

Appendix A: Related Planning Efforts



APPENDIX A: RELATED PLANNING EFFORTS

There are several plans, studies and reports that influence the direction of the Parks Plan 2025. This summary of the planning efforts reviewed during the information and analysis stage of the process describes the purpose of these documents and how they relate to the Plan.

CITY-WIDE PLANS AND REPORTS

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN (1994)

Lake Oswego's Comprehensive Plan provides guidance for community decision making. Like all Oregon cities, the mandated plan must conform to the statewide planning goals.

Goal 5, Open Space, Historic and Natural Areas provides specific goals that relate to the City's parks, recreation and natural areas. Goals include:

- Preserve and restore environments which provide fish and wildlife habitat.
- Protect and restore the community's wooded character and vegetation resources;
- Protect, maintain, enhance and restore wetlands;
- Protect, restore and maintain stream corridors to maintain water quality and to provide open space and wildlife habitat.
- Protect the natural resource, energy, aesthetic and recreation values of Oswego Lake; and
- Preserve the historical, archaeological and cultural resources of the community.

Goal 8, Parks and Recreation is also relevant. Goals include:

- Plan, acquire, develop and maintain a system of park, open space and recreation facilities, both active and passive, that is attractive, safe, functional, available to all segments of the population and serves diverse current and long range community needs.

PARK & RECREATION COMPREHENSIVE PLAN (2002)

The most recent park and recreation plan builds on the efforts of the previous 1990 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan. The 2002 Plan process began in 2000, concurrent with the planning for the City's Open Space Plan. The 2002 Plan looks primarily at inventory and

forecasts demand for park and recreational facilities. Similar to the Open Space Plan, the 2002 Plan is based on late 90s data and 2000 US Census data. The plan identified a total need for \$34 million in park and recreation improvements and projects. Key recommendations of the plan are provided below.

- Park Land: Provide an additional 16 acres of park land for resource activities, linear trails, recreation centers and pool and special use facilities.
- Sport Fields: Upgrade four baseball/softball fields and one soccer field for competition play, and develop four new baseball/softball fields and seven new field over the next 15 years of the Plan's adoption.
- Sport Courts: There is a need for additional indoor tennis courts, but further analysis is needed.
- Playgrounds and Picnicking: Provide 10 new playgrounds, 83 additional picnic tables and 11 picnic shelters.
- Trails: Acquire a total of 2 acres of new trails including 12.8 miles of park trails, 22.3 miles of walking trails, nine miles of biking/off-road trails and 3.4 miles of equestrian trails.
- Recreation Center: There is a need for a new indoor recreation center, with a total approximate land need of two acres.

OPEN SPACE PLAN (2001)

The City adopted its most recent Open Space Plan in 2001. Much of the plan is based on analysis and outreach conducted in the mid to late 90s, including the 1995 Sensitive Lands Inventory and 2000 US Census data. The Plan focuses on Open Space issues and was prepared in coordination with the Lake Oswego Recreation Plan. Recommendations presented in the Plan focus on the following six elements.

- Scenic resources: retain and improve scenic sites, viewpoints, long vistas and scenic corridors.
- Water access: enhance physical and visual access to the major water bodies, celebrating the region's history and its place in the larger ecosystem.
- Heritage landscapes: increase stewardship of historic structures, landmarks or unique natural features in sites such as Oswego Lake, Luscher Farm, Cooks Butte and Marylhurst College.
- Natural resources: Carry out Goal 5, by expanding and connecting resources, and categorizing resources based on their sensitivity and capacity for public access and use.

- Green neighborhoods: Create new programs and incentives to encourage private landowners to plant native or near-native trees and landscaping, as well as green boulevards that have enhanced vegetation.
- Regional connections: Create regional connections in the form of greenways and trails, and close gaps in existing corridors.

TRAILS AND PATHWAYS MASTER PLAN (2003)

The City's Trails and Pathways Master Plan establishes a vision for a city-wide trail system. The Plan provides goals, objectives and recommendations to achieve the vision, and includes design guidelines for different types of trails and crossings. Since 2003, the City is also working in partnership with Portland Metro to develop a regional trail system through the Intertwine: an ever-growing network of integrated parks, trails, and natural areas. Goals of the Trails Master Plan that are most related to the Parks Plan 2025:

- Developing multi-use trails and pathways that access significant environmental features, public facilities and parks;
- Locating trailheads and related improvements at or in conjunction with park sites, schools and other community facilities; and
- Enabling 75 percent of all residents to reach their desired local destinations by trail.

The Plan also establishes project priorities and phasing for new trail projects. These include:

- Regional trails: connect neighboring jurisdictions or regionally significant attractions;
- Community Connectors: link important land uses and areas of interest, the region and the regional trail system; and
- Local Trails: connect surrounding neighborhoods to parks and schools, including sidewalks on local streets and trails located within parks.

STATE OF THE URBAN FOREST REPORT (2009)

The Report provides quantitative information about the size and condition of the City's urban forest and the function it serves, including detailed data about street trees. Based on US Forest Service data, the estimated value of benefits provided by the City's street trees is nearly \$3 million per year. One of the key findings is that the species of street trees exceeds the acceptable percentage of diversity to create a healthy forest. Many street trees are small, and nearly 14% of trees are in fair condition. English Ivy is the most pressing threat to the City's tree canopy.

URBAN & COMMUNITY FORESTRY PLAN (2007)

The Forestry Plan supports tree stewardship on both public and private property, with an approach that looks at trees as vital infrastructure. The City has a long history of managing its trees, resulting in a large degree of public support and interest in tree conservation. Specific Plan measures related to the Parks Plan 2025 include:

- Set and implement goals for increasing tree canopy in open space;
- Identify opportunities to increase canopy cover on public property;
- Develop and implement best management practices for tree maintenance;
- Integrate invasive plant removal in park management;
- Incorporate park master plans and management plans into the Urban and Community Forestry Program; and
- Investigate the feasibility of new funding mechanisms.

SUSTAINABILITY PLAN (2007)

The City has adopted sustainability goals each year since 2002. The Sustainability Plan is the result of the City Sustainability Steering Committee established in September 2006. The Plan is founded on ten guiding principles to ensure effective and sustainable decisions. The primary component of the plan centers on Sustainability Action Areas. This includes recommendations for projects, goals and milestones and performance measures to track progress in four action areas: energy and transportation; water conservation; procurement; waste reduction and recycling. Sustainable goals and milestones that relate to the Parks Plan 2025 are identified below.

- Install water-efficient irrigation systems for parklands and turf areas, and landscape and City beautification sites;
- Use turf area maintenance practices to reduce irrigation needs;
- Explore opportunities and partnerships for composting operations and use of materials recycling;
- Manually remove invasive species from natural areas and parks using volunteers; and
- Use park maintenance practices that lessen the need for toxic pesticides, fertilizers and herbicides.

A COMMUNITY VISION FOR AGING IN LAKE OSWEGO

The vision document (2006) establishes a set of goals and recommendations for improving services for Lake Oswego's older adults. The report suggests that the demand for services for older adults has

increased. Specifically, the Adult Community Center has experienced a dramatic increase in demand for social services and a shift in the types of programs and activities residents participate in. To support healthy aging, the report recommends evaluating and identifying opportunities to increase cultural, educational, recreational, and health programming to support the physical and mental well-being of residents.

POPULATION BASELINE ANALYSIS (2010)

In preparation for the City's Comprehensive Plan update, the Population Baseline Analysis provides a detailed analysis of demographic and housing data, as well as long-term population baseline forecasts for the Lake Oswego Urban Service Boundary (USB). The report finds that younger and older households tend to support new funding measures for parks, and the investment results in a "legacy project." The report also presents future policy considerations related to parks, including the need for continued investment for parks and community facilities in locations with greater population levels.

HISTORIC PROTECTION PLAN (1989)

While over 20 years old, the Historic Protection Plan provides a framework for rational, consistent decision making in the management of cultural resources. The document serves as the basis for establishing measures for local and National Register designation, and development of protective and promotional measures for significant resources. The project included the first intensive survey and inventory of cultural resources in the City.

CLEAN STREAMS PLAN (2009)

Based on state and regional requirements, the Clean Stream Plan sets forth a program that addresses public education, water quality, flooding, maintenance and other issues related to storm and surface water management. The plan outlines specific sustainability and stormwater best management practices. Techniques that relate to parks and natural areas include capturing and reusing stormwater, environmental site design and implementation of best management practices for sustainability, such as considering energy needs and cost efficiency.

SITE OR FACILITY SPECIFIC PLANS

MASTER PLAN FOR LUSCHER FARM (1997)

The Master Plan for Luscher Farm provides documentation from the Luscher Farm Ad-Hoc Task Force findings, as well as from the project design team and the public. Recommendations of the plan include use of adjoining properties as multipurpose recreational/cultural/historic complex with an historic farm, and active and passive use recreational space. Specific recommendations of the plan include:

- A vehicular system that accommodates safe and clear circulation to and from the site including signalization, a pedestrian pathway and pedestrian overpass;
- Maintaining and enhancing the cultural and historic integrity of a mid-20th Century farm as a community resource for education and leisure opportunities, as well as applying for listing on the National Historic Register; and
- Active recreation space with sports fields, sport courts, restrooms and parking.

GOLF AND TENNIS FEASIBILITY STUDY (2009)

In 2008, the City conducted a feasibility study to assess future needs of the municipal golf course and the potential new indoor tennis center. The study recommends operating the golf course through the City's General Fund; completing basic upgrades to the course; and eventual relocation of the driving range to Luscher Farm. As an alternative, the development of a new facility on the existing site was considered.

PROPOSED LAKE OSWEGO COMMUNITY CENTER STEERING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION REPORT (2007)

The Report presents recommendations provided by the 20-member citizens' steering committee on a multi-generational community center. Recommendations include a set of program and activity spaces, a plan for special layout, architectural design and preliminary costs and budget for the center. Proposed spaces include community activities, aquatics, indoor recreation and fitness and outdoor recreation and activities. Specific elements of the facility identified in the report include:

- Community Family Room and Hearth
- Community Hall
- 50+ Adult Lounge and Multipurpose Room
- Youth Activity Center
- Technology Center
- Small Meeting Rooms
- Special Event Room

- Kitchen and Café
- Child Watch Area
- Recreation, Therapy and Lap Pools
- Gymnasium with indoor jogging track
- Skateboard/BMX Park
- Children's Play Area
- Paths and Interpretive Area

PARK AND RECREATION FACILITY SURVEY SUMMARY REPORT (2004)

During Fall 2004, the City of Lake Oswego conducted a facility survey to identify park and recreation facilities and activities desired by the community for a 20-year planning horizon. The Parks and Recreation Department used a statistically valid survey to assist in the analysis. The process also assisted in developing priorities for capital improvement and land acquisition. Key findings and recommendations outlined in the report include:

- The public is generally well aware of the department and its programs, yet the department is struggling to keep up with mounting expenses;
- The most popular activities in Lake Oswego include adult sports, swimming, cultural arts, tennis, and youth sports. The survey also found an increase in interest for senior activities; and
- Development of several short-term (0-5 years) projects that include a multi-generational center, trail enhancement, land acquisition and golf course analysis, as well as new athletic fields within 5-10 years.

GEORGE ROGERS PARK MASTER PLAN (2002)

The Master Plan establishes a vision for the popular City park and historic landmark. Based on extensive public input, the Master Plan retains existing uses, making improvements in function and aesthetics with a few significant overall site development changes. These changes include vacating the Furnace St. right-of-way with a green street loop. Improvements include the integration of art in the park and its structures, a set of comprehensive design guidelines, use of interpretive displays and enhancement of the parks natural areas. Other specific recommendations include improvements to park facilities and structures.

SPECIAL DISTRICT PLANS

There are also several special district plans, or neighborhood plans for Lake Oswego neighborhoods. The plans detail goals and policies that define each neighborhood, providing recommendations to accomplish the neighborhood residents' unique vision. Each of the plans addresses parks, recreation and natural areas to some degree, as summarized below.

- Evergreen Neighborhood: seek a new neighborhood park at the 3rd and Evergreen site; protect and restore the neighborhood's wetland area; and improve consistent communication between the neighborhood and the City.
- Glenmorrie Neighborhood: protect of the Willamette River Greenway, stream corridors, tree groves, wildlife habitat and other significant mature trees.
- Lake Forest Neighborhood: preserve the neighborhood's natural resources and wooded character and maintain existing parks, while providing new parks that are safe and that provide active and passive recreation opportunities to meet the needs of the neighborhood and surrounding residents.
- Lake Grove: preserve the neighborhood's natural resources and wooded character.
- Lakewood Bay Bluff Area: provide visual access to Lakewood Bay and/or pedestrian access to view decks, plazas or paths oriented to the bay and open to the public.
- Marylhurst Area: preserve and enhance the geophysical assets (trees, Willamette River, drainage courses, land contours and scenic views) and develop and implement an open space plan to protect unique natural areas, provide recreational opportunities and help shape development patterns.
- Old Town Design District: assure protection and compatibility of all land uses including...park, open space and historic sites.
- Waluga Neighborhood: preserve and protect Waluga Neighborhood's natural resources and wooded character. Expand, improve and maintain Waluga Park for active and passive activities, providing attractive, safe, functional and available access to all segments of the neighborhood population.
- First Addition Neighbors and Forest Hills: acquire additional open space within the neighborhood to be used for passive uses, such as a community garden and picnicking. The plan also lists distinctive natural areas and trees.

- Palisades Neighborhood: maintain, enhance and develop access to public facilities that address Palisades neighbors' recreational needs; and promote conservation of natural resources by using sustainable practices throughout the neighborhood.

COUNTY AND REGIONAL PLANS

CLACKAMAS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The Clackamas County Comprehensive Plan guides land use, transportation, and development within Clackamas County which includes unincorporated areas of Lake Oswego. Similar to the Lake Oswego Comprehensive Plan, the County's comprehensive plan addresses goals and policies based on the Oregon State-wide Planning Goals. Major elements of the plan related to parks, recreation and natural resources are Chapter 4, Land Use; Chapter 7, Public Facilities and Services; and Chapter 9, Open Space, Parks and Historic Sites. Specific goals include:

- Protect the open spaces resources of Clackamas County;
- Improve the environmental quality of the northwest urban area;
- Provide land, facilities and programs which meet the recreation needs of County residents and visitors;
- Establish an equitable means of financing parks and recreation facilities and programs;
- Preserve the historical, archaeological and cultural resources of the County;
- Maintain and improve the quality of streams, lakes waterways and groundwater;
- Improve fish habitat and support recovery of aquatic species;
- Efficiently use public services including transportation, transit, parks, schools, sewer and water;
- Protect the significant natural features and systems of the County for the enjoyment of all residents and visitors;
- Protect a network of open space to balance development within the urban area and provide needed contrast in the urban landscape; and
- Provide opportunities for needed recreation facilities.

Within Chapter 4, the Plan also defines several goals and policies that relate to the Luscher Farm site under the Agricultural land use definition.

Goals for agricultural uses include preserving agricultural use of agricultural land, conserving scenic views and open space, and protecting wildlife habitats.

METRO 2040 REGIONAL FRAMEWORK PLAN (2005)

The Regional Framework Plan unites all of Metro's adopted land use planning policies and requirements based on the planning horizon through the year 2040. Under the Metro Charter and state law, cities and counties within Metro's boundaries (Lake Oswego) are required to comply and be consistent with Metro's adopted plans and policies.

Appendix B: Recreation Trends



APPENDIX B: RECREATION TRENDS

Across the country, park and recreation providers are reinventing their programs and service delivery to meet the demands of the 21st Century American lifestyle. These changing trends affect needs for recreation programs and other opportunities provided by Lake Oswego. To forecast recreation needs, this section discusses major trends that are anticipated to affect program demand in Lake Oswego.

LOCAL TRENDS

Key findings from the community involvement process, conducted as part of the Parks Plan 2025 planning process, highlight a number of local trends in recreation. Summarized in the *Public Input Summary Report, January 2011* (available under separate cover), these findings support the following local trends:

Important Programs

According to the results of the online questionnaire, fitness and environmental programs are extremely important. Aquatic programs/swimming (26%); adult sports (23%); youth sports (20%); fitness (19%); and environmental programs (18%) were the programs that respondents thought were most needed or should be expanded. In addition to these, one of the activities with the highest latent demand (where respondents would participate more frequently if they could) reflects the community's desire to participate in lifelong learning opportunities: education/special interest classes.

Special Events

The online questionnaire noted activities with the greatest unmet demand—the different between current levels of participation and desired participation if time, facilities, and resources were available. Two of the activities with the highest latent demand reflect the community's desire to attend more special events: concerts, festival and special events and arts/culture.

Nature-based Programs

The online questionnaire noted activities with the greatest unmet demand—the different between current levels of participation and desired participation if time, facilities, and resources were available. Three of the activities with the highest unmet demand are water based. These include rowing, canoeing, kayaking, fishing and swimming.

Self-directed Activities

According to questionnaire results, recreation participation is strong in Lake Oswego. Residents participate most frequently in self-directed, unprogrammed recreation activities. The top 12 recreation activities in Lake Oswego are noted below based, ranked by how frequently people participate in the related activities.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Walking for exercise | 7. Tennis |
| 2. Walking for pleasure | 8. Bicycling |
| 3. Dog walking/dog parks | 9. Volunteer activities |
| 4. Gardening | 10. Swimming |
| 5. Jogging/running | 11. Golf |
| 6. Nature walks | 12. Yoga/Pilates |

As indicated in the list, the responses reflect a desire for activities that support exercise and fitness, nature experiences in nature, and to a lesser extent, specialized recreation opportunities.

Program Participation Obstacles

The biggest obstacle for increasing recreation participation is related to our busy lives. Online questionnaire respondents reported that lack of time most frequently prevented them from participating more in programs provided by the Parks and Recreation Department.

