



PARK AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

OREGON CITY, OREGON



Prepared By

JC Draggoo & Associates

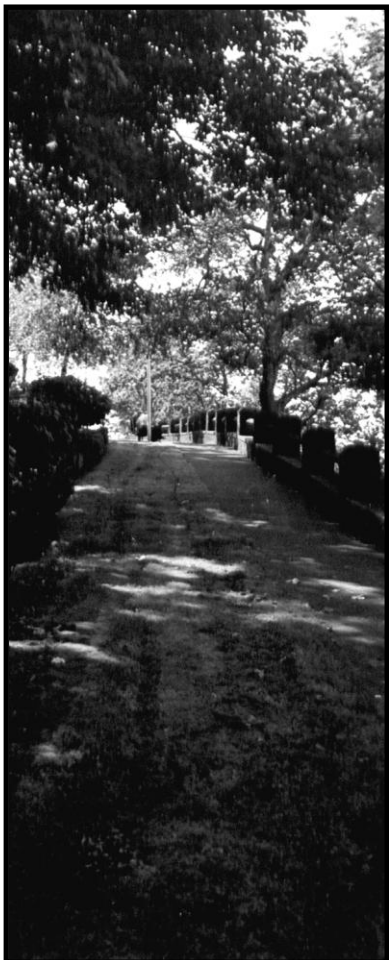
*9900 SW Wilshire Street
Portland, Oregon 97225*

July 1999



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VOLUME 1

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

JC Draggoo & Associates would like to recognize the time and effort the Planning Advisory Committee spent on this study. The Committee, which represented various recreational interests throughout the community, has spent many hours discussing issues and reviewing background material. Their work was of major importance and contributed directly to the success of the study.

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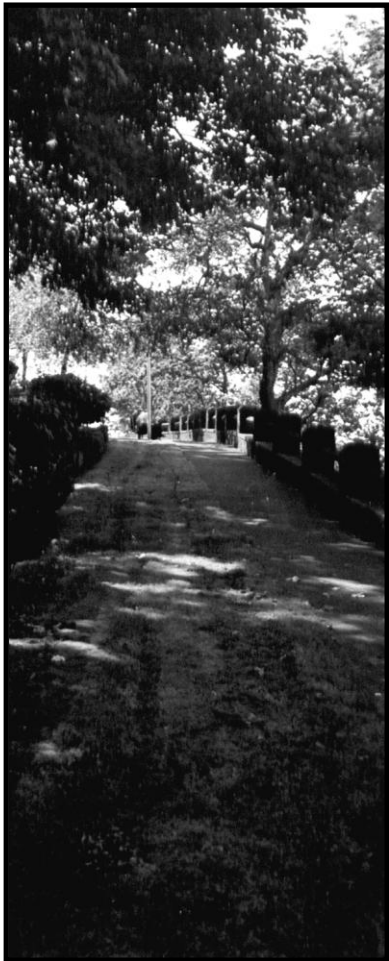
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SECTION I

Introduction and Background

SECTION I

Introduction and Background

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT

This report is a summary of findings and recommendations for meeting park and recreation needs in Oregon City. Once implemented, the Plan will provide policies for developing the park system, furnish instructions for managing the leisure services program and suggest methods of financing improvements and services. The plan also provides a short-term strategy (six-years) for meeting the most critical needs in Oregon City.

More specifically, the Plan identifies and evaluates existing park and recreation areas, assesses the need for additional park and recreation facilities, establishes design standards for future park acquisition and development, and recommends an approach to funding park development and maintenance.

Report Organization

Due to the large amount of technical information in the Plan, the document has been divided into two separate volumes. They are:

Volume I: Park and Recreation Master Plan. The plan provides for park and recreation services in Oregon City.

Sections 1 – 3 Background Information: includes all community profile information such as the physical characteristics of the city, an analysis of existing parks and recreational facilities in Oregon City, and a review of the management structure related to park and recreation services.

Sections 5 – 6 Recreation Needs Assessment: While Volume II provides the full analysis, Section 5 and 6 summarizes the findings of the recreation survey and standards for assessing park and facility needs.

Sections 7 - 8 Policies and Recommendations: includes recommendations and policies for future park sites, open space areas and trails. Also includes suggested management changes in terms of organizational structure, staffing and approaches to maintenance.

