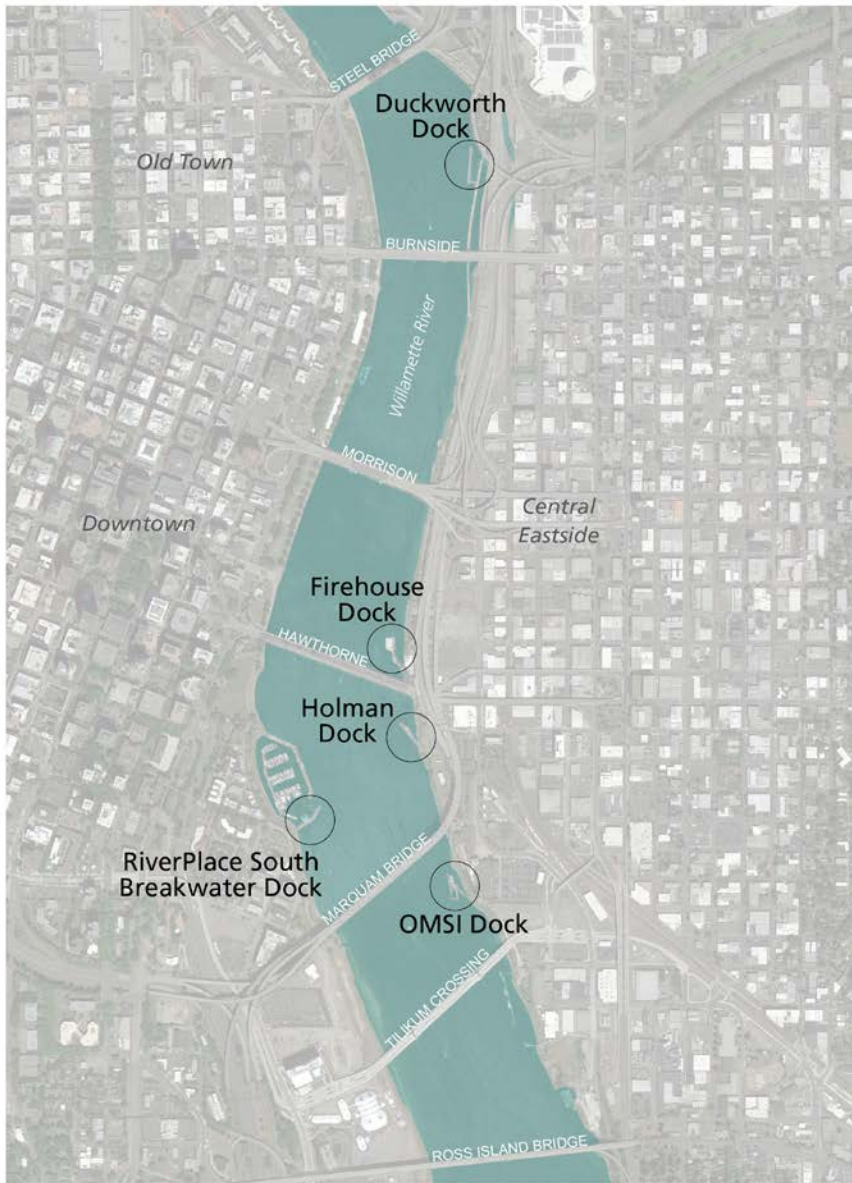


# DOCK SWIMMING STUDY

1. Evaluate 5 Publicly Owned Docks
2. Assess swimming participation trends
3. Identify water safety issues and best practices
4. Explore practices in other U.S. cities
5. Evaluate each dock based on a set of criteria
6. Summarize conclusions



# INCREASING USE

- High participation activity
- Identified recreation need (SCORP)
- Public awareness of clean river
- Lack of opportunities for freshwater swimming
- Visible existing infrastructure



# CITY POLICIES AND PRACTICES

- Have not kept up
- Examples from the Northwest and nationally show successful practices Portland can learn from
- PPR & HAP's sign project was a first step