STATE TRENDS

In addition to these local trends in recreation, the State of Oregon documents key trends relating to parks and recreation in its 2008-2012 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). As they relate to Lake Oswego, two of the most significant trends are described below:

Health and Recreation Connection

The 2008-2012 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) recognized the connection between accessible recreation activities and health. Nationwide, the U.S. is experiencing an obesity crisis, and Oregon is no exception. Obesity and overweight increases the risk of chronic diseases, including heart disease, diabetes, and cancer. Physical activity reduces the risk of these chronic diseases, regardless of weight. Providing accessible recreation opportunities has been shown to increase activity levels and promote health. To respond to this trend, the Parks and Recreation Department can continue to emphasize programs that are conveniently located and provide a diversity of activity types, and ensure that information about these programs and recreation facilities that support active use are readily available.

Connect Children with the Outdoors

The need to connect youth with the outdoors was one of the key findings of the 2009-2012 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and is a concern nationally. The Oregon Outdoor Children's Bill of Rights is a statewide effort sponsored by the Oregon Recreation and Park Association that encourages recreation providers and families to offer opportunities for children and youth to participate in outdoor recreation activities. These activities can be incorporated as part of the City's recreation program, as well as through the integration of recreation opportunities in natural areas where they can be incorporated without adversely impacting habitat and natural resources.

NATIONAL TRENDS

In addition to state and local trends, a variety of national trends have emerged in park and recreation planning. Many of these are similar to the local trends noted through community involvement activities conducted as part of this planning process.

Programs for Children

One of the greatest challenges cities nationwide are facing is how to retain and support families in the urban environment. This challenge includes fostering child development—including physical, social and cognitive development—for children and youth of all ages from birth to young adults. It also includes supporting and fostering family connections. Programs that support child and youth development and family interaction address these trends.

Outdoor Programs

According to the Outdoor Industry Association, 159 million people over the age of 16 participate in outdoor activities in America today. These activities promote wellness, social interaction, and a connection to the outdoors. Not surprisingly, the Baby Boomer generation (people aged 42-60) and the millennial generation (ages 27 and younger) are the largest segments driving this new outdoor lifestyle trend. People are looking for ways to be outdoors in urban areas. Due to time demands of family and jobs, convenience and accessibility are critical. Cities that can deliver programs that include compelling, close-to-home outdoor activities will have a competitive advantage in retaining and attracting residents.

Technology and Programming

Technology is offering parks and recreation providers improved opportunities for program outreach and enrollment. Use of the right technology can improve affordability, accessibility and efficiency of community facilities and services. Finding the right balance and

appropriate use for technology has become a focus of many recreation program departments. The City of Lake Oswego already relies on technology to help administer recreation programs and offer technology based activities. Currently, 74 percent of those enrolling in recreation programs register online allowing staff to manage programs more efficiently. Websites and social media are also used for marketing programs and events.

Senior Programs

One of the strongest trends throughout the United States and the region is the aging of our population. This trend requires that parks and recreation providers consider and develop facilities and programs that will serve older adults who possess a variety of needs and interests. Seniors can no longer be lumped into a single category and be effectively served. With healthier lifestyles, people live longer and have more active lives than ever before. Parks and recreation providers need to consider seniors' diverse interests and multiple life stages. Programs must provide for:

- Developing new skills;
- Learning new activities;
- Engaging in volunteerism;
- Helping those with some health issues and access concerns;
- Providing passive and contemplative activities;
- Offering intergenerational interactions; and
- Providing affordable activities.

Community Events

Nationally, over 90% of park and recreation providers offer performing arts, cultural festivals and community events (NRPA, 2009). These events appeal to a range of age groups and income levels, build community, and attract residents, visitors and tourists. Naming rights, space for vendors, and other advertising options provide additional opportunities to generate revenue. Lake Oswego has already benefited from these events by building on event themes and through increased sales that result from attracting more people to business districts. The City also has a Special Events Division devoted to promoting a range of community events throughout the year.

Alternative and Challenge Sports Programs

Indoor or outdoor alternative and challenge sports, such as lacrosse, skateboarding, rock climbing and mountain biking, have growing appeal, especially for teens and younger adults. Because these

activities have limited availability, they generally have a regional draw. Many of these activities require expert instruction at different skill levels which can be provided through programming. Continuing to accommodate these activities, and providing updated facilities and programs in this area are ways that Lake Oswego can capitalize on this trend while encouraging healthy activity among teens and young adults.

Indoor Programming

Multi-use community, recreation and wellness centers that satisfy a broad range of needs, such as classroom space and meeting rooms, fitness classes, aquatics, social services, child care and senior services, are the current trend. With the growing popularity of multi-use centers, many communities have steered away from free-standing, age-specific facilities, such as senior or youth centers. Often these facilities are solely operated by a city, a non-profit organization, or in partnership with a commercial fitness provider. The goal of these facilities is to serve the entire community and all ages by balancing low or no cost services with revenue generating programs and fees.

A multi-purpose community center has long been envisioned for the City. If support for funding or a partnership was obtained, a multipurpose community center could provide opportunities for increased program stability and expanded programs desired by the community in Lake Oswego.

Program Participation Obstacles

With today's families balancing many roles—parent, worker, and family member—lack of time has emerged as a major barrier to recreation participation. It is the primary reason why residents in Lake Oswego do not participate in recreation programs. To counteract this trend, park and recreation agencies are adopting new program formats, including drop-in activities, short term programs, and on-line programs, to facilitate participation.

Appendix C: Public Input Summary



APPENDIX C: PUBLIC INPUT SUMMARY



To determine community desires and needs, an extensive community involvement process was initiated as part of Parks Plan 2025. Approximately 1,800 community members were involved in the planning process. Parks Plan 2025 public input activities were timed to allow close integration with the City of Lake Oswego’s Comprehensive Plan update “We Love LO.”

PARKS PLAN 2025 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROCESS

The community involvement process included more than fifteen events as well as an on-line questionnaire and a community priority survey. The design of this process ensured that Lake Oswego community members had multiple, varied opportunities to respond to questions and learn about how this process will shape the park, recreation and natural areas system. Each public involvement activity completed is described below.

- *On-line Questionnaire:* An on-line questionnaire was widely promoted and provided an opportunity for all residents to participate in the planning process. A total of 1110 responses were received to the questionnaire.
- *Community Intercept Events:* Residents had an opportunity to provide input for the Parks Plan 2025 during three community events held in August 2010, including a community concert, a movie in the park and the Lake Oswego Farmers Market. Over 150 residents provided input at these events.
- *Community Open House:* An open house was held in December 2010 to provide an additional opportunity for all residents to participate in the planning process. Approximately 30 residents participated in this event.
- *Focus Groups:* A series of focus groups were held to obtain input from specific user groups, including business community leaders, natural resource interests, neighborhood association representatives, recreation program users, team sports representatives, and City Advisory Board and Commission members. Over 50 individuals participated in the focus groups.
- *Stakeholder Interviews:* Several one-on-one or small group interviews were conducted, including interviews



- *Youth Workshop:* Lake Oswego Staff and Teen Lounge participants organized and executed a workshop targeted at Lake Oswego youth. This workshop included a facilitated discussion, board exercises and a questionnaire developed and executed by the teens. Eighteen teens participated in the workshop and 12 responses were received to the questionnaire.
- *Steering Committee, PRAB, NRAB and City Council:* A citizen steering committee, the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, the Natural Resources Advisory Board, and City Council are providing oversight and guidance throughout the Parks Plan 2025. Each individual on these boards and committees is contributing many hours of valuable time during this process.
- *Staff Workshop:* Recreation program and maintenance staff participated in a workshop to identify needed improvements for parks, recreation and natural areas.
- *Community Priority Survey:* Project team member DHM Research completed a statistically valid phone survey to confirm direction and identify priorities. The full report of these results is presented in Appendix H.

Several themes have developed during the public input process and the key findings are divided to discuss the following topics.

- What are the key benefits that parks, recreation, and natural areas provide to the City of Lake Oswego?
- What is the desired character of local, neighborhood-serving parks?
- What recreation opportunities should be provided close to home for all Lake Oswego residents?
- What activities currently have the greatest level of participation in Lake Oswego? What additional activities are desired?
- What types of recreation program improvements are desired?
- What improvements to parks, recreation and natural areas are viewed as the highest priority by residents?
- What other issues were important to residents?



KEY BENEFITS

Protecting important places (habitats, historic sites, etc.), enhancing health and well-being, and bringing neighbors and people together were the benefits of parks, recreation and natural areas that residents thought were most important:

- Nearly all intercept event and community open house participants thought that parks, recreation and natural areas are very important to quality of life in Lake Oswego.
- The most important benefits to these participants were: protecting important places (habitats, historic sites, etc.), enhancing health and well-being, and bringing neighbors and people together.
- About 54% of respondents to the on-line questionnaire indicated that parks, recreation and natural areas are very important to quality of life in Lake Oswego. Removing those who did not answer this question raises this number to 80%.
- The most important social/community benefits were: health and fitness (48%); positive activities and fun environments for youth (36%); and places for neighborhood and family gathering (27%). Making the city aesthetically appealing (42%), protecting important habitats (40%), and providing hands-on interaction with nature (32%) were the most important environmental functions and benefits cited by participants¹.

DESIRED CHARACTER

For local parks, most residents desired a hybrid park character, that provides both natural and developed features, or an entirely natural character:

- According to on-line questionnaire respondents, residents would most like parks closest to their home to have an integrated character (activities and features intermingled with the natural environment) (32%) or a mostly natural park character (26%). Only 11% wanted a mostly developed park character.
- Community open house participants favored a natural character for local parks. The hybrid park types that

¹ Totals for many of the questions on the online questionnaire add up to more than 100% because respondents were allowed to choose more than one response.

include both natural and developed features (side-by-side and integrated character) were more popular than a more developed character.

- Neighborhood focus group participants were satisfied with the diversity of activities available and thought the site's existing features, such as topography and existing vegetation, should be considered when determining future park character.

CLOSE-TO-HOME AMENITIES

Residents identified the need for children's play, opportunities to experience nature and opportunities to exercise most frequently as the amenities needed close to home:

- Intercept event participants identified the following as the most important recreation opportunities to have within walking or biking distance to every home: experience nature; group gatherings; and play for children and exercise.
- Open house participants identified the following as the most important recreation opportunities to have within walking or biking distance to every home: experience nature; exercise; group gatherings; and getting involved (gardening, volunteering, etc.).
- According to on-line questionnaire respondents, the following activities are most important to have close-to-home: experience nature (38%); exercise (37%); play sports (34%); and play for children (32%).
- Participants in the teen workshop and survey emphasized gathering spaces and indicated that they typically go to parks to hang out with friends or attend special events.

RECREATION PARTICIPATION

- According to the on-line questionnaire results, the recreation activities with the greatest participation among Lake Oswego residents are:
 1. Walking for exercise
 2. Walking for pleasure
 3. Dog walking/dog parks
 4. Gardening

5. Jogging/running
6. Nature walks
7. Tennis
8. Bicycling
9. Volunteer activities
10. Swimming
11. Golf
12. Yoga/pilates

- Six of the 12 activities with the highest participation levels could be supported by trails: walking for exercise, walking for pleasure, dog-walking, jogging/running, nature walks and bicycling.
- According to the on-line questionnaire results, activities respondents would like to be doing more often than they currently are include (in order of demand): concerts, festivals and special events; education/special interest classes; rowing, canoeing, kayaking; fishing; arts/culture; golf; nature education; and swimming.

RECREATION PROGRAMS



Overall, residents appear satisfied with the recreation programs offered in the community. Swimming was frequently mentioned as a need in Lake Oswego as well as the need for major facilities to support recreation programs, such as an aquatic center, community center and the implementation of the 2009 Golf and Tennis Feasibility Study recommendations. Findings include:

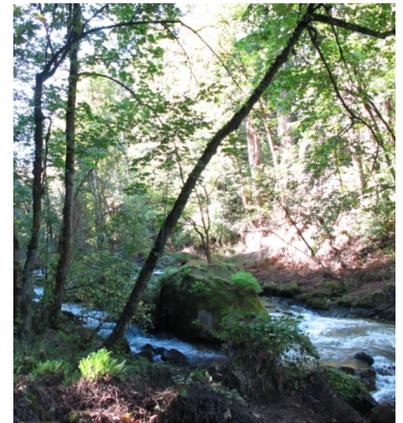
- On-line questionnaire respondents most frequently rated current programs provided by the City as very good (39%) or satisfactory (21%).
- Aquatic programs/swimming (26%); adult sports (23%); youth sports (20%); fitness (19%); and environmental programs (18%) were the programs that on-line questionnaire respondents thought were most needed or should be expanded.
- On-line questionnaire respondents reported that lack of time (32%) and inadequate facilities (22%) prevented their participation in Parks and Recreation Department programs and activities.
- Intercept event participants selected aquatic programs and swimming; special events; and adult sports (with a special interest in tennis) as the most needed recreation programs in Lake Oswego. Fitness programs,

- The teen workshop and survey echoed the programming desires of other public input, including aquatics and special events.
- Community open house participants selected aquatic programs and swimming; fitness programs and environmental programs as the most needed recreation programs in Lake Oswego. Youth sports and special interest classes were also perceived as a need.
- Focus group participants saw the need to increase information about programs and activities provided to the community.
- Focus group participants identified the following as recreation program needs: services for the 55+ community, younger families, young children and middle school children; drop-in programs with childcare; and volunteer activities.

HIGHEST PRIORITY IMPROVEMENTS

Maintaining existing parks, developing major new indoor facilities, expanding trails and restoring natural areas were frequently mentioned as high priority improvements in multiple community involvement venues:

- According to on-line questionnaire respondents, the top priorities for improving parks, recreation and natural areas in Lake Oswego are: repair and maintain existing parks and facilities (40%); add major new indoor facilities (pool, community center, tennis center, etc.) (37%); expand the trail network (25%); and restore or protect creeks, forests and hillsides (23%).
- Focus group participants identified the following as the highest priority improvements:
 - Improving trails and connections
 - Developing an intergenerational community center
 - Developing an aquatics center
 - Providing services for the growing aging population
 - Maintaining existing parks and restoring natural areas
 - Implement the 2009 Golf and Tennis Feasibility Study



- Addressing the use of waterfronts on rivers and lakes
- Developing additional dog parks

OTHER THEMES

The following other issues were identified as themes from focus groups and other community involvement events:

- Improve sustainability, e.g., reducing unnecessary turf, reducing energy use, creating living buildings, etc.
- Provide adequate funding for parks and recreation.
- Improve trail access and amenities to make Lake Oswego a 20-minute city – where most destinations can be accessed in 20 minutes by walking or biking.
- Develop soft-surfaced jogging paths adjacent to hard-surfaced trails.
- Develop a high quality rowing facility in partnership with the current rowing club.
- Improve athletic opportunities by providing equitable distribution of fields, improving communications and enhancing relations with the School District.
- Expand fields for younger players and consider more artificial turf fields.
- Provide covered facilities, such as playgrounds and basketball courts, for year-round play.
- Remove the barriers to volunteer activity and expand site stewardship programs.
- Recognize the unique combination of elements at Luscher Farm to attract residents and visitors – programs, urban agriculture and historic elements.
- Recognize the potential of historic tourism as an economic development tool, such as the Iron Trail currently under development.
- Utilize recreation programs to attract residents and visitors to downtown and other retail areas, such as special events and packaged experiences.
- Consider expanding use or reuse of School District facilities.
- Improve signage and wayfinding.