Section 9 Implementation: provides a list of potential funding sources, identifies project priorities, suggests a financing strategy and recommends a six-year capital improvement program.

Appendix A – Park Evaluations: offers a detailed inventory and evaluation of each of the City park facilities.

Background Reports

Volume II Recreation Needs Assessment: This document discusses the results of the recreation survey, workshop meetings, and assesses park and facility needs.

In addition to the above two volumes, a series of background reports were prepared during the study process. These documents included:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Discussion Paper #1 | Community Profile |
| Discussion Paper #2 | Inventory and Analysis of Existing Park Areas |
| Discussion Paper #3 | Analysis of Existing Management and Operations |
| Discussion Paper #4 | Recreation Survey Results/Workshop Results |
| Discussion Paper #5 | Recreation Needs Assessment |
| Discussion Paper #6 | Design Policies and Development Standards/Outline Recommendations |

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

In order to reflect the views of the community and build consensus support for the plan, public participation was an integral part of the planning process. Public involvement was achieved through the following methods:

- Creation of the Planning Advisory Committee
- Community Recreation Survey
- Public Workshop Meeting
- Contacts With User Groups
- "Open House" Meeting

The methods involved focused on activities that solicited input and public involvement from a variety of interests.

PLANNING PROCESS

The planning process was divided into four basic elements. These are outlined below.