# LACK OF IN-CITY OPTIONS



Broughton Beach on the Columbia River

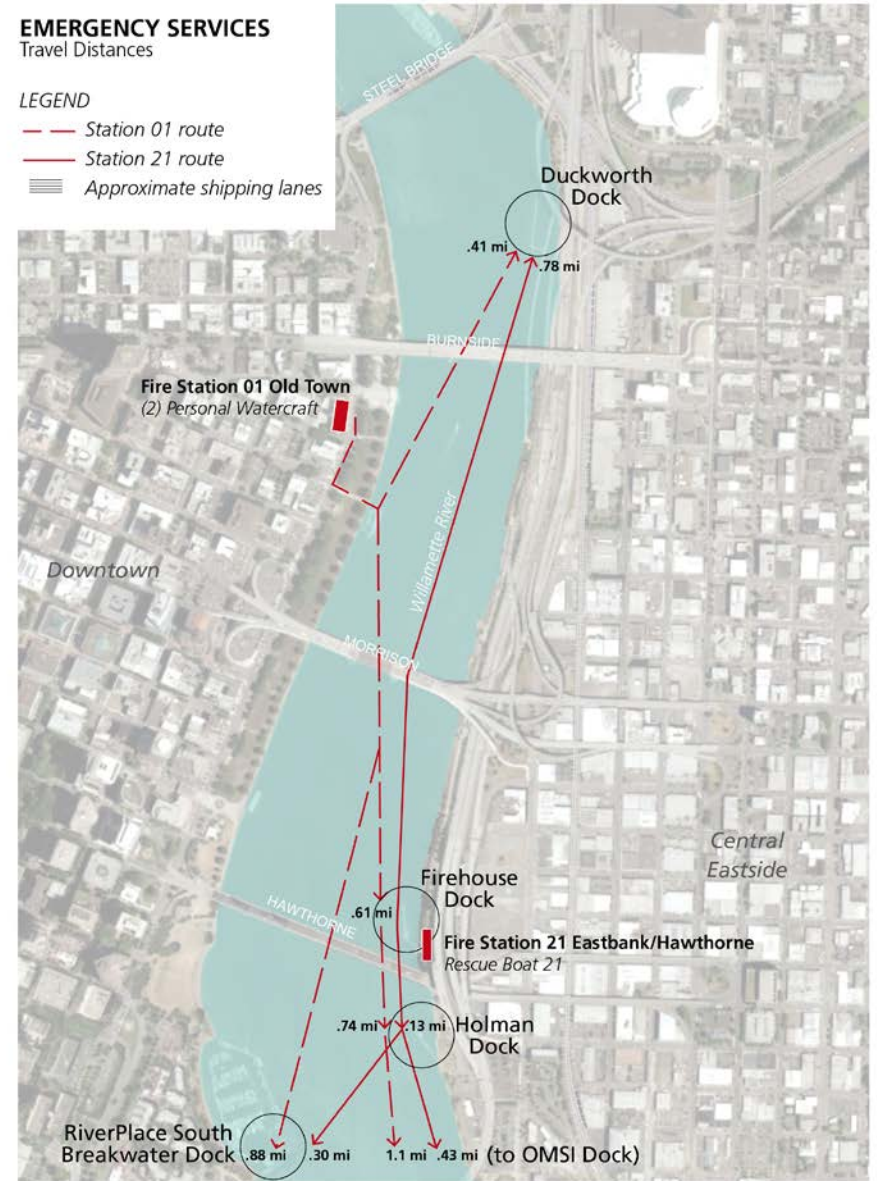
# STRONG POTENTIAL

- Good water quality
- Warm, slow moving water
- Good emergency access
- Very accessible (transit, bikes, walking, residences)
- Does not impact shallow water habitat