Appendix D: Park Inventory and Assessment



Appendix D: Park Inventory and Assessment

Park Inventory																							
Park Sites	Site Size (Acres)	Scale	Recommended Character	Play Area	Age 2-5	Age 5-12	Installed	Diamond Fields	With lights	Rectangular Fields	With lights	Basketball Courts	Tennis Courts	Gymnasium	Trails	Public Art	Picnic Shelters	Performance/Event Space	Water Access	Restroom	Portable Restroom	Notes and Unique Facilities	Property Restriction
Developed Character																							
Millennium Plaza Park	2.43	City-Wide	Developed													5	1	1		1		Plaza, large pergola/shelter, fountain	
Sundeleaf Plaza	0.49	City-Wide	Developed																			Plaza, views of Oswego Lake	
Westlake Park	12.09	City-Wide	Developed	1	X	X	2010		3	1	1	2					1	1		1		Athletic field complex	
Greentree Park	0.38	Local	Developed	1	X		1999				1												
Hideaway Park	0.22	Local	Developed	1	X	X	2004																
Pinecone Park	0.53	Local	Developed	1		X	2004																
Rossman Park	0.55	Local	Developed	1	X		2006				0.5				X	1					1		
Westridge Park	2.01	Local	Developed	1	X	X	1996																
Indoor Tennis Center	1.75	Special Purpose	Developed																			28,288 square foot facility; 4 indoor tennis courts	
Kincaid Curlicue Corridor	3.78	Special Purpose	Developed																			Asphalt walking path	
Lake Oswego Public Golf Course	38.91	Special Purpose	Developed																			pro shop and 4,650 square foot clubhouse and maintenance shop	
Skate Park	0.78	Special Purpose	Developed																	1		Modular skate features	

Appendix D: Park Inventory and Assessment

Park Sites	Site Size (Acres)	Scale	Recommended Character																	Notes and Unique Facilities	Property Restriction							
				Play Area	Age 2-5	Age 5-12	Installed	Diamond Fields	With lights	Rectangular Fields	With lights	Basketball Courts	Tennis Courts	Gymnasium	Trails	Public Art	Picnic Shelters	Performance/Event Space	Water Access			Restroom	Portable Restroom					
Hybrid Characters																												
East Waluga Park	23.97	City-Wide	Side By Side	1	X	X	1994		2									1	1			1						
West Waluga Park	23.79	City-Wide	Side By Side	1	X	X	2010											1	1								Wetlands	
Aspen Park (Palisades Reservoir)	3.96	Local	Side By Side	1	X		2003																				Located on top of a water reservoir	
Freepons Park	8.27	Local	Side By Side	1	X		1996																					
Glenmorrie Park	2.81	Local	Side By Side	1		X	2004																					
McNary Park	2.32	Local	Side By Side	1	X		2000																				Located on top of a water reservoir	
Southwood II	0.88	Local	Side By Side																									
Foothills Park	8.56	City-Wide	Integrated															1	1	1	1	1					Riverfront access and viewing, boat dock	
George Rogers Park	23.90	City-Wide	Integrated	1	X	X	1995		2		1		2				X		2	1	1	2					Riverfront access, swimming beach, historic iron furnace, concession building	
Iron Mountain Park	50.99	City-Wide	Integrated															X										
Pilkington Park	5.25	City-Wide	Integrated																								Picnicking	
Roehr Park	14.43	City-Wide	Integrated	1		X	2007											X				1	1	1			boat dock	
Tryon Cove Park	6.86	City-Wide	Integrated																								Natural area and limited development	
Woodmont Park	6.70	City-Wide	Integrated																								Natural area and limited recreational development	
Southwood Park	4.10	Local	Integrated																								Undeveloped	
Adult Community Center	2.79	Special Purpose	Integrated																								12,974 square foot facility	
Charlie S. Brown Water Sports Center	0.81	Special Purpose	Integrated																								the Willamette River, boat access, not designed for swimming	
Iron Workers Cottage - Historic	0.11	Special Purpose	Integrated																								Historic home	
Lake Oswego Swim Park	0.20	Special Purpose	Integrated																								surrounded by a pier, small lifeguard office	
Luscher Area Properties		City-Wide	Integrated																									
Brock Property	26.15	City-Wide	Integrated																									Undeveloped
Crowell Property	12.49	City-Wide	Integrated																									Undeveloped
Farr Property	6.91	City-Wide	Integrated																									Undeveloped
Firlane Farm	22.03	City-Wide	Integrated																								Undeveloped	Open space, and minor recreational development
Hazelia Field at Luscher Farm	12.47	City-Wide	Side By Side	1	X	X	2007		1		1																	fencing for baseball/softball play, 2 dog parks, maintenance building
Luscher Farm	42.11	City-Wide	Integrated																									Farm complex, community gardens, urban farming, special purpose facilities
Rassekh Property	9.58	City-Wide	Side By Side																									A portion of this property is a designated historic site
Stevens Meadow	20.12	City-Wide	Natural																									picnicking, perimeter landscaping, safety lighting.

Appendix D: Park Inventory and Assessment

		Natural Area Condition							Park and Facilities Condition		
Site Size (Acres)	Scale	Sensitive Area Present	Upland Forest	Riparian Forest	Oaks	Ash	Wetland	Condition	Issues/Observations	Observed Condition Ranking	Comments
City-Wide Parks¹											
Brock Property	26.15	City-Wide	X					Poor	Invasives, need to mow to control weed spread	Poor	Equestrian barn in poor shape, no other facilities
Bryant Woods Park	28.51	City-Wide	X	X	X		X	Good	English Hawthorne	Good	New kiosk, additional comments in natural area assessment
Canal Acres	27.08	City-Wide	X	X	X		X	Good	Isolated patches of invasives	N/A	
Cooks Butte Park	42.81	City-Wide	X	X		X		Fair	Fire risk, trail erosion (rennovation project completed in 2010 after site visit)	N/A	
Crowell Property	12.49	City-Wide						Poor	Invasives, need to mow to control weed spread	N/A	Undeveloped
East Waluga Park	23.97	City-Wide	X			X	X	Poor	Invasives, particularly ivy	Fair	Shelter roof in poor condition, aging play equipment and concession building
Farr Property	6.91	City-Wide		X				Poor	Invasives, especially blackberry	N/A	Undeveloped, limited access; existing home
Firlane Farm	22.03	City-Wide						Poor	Invasives, need to mow to control weed spread	N/A	Undeveloped, existing home and outbuildings
Foothills Park	8.56	City-Wide	X		X			Fair	Ivy	Good	New construction 2006, in very good shape
George Rogers Park	23.90	City-Wide	X		X	X		Poor	Heavy invasives, including ivy and knotweed	Fair	Shelters, play area, and maintenance building in need of upgrade
Hazelia Field at Luscher Farm	12.47	City-Wide	X					Good	Restored wetland established	Good	High quality, highly developed facilities; new construction 2007
Iron Mountain Park	50.99	City-Wide	X	X		X		Fair	Invasives	N/A	Trails in need of repair
Luscher Farm	42.11	City-Wide	X				X	Good	Mostly developed for agricultural and historic interpretation uses	Fair	Limited, unorganized parking and access
Millennium Plaza Park	2.43	City-Wide						N/A		Good	Very high quality materials, very functional space
Pilkington Park	5.25	City-Wide		X				N/A		Good	Minimally developed, limited access points
Rassekh Property	9.58	City-Wide	X		X		X	Fair		N/A	Undeveloped
River Run I and II Park	11.92	City-Wide	X		X		X	Poor	Heavy invasives	N/A	
Roehr Park	14.43	City-Wide	X		X			Fair	Aging cottonwoods	Good	No observed issues; bathrooms and boat dock in good shape
Springbrook Park	50.49	City-Wide	X	X	X			Poor	Erosion, Invasives	N/A	
Stevens Meadow	20.12	City-Wide		X	X			Poor	Mowed field	N/A	
Sundeleaf Plaza	0.49	City-Wide						N/A		N/A	Under construction
Sunnyslope Open Space	14.81	City-Wide		X				Poor	Holly & ivy	N/A	
Tryon Cove Park	6.86	City-Wide	X		X			Poor		N/A	
West Waluga Park	23.79	City-Wide	X	X	X	X	X	Fair	Wet prairie maintenance	Good	Shelter and play area recently renovated
Westlake Park	12.09	City-Wide						N/A		Good	New covered play area; bathrooms and picnic shelter are in good condition
Woodmont Park	6.70	City-Wide	X		X		X	Poor	Hawthorne & blackberry	N/A	Undeveloped
City-Wide Parks Total	506.96		17	10	12	5	6	8			
Local Parks²											
Aspen Park (Palisades Reservoir)	3.96	Local	X	X				Poor	Heavy invasives	N/A	
Cornell Natural Area	3.29	Local	X	X				Poor	Ivy, poor access	N/A	
Freepons Park	8.27	Local	X	X		X	X	Poor	Invasives	Good	
Glenmorrie Greenway	3.99	Local	X		X			Poor	Heavy ivy	N/A	
Glenmorrie Park	2.81	Local	X	X		X		Poor	Heavy ivy	Good	New construction 2007
Greentree Park	0.38	Local						N/A		Good	
Hallinan Natural Area	3.72	Local	X	X	X	X	X	Fair	Crowding, ivy	N/A	
Hideaway Park	0.22	Local						N/A		Good	New construction 2005
Kelly Creek Park	3.67	Local	X		X			Good	Maintenance	N/A	
Kerr Natural Area	10.00	Local			X			Poor	Headwater of a creek, heavy invasives, potential hazard tree	N/A	
Lake Garden Park	0.62	Local						Good	No access, pond located with a cul-du-sac	N/A	
Lamont Springs Natural Area	3.50	Local	X	X	X			Good	Root rot	N/A	
McNary Park	2.32	Local	X	X				Good	Dense growth around perimeter of park	Good	
Pennington Park	2.43	Local	X		X		X	Good	good creek gravels	N/A	
Pinecone Park	0.53	Local						N/A		Good	New construction 2005
Rossmann Park	0.55	Local						N/A		Good	
South Shore Natural Area	8.95	Local	X	X		X		Fair	Oak crowding	N/A	
Southwood II	0.88	Local						N/A	Open field over a reservoir	N/A	Undeveloped; turf in fair condition
Southwood Park	4.10	Local	X	X	X			Poor	Blackberry	Good	Minimal facilities
Westridge Park	2.01	Local						Poor	Extensive ivy	Good	
Local Total	66.19		12	9	7	4	3	0			

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		Natural Area Condition							Park and Facilities Condition		
Site Size (Acres)	Scale	Sensitive Area Present	Upland Forest	Riparian Forest	Oaks	Ash	Wetland	Condition	Issues/Observations	Observed Condition Ranking	Comments
Special Purpose³											
Adult Community Center	2.79	Special Purpose	X					N/A		Good	Building will be assessed independently
Campbell Native Garden	0.61	Special Purpose	X	X	X			Fair	Ivy	Good	Minimal facilities
Charlie S. Brown Water Sports Center	0.81	Special Purpose						N/A		N/A	Building will be assessed independently
Ellen R. Bergis Nature Reserve	0.25	Special Purpose	X	X				Poor	Essentially inaccessible, extensive ivy	N/A	
Indoor Tennis Center	1.75	Special Purpose						N/A		Good	Building will be assessed independently
Iron Workers Cottage - Historic	0.11	Special Purpose						N/A		Good	Building will be assessed independently
Kincaid Curlicue Corridor	3.78	Special Purpose						N/A		Good	
Lake Oswego Public Golf Course	38.91	Special Purpose	X					N/A		Good	
Lake Oswego Swim Park	0.20	Special Purpose						N/A		Fair	Minor replacement of equipment needed (water cannon), minimal supporting facilities (for example: portable restrooms)
Skate Park	0.78	Special Purpose						N/A		Fair	Modular ramps are not a preferred amenity, constrained site
Special Purpose Total	49.99		4	2	1	0	1	0			
Designated Park Land Total	623.15		33								
Other Public Open Space⁴											
Bayberry Wetlands (19)	0.04	Other public open space	X					Poor	Small and isolated	N/A	
Baycreek 3&4 Tract A Open Space (1)	1.26	Other public open space	X		X			Poor	Potential connection to Southwood Park	N/A	
Baycreek 3&4 Tract A Open Space (2)	0.04	Other public open space	X		X			Poor	Potential connection to Southwood Park	N/A	
Boca Ratan Open Space (17)	0.26	Other public open space	X					Poor	Small, nearly connected (through abandoned pump station to Tryon Creek State Park)	N/A	
Boones Brook tract A Open Space (8)	2.08	Other public open space	X		X			Poor	Poor access, potential for connectivity	N/A	
Boones Ferry Open Space (35)	0.59	Other public open space		X				Poor		N/A	
Bullock Street Open Space (23)	0.19	Other public open space	X	X				Poor		N/A	
Commons West Tract A Open Space (14)	0.10	Other public open space	X					Poor	Small and isolated	N/A	
Daimondhead (16)	1.07	Other public open space	X					Poor	Connected to privately owned pond/marsh	N/A	
Deerfield Court Open Space (4)	0.46	Other public open space	X		X			Poor	Potential connection to Southwood Park	N/A	
East Country Club Open Space (15)	0.76	Other public open space	X					Poor	Small and isolated	N/A	
Former Sunningdale Reservoir (20)	0.20	Other public open space						Poor		N/A	
Greentree Open Space (31)	1.39	Other public open space	X		X			Poor	Adjacent to private open space, extensive ivy	N/A	
Heather Estates Open Space (32)	0.58	Other public open space	X					Poor	Adjacent to canal	N/A	
Kerr Open Space (12)	1.06	Other public open space	X		X			Poor	Poor access, potential for connectivity	N/A	
Kruse Creek Tract A Open Space (3)	1.11	Other public open space	X		X			Poor	Potential connection to Southwood Park	N/A	
Kruse Creek Tract B Open Space (5)	1.78	Other public open space	X		X			Poor	Associated with creek	N/A	
Laurel Street Open Space	0.57	Other public open space	X		X			Poor	Potential for connectivity along creek	N/A	
Laurel Street Open Space (25)	0.16	Other public open space	X	X				Poor	Small and isolated	N/A	
Lost Dog Creek Open Space (29)	0.05	Other public open space	X					Poor	Potential for connection to Greentree Open Space	N/A	
Lost Dog Creek Open Space (30)	0.07	Other public open space	X					Poor	Potential for connection to Greentree Open Space	N/A	
Maple Street Open Space	0.42	Other public open space	X		X			Poor	Potential for connectivity along creek	N/A	
Maple to Lakefront Path (28)	0.11	Other public open space						Poor	No particular habitat value, extensive ivy	N/A	
McVey Open Space/ Pump Station (27)	0.10	Other public open space						Poor	Small and isolated	N/A	
Meadowcreek Tract A&B Open Space (6)	0.67	Other public open space	X		X			Poor	Associated with creek	N/A	
Oak Street Open Space	0.24	Other public open space	X		X			Poor	Potential for connectivity along creek	N/A	
Sara Hill Open Space (33)	0.18	Other public open space						Poor	Small, isolated	N/A	
Sherbrook Place at Boones Ferry Rd. (11)	0.05	Other public open space	X		X			Poor	Poor access, potential for connectivity	N/A	
Springbrook Creek Open Space #2 (10)	0.25	Other public open space	X		X			Poor	Poor access, potential for connectivity	N/A	
Springbrook Creek Open Space (9)	1.29	Other public open space	X		X			Poor	Poor access, potential for connectivity	N/A	

Appendix D: Park Inventory and Assessment

Natural Area Condition										Park and Facilities Condition	
Site Size (Acres)	Scale	Sensitive Area Present	Upland Forest	Riparian Forest	Oaks	Ash	Wetland	Condition	Issues/Observations	Observed Condition Ranking	Comments
Tryon Creek Open Space (21)	0.11	Other public open space	X					Poor	Connected to Tryon Creek State Park, steep	N/A	
Tualatin Open Space Detention Pond (34)	0.46	Other public open space	X					Poor	No access (surrounded by private property)	N/A	
Unknown (24)	0.15	Other public open space	X					Poor	Small and isolated	N/A	
Upper Drive Open Space (36)	0.66	Other public open space		X				Poor		N/A	
West Country Club Open Space (13)	0.94	Other public open space						Poor	Small and isolated	N/A	
Westbrooke Tract B Open Space (7)	2.59	Other public open space	X		X			Poor	Connected to Oak Creek Elementary	N/A	
Other Public Open Space Total	22.05		29	4	16	0	0	0			

Field Conditions/Capabilities/Utilizations												
Site Name	Field Number/Designation	Designed Use	Owner	Multiuise	Lights	Infield	Outfield	Surface	Quality	Number of Quality Fields	Rehabilitated since 2001	Notes
Diamond Fields												
East Waluga Park	1	LL	Parks	No	Yes	60	200	Grass	Good	1		
East Waluga Park	2	JrBB	Parks	No	Yes	90	330	Grass	Good	1		
George Rogers Park	1	LL/SB	Parks	No	Yes	65/7	270	Grass	Good	1		
George Rogers Park	2	LL	Parks	No	Yes	60	170	Grass	Good	1		
Hazelia Field at Luscher	1	LL	Parks	Yes	Yes	60	180	Synthetic	Good	1		
Westlake Park	1	LL	Parks	No	Yes	60	200	Grass	Good	1	x	
Westlake Park	2	LL	Parks	Yes	Yes	90	330	Grass	Good	1	x	
Westlake Park	3	LL/SB	Parks	Yes	Yes	65	300	Grass	Good	1	x	
Bryant ES	1	LL	LOSD	Yes	No	65	300	Grass	Good	1		
Bryant ES	2	LL	LOSD	Yes	No	60	200	Grass	Good	1		
Forest Hills ES	1	LL	LOSD	Yes	No	60	170	Grass	Poor	0	x	
Hallinan ES	1	T-Ball	LOSD	Yes	No	60	200	Grass	Poor	0	x	
Lake Grove ES	1	LL	LOSD	Yes	No	60	200	Grass	Good	1	x	
Lake Oswego HS	1	BB	LOSD	No	Yes	90	300	Synthetic	Good	1		Unavailable: School Use
Lake Oswego HS	2	SB	LOSD	N/A	Yes	60	200	Synthetic	Good	1		Unavailable: School Use
Lake Oswego JH	1	LL/SB	LOSD	Yes	Yes	65	300	Grass	Good	1		
Lakeridge HS	1	BB	LOSD	No	Yes	90	300	Grass	Good	1		Unavailable: School Use
Lakeridge HS	2	BB/JrBB/SB	LOSD	No	No	90	300	Grass	Good	1		Unavailable: School Use
Uplands ES	1	LL	LOSD	No	No	60	150	Grass	Good	1	x	
Waluga JH	1	LL/JrBB	LOSD	Yes	Yes	90	300	Grass	Good	1	x	
Waluga JH	2	LL/SB	LOSD	Yes	Yes	60	200	Grass	Good	1	x	
Waluga JH	3	LL/SB	LOSD	Yes	Yes	60	200	Grass	Good	1	x	
Westridge ES	1	T-Ball	LOSD	Yes	No	60	200	Grass	Average	1		