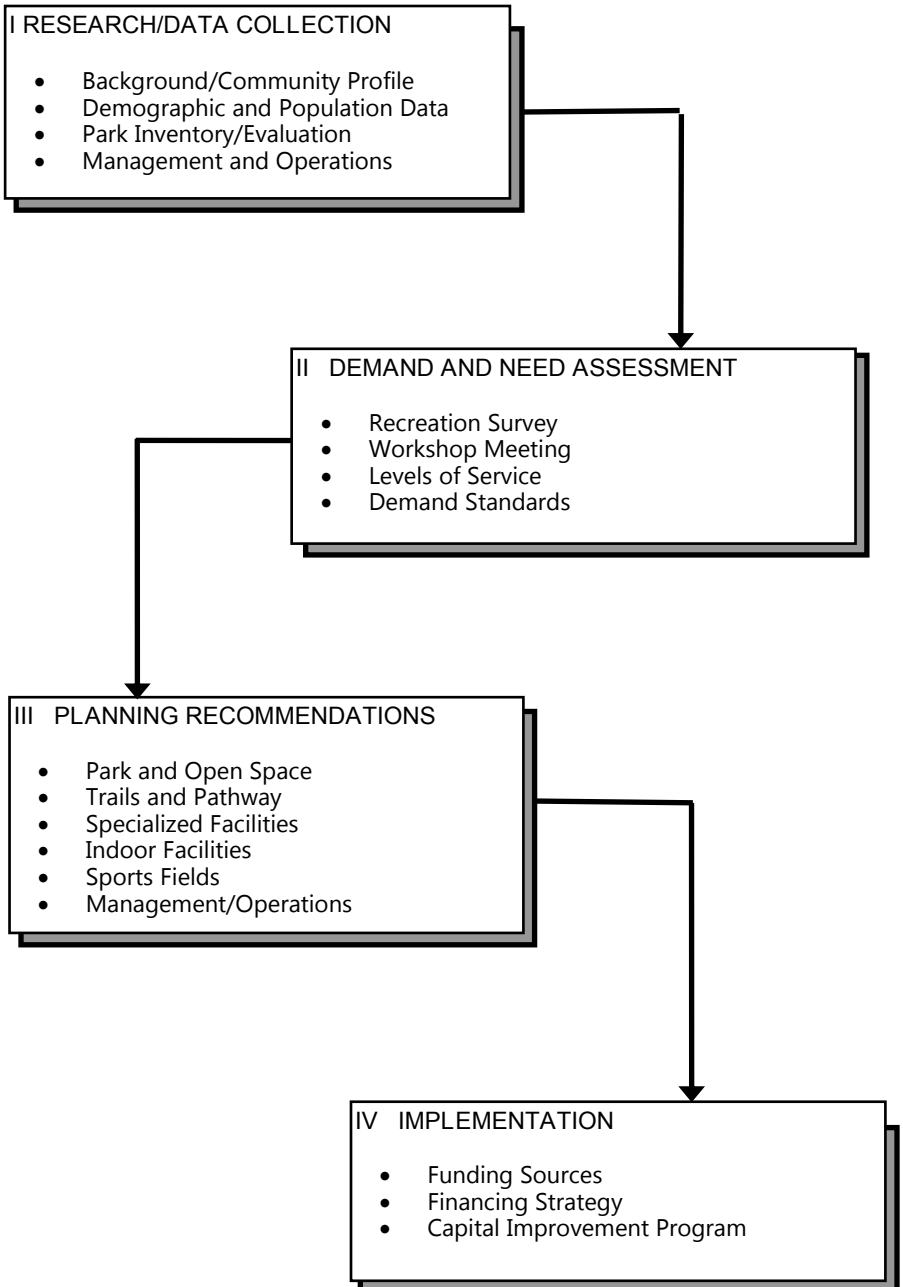


FIGURE 1
Planning Process

INTEGRATION WITH OTHER PLANNING DOCUMENTS

There have been several planning documents and studies prepared over the years that influence, to a varying degree, park and recreation services within the City. These documents were reviewed for policies, guidelines and relevant information that could be used and incorporated into the City's Park and Recreation Master Plan. A summary of each of these is listed below:

- **Comprehensive Plan (1982)**
- **Capital Facilities Improvement Plan (1998)**
- **Stormwater Master Plan (1988)**
 - * Sound End Basin Master Plan (1997)
 - * Caufield Basin Master Plan (1997)
- **Metro Greenspaces Program (1995)**
 - * Canemah Bluff Target Area (1996)
 - * Newell Creek Target Area (1996)
- **End of Oregon Trail Master Plan (May 1996)**
- **Park Place Park Master Plan (1995)**
- **City of Oregon City Parks Master Plan Update (1991)**

Comprehensive Plan

The comprehensive plan contains a number of sections related to park and recreation services.

Historic Preservation: identifies areas that have historical significance such as landmarks, buildings and/or areas/districts.

Natural Resources and Hazards: examines the natural resources within in the community and identifies those that are potentially hazardous to the public. Resources identified include mineral resource areas, fish and wildlife, scenic resources, and water areas. Natural hazards are defined as floodplains, steep slopes (greater than 25%), wetland and geologic hazards.

Parks and Recreation: provides an inventory and policies for upgrading existing parks, park standards and new park and waterfront development.

Willamette River Greenway: provides policies for the preservation and use of the land along the Willamette River.

Transportation: provides policies for various types of transportation including bikeways.

Capital Facilities Improvement Plan

This plan identifies general policies, goals, levels of service and facility improvements. The main focus of this planning effort was to identify a capital improvement program based on the established level of service. Projects addressed deficiencies based on regulations, current policies and discretionary improvements.

Drainage Master Plan

This plan identifies design procedures and standards, a capital improvement program and funding methods for improving drainage conditions in 22 areas. Further hydrological studies have been completed for the South End Basin and Caufield Basin.

Metro's Greenspaces Program

This program identifies natural areas that are regionally significant that would be held in public trust for future parks, trails, or fish and wildlife habitat. Two areas have been identified in Oregon City: 1) Canemah Bluff area and 2) Newell Creek Canyon.

End of Oregon Trail Interpretive Master Plan

The Master Plan prepared by the Oregon Trail Foundation establishes a number of goals and objectives that promote the preservation of culture and the education of the public regarding the Oregon Trail experience. Among these is the desire to develop site relationships with the Willamette River, Clackamas River and Abernethy Creek and to develop connections that unify the whole site.