## EMERGENCY SERVICES Travel Distances

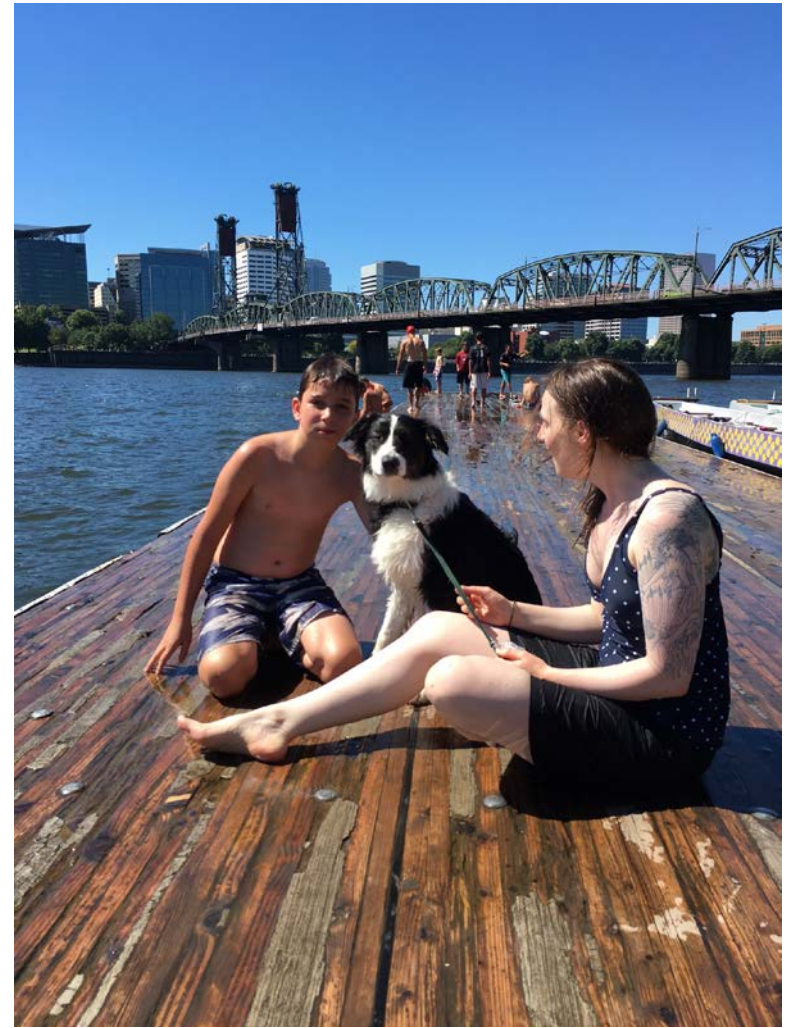
### LEGEND

- Station 01 route
- Station 21 route
- ≡≡≡ Approximate shipping lanes



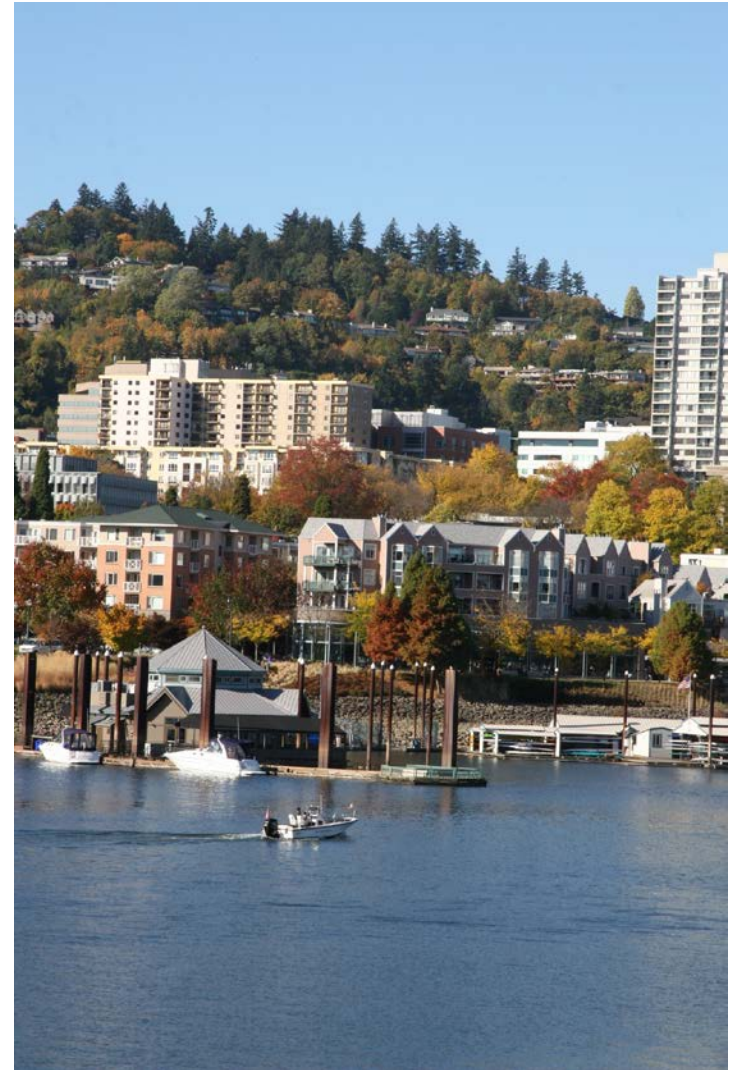
# MINIMAL BARRIERS

- Dock infrastructure already exists
- Basic safety measures not in place
- No information on City website
- No user education to increase safety or reduce conflicts



# CONCLUSIONS

- Swimming demand will continue
- Portland should reshape its policies quickly to manage it
- In the short-term, make use of existing docks, supporting swimming and paddling
- Low cost/high impact



# CONCLUSIONS

- Put safety best practices in place at all public docks downtown and at other water access points
- Put in place and publicize a water safety policy
- Publicize places where swimmers should be encouraged
- Develop artful social marketing to reduce user conflicts
- Direct PP&R to coordinate with PF&R to update emergency response plans