Field Conditions/Capabilities/Utilizations												
Site Name	Field Number/Designation	Designed Use	Owner	Multiuise	Lights	Infield	Outfield	Surface	Quality	Number of Quality Fields	Rehabilitated since 2001	Notes
Rectangular Fields												
George Rogers Park	1	Soc	Parks	Yes	Yes	150	225	Grass	Good	1		
Hazelia Field at Luscher	1	Soc/Lx	Parks	Yes	Yes	210	330	Synthetic	Good	1		
Pilkington Park	1	Soc	Parks	No	No	150	225	Grass	Good	1		Practice Only
Westlake Park	1	Soc/Lx	Parks	Yes	Yes	210	330	Grass	Good	1	x	
Bryant ES	1	Soc	LOSD	Yes	No	210	330	Grass	Good	1		
Forest Hills ES	1	Soc	LOSD	Yes	No	150	225	Grass	Good	1	x	
Hallinan ES	1	Soc	LOSD	Yes	No	150	225	Grass	Good	1	x	
Lake Grove ES	1	Soc	LOSD	Yes	No	150	225	Grass	Good	1	x	
Lake Oswego HS	1	FB/Soc	LOSD	No	Yes	210	330	Synthetic	Good	1		Limited Use
Lake Oswego JH	1	Soc	LOSD	Yes	Yes	210	330	Grass	Good	1	x	
Lakeridge HS	1	FB/Soc	LOSD	No	Yes	210	330	Synthetic	Good	1		
Lakeridge HS	2	Soc/Lx	LOSD	No	Yes	210	330	Synthetic	Good	1		
Oak Creek	1	Soc	LOSD	No	No	150	225	Grass	Poor	1		
Palisades	1	Soc/Lx	LOSD	No	No	210	330	Grass	Good	1	x	
River Grove ES #1	1	Soc/Lx	LOSD	No	No	210	330	Grass	Good	1	x	
River Grove ES #2	1	Soc/Lx	LOSD	No	No	150	225	Grass	Average	1	x	Practice Only
Uplands ES	1	Soc/Lx	LOSD	No	No	90	120	Grass	Average	1	x	
Waluga JH	1	Soc	LOSD	Yes	Yes	210	330	Grass	Good	1	x	
Waluga JH	2	Soc	LOSD	Yes	No	210	330	Grass	Good	1	x	
Westridge ES	1	Soc	LOSD	No	No	210	330	Grass	Good	1	x	

Other School District Amenities							
Site Name	Site Size (Acres)	Scale	Play Area	Basketball Courts	Tennis Courts	Gymnasium	Notes and Unique Facilities
Bryant Elementary	Incl. with Waluga JHS	Elementary	1				Play shed
Forest Hills Elemetary	5.28	Elementary	1	1		1	
Hallinan Elemetary	8.76	Elementary	1			1	
Lake Grove Elemetary	10.19	Elementary	1			1	
Oak Creek Elemetary	8.39	Elementary	1	2		1	
Palisades Elemetary	9.78	Elementary	1	2		1	
Rivergrove Elemetary	9.28	Elementary	1			1	
Westridge Elemetary	9.78	Elementary	1			1	Volleyball Court
Uplands Elementary	Incl. with Lake Oswego JHS	Elementary	1				
Lake Oswego JH	30.65	Junior High				2	
Waluga Jr High	29.76	Junior High			2	1	Overlay fields
Lake Oswego High	34.18	High School			6	3	Indoor Pool
Lakeridge High	41.16	High School			6	2	
Lake Grove Swim Park	1.23	Special Purpose					
School District Property Total	198.45		9	5	14	15	

Park Natural Areas

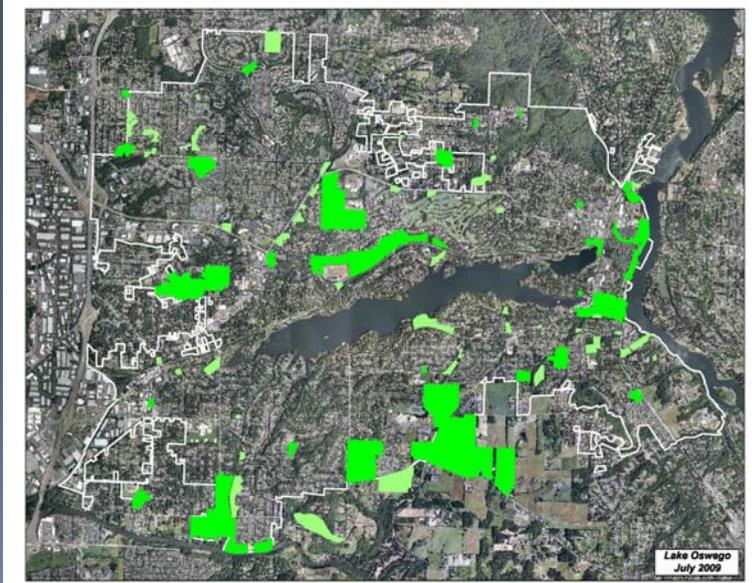
Management & Maintenance

(Presented to City Council, Nov.6, 2010 by MIG, Inc.)

Meeting Goals

- Present preliminary findings on natural resource management issues in Lake Oswego parks.
- Examine current management and maintenance efforts.
- Present approaches to improved management and maintenance.

Parks & Natural Areas



Current Natural Area Status

- 375-400 acres of park natural areas.
- 1.5 regular FTE; .8 seasonal FTE.
- "Responsive" maintenance vs. planned.
- Management is based on "Protect the Best" philosophy.
- Lack a natural area management strategy that prioritizes & guides desired outcomes.

Park Natural Areas

What Lake Oswego has:

- About 375-400 acres of semi-natural to natural areas
- Includes upland forests, riparian woodlands, oak groves, wetlands
- Well distributed across community
- Highly variable in size, from 1/10th of an acre to over 130 acres



Iron Mountain



Pennington Park

Park Natural Areas

- Types of natural resources in Lake Oswego Parks



Old growth fir at Cornell NA



Oak woodlands @ Iron Mountain



Rare yew trees at Cornell NA



Lamont Springs

Park Natural Areas

- Types of natural resources in Lake Oswego Parks



Riparian woods at Roehr Park



River, beaches, rocky coves @ G. Rogers



Grassland @ Stephens Meadows NA



Ash-sedge wetland @ Waluga



Emergent wetland @ River Run

Management issues:

- Invasive species
- Public safety
- Habitat enhancement
- Restoration
- Stewardship

Park Natural Areas



Nurture partnerships for restoration



Snag creation for bird nesting



Wood placement in creeks for salmon



Fire hazard at Iron Mt

Park Natural Areas

Management issues: Invasive species

- Takes continuous attention, knowledge, priority setting
- Lake Oswego has a serious ivy problem



Ivy at Freepons: Scourge of Lake O



Portugese laurel: a looming threat



Blackberry: Not worth the sweetness



Reed-canary: wetland monoculture



Scotts broom: loves the sunshine

Park Natural Areas

Management issues: Good stewardship

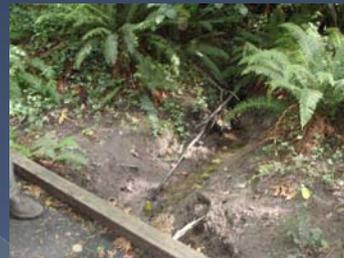
- Erosion & unauthorized use problems
- Need well designed & maintained trail system
- Park Ranger program to discourage inappropriate use & id problems



Cooks Butte trail



Bike jumps @ Waluga

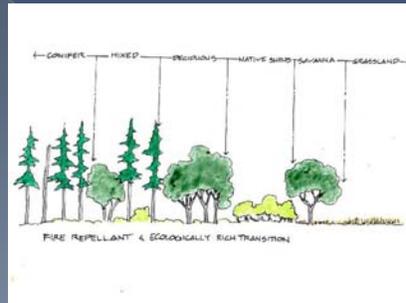
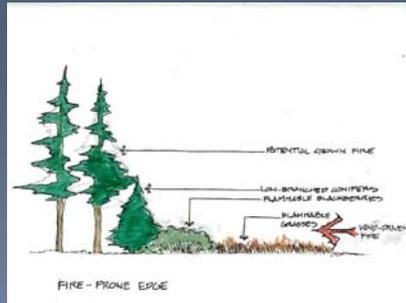


Gully above bridge @ Springbrook

Park Natural Areas

Management issues: Safety

- Wildfire risk: Note that most Lake Oswego natural areas are inherently low fire risk
- Higher risk is where dry grass fires can spread into flammable woodlands & climb into canopy (Iron Mountain)
- Take selective actions to reduce risk (FEMA support)



Agency Comparison

Parks & Recreation Agencies	# NA Acres	Regular Staff (FTE)	Seasonal Staff (FTE)	Acre per 1 FTE	Natural Area Budget	Budget per Acre
City of Lake Oswego	400	1.5	0.8	174	\$207,010*	\$ 518/A
City of Eugene	1,997	15	3	111	\$2,300,000	\$ 1,152/A
City of Portland	8,000**	19	6	320	\$2,845,000	\$355/A
Tualatin Hills Parks & Rec District	1,300	6	2.55	152	\$675,000	\$ 519/A

*Lake Oswego spends approximately \$60,000 annually for contracted services to remove hazard trees.

** Forest Park comprises 5,000 acres.

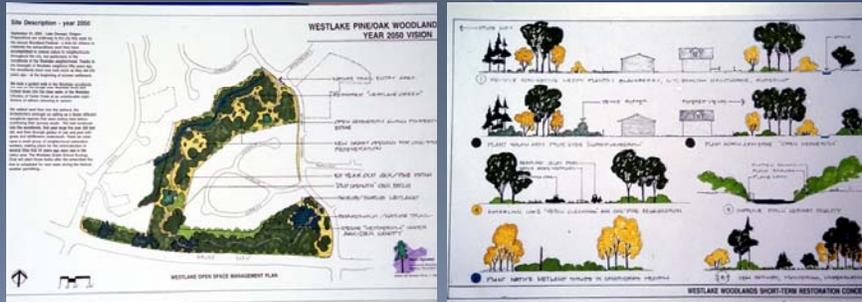
Management framework:

- Improve Safety
- Stabilize ecosystems to prevent decline
- Improve rare & high priority sites
- Work towards restoration over long term
- Monitor & adapt
- Integrate park system within wider ecosystem service framework

	\$	\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$
Safety					Mostly Restore	Fully Restore
mow Fire Breaks		bash worst weeds	enhance best patches	remove brush patches	prescribed fire	all natives
remove hazard trees		protect best patches	thin oak edges	remove most invasives	enhance composition	regular fire
		change mowing pattern	sow seeds	sow seeds	remove road	add full composition
		Remove encroaching fir	regular mowing	regular mowing	reduce mowing	monitor & adapt
			monitor & adapt	monitor & adapt	adapt	

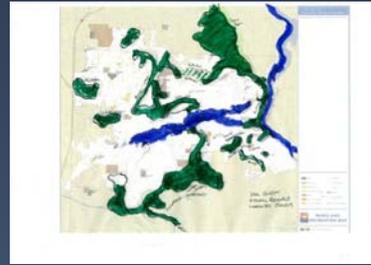
Management Framework:

- Create long range goals (25-50 year outlook)
- Conduct detailed NA inventory
- Rank sites by quality & rarity
- Establish conservation priorities
- Create 5 year & 1 year objectives for priority sites
- Build stewardship program (staff, partners, contractors)
- Begin systematic stewardship within available budget
- Monitor & adapt approaches over time (annual review, 5 year audits)



Setting priorities:

- Protect the best
- Restore the rare
- Bigger is usually better
- Enhance linkages and networks
- Settle in for gradual, continuous progress towards goals



Lamont Springs among the best



Oak groves among rare



Molly Creek shows progress

Park Natural Areas

Management ideas:

- Hire expert field-oriented staff to oversee & coordinate
- Train & engage maintenance staff & extend their mandate
- Explore MOUs with neighboring agencies to gain synergies
- Contract stewardship for short term gains
- Nurture volunteer-based stewardship for long term gains
- Build stewardship network of city, neighborhood, & private landowners

Possible Management Options

- Hire Staff (combination direct service and contract management)
- Memorandum of Understanding with other agency
- Stewardship contracts

Stewardship Contract Option

Management & Maintenance Options	Pros	Cons
Stewardship Contracts <i>(City contracts out removal and restoration; manages the contracts)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial flexibility in determining funding levels from year to year. • Proven method for invasive plant removal and native plantings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires additional staff coordination and oversight. • Unable to provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ stewardship planning ○ management priorities ○ monitoring ○ grant writing ○ volunteer coordination • No way to determine if methods used are successful (no monitoring occurring).

MOU Option

Management & Maintenance Options	Pros	Cons
MOU with Other Agency <i>(City contracts with other agency to manage and improve natural areas)</i>	City may have access to more depth of experience and knowledge by hiring another experienced agency to manage/maintain its natural areas. Less financial commitment.	City has less involvement in determining and managing priorities. Citizen acceptance of "outside" organization managing. Less responsive to community inquiries. MOU for this purpose has not been done in the Metro area.

Hire Staff

Management & Maintenance Options	Pros	Cons
Hire 1 FTE <i>(City hires staff)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More City control over priorities. • Able to provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ stewardship planning/prioritization ○ on the ground monitoring & invasive plant removal ○ stewardship contract management ○ grant writing/admin; mitigation bank projects ○ volunteer coordination & manage-plan development & oversight • Better park maintenance coordination. • More responsive to community inquiries and volunteer coordination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater financial commitment. • Less funding going to contracted invasive plant removal/native plantings

Recommended Next Steps

- Completion of conditions assessment

- Return in early 2011 with:
 - Strategies & Goals
 - Prioritization matrix & identified priorities
 - Options & costs for implementation (managing, maintaining, restoring identified priorities)

Appendix E: Park Maintenance Tiers



APPENDIX E: PARK MAINTENANCE TIERS

Lake Oswego's different park settings require different levels of maintenance. While developed parks require routine maintenance of sports fields, courts and related facilities, natural areas in parks require a different scale and type of maintenance all together. The application of different maintenance levels should reflect the amount of maintenance needed at each site, rather than the amount of funding available.

Because each park and natural area is different, the City should evaluate maintenance needs for various parks and park types, customizing the level of maintenance based on recommended maintenance levels. Heavily-used sites and sites with the most valuable built or environmental resources should be maintained at a higher level whenever feasible.

DEVELOPED PARK CHARACTER

There are three levels of maintenance for the City's developed parks and developed areas within hybrid parks: basic, standard and enhanced.

Basic

The basic level of maintenance for Lake Oswego's developed parks and portions of developed park areas includes routine monitoring and inspection of recreation facilities. It also involves trash pick-up, mowing, repair of facilities for safety (playground inspections, damages to benches and other park amenities), and irrigation management. The sites do not have floral displays that require intense maintenance nor intensively planted botanical areas. In addition, irrigation is reduced in the summer at these sites first as required to achieve water conservation. As a result of the reduction in watering, lawns may become more stressed at these sites. This level of maintenance is generally provided at developed or hybrid local parks that are not highly used, such as Greentree and Pine Cone Parks. At this level, the City provides sufficient maintenance for health and safety, but not for asset protection. Under this level, because the level of maintenance is not sufficient to keep up with problems as they arise, capital maintenance needs are accelerated.

Standard

These sites are typically city-wide parks which are larger and more heavily used than sites receiving basic maintenance. These sites often include heavily used facilities such as group picnic facilities, sport fields, etc. These site receive the types of maintenance provided at "basic" maintenance sites on a more frequent basis, including trash

pick-up, mowing, repair of facilities for safety (playground inspections, damages to benches and other park amenities), and irrigation management. These sites also require more intensive repairs, such as backstop repair, infield repair, fencing upgrades, building repairs, etc.). Some limited floral areas may be provided. Other botanical displays are kept at a minimum. Irrigation at these sites also is reduced during water conservation periods in some park areas, but not throughout the entire site. Irrigation is not reduced for ball fields, picnicking areas, and turf play areas. Parks in this category include: Hazelia Field at Luscher Farm, East Waluga Park, West Waluga Park, Westlake Park, etc.

Enhanced

These are sites that are highly visible and heavily used. There are only a few parks in this category: Millennium Plaza Park, Foothills Park, and George Rogers Park. These sites are maintained at the highest level and receive priority during the growing season for weeding, botanical plantings, and watering. These sites receive the types of maintenance provided at “basic” and “standard” maintenance sites on a more frequent basis. During periods of drought, floral and botanical areas in these parks continue to be watered at lower levels to maintain health. Turf areas also are watered to accommodate public events and heavy use. Picnicking and field areas are watered per the “standard” level. Because these parks require higher maintenance levels, each park is staffed with a maintenance person who attends to maintenance throughout the day.

NATURAL PARK CHARACTER

Much of the City’s park land is dedicated natural areas. Currently, the City has 2.5 FTE devoted to these parks. This allows the City to perform limited maintenance, such as trash pick-up, hazard tree removal, encampment removal, and some invasive species removal. Staff also coordinates with Friends groups who perform volunteer maintenance. This maintenance level has been primarily due to the intensity of use and lack of developed features. However, a higher level of maintenance in natural areas is critical to sustain or restore these sites. As such the three levels of maintenance for the City’s natural areas are presented based on stewardship and restoration.

Limited (To Be Phased Out)

At the limited level, smaller natural areas or sites in poor condition generally receive less maintenance. Sites at the limited maintenance level either have a low level of invasive species present, or may include sites which the City defers needed maintenance into the future. Limited maintenance provides routine monitoring and periodic litter removal. Yet this level of maintenance is not sufficient enough for long

term stewardship and conditions may worsen without additional attention. Kruse Creek Open Space is the type of park that receives limited maintenance.

Stabilize

The basic level of natural area maintenance applies to parks that are classified to be in fair or good condition, or sites that the City has prioritized for improvement. Maintenance at this level involves periodic invasive species removal, erosion control and wildfire reduction projects. This level promotes stewardship to ensure that site conditions do not deteriorate over time. Rated in fair condition, Cooks Butte Park serves as an example of the type of park that requires a basic level of maintenance.

Restore

Restoration of natural areas is at the most advanced end of the natural area maintenance spectrum. Several of Lake Oswego’s natural areas can be prioritized as sites that require restoration. This is an advanced stage of maintenance that focuses more on site management. This level of maintenance requires a clearly guided management plan or “action plan” to address the range of potential projects and maintenance needs related to restoration. Canal Acres is an example of the type of site that may require restoration.

Table E-1 provides an overview of these different types of maintenance. The table shows levels of maintenance for developed character and natural character parks. Hybrid character parks may require a combination approach to address their developed and natural characters. The table also provides examples of park types that would receive the related level of maintenance.