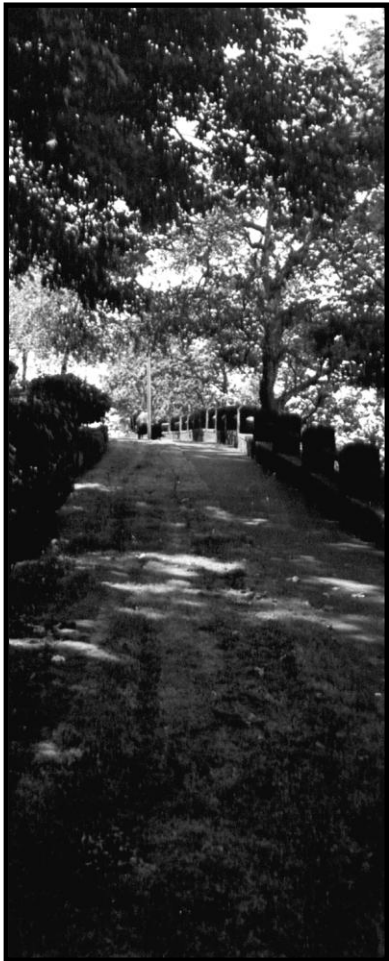
The master plan proposes to expand the current interpretive and educational facilities on to the landfill site to the north. New facilities will include a living history area, outdoor amphitheater, education facility, group rental areas, regional visitor center and trail/historic landscape areas.

Park Place Park Master Plan

This master plan provides background data and a master plan for the long-range development of the Park Place Park. Phase I of this plan was implemented in 1996-1997.

Parks Master Plan Update

This plan provided an update of the City's previous Parks Master Plan. The document contains park classifications and standards, an inventory of facilities and an implementation program.



SECTION II

Community Profile

SECTION II

Community Profile

REGIONAL CONTEXT

Located in northwestern Oregon, Oregon City is situated in Clackamas County at the northern end of the Willamette Valley. The City is positioned at the confluence of the Willamette and Clackamas Rivers, near the foothills of the Cascade Range. Oregon City lies at the southern edge of the Portland Metropolitan area. The City is linked with the Willamette Valley by various modes of transportation. Highway 99 (McLoughlin Boulevard) and Highway 213 connect the City of Oregon City with destinations north and south.

