dot.gov/programs/fltp/			X	X								X	
Federal Highway Admin	Federal Transit Administration Capital Funds	https://www.transit.dot.gov/regulations-and-guidance/environmental-programs/livable-sustainable-communities/fta-program-bicycle	X								X	X	X		
Federal Highway Admin	FTA Associated Transit Improvement Funds	https://www.transit.dot.gov/regulations-and-guidance/environmental-programs/livable-sustainable-communities/bicycles-transit									X	X			
Federal Highway Admin	TIGER Discretionary Grants	https://www.transportation.gov/tiger	X		X	X					X	X	X		
Federal Highway Admin	National Highway Performance Program	https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/map21/guidance/guidenhpp.cfm	X		X	X					X	X	X		
International Mountain Biking Assoc.	Various Grant Programs	https://www.imba.com/resources-grants/imba-grants-program	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X

FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAM NAME	WEB ADDRESS	USES							APPLICANTS						
			Plan	Prog ram	Devel op	Acqui re	Educa tion	Equip ment	Non Profit	School	City	Count y	Stat e	Fede ral	Othe r	
Metro Regional Parks & Greenspaces	Metro Grant Opportunities	http://www.oregonmetro.gov/tools-partners/grants-and-resources							X	X	X	X				
Meyer Memorial Trust	Grassroots Grants	https://mmt.org/		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X		
M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust	General Grants	http://murdocktrust.org/grant-opportunities/	X	X	X	X	X		X	X						
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	Bring Back the Natives Program	http://www.nfwf.org/orgovfund/Pages/home.aspx							X	X	X	X	X	X		
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Open Rivers Initiative	http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/funding/ori.html							X		X	X	X	X		
National Park Service	Challenge Cost-Share Program (CCSP)	https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1837/index.htm		X	X		X									
National Park Service	Rivers, Trails & Conservation Assistance Program	https://www.nps.gov/orgs/rta/index.htm	X	X					X		X	X	X	X		
National Park Service	Disposal of Federal Surplus Real Property	https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=core&id=61f59363c3b2d98e71b7adedea228e83				X		X			X	X	X			
National Tree Trust	Multiple Programs	http://treetrust.org/		X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X		
Nike - Community Investment	Community Impact Fund	http://www.oregoncf.org/Nike		X					X							
Oregon Community Foundation	Northwest Neighborhood Parks & Recreation Fund	http://www.oregoncf.org/grants-scholarships/grants/ocf-funds/nw-neighborhood-parks-rec-fund			X						X					
Oregon Community Foundation	The Oregon Historic Trails Fund	http://www.oregonhistorictailsfund.org/trails/	X	X			X		X		X	X	X	X		
Oregon Dept. of Trans.	Connect Oregon	http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/TD/TP/pages/connector.aspx			X	X			X		X	X			POR TS	
Oregon Dept. of Trans.	Statewide Transportation Improvement Program	https://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/TD/STIP/Pages/Apply.aspx	X		X	X					X	X	X			
Oregon Dept. of Trans.	State Transportation Infrastructure Bank	https://www.oregon.gov/odot/cs/fs/pages/otib.aspx	X		X	X	X				X	X	X		POR TS	
Oregon Dept. of Trans.	State Highway Trust Fund (Bike Bill)	https://www.oregon.gov/odot/hwy/bikeped/pages/bike_bill.aspx			X						X	X				
Oregon Dept. of Trans.	Safe Routes to School	http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/TS/Pages/saferoutes.aspx	X		X		X		X	X	X					
Oregon Dept. of Trans.	Transportation and Growth Management Grants	https://www.oregon.gov/LCD/TGM/pages/grants.aspx	X								X	X				
Oregon Parks & Recreation Dept.	ATV Fund	http://www.oregon.gov/oprd/ATV/page	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		

FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAM NAME	WEB ADDRESS	USES						APPLICANTS						
			Plan	Program	Development	Acquire	Education	Equipment	Non Profit	School	City	County	State	Federal	Other
		s/grants.aspx													
Oregon Parks & Recreation Dept.	Recreation Trails Program	http://www.oregon.gov/oprd/GRANTS/pages/trails.aspx			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Oregon Parks & Recreation Dept.	Land & Water Conservation Fund	http://www.oregon.gov/oprd/GRANTS/pages/lwcf.aspx			X	X					X	X	X		X
Oregon Parks & Recreation Dept.	Local Government Grant Programs	http://www.oregon.gov/oprd/GRANTS/pages/local.aspx			X	X					X	X			X
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board	Small Grant Program	http://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/GRANTS/pages/smgrant_main.aspx			X				X		X	X	X	X	
PeopleForBikes	PeopleForBikes Community Grant Program	http://www.peopleforbikes.org/pages/community-grants			X				X		X	X	X		
Polaris Industries	T.R.A.I.L.S. Grant Program	http://www.polaris.com/en-us/rider-support/trails-application		X	X				X				X	X	
Recreation Equipment Inc. (REI)	REI Grants	https://www.rei.com/stewardship/community/non-profit-partnerships-and-grants.html		X				X	X						
SOLV	Project Oregon	http://solveoregon.org/our-programs/project-oregon	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Surdna Foundation	Sustainable Environments	http://www.surdna.org/grants/grants-overview.html			X				X						
The Collins Foundation	Environment	http://www.collinsfoundation.org/submission-guidelines			X		X		X						
The Conservation Alliance	Grants	http://www.conservationalliance.com/grants/			X	X			X						
The Oregon Community Foundation	Community Grants	http://www.oregoncf.org/grants-scholarships/grants/community-grants		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	
The Trust for Public Land	Variety of Programs	https://www.tpl.org/how-we-work#sm.0000t6u1ie7c8d8qse01gjb3c103r								X	X	X	x	x	
Tread Lightly!	Restoration For Recreation	https://www.treadlightly.org/programs/restoration-for-recreation/		X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	The Conservation Reserve Program	https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/conservation-reserve-program/index													
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program in Oregon	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities-direct-loan-grant-program/or			X			X	X		X	X			Tribes
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	Rural Business Opportunity Grants	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-business-development-grants	X		X	X			X	X	X		X		Tribes

FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAM NAME	WEB ADDRESS	USES							APPLICANTS						
			Plan	Program	Development	Acquire	Education	Equipment	Non Profit	School	City	County	State	Federal	Other	
U.S. Dept. of Commerce Economic Development Administration	Public Works Program	https://www.eda.gov/funding-opportunities/	X		X						X	X				
U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development	Community Development Block Grant Entitlement Communities & State Administered Grant Programs	https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs			X	X					X	X				
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Jobs in the Woods Program	https://www.fws.gov/yreka/jitw.htm							X		X	X	X			
U.S. Forest Service	Rural Development Programs	https://www.rd.usda.gov/or	X								X					
U.S. Forest Service	Urban & Community Forestry Program	https://www.fs.fed.us/managing-land/urban-forests/ucf			X				X		X	X	X			
U.S. General Services Administration	Surplus Real Property Available For Public Use	https://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/102015				X			X		X	X	X			

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