Table E-1: Lake Oswego Park and Recreation Maintenance Levels

Maintenance Level	Maintenance Needs		Park Example
	Routine	Periodic	
Developed Character			
Basic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and inspection ▪ Litter removal ▪ Irrigation and water conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Park amenity repair and replacement 	Greentree Pine Cone
Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As above on a more frequent basis ▪ Some water conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More amenity repair 	East Walluga West Walluga
Enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highest level with on-site personnel ▪ Floral and botanical plantings ▪ Irrigation maintained during conservation periods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replacement of major facilities 	Millenium George Rogers Foothills
Natural Character			
Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Litter removal ▪ Hazard tree removal 	Kruse Creek Open Space
Stabilize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring ▪ Litter removal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invasive species control ▪ Wildfire risk reduction projects ▪ Erosion control 	Cooks Butte Park
Restore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invasive species removal ▪ Stabilize ecosystem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invasive species control ▪ Tree thinning ▪ Habitat enhancement ▪ Native tree plantings ▪ Wildfire risk reduction projects ▪ Erosion control 	Canal Acres

Appendix F: Recreation Programs Review



APPENDIX F: RECREATION PROGRAM REVIEW

Changing recreation trends, results from the community involvement activities, and the technical analysis of existing recreation program together suggest a variety of needs and opportunities for recreation programs provided by the Parks and Recreation Department. As addressed in Section I, the recreation questionnaire served as an effective means to gauge public interest in recreation programs. A statistically significant survey may be needed in the future to verify the relevancy of key recreation trends and outcomes of the questionnaire.

CURRENT PROGRAM AREAS

As noted in the Existing Conditions Summary Report, the City of Lake Oswego supports six existing program areas:

- Adult and Senior Programming (Adult Community Center)
- Sports and Fitness
- Tennis (Indoor Tennis Center)
- Golf (Golf Course)
- Cultural and Specialized Activities
- Special Events

Needs in each of these program areas are discussed below, followed by program needs in areas not currently provided by the Parks and Recreation Department.

ADULT PROGRAMS

Lake Oswego has one of the largest 65+ populations in the region, and this population is expected to grow from 14% to 24% of the total population in the UGB during the next 25 years. The Adult Community Center is one of the largest program areas provided by the Parks and Recreation Department, providing more than three times the number of participant hours of Sports and Fitness; the 2nd largest program area. Its diverse services help older adults continue to live independently, provide access to basic health needs, and promote social interaction and intellectual stimulation. It also offers a substantial volunteer program.

Given the anticipated growth of the older adult population in Lake Oswego, this age group must continue to be a community priority. However, nationally park and recreation agencies are steering away from providing separate age specific facilities and focusing on

providing more flexible and cost effective multi-age facilities. Given this trend, the City might consider providing these services as part of a multi-age community center if one is developed in Lake Oswego in the future.

SPORTS AND FITNESS

Enhancing health and well-being is one of the most important benefits of parks and recreation to residents. The sports and fitness program area will continue to be very important in the future. Based on public involvement findings, there are several key areas for program expansion, including:

- Activities for 55+ ranging from modified activities to competitive activities;
- Trail-related activities and special events, such as walk-a-thons, races, and regular trail exercise groups;
- Self-directed trail opportunities and equipment, such as interpretive hikes, par courses, and outdoor exercise equipment;
- Other fitness-related special events and drop-in activities;
- Adult and youth sports; and
- Fitness classes.

INDOOR TENNIS CENTER

Tennis opportunities enhance health and well-being—one of the most important benefits of parks and recreation to residents. In most communities, tennis typically does not appear in the top 15 activities for greatest recreation participation. In Lake Oswego, tennis is the 7th most popular activity in terms of participation. Lack of facilities limits further program expansion. The 2009 Golf and Tennis Feasibility Study noted that tennis participation also increased nationally by 43% from 2000 to 2008. The Lake Oswego tennis program was noted for its highly progressive, well-designed programs. The Tennis Center is self-supporting and regularly returns excess funds to the City's general fund. Its demand for court time and programs exceeds capacity.

The Feasibility Study recommended the development of a new 8-court indoor tennis center which would serve both local residents and the region. The implementation of these recommendations was supported by Parks Plan 2025 public involvement findings.

GOLF COURSE

Golf programs can provide the valued community benefit of enhancing health and well-being. In most communities, golf typically does not appear in the top 15 activities for greatest recreation participation. In Lake Oswego, golf is the 11th most popular activity in terms of

participation. The Golf Course programs and events emphasize youth, families, women, and older adults. The 2009 Golf and Tennis Feasibility Study noted that although golf courses are not doing well economically on a national level, Lake Oswego is in a relatively good market position due to its higher income residents and greater percentage of older residents who often frequent golf courses. It recommended that the Golf Course be transferred back to general fund support, and that several facility renovations be completed, including a new driving range and golf education center. Expanding youth programs was recommended as a positive activity for youth and to help develop potential future customers.

Implementing the recommendations of the Feasibility Study is supported by the Parks Plan 2025 public involvement findings to address golfing needs.

SPECIAL EVENTS, CULTURAL AND SPECIALIZED ACTIVITIES

These program areas provide two benefits of parks, recreation and natural areas that are most important to residents: enhancing health and well-being; and bringing neighbors and people together. Needs include:

- There is a high demand for more concerts, festivals and special events which are often organized by Cultural and Specialized Activities. Some of these activities could continue to focus on downtown and other business areas to help support the economic vitality of the City.
- Other packaged “experience” programs, such as cultural tourism or local foods programs, could serve both residents and the region.
- Arts and cultural activities also have unmet demand.
- There is additional demand for outdoor activities, including nature walks and fishing activities. Expanding outdoor activities for children and youth, which respond to the goals of the Oregon Children’s Outdoor Bill of Rights, would help counteract the trend of youth spending less and less time outdoors.
- Classes that build health and wellness, such as those offered at Luscher Farm that promote healthy nutrition, could be expanded.
- There is additional unmet need for special interest classes.

OTHER PROGRAMS NOT PROVIDED BY THE CITY

There is unmet demand for swimming which supports the need for future development of an aquatic center. There also is additional unmet demand for rowing, canoeing, and kayaking, which would support the need for access to local waterways and improvements at

the Water Sports Center. Water sports programs are currently provided by Lake Oswego Rowing in partnership with the City.

RECREATION PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

In addition to needs for recreation opportunities and programs, community feedback and national, state, and local trends also suggest several needs for the provision or delivery of recreation services.

Ongoing Program Evaluation

The Parks and Recreation Department has a system in place to evaluate recreation programs, and all programs are regularly evaluated. The City currently relies on a variety of different evaluation tools. The Department has set cost recovery goals for each program area which has resulted in program cost recovery that is average or above when compared to other similar agencies. Program cost recovery is limited by market competition and the City's lack of a premier program facility. In addition, performance measures are being developed which will be tied to the City's performance based budgeting process.

Based on an assessment of the existing system, there is a need for an ongoing standardized evaluation process across all program areas. Standardized evaluation tools for both youth and adults programs are needed to measure the achievement of annual recreation program goals as well as to collect data specific to certain programs. Evaluating Lake Oswego's many community events can also ensure that needed staff time and funding do not exceed available resources. Such evaluation tools should be tied to cost recovery goals and performance measures.

Entrepreneurial Approach

With increased competition for general fund dollars and higher cost-recovery requirements, parks and recreation professionals are becoming more entrepreneurial. In addition to expanding sponsorship opportunities and increasing partnerships, agencies are exploring ways to generate dollars. For example, the Lake Oswego Tennis Center generates revenue that consistently returns funds to the City's general fund in excess of its costs.

Other public agencies also are operating facilities specifically to generate revenue. Examples of revenue-generating public facilities in Oregon include a miniature golf course operated by Willamalane Park and Recreation District in Springfield and a sports complex operated by the City of Medford. Other examples include the development of additional rental facilities for picnics and weddings.

In the future, Lake Oswego will need to develop more revenue-generation opportunities to increase revenue and become more self-supporting. Many opportunities exist, including the development of revenue generating opportunities as part of the new Luscher Farm Master Plan, such as rentable greenhouses, wedding sites, food service, or gift shop opportunities.

Partnerships and Resource Sharing

Many government services are increasingly relying on partnerships to provide facilities, services and programs to residents. Agencies are finding that no one agency can do it all. Potential partners include the private sector, other public agencies, and non-profit organizations. For example, Lake Oswego has a joint use agreement with the School District in place that provides City access to recreational and educational facilities when they are not in use for school activities and functions. In addition, the City provides maintenance for some school district facilities. The partnership with the School District should be expanded to provide greater public access to school district facilities, such as gymnasiums, meeting space, and swimming facilities.

The City needs to continue to consider ways to strengthen existing partnerships and develop additional partnerships. For example, the private sector could provide certain programs, such as bicycle maintenance or gymnastics, or sponsor programs or special events. Non-profit organizations could provide volunteer or program support. Both non-profit and private organizations have collaborated with local government agencies in other communities to provide major facilities, such as health and wellness facilities, senior centers, sports complexes, and community centers. Lake Oswego could consider such as partnership as a possible means of funding major facility development in the future.

Program Promotion and Awareness

The City of Lake Oswego currently advertises its programs and events on the City website, as well as seasonal program guides, flyers and posters. Yet input from the community indicated a need to increase information about available programs and activities offered by the City. Continued use of the City's website to promote programs can be coupled with other tools such as public broadcast media (TV, radio and newspapers), displays at community events and other highly visible activities. Such a campaign should rely on a consistent theme, or branding that is easily identifiable.

Appendix G: Geographic Analysis Overview



	Park Class	Play For Children	Exercise/ Sports	Experience Nature
Developed				
Foothills Park	CP	x	x	x
Greentree Park	LP	x	x	
Hazelia Field	CP	x	x	x
McNary Park	LP	x	x	x
Millennium Plaza Park	CP	x		
Pilkington Park	CP		x	x
Rossman Park	LP	x	x	
Sundeleaf Plaza	CP			
Westlake Park	CP	x	x	
Westridge Park	LP	x	x	
Integrated				
George Rogers Park	CP	x	x	x
Hideaway Park	LP	x		x
Luscher Farm	CP	x	x	x
Pinecone Park	LP	x		x
Roehr Park	CP		x	x
West Waluga Park	CP	x	x	x
Side-by-side				
Aspen Park (Palisades Reservoir)	LP	x		x
Freepons Park	LP	x	x	x
Glenmorrie Park	LP	x	x	x
East Waluga Park	CP		x	x
Natural				
Brock Property	CP			
Bryant Woods Park	CP		x	x
Canal Acres	CP		x	x
Cooks Butte Park	CP		x	x
Cornell Natural Area	LP			x
Crowell Property	CP			
Farr Property	CP			
Firlane Farm	CP			
Glenmorrie Greenway	LP			x
Hallinan Natural Area	LP			x
Iron Mountain Park	CP		x	x
Kelly Creek Park	LP			x
Kerr Natural Area	LP			
Lake Garden Park	LP			
Lamont Springs Natural Area	LP		x	x
Pennington Park	LP			x
Rassekh Property	CP			
River Run I and II Park	CP		x	x
South Shore Natural Area	LP		x	x
Southwood II	LP			
Southwood Park	LP		x	x
Springbrook Park	CP		x	x
Stevens Meadow	CP			x
Sunnyslope Open Space	CP			x
Tryon Cove Park	CP			x
Woodmont Park	CP		x	x

Shaded cell indicates it meets all three essential services

CP = City-Wide Park, LP = Local Park

Appendix H: Community Priority Survey Report





November 28, 2011

To: MIG and City of Lake Oswego Parks and Recreation
From: Davis, Hibbitts & Midghall, Inc. (DHM Research)
Re: Lake Oswego Parks and Recreation Master Plan Survey Results

I. INTRODUCTION & METHODOLOGY

Davis, Hibbitts & Midghall, Inc. (DHM Research) conducted a telephone survey of Lake Oswego residents to assess support for the 2025 Park Plan Goals, developed through a planning and public involvement process, as well as resident priorities within each of the goals. All participants in the survey were over 18 years of age and lived in the City of Lake Oswego.

Research Methodology: Between November 14 and 17, 2011, DHM Research conducted a telephone survey of 400 residents in Lake Oswego that took an average of 13 minutes to administer. The sample size is sufficient to assess residents' opinions generally and to review findings by multiple subgroups, including age, gender, zip code, income, and households with children.

Residents were contacted through Random Digit Dialing (RDD), targeted, and wireless (cell phone) lists for a representative sample. In gathering responses, a variety of quality control measures were employed, including questionnaire pre-testing and validations. To achieve a representative sample, DHM Research set quotas for age, gender, and area of the city based on the total population of residents ages 18 and older living in the city.

Statement of Limitations: Any sampling of opinions or attitudes is subject to a margin of error, which represents the difference between a sample of a given population and the total population (here, Lake Oswego residents). For a sample size of 400, if respondents answered a particular question in the proportion of 90% one way and 10% the other, the margin of error for that question would be +/-2.6%, at the 95% confidence level.¹ If they answered 50% each way, the margin of error would be +/-4.9%. When response categories are relatively even in size, each is numerically smaller and thus slightly less able on a statistical basis to approximate the larger population.

DHM Research: DHM Research has been providing opinion research and consultation throughout the Pacific Northwest and other regions of the United States for over three decades. The firm is non-partisan and independent and specializes in research projects to support public policy making. www.dhmresearch.com

¹ The plus-minus error margins represent differences between the sample and total population at a confidence interval, or probability, calculated to be 95%. This means that there is a 95% probability that the sample taken for this study would fall within the stated margins of error if compared with the results achieved from surveying the entire population.

II. SUMMARY AND OBSERVATIONS

There is strong support for maintaining natural areas and recreational facilities in Lake Oswego, and residents are generally satisfied with this service.

- Survey results reflect residents' widespread use of and satisfaction with Lake Oswego's natural areas and recreational facilities. A large majority (81%) had visited natural areas in Lake Oswego within the past year, and an even larger number had visited parks (93%). With such extensive use, support is strong for maintaining these local amenities.
- Mentions of more specific items like sports fields, courts, or pools were much less frequent, and more common among households with children than in the population generally.

Residents have a moderate level of priority for the four goals associated with the Park Plan – very likely because they are generally satisfied.

- Residents tended to assign a medium level of priority to most items associated with the Park Plan Goals. The absence of urgency may indicate residents' broad satisfaction with the city's recreational resources.
- Upkeep of the parks and facilities, and clean restrooms were the highest priority for residents.
- The lowest priorities were building a skate park and adding more dog parks – a common result found in many communities.

Maintenance versus expansion projects takes priority for residents.

- The largest amount given during a budget building exercise was toward keeping parks, playgrounds, sports fields and courts up-to-date and maintained. Almost \$36 out of \$100 was assigned to this maintenance goal.
- The next highest amount was \$28 for another maintenance goal – maintaining and managing more natural areas in Lake Oswego.

III. FINDINGS

A. Park Usage and Overall Satisfaction

More than nine in ten families (93%) reported visiting a Lake Oswego park in the past year, eight in ten (81%) had visited a natural area, and three quarters (74%) had used a trail (Q1-Q5, Table 1). Fewer families, but still a majority, reported using athletic centers and sports fields: 56% had gone to the Tennis Center, Adult Community Center, West End Building, or Lake Oswego Golf Course, and 52% had used a sports field or court.

Table 1
Lake Oswego Park Usage

Response Category, N= 400	Yes	No	Don't know
1. Gone to a park	93%	7%	0%
2. Visited a natural area	81%	16%	3%
3. Used a trail	74%	25%	1%
4. Gone to the Tennis Center, Adult Community Center, West End Building, or Lake Oswego Golf Course	56%	44%	0%
5. Used a sports field or court	52%	46%	1%

Demographic differences: Visits to parks (Q1) were more common among 18 to 34 year-olds (100%) and 35 to 54 year-olds (96%) than those over 55 (88%). Park visits also trended up with income: 97% of those earning more than \$100,000/year had been to the park in the past year compared to 84% of those earning under \$50,000, 98% of households with children under age 18 had been to the park during the past year compared to 90% of households without children.

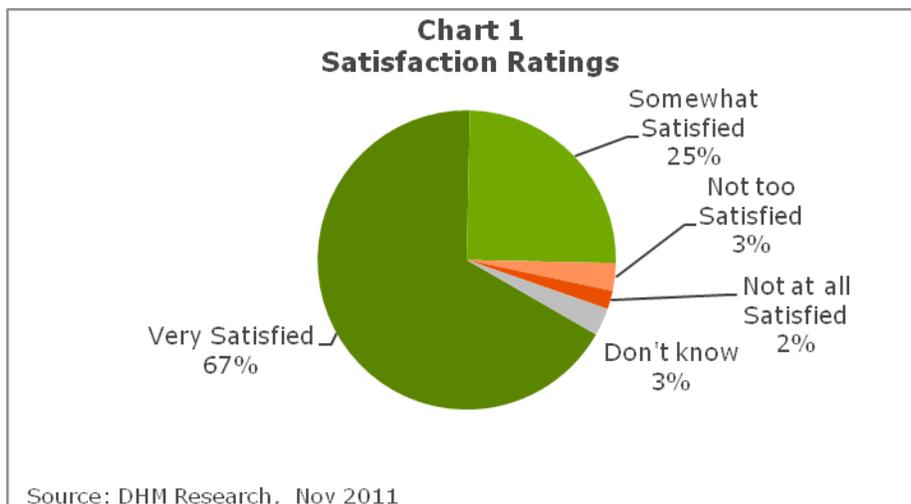
Visits to natural areas (Q3) were more common among residents living in the 97034 zip code (89% compared to 72% in 97035) and among households with children (87% vs. 77%). Residents over age 55 and those earning under \$50,000/year were less likely than their counterparts to have visited a natural area, with about a quarter in each category saying they had not done so during the past year.