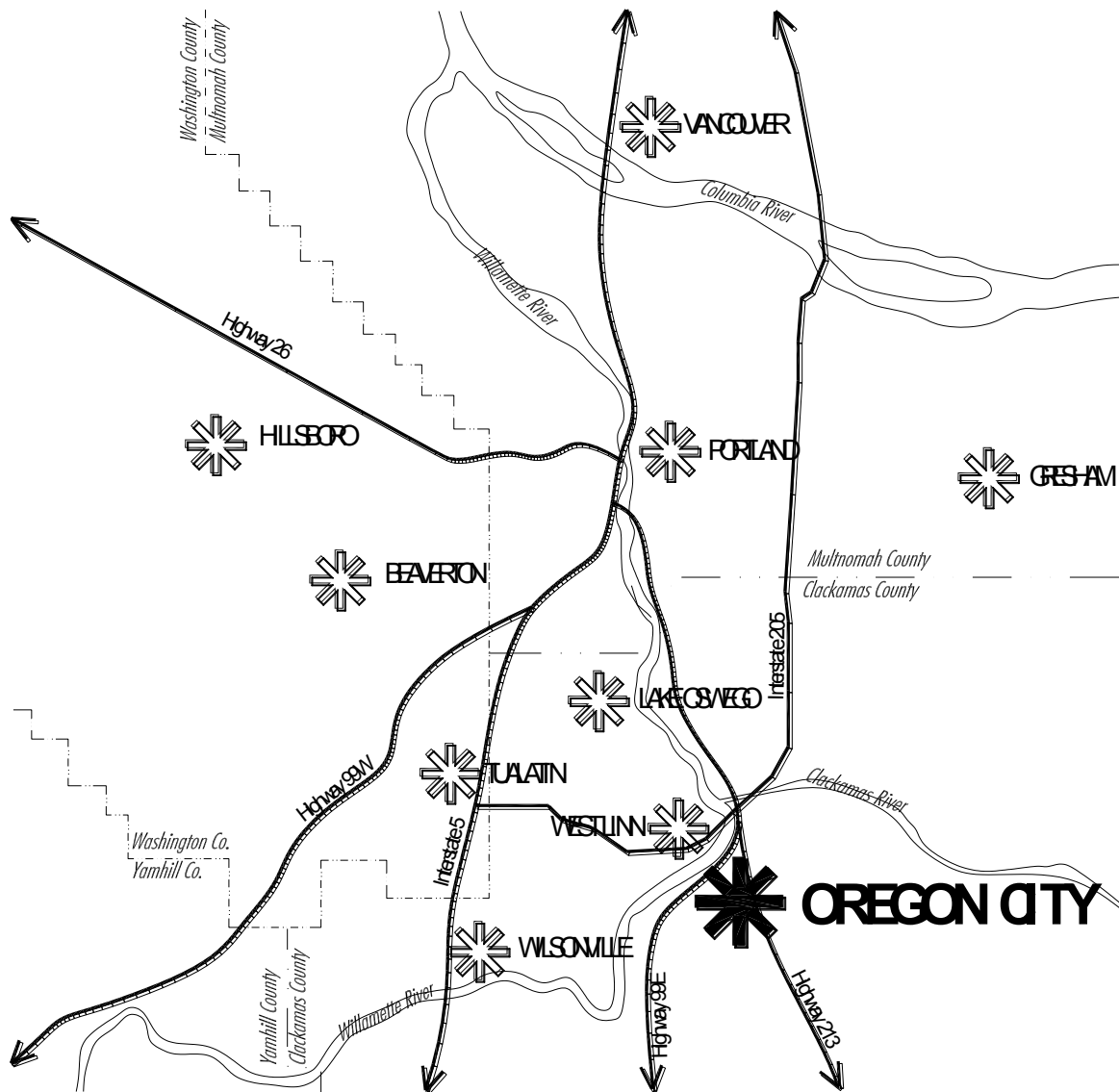


FIGURE 2
Regional Location

PLANNING AREA

The planning area for this study includes the area within the Oregon City city limits plus the unincorporated lands within the City's urban growth boundary (UGB). The specific boundaries stretch from the Clackamas River on the north to a point north of Henrici Road on the south and from Willamette River on the west to a point east of Highway 213/Beaver Creek Road on the east.