Use of trails (Q2) followed similar age and income patterns, with 35 to 54 year-olds the most frequent users among the age groups (81% versus 67% of those over 55), and those earning less than \$50,000/year the least frequent users among income cohorts (40% had not used a trail versus 13% and 23% in the top two income groupings).

Use of the Tennis Center, Adult Community Center, West End Building, and Lake Oswego Golf Course was most frequent in the higher income groups and in households with children. 64%-68% of the groups earning more than \$75,000/year had used one of these facilities, compared to 35%-43% among those earning under \$75,000/year. Similarly, 68% of households with children had used these facilities, versus 47% of their counterparts.

Use of sports fields and courts (Q5) varied by age (73% of 35 to 54 year-olds vs. 27% of those over 55) and income (67% among earners over \$100,000/year vs. 23% of earners under \$50,000), but especially by whether or not there were minor children in the household. Eighty-four percent (84%) of households with minor children had used a sports field or court in the past year compared to 32% of households without children.

Overall satisfaction with the services offered by the Lake Oswego Parks and Recreation Department was high (Q6): two-thirds (67%) reported being very satisfied with services and another quarter (25%) said they were somewhat satisfied, for an overall of 92% (Chart 1). Only 5% said they were “not too” (3%) or “not at all” (2%) satisfied.



Demographic differences: Satisfaction was higher among residents in zip code 97034 (96% very/somewhat satisfied) vs. 97035 (88%) and slightly stronger among women (73% very satisfied) than men (61%) though combined satisfaction was similar across gender (94% for women and 91% for men).

Responses to other questions in the survey validated that residents enjoy a high level of satisfaction with Lake Oswego’s Parks and Recreation. When asked what the Department could start doing to better serve residents’ recreation needs (Q27A), two in ten referred to maintenance and upkeep, another two in ten said they were satisfied with existing resources, and 16% had no comment. All other responses earned mentions from 6% or fewer residents (Table 2).

Table 2
Ways to Better Serve Residents' Recreation Needs

Response Category	N=400
Satisfied with existing resources	20%
Maintenance/upkeep	20%
Sports field	6%
Swimming pool	6%
Take care of natural habitat/trails	5%
Walking paths	5%
Better tennis courts	4%
Upgrade facilities	4%
Budgeting money wisely	4%
Water ways/ponds/boating	3%
Exercise rooms	3%
All other responses	2% or less
None/Nothing	16%
Don't know	4%

Demographic differences: Statistically significant differences were few among the responses presented in Table 2. It is worth noting, however, that 11% of households with minor children mentioned sports fields, compared to 2% of their counterparts.

When asked what the Parks and Recreation Department should *stop* doing to better serve recreation needs (Q27B), half of the sample (49%) had nothing to suggest and another 10% expressed satisfaction and no complaints. One in ten said to stop wasteful spending, 5% wanted to stop acquiring land and adding parks, and 4% asked for less focus on sports fields.

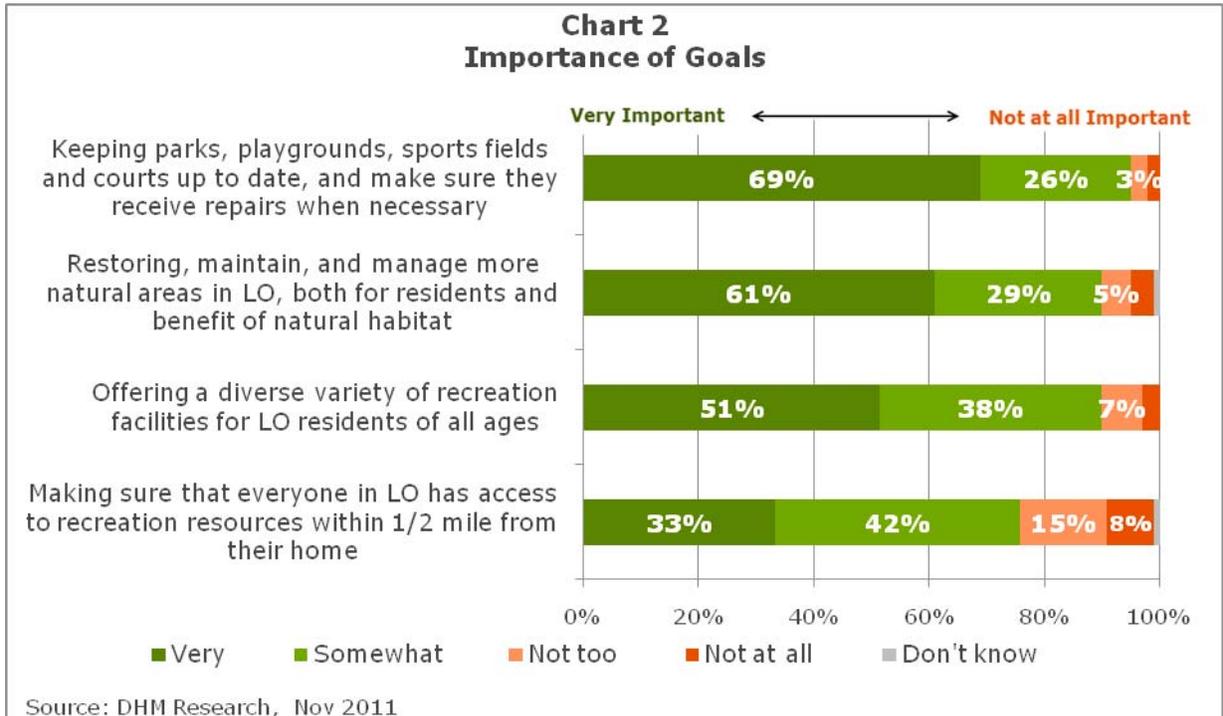
B. Importance of Goals and Allocation of Funds

We asked residents how important each of four main Parks and Recreation goals were to them (Q7-Q10, Chart 2). The strongest support came for keeping parks, playgrounds, sports fields and courts up-to-date and maintained: 95% of respondents said this goal was very (69%) or somewhat (26%) important to them.

The two goals of 1) restoring, maintaining, and managing natural areas for resident use and habitat benefit, and 2) offering a diverse variety of recreation programs and facilities for residents of all ages, won overall support from nine in ten respondents, with slightly stronger support for the former goal. Six in ten said that management of natural areas was very important, compared to just over half (51%) who thought a diversity of recreational programs was very important.

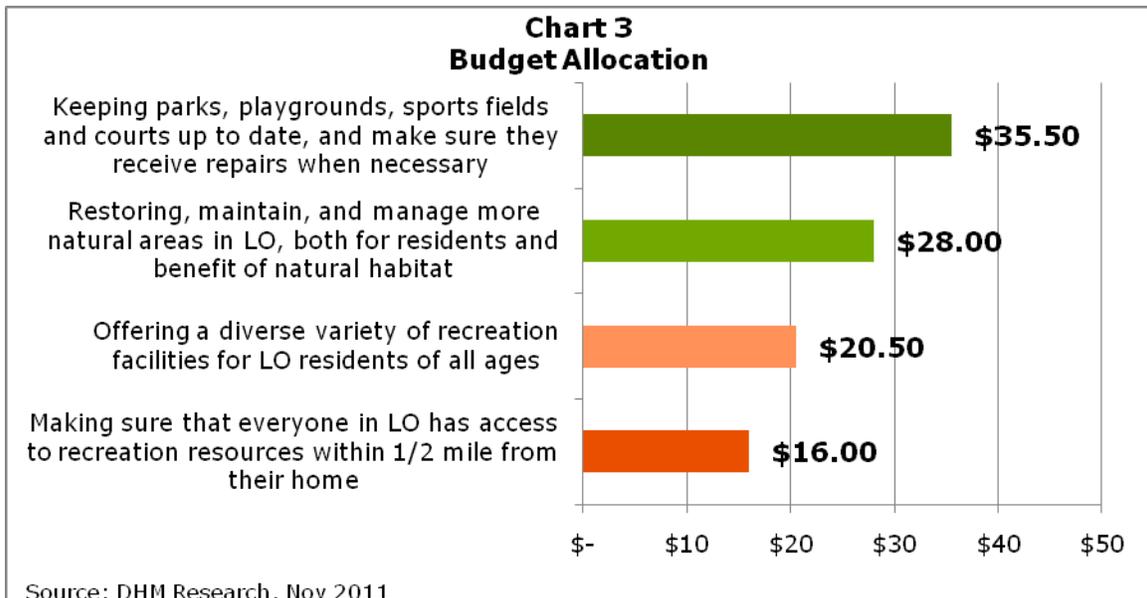
Of the four goals presented, making sure that everyone in Lake Oswego has access to recreation resources within a half mile of their home met with the weakest support. 75%

overall thought this goal was important (33% very/42% somewhat), while 23% found it less so (15% not too important/8% not at all important).



Demographic differences: Households with minor children were more likely than those without to think it very or somewhat important to keep parks, playgrounds and fields up to date and maintained (80% said it was very important vs. 62% among households with no minor children). Twenty eight percent (28%) of residents living in Lake Oswego for 10 years or more felt it was not important to provide recreational access within a half mile of their home, compared to 10% of 6-10 year residents.

Overall results about recreation goals were further validated when we asked participants to build a budget for the Parks and Recreation Department (Q26, Chart 3). We gave residents \$100 in dedicated parks funding and asked how they would divide this money among the four overall goals. Participants assigned the most to keeping parks, playgrounds, fields and courts up-to-date and in good repair and to restoring, maintaining, and managing natural areas—also reflected in Q7-Q10 above. Specific budget amounts are in Chart 3.



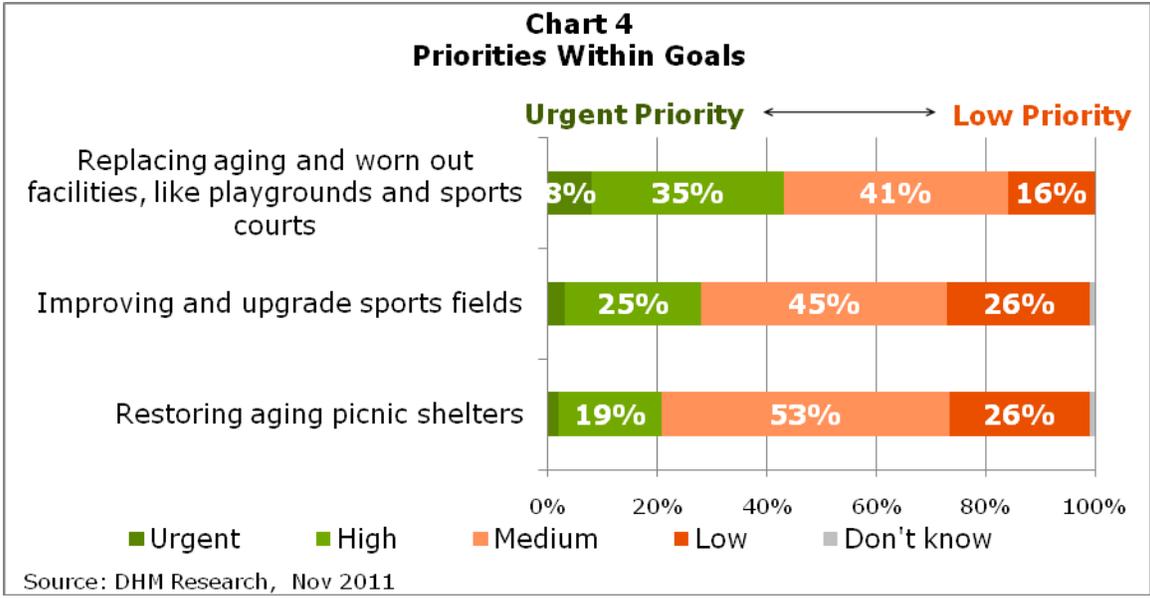
Demographic differences: Residents of zip code 97035 gave more money to keeping parks, playgrounds, and sports fields up to date and in good repair: \$38.40 vs. \$32.90 in the 97034 area.

C. Priorities within Goals

We probed residents' views about the priority of particular items falling within each of the four main goals (Q11-Q25). As a general observation, residents tended not to regard any of the items as an urgent priority, nor even particularly high. The highest priority was cutting grass, picking up trash, and cleaning park restrooms, while the lowest was building a new skate park.

1. Goal: to keep parks, playgrounds, sports fields and courts up-to-date, and make sure they receive repairs when necessary (Chart 4).

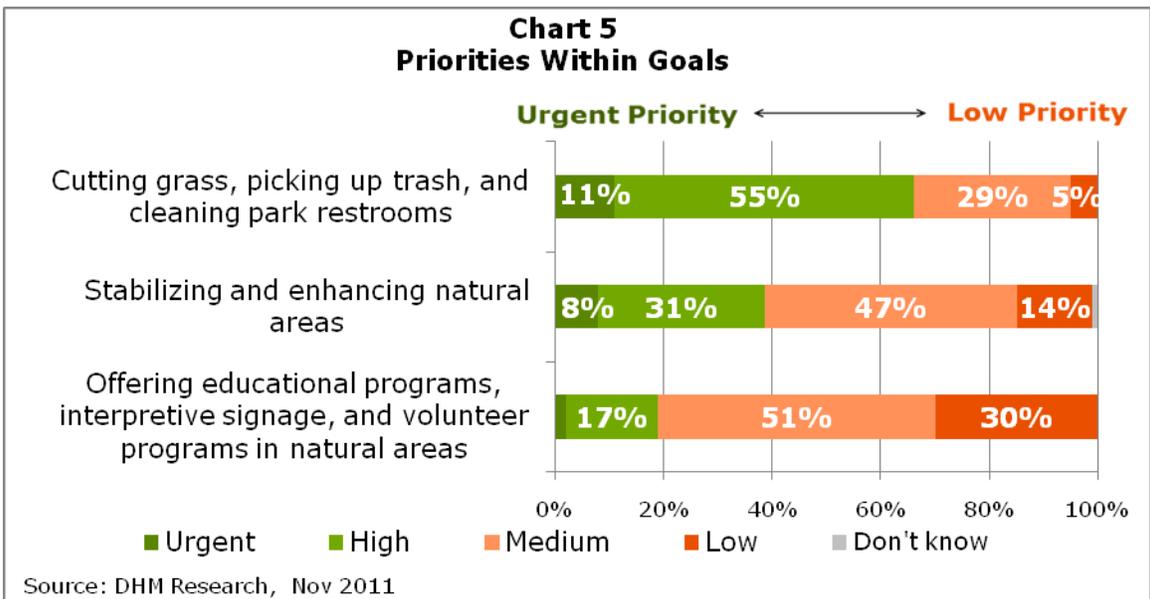
The highest priority of the three items within this goal was replacing aging and worn out facilities, like playgrounds and sports centers (43% combined urgent and high priority). Improving and upgrading sports fields was next with 28%, followed by restoring aging picnic shelters at 21%.



Demographic differences: Families with minor children rated this goal more highly than their peers without children (43% urgent or high vs. 19%).

2. Goal: to restore, maintain, and manage natural areas in Lake Oswego for both the use of residents and the benefit of the natural habitat (Chart 5)

The highest priority of the three items falling under this goal—and the highest priority overall of those tested—was cutting grass, picking up trash, and cleaning park restrooms (combined urgent and high priority at 66%). Stabilizing and enhancing natural areas came next at 39% urgent/high, followed by offering educational programs, interpretive signage, and volunteer programs in natural areas at 18%.

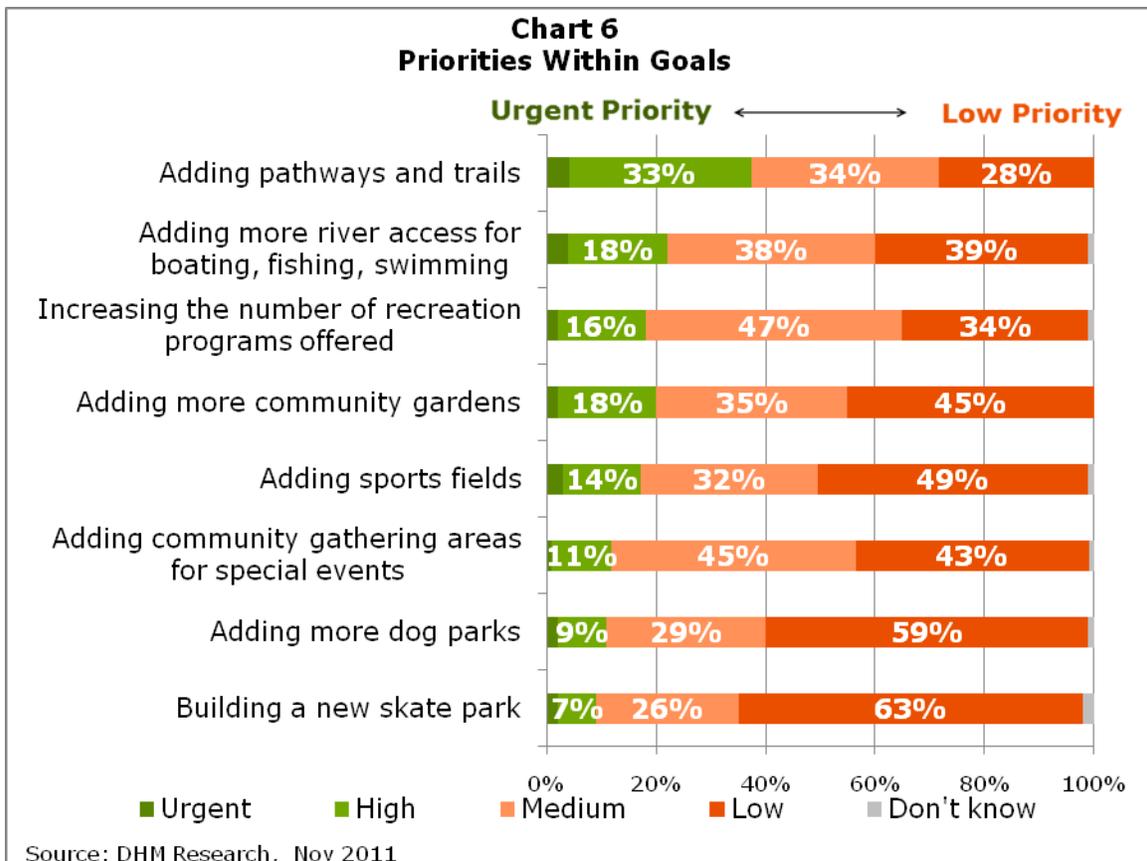


Demographic differences: Women felt natural areas was a higher priority than men: 36% vs. 25%.