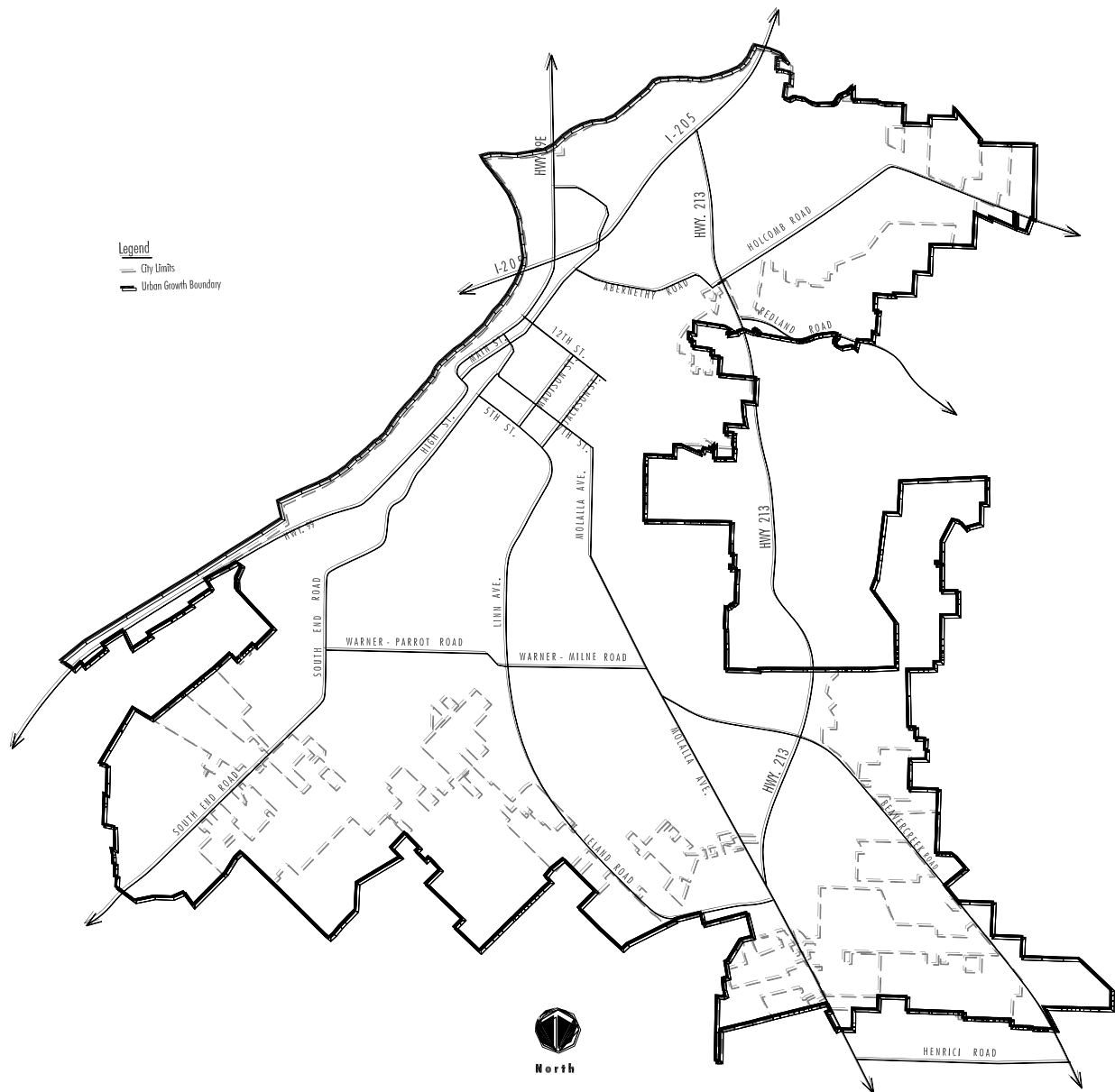


FIGURE 3
Planning Area Map

NATURAL RESOURCES

Topography/Terrain

The natural resources in the Oregon City area are important for a variety of reasons. The topography, surface water features, floodplain/floodway and wetlands all impact the potential for development. While these lands are considered environmentally sensitive and have limited development potential, they are often conducive to park, open space, and recreation uses. Aside from these functions, the protection of these areas has a number of other benefits such as protecting unique landforms, maintaining aquifer recharge areas and other hydrological functions, and preserving the riparian and vegetative cover. The natural features that influence the provision of park, recreation and open space areas include topography/terrain; rivers, streams and drainage ways; floodplains and wetlands.

The topography in the Oregon City area is directly attributed to hydrological processes that occurred over millions of years. These processes have resulted in the formation of a broad valley that is flanked by the foothills of the Coast and Cascade Ranges. Oregon City is located in a transitional area, where the edge of the valley meets the foothills of the Cascade Range. This rise from the valley floor provides a variety of topography features.

The terrain in the Oregon City area can be divided into three distinct regions. The largest of these areas consists of a large plateau and stretches from the eastern edge of the planning area to the top of the hillsides overlooking the Willamette River. It encompasses most of the central, east and south portions of Oregon City. The second major area consists of the lowland areas along the Willamette and Clackamas Rivers. This encompasses most of north Oregon City and the areas immediately along the two rivers. The terrain between these two areas consists of moderate to steep hillsides and offers excellent views of the river and the West Linn area.

Topography is a major factor in both the development and overall aesthetic character of the City of Oregon City. The steep slopes/cliffs provide a backdrop for the City, offer scenic views, and define districts within the City. The City has identified several areas in the Comprehensive Plan that are considered steep hillsides. This includes Canemah Bluff, Newell Creek Canyon and the hillsides above Abernethy Creek.