Households without minor children viewed offering educational programs, interpretive signage, and volunteer programs in natural areas as a higher priority than did households with children (26% urgent or high vs. 9%).

3. Goal: to offer a diverse variety of recreation programs and facilities for Lake Oswego residents of all ages (Chart 6).

We tested eight items under this goal. Residents felt that adding pathways and trails was the most pressing task in the category (urgent/high 35%). Except for adding paths and trails, all of the items under this goal scored lower than the six items associated with the two goals noted above.



Demographic differences: Households with minor children were more likely than their counterparts to mention sports fields as a priority (28% urgent or high vs. 10%).

A larger percentage of residents over age 55 viewed adding more community gardens as a high priority (24% compared to 8%-15% of younger residents). Men were more likely than women to see this item as a low priority (55% vs. 36%).

Higher income groups and households with minor children were more likely than their counterparts to think adding a skate park was a low priority (63%-72% among those making more than \$50,000/year and 70% among households with children, compared to 40% and 59% among their respective counterparts).

- 4. **Goal: to make sure that everyone in Lake Oswego has access to recreation resources within a half mile from their home, such as a park, natural area, play area, or a place to exercise.**

We explored this goal as an open-ended question, asking survey participants what recreation resources were important to have within half a mile from home (Table 3). We recorded up to three responses.

Table 3
Recreation Resources Close to Home

Response Category	N=400
Walking trails/trails in general	29%
Park	20%
Nothing/no comment	18%
Satisfied with existing resources	17%
Natural areas	11%
Sports fields (baseball, soccer, football, etc.)	9%
Swimming pools	7%
Playgrounds	7%
Bike trails	4%
Tennis courts	3%
Exercise rooms	3%
Dog park	3%
Water ways/ponds/boating	3%
All other responses	2% or less
Don't know	2%

Demographic differences: Households with minor children were more likely than their counterparts to favor parks (28% vs. 16%), sports fields (17% vs. 4%) and playgrounds (12% vs. 4%). Men favored fields (13% vs. 5% among women) while women were slightly more likely to mention trails (34% vs. 24%) and swimming pools (11% vs. 4%).

Lake Oswego Parks and Recreation 2025 Plan
November 14-17 2011; N=400 General Population (land line + wireless)
13 minutes; margin of error +/-4.9%
DHM Research

INTRODUCTION

Hi, my name is ___ and I'm calling from DHM Research, a public opinion research firm in Oregon. I'd like to ask you about important issues in your community; I'm not trying to sell you anything.

SCREENING

S1. Are you 18 years of age or older? (If no, ask for another member of household)

Response Category	N=400
Yes	Continue
No	Ask for another member of household

S2. What is your zip code?

Response Category	N=400
97034	52%
97035	48%
Other	(Terminate)

SATISFACTION

In the past year in Lake Oswego, have you or has anyone in your family... (Randomize)

Response Category, N= 400	Yes	No	Don't know
6. Gone to a park	93%	7%	0%
7. Used a trail	74%	25%	1%
8. Visited a natural area	81%	16%	3%
9. Gone to the Tennis Center, Adult Community Center, West End Building, or Lake Oswego Golf Course	56%	44%	0%
10. Used a sports field or court	52%	46%	1%

11. The Lake Oswego Parks and Recreation Department provides and maintains parks, trails and natural areas, and offers many recreation programs in the city. In general, how satisfied are you with these services: very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, not too satisfied, or not at all satisfied?

Response Category	N=400
Very satisfied	67%
Somewhat satisfied	25%
Not too satisfied	3%
Not at all satisfied	2%
Don't know	3%

IMPORTANCE OF 2025 GOALS

The Lake Oswego Parks and Recreation Department have four main goals for improving parks, trails, natural areas, and recreation opportunities in the city. How important is each of the following goals: very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important? (Randomize Q7-Q10)

Response Category, N=400	Very important	Smwt important	Not too important	Not at all important	Don't know
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making sure that everyone in Lake Oswego has access to recreation resources <u>within a half mile from their home</u>, such as a park, natural area, play area, or a place to exercise. 	33%	42%	15%	8%	1%
12. Keeping parks, playgrounds, sports fields and courts up-to-date, and make sure they receive repairs when necessary.	69%	26%	3%	2%	0%
13. Offering a diverse variety of recreation programs and facilities for Lake Oswego residents of all ages.	51%	38%	7%	3%	0%
14. Restoring, maintain, and manage natural areas in Lake Oswego for both the use of residents and the benefit of the natural habitat.	61%	29%	5%	4%	1%

PRIORITIES WITHIN 2025 GOALS

Now, I would like to ask you about your priorities for services for each of the four goals. Let's start with... (Randomize Section 1: Q11, Section 2: Q12-Q14, Section 3: Q15-Q22, and Section 4: Q23-Q25)

Section 1: ...the goal to make sure that everyone in Lake Oswego has access to recreation resources within a half mile from their home, such as a park, natural area, play area, or a place to exercise.

15. What are important recreation resources you would like to have a half mile from your home? (Open; record up to three responses)

Response Category	N=400
Park	20%
Walking trails	19%
Satisfied with existing resources	17%
Natural areas	11%
Trails - General	10%
Sports fields (baseball,, soccer, football etc)	9%
Swimming pools	7%
Playgrounds	7%
Bike trails	4%
Tennis courts	3%
Exercise rooms	3%
Dog park	3%
Water ways/ponds/boating	3%
All other responses	2% or less
None/Nothing	18%
Don't know	2%

Now let's talk about...

Section 2: ...the goal to keep parks, playgrounds, and sports fields and courts up-to-date, and make sure they receive repairs when necessary.

In your opinion, Is each of the following park maintenance or upgrades an urgent, high, medium, or low priority? Remember, with limited budgets try not to say urgent for each. (Randomize Q12-Q14)

Response Category, N=400	Urgent	High	Medium	Low	Don't know
12. Replacing aging and worn out facilities, like playgrounds and sports courts	8%	35%	41%	16%	0%
13. Improving and upgrade sports fields	3%	25%	45%	26%	1%
14. Restoring aging picnic shelters	2%	19%	53%	26%	1%

Now let's talk about...

Section 3: ... the goal to offer a diverse variety of recreation programs and facilities for Lake Oswego residents of all ages.

Is each of the following additions or improvements to parks, recreation facilities, and recreational programs an urgent, high, medium, or low priority? Remember, with limited budgets try not to say urgent for each. (Randomize Q15-Q22)

Response Category, N=400	Urgent	High	Medium	Low	Don't know
15. Adding sports fields	3%	14%	32%	49%	1%
• Adding more dog parks	2%	9%	29%	59%	1%
• Adding more community gardens	2%	18%	35%	45%	0%
• Building a new skate park	2%	7%	26%	63%	2%
• Adding community gathering areas for special events	1%	11%	45%	43%	1%
• Adding more river access for boating, fishing and swimming	4%	18%	38%	39%	1%
• Adding pathways and trails	4%	33%	34%	28%	0%
• Increasing the number of recreation programs offered	2%	16%	47%	34%	1%

Now let's talk about...

Section 4: ... the goal to restore, maintain, and manage natural areas in Lake Oswego for both the use of residents and the benefit of the natural habitat.

Is each of the following aspects of restoring, maintaining, and managing natural areas in Lake Oswego an urgent, high, medium, or low priority? Remember, with limited budgets try not to say urgent for each. (Randomize Q23-Q25)

Response Category, N=400	Urgent	High	Medium	Low	Don't know
16. Stabilizing and enhancing natural areas	8%	31%	47%	14%	1%
17. Cutting grass, picking up trash, and cleaning park restrooms	11%	55%	29%	5%	0%
18. Offering educational programs, interpretive signage, and volunteer programs in natural areas	2%	17%	51%	30%	0%

BUDGET ALLOCATION & FUNDING

19. Now that you have learned a bit more about the four Lake Oswego Parks and Recreation goals, I'd like you to build a budget on how the parks and recreation budget should be spent. Let's say \$100 dollars you pay in city taxes is dedicated to parks and recreation. How would you like that \$100 spent across the four parks goals? You can assign any dollar amount for each goal, but the overall total for the four goals needs to equal \$100. (Randomize Options)

Response Category	N= 400
Keep parks, playgrounds, and sports fields and courts up-to-date, and make sure they receive repairs when necessary.	\$35.50
Restore, maintain, and manage natural areas in Lake Oswego for both the use of residents and the benefit of the natural habitat.	\$28.00
Offer a diverse variety of recreation programs and facilities for Lake Oswego residents of all ages.	\$20.50
Make sure that everyone in Lake Oswego has access to recreation resources <u>within a half mile from their home</u> , such as a park, natural area, play area, or a place to exercise.	\$16.00
Total	\$100

27A. What would you like the Lake Oswego Parks and Recreation Department to START doing to better serve your recreation needs? (Open; probe for three specifics)

Response Category	N= 400
Satisfied with existing resources	20%
Maintenance/upkeep	20%
Sports field	6%
Swimming pool	6%
Take care of natural habitat/trails	5%
Walking paths	5%
Better tennis courts	4%
Upgrade facilities	4%
Budgeting money wisely	4%
Water ways/ponds/boating	3%
Exercise rooms	3%
All other responses	2% or less
None/Nothing	16%
Don't know	4%

27B. What would you like the Lake Oswego Parks and Recreation Department to STOP doing to better serve your recreation needs? (Open; probe for three specifics)

Response Category	N=400
Wasteful spending	10%
No complaints/satisfied	10%
Acquiring land/adding more parks	5%
Less focus on sports fields	4%
All other responses	2% or less
None/Nothing	49%
Don't know	8%

DEMOGRAPHICS

These last few questions are for statistical purposes only..

28. What is your age?

Response Category	N=400
18-24	7%
25-34	13%
35-54	40%
55-64	20%
65+	19%
Refused	2%

29. Gender (By observation)

Response Category	N=400
Male	48%
Female	52%

30. Which of the following categories best represents your household income before taxes in 2011? Just your best estimate is fine.

Response Category	N=400
Less than \$50,000	14%
\$50,000-\$75,000	11%
\$75,000-\$100,000	17%
\$100,000-\$150,000	22%
More than \$150,000	24%
Refused	12%

31. How many children under age 18 are living at home? (Record Number)

Response Category	N=400
None	61%
1	13%
2	20%
3	6%
4	1%

32. How many years have you lived in Lake Oswego? (Read list)

Response Category	N=400
0-5 years	12%
6-10 years	16%
More than 10 years	71%
Refused	1%

Appendix I: Maintenance Cost Model (Example)



Appendix I: Maintenance Cost Model (Example)

					Maintenance Tier: Developed					Maintenance Cost: Developed Acres	Maintenance Tier: Natural		Maintenance Cost: Natural Acres	Maintenance Cost: Total Acres	
Park Sites	Site Size (Acres)	Scale	Recommended Character	% Developed	% Natural	Basic	Standard	Enhanced	Restroom Add-on	Sports Field Add-On		Stabilize	Restore		
Example Parks											\$ 980,050			\$ 88,475	\$ 1,068,525
Park A	2.50	Local	Developed	100%	0%			X	2		\$ 32,500			\$ -	\$ 32,500
Park B	7.00	City-Wide	Developed	100%	0%			X			\$ 77,000			\$ -	\$ 77,000
Park C	15.00	Special Purpose	Developed	100%	0%			X		3	\$ 210,000			\$ -	\$ 210,000
Park D	1.00	City-Wide	Side By Side	25%	75%	X					\$ 1,750	X		\$ 375	\$ 2,125
Park E	25.00	City-Wide	Integrated	100%	0%	X					\$ 175,000			\$ -	\$ 175,000
Park F	50.00	City-Wide	Natural	10%	90%			X	1		\$ 60,000		X	\$ 67,500	\$ 127,500
Park G	5.00	Local	Natural	0%	100%						\$ -	X		\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Park H	2.00	Local	Developed	100%	0%		X				\$ 14,000			\$ -	\$ 14,000
Park I	2.00	City-Wide	Integrated	50%	50%			X	1	2	\$ 36,000		X	\$ 1,500	\$ 37,500
Park J	4.00	City-Wide	Side By Side	20%	80%			X	2		\$ 18,800	X		\$ 1,600	\$ 20,400
Park K	40.00	City-Wide	Developed	75%	25%		X				\$ 270,000		X	\$ 15,000	\$ 285,000
Park L	10.00	Special Purpose	Developed	100%	0%	X			1		\$ 85,000			\$ -	\$ 85,000

Maintenance Model Inputs

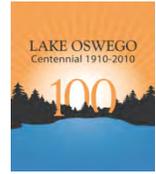
Scale and Maintenance Tier	Developed Acreage			Natural Acreage	
	Basic	Standard	Enhanced	Stabilize	Restore
Local	\$ 5,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 500	\$ 1,500
City-Wide	\$ 7,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 11,000	\$ 500	\$ 1,500
Special Purpose	\$ 8,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 500	\$ 1,500

Developed Acres	Modifier to adjust for Integrated and side-by-side hybrid sites. 100% = fully developed, 0% = fully natural
------------------------	--

Restroom Add-On	
\$ 5,000	Bonus maintenance resources (annually) to recognize the additional cost of a restroom on site
Sports Field Add-On	
\$ 10,000	Bonus maintenance resources (annually) for the additional cost of maintaining a competitive field

Appendix J: Athletic Field Requirements Update: Executive Summary





Athletic Field Requirements Study

Update 2011

Executive Summary

Introduction

The City of Lake Oswego is a community of distinction. The City enjoys a reputation of excellence for its schools, top-ranked library, charming downtown, diverse recreational offerings, and beautiful parks. The City's planning and development efforts are committed to maintaining the City's history and vitality, enriching the quality of life of its residents, and carefully planning for its future.

SPORTS FIELDS NEEDS ASSESSMENT

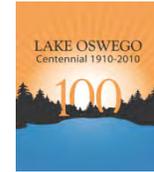
Providing quality community facilities and maintaining a sufficient inventory of facilities to meet the needs of the community are strategic objectives of the Parks and Recreation Department. With a heavily engaged and active population, the City has experienced challenges in providing a sufficient inventory of facilities to meet the needs and interests of its citizens. Providing sufficient field space and time for youth and adult sports is one of the challenges the City of Lake Oswego faces.

In 2001 the City of Lake Oswego commissioned a study to inventory sports fields, assess demand, identify either the oversupply or deficiency of fields to meet the demand for practice and game fields at that time of the study, and to make recommendations. The findings were reported in the *2001 Athletic Field Requirements Study – Summary of Technical Findings*.

In 2011, the field study was repeated, with staff capturing the same data points as the previous study. The information was captured and reported in the *2011 Athletic Fields Data Summary*. In October 2011, The Sports Management Group was engaged to analyze data from the 2001 and the 2011 study to determine if there are significant changes in the supply, demand, and utilization of athletic fields and identify any existing deficiencies and/or oversupply.

Methodology

The Sports Management Group analyzed the two sets of data provided by staff – the *2001 Athletic Field Requirements Study - Summary Technical Findings and Implications Study* and the *2011 Athletic Field Data Summary*. The analysis applies the same assumptions used in the 2001 study regarding fields. Like the 2001 study, it does not assess current field conditions, field maintenance schedules, or the status of joint use agreements with other public and/or non-profit field facility providers. In the 2001 study tournaments and summer camps were not considered as a factor in field demand and for consistency not considered in 2011. However, tournaments and camps impact field demand and use.



Athletic Field Requirements Study

Update 2011

The field inventory and existing field conditions are based on information provided by City of Lake Oswego. The information was gathered from interviews with team sport organizations and the Lake Oswego School District. The studies measure demand and field use by the number of “slots”. A slot represents the typical length of time required for a practice or the time required for a game.

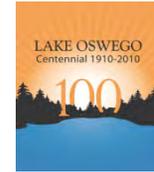
The Sports Management Group analyzed community demographics, using historical and current population data, and analyzed demographic trends to the year 2025, as forecast in the *Lake Oswego Population Baseline Analysis*. Local, regional and national trends in recreation and sports were also analyzed and applied to projections of future demand. The findings of the detailed analysis are reported in the *Analysis of Base Data 2001-2011* section of this report.

The study also projects future demand, based on a series of assumptions. This information is presented in a section that asks the question, “The population is changing, so why build more fields?” The final section of this report provides short-term and long-term recommendations to address field deficiencies. Supporting data used in this analysis are provided in the Appendix.

Summary of Findings

- The City of Lake Oswego Parks and Recreation Department is maximizing the use and provision of available sports fields. The Department employs an effective multi-use strategy that reconfigures fields for different sports depending upon the sport season, primary need, field conditions, and use policy.
- The 2001 study found sufficient supply of softball/baseball fields for the demand at that time. The study noted only slight capacity for growth (5 slots during peak time) of the largest ballfield (65' x 300'). (See *Athletic Field Summary Requirements* on page 1 of the Appendix.) In 2001 there were two (2) lighted 65' x 300' fields and in 2011 there are three grass fields of which two (2) are lighted. By 2011 the demand for the fields grew significantly. Although there is greater capacity, the demand has surpassed capacity. During the June peak there is an 80-slot capacity and a 120-slot demand. Two (2) additional 65' x 300' fields with lights are needed to meet the current demand.
- In 2011 there are seven (7) less softball/Little League fields than existed in 2001. During this period the demand for T-Ball, which uses a 60' x 150' field ¹ has also declined. There is a current shortage of one (1) 60' x 180' Little League Field needed to meet demand.

¹ Field size refers to maximum baseline paths



Athletic Field Requirements Study

Update 2011

- The 2001 study identified a significant shortage of soccer/football fields to meet the demand at the time. The study identified the immediate need to “buy and develop more soccer fields”. Two (2) synthetic turf fields have been added to the inventory since 2001. One field was constructed at Lakeridge High School and is available for community use on Sundays only. Hazelia Field was constructed in Luscher Farm Park and is available for community use throughout the week and weekends. A small grass practice field was developed at Rivergrove Elementary School. Despite the increase in the number of fields, there continues to be deficiencies in the number of fields to meet the current demand for youth and adult sports.
- Adult sports are not able to use fields for practice during the youth sport seasons. Field space is only available for adult co-ed soccer games. Field space is not available for adult lacrosse or adult football practice or games.
- Field space for game slots are available only for adult softball once the season begins.
- Youth practice times are scheduled until 10pm weekday evenings in order to accommodate demand.

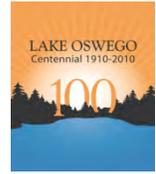
Recommendations to Address Deficiencies

The Sports Management Group developed short-term and long-term recommendations to address the deficiencies in sports fields.

SHORT-TERM RECOMMENDATIONS (1 – 5 YEARS)

Sports Field Service Standards

1. Recommend the Parks and Recreation Department work with the community, School District, and stakeholders to establish service standards for sports fields. Level of service standards are the expression of the minimum acceptable facilities for the community, provides a guideline to determine land requirement, is a basis for relating recreational needs to spatial analysis, and articulates the service level the City desires to provide its citizens or service area. The purpose of establishing level of service standards for recreation facilities is to ensure adequate provision of facilities and acceptable levels of opportunity for residents. Acceptable levels of opportunity typically considers the: (1) quality of the experience; (2) availability of programs and activities; (3) convenience of access; and (4) suitability for intended use. Often, standards are expressed in terms of facility type per unit of population. Facility standards will change over time as the program interests change and demographics of the community change. Establishing sport service standards will provide a mechanism to assist the Department in establishing policy to address trends, existing and emerging sport needs, and the appropriate response to meet those needs. It is also recommended that a budgetary component of each of these approaches be established to assist in policies regarding field development and allocation.



Athletic Field Requirements Study

Update 2011

Soccer/Football/Lacrosse:

2. There is a significant deficiency in multi-use soccer fields – specifically, the 210' x 330' field size. Recommend the addition of, at minimum:

- Two (2) lighted synthetic turf field to address current demand.

Other options to meet the specific demand, based on funding limitations:

- One (1) lighted synthetic turf field and two (2) lighted grass fields
- Three (3) lighted grass fields

3. In addition, recommend adding two (2) 150' x 225' grass with lights fields.
4. Also recommend the addition of three (3) 100' x 180' grass fields.

Refer to page 11 for other considerations.

Baseball/Softball:

5. There continues to be a significant deficiency in specific size softball fields. Develop a minimum of two additional lighted 65' x 300' softball fields to accommodate existing demand.
6. Recommend a 60 x 180 grass field.
7. Determine if underutilized fields, 60x 150 and 60x170, can be converted to 60 x 180 field size.
8. Continue to work with the School District to obtain time on existing school fields.

Refer to page 11 for other considerations.

LONG-TERM RECOMMENDATIONS (6-15 YEARS)

Soccer/Football/Lacrosse:

1. Three more lighted synthetic turf fields are needed to address near-future demand in addition to the two listed in the short-term strategy to address peak period.

Options:

- Two (2) lighted synthetic turf fields and one (1) lighted grass field
- One (1) lighted synthetic turf field and three (3) lighted grass fields

2. Three more 100 x 180 grass fields are needed to address near-future demand in addition to the three listed in the short-term strategy.
3. Explore indoor soccer field possibilities.

Appendix K: Park Classification Guide



APPENDIX K: PARK CLASSIFICATION GUIDE

The park classification guide is a tool for identifying the desired purpose and function of a park. These guidelines provide recommendations for park design, development and operations based on park classification.

The park classification guide overview (following page) provides a summary of the scope and organization of this tool. Existing parks and new sites are classified by the scale and character to optimize future design and management. Three types of design guidelines are provided.

- *General guidelines* are system-wide recommendations that should be applied to all sites and situations;
- *Scale guidelines* identify the optimal size and scale of a park. Sites should fit within one of the three types of park scale; and
- *Character guidelines* identify the desired design and features of a park. Sites should fit within one of the three types of park character.

Appendix D describes the recommended scale and character of each park in the inventory.

PARK CLASSIFICATION GUIDE OVERVIEW

GENERAL GUIDELINES (system-wide)



SCALE AND CHARACTER GUIDELINES (site specific)

	DEVELOPED	HYBRID	NATURAL
LOCAL	 <p>Provides an urban or formalized setting for intensive use and is intended for nearby neighbors.</p>	 <p>Combines natural areas and developed park features and is intended for nearby neighbors.</p>	 <p>Combines protection and/or enhancement of ecological systems, and to experience nature, and is intended for nearby neighbors.</p>
CITY-WIDE	 <p>Provides an urban or formalized setting for intensive use, intended for the entire city and beyond.</p>	 <p>Combines natural areas and developed park features and is intended for the entire city and beyond.</p>	 <p>Combines protection and/or enhancement of ecological systems, and to experience nature, and is intended for entire city and beyond.</p>
SPECIAL USE	 <p>Provides an urban or formalized setting for intensive use, intended for the entire city and beyond, and offers a single or specialized purpose.</p>	 <p>Combines natural areas and developed park features, intended for the entire city and beyond, and offers a single or specialized purpose.</p>	 <p>Combines protection and/or enhancement of ecological systems, and to experience nature, intended for the entire city and beyond, and offers a single or specialized purpose.</p>

GENERAL GUIDELINES

General guidelines for all parks include direction for park design, amenities, accessibility, safety, maintenance and sustainability.

Design

Engage community members of all ages in meaningful participation in the park planning and design process. Respond to local conditions, including topography and site context; support desired uses and activities, and define the park and create a unique identity.

Amenities

Locate park amenities in context-sensitive locations adjacent to streets and other uses in order to improve visibility into and through the site, promote use and enhance user safety.

Accessibility

Connect parks with a circulation system of trails, streets and bikeways. Design parks using universal access principles to facilitate use by people of all ages and abilities.

Safety

Design parks to enhance the safety of both park users and the surrounding neighborhood.

Maintenance

Account for maintenance requirements in the design of parks and the selection of amenities. Incorporate labor-saving design elements and innovative technologies into park design.

Sustainability

Balance the needs of nature and humans by designing and planning activity areas to minimize environmental impacts and preserve and enhance natural resources. Incorporate natural areas into new parks, including developed character parks, to provide green space and promote environmental awareness. Enhance or preserve the urban tree canopy in parks.

SCALE GUIDELINES

Local Scale

If the park is intended primarily for the use and enjoyment of nearby neighbors within a short walk or bike ride, it has a *local* scale. Local scale parks are small (less than 10 acre) sites that provide basic amenities such as a playground, picnic area, pathway, access to nature or interpretive signage and displays.

City-wide

If the park is intended primarily for the use and enjoyment of the entire city and beyond, it has a *city-wide* scale. City-wide scale parks are larger (10-acre and greater) sites that provide a range of amenities, with accommodations such as restrooms, off-street parking, and convenient access for pedestrians, bicyclists and transit users.

Special Use

If the park is intended primarily for the use and enjoyment of the entire city and beyond, AND is intended to offer a single or specialized purpose, it has a *special use* scale. Special use parks vary in size and amenities, but because they have the potential to draw a large amount of users, these parks may need to provide similar accommodations as city-wide scale parks.

CHARACTER GUIDELINES

Developed Character

If the site provides an urban or formalized type of park setting designed for intensive use, the park has a *developed* character. Developed parks have landscapes that are extensively altered or re-designed to support public use. Developed parks can support greater use than other park types, and should provide adequate infrastructure to support this use. In Lake Oswego the community preference is that even the most developed parks should have natural features and be sensitive to natural systems.

Hybrid Character

If the site combines natural areas and developed park features, the park has *hybrid* character. Hybrid parks have a combination of developed and natural character that can be integrated together, or separated side-by-side.

Natural Character

If the site combines protection of habitat and open space, enhancement of ecological systems, and provides opportunities to experience nature, the park has *natural* character. Natural parks have landscapes that are mostly undeveloped. Amenities are limited to supportive features such as trails, paths, signage and nature play areas, and allow for efforts to restore, enhance or protect habitat.

USING THE PARK CLASSIFICATION GUIDE

The classification guide is intended to direct the design of parks in a context-specific manner that enhances connections between people and their environment. As projects advance and questions arise, the classification guide also serves as a tool to frame discussions about the role of a particular site within the system.

For each scale and character, the guide provides a general intent statement that will need to be supported by more detailed design elements. The Parks and Recreation Department will need to identify the policies and best practices that will be the reference points for further guideline development. The City should be very clear in identifying the difference between requirements (such as those outlined in the Park and Natural Area Zoning ordinance) and best practices or ideals that should be targeted.

Three examples of resources that should be considered, but are not limited to:

- Access Board's ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG)
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CEPTED) principles; and
- Lake Oswego Sustainability Framework.

Appendix L: Sustainability Decision Tool



Sustainability Facts and Resources

Each Comprehensive Plan action area provides opportunities to plan for a sustainable Lake Oswego.



Healthy Ecosystems: About 32% of the land area in Lake Oswego is covered by impervious surfaces (surfaces that cannot absorb stormwater). All surface water runoff flows to Oswego Lake, the Willamette River or the Tualatin River through a network of interconnected creeks and storm drains.



Community Health & Public Safety: The City owns Historic Luscher Farm, which boasts a 6,000 square foot organic demonstration garden and 185 organic community garden plots that are always in use, with a waiting list of eager community members.



A Connected Community: Each year, Americans burn 2.9 billion gallons of fuel without going anywhere. Idling for just 10 seconds wastes more gas than turning off and re-starting your engine.



Inspiring Spaces & Places: Abundance of trees and vegetation contribute to Lake Oswego's beauty, sense of place and open space. 44% of Lake Oswego is covered by trees, one of the highest percentages in the region.



Economic Vitality: Nearly 48% of the Portland region's greenhouse gas emissions are estimated to come from the consumption of goods and food by residents and businesses. Buying locally supports a healthy environment and strengthens locally owned, independent businesses and jobs.



Complete Neighborhoods & Housing: About 27% of the Portland metropolitan region's greenhouse gas emissions come from heating, cooling, and powering residential and commercial buildings and the infrastructure we all depend upon.



Community Culture: Lake Oswego residents are well-connected to nature and opportunities to recreate. Nearly 77% of residential properties are located with 1/4 mile of a public park or open space.

Sustainability Resources

City of Lake Oswego Sustainability Program

<http://www.ci.oswego.or.us/plan/Sustainability/Default.htm>

The Natural Step

<http://www.naturalstepusa.org>

Sustainable Clackamas County:

<http://www.clackamas.us/sustainability/>

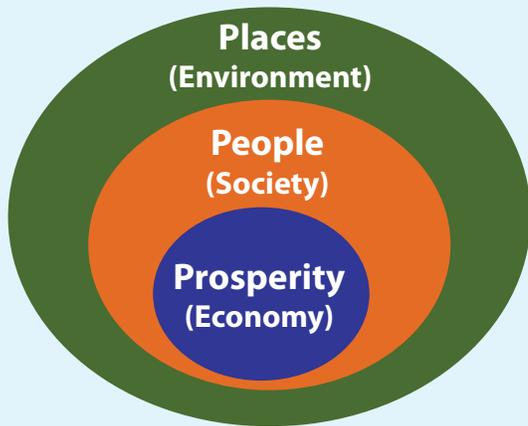
Metro Regional Government

<http://www.metro-region.org/>

Planning for a Sustainable Lake Oswego

What does it mean?

A sustainable Lake Oswego is a community that meets the vital human needs of the present without compromising our ability to meet future needs. It is about more than green buildings, green streets, and recycling. Planning in a sustainable way means looking at the community as an interrelated system that includes **places** around us (the natural and built environment), **people** that live and work here, and the local **economy** that supports society's needs. Through this process we will aim to create beneficial outcomes for *all* parts of this system.



The diagram above represents the scientific relationship of the system. The environment, or earth, forms the basis for this community system because it provides the air, water and land that we as people depend on to meet our life-sustaining needs. Community prosperity is also dependent upon the services and products the earth provides, from healthy agricultural soils to abundant water and reasonably stable climates.

Current demand for the earth's services (clean air, clean water, food) is increasing, but because of how we're living and an increasing population, its ability to provide those services is decreasing. As a result, we are destroying the system that we, as humans, are completely dependent upon.

Fortunately, it's not too late. The community has the ability to change this. Sustainability is a process of continuous, ongoing improvement, and a realignment of community goals and practices to grow in a more responsible and resilient manner.

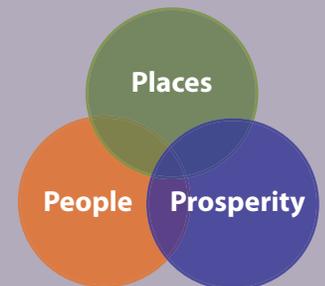
How will we do it?

Planning for a sustainable future means understanding "sustainability" in practical terms. Like many cities, organizations, and businesses, Lake Oswego uses **The Natural Step** (TNS) framework. The Natural Step is based on an international scientific consensus about the conditions needed to sustain life on earth. There are four Sustainability Principles:

1. What we **take** does not build up in and harm nature or people.
2. What we **make** does not build up in and harm nature or people.
3. We **protect** natural systems from degradation.
4. We **support** people to meet their own needs.

Strategic Questions:

As the community plans for the future, the following questions will help to ensure the decisions we make respond to the community vision and equally consider the **triple-bottom-line** (people, places, and prosperity) of sustainability:



1. **Does the proposal move Lake Oswego toward the community vision?**
2. **Is the proposal consistent with the Sustainability Principles?**
3. **Is the proposal a good financial investment?**
4. **Is the proposal a step on the path toward sustainability?**

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Planning for People, Places and Prosperity



Strategic Questions

To understand potential synergies, barriers, trade-offs, and other constraints or opportunities of a proposal, the following set of questions provides a framework for evaluation.

1 Does the proposal move Lake Oswego toward the Community vision?

2 Is the proposal consistent with the Sustainability Principles?

Sustainability Principle 1: What we take does not build up in and harm nature or people

Reduce and ultimately eliminate our community's dependence on fossil fuels and wasteful use of scarce metals and minerals. Use renewable resources whenever possible.

- Does it reduce or eliminate use of fossil fuels in buildings or from transportation?
- Does it increase efficiency (energy, water, materials), reliability, or connectivity in essential public infrastructure?

Sustainability Principle 2: What we make does not build up in and harm nature or people

Reduce and ultimately eliminate our community's dependence upon persistent chemicals and wasteful use of synthetic substances. Use biologically safe products whenever possible.

- Does it encourage use of chemical-free and toxic-free building materials?
- Does it reduce risks to human and environmental health from exposure to toxins?

Sustainability Principle 3: We protect natural systems from degradation

Reduce and ultimately eliminate our community's contribution to new encroachment upon nature (e.g. land, water, wildlife, forests, soil, ecosystems). Protect natural, life-sustaining ecosystems.

- Does it incorporate designs that respect natural systems such as watersheds and wildlife corridors?
- Does it reflect carrying capacity of natural systems and the community's ability to provide services?

Sustainability Principle 4: We support people to meet their own needs

Reduce and ultimately eliminate conditions that systematically undermine people's capacity to meet their own needs.

- Does it provide a range of housing choices to meet the diverse needs of the community?
- Does it involve citizens in decision-making in a meaningful way?

3 Is the proposal a good financial investment?

- Does it reduce long-term operating and maintenance costs? If so, what is the return on investment?
- What is the level of risk associated with taking the action (or failing to take the action)?
- Will it promote resource sharing between City and another entity or leverage external funds?

4 Is the proposal a step on the path toward sustainability?

- Is it a first step in phasing in more sustainable approach?
- Is it flexible and adaptable approach to accommodate future innovation?
- Does it involve a financial investment that locks community into an unsustainable situation for many years?

Comprehensive Plan Update

As the City and community develop the following key elements of the Comprehensive Plan update, proposed amendments will be filtered through the strategic questions at the left. This process is used to evaluate proposals to determine if they help move the community toward the community vision and sustainability principles. Economic considerations and future flexibility are also included to provide an integrated assessment.

Draft Community Vision: Describes in words what the community aspires Lake Oswego to be like in 2035. Structured around seven plan action areas.



Fall-Winter
2010-2011

Scenario Options: Depicts in words and generalized maps different ways that Lake Oswego could implement the vision.



Winter
2010-2011

Preferred Scenario: Community supported option for how Lake Oswego will develop in the future. Integrates elements from the seven action areas and provides the foundation for updating Comprehensive Plan goals and policies.

Summer
2011

Comprehensive Plan: Updated goals and policies for each of the seven action areas provide direction on how to implement the vision and preferred scenario. To be adopted by City Council.

Summer
2012

Action Plan: Specific, measurable steps the community will take to implement the Goals and Policies; includes metrics, indicators, benchmarks, priority level/timeline, responsibility and funding mechanisms for each action. A separate document from the Comprehensive Plan.

Summer
2013