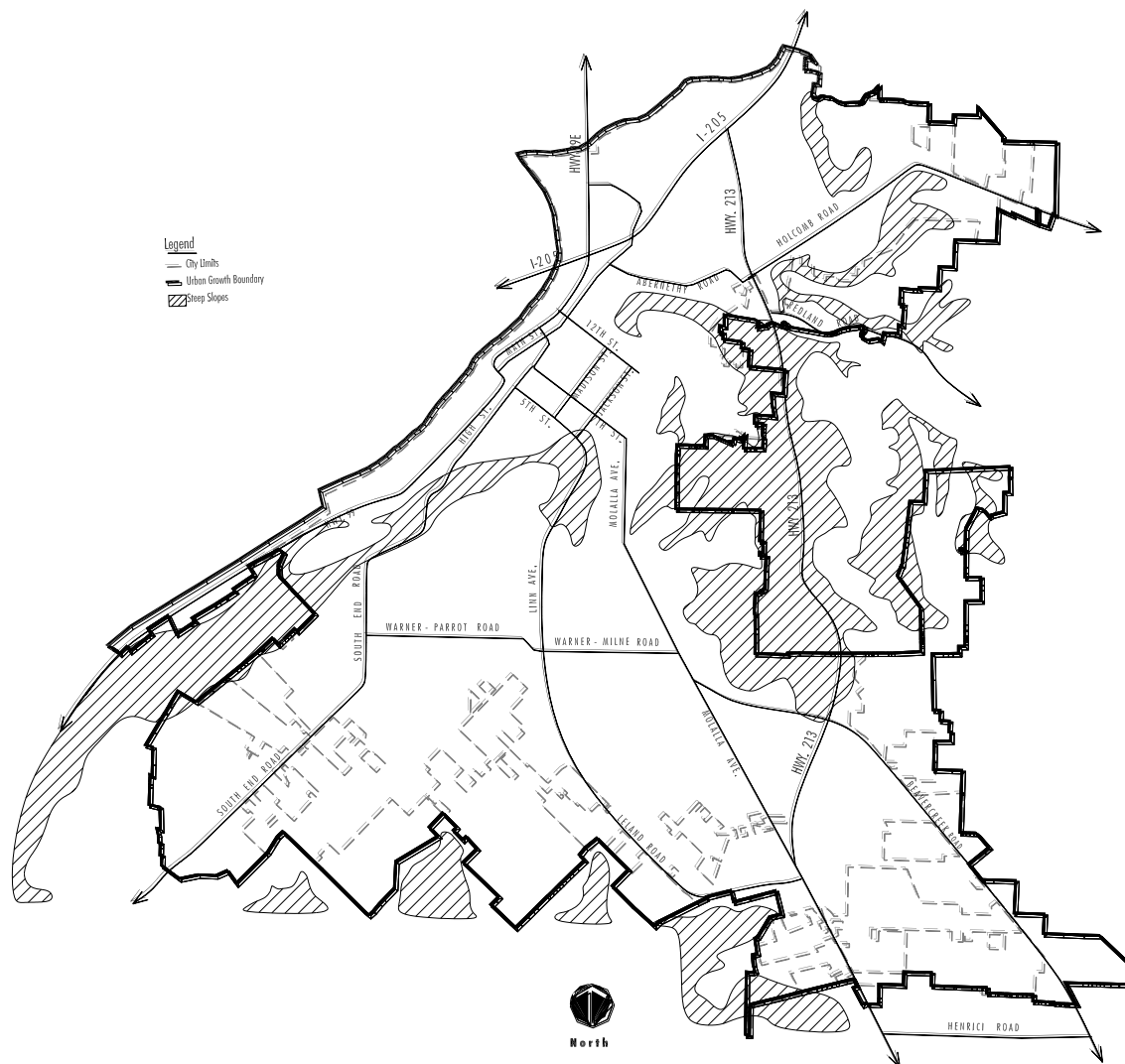


FIGURE 4
Topographic Features

Rivers, Streams and Drainage ways

The drainage system in the Oregon City area is part of the Willamette River Drainage Basin and consists of a hierarchy of rivers, streams, creeks and other drainage ways. Drainage basins are described in terms of their size. The primary basins are those which have the largest carrying capacity and are subsequently divided into smaller sub-basins.

Rivers, streams and drainage way areas are important because of their ability to provide habitat corridors for fish and wildlife, preserve riparian vegetation and carry storm water runoff. In addition to their functional and aesthetic characteristics, the drainage ways can also serve as conduits for trails.

In the Oregon City area, the Willamette River is the most prominent water feature within the local drainage system. To a lesser extent, the Clackamas River also provides many of the same characteristics. The City has identified several features in its Comprehensive Plan that are considered urban streams and other drainage ways. These include Abernethy Creek, Newell Creek, Singer Creek, Beaver Creek, Caufield Creek, Coffee Creek, Little Beaver Creek and Mud Creek. Each of these features is a tributary to the Willamette drainage corridor.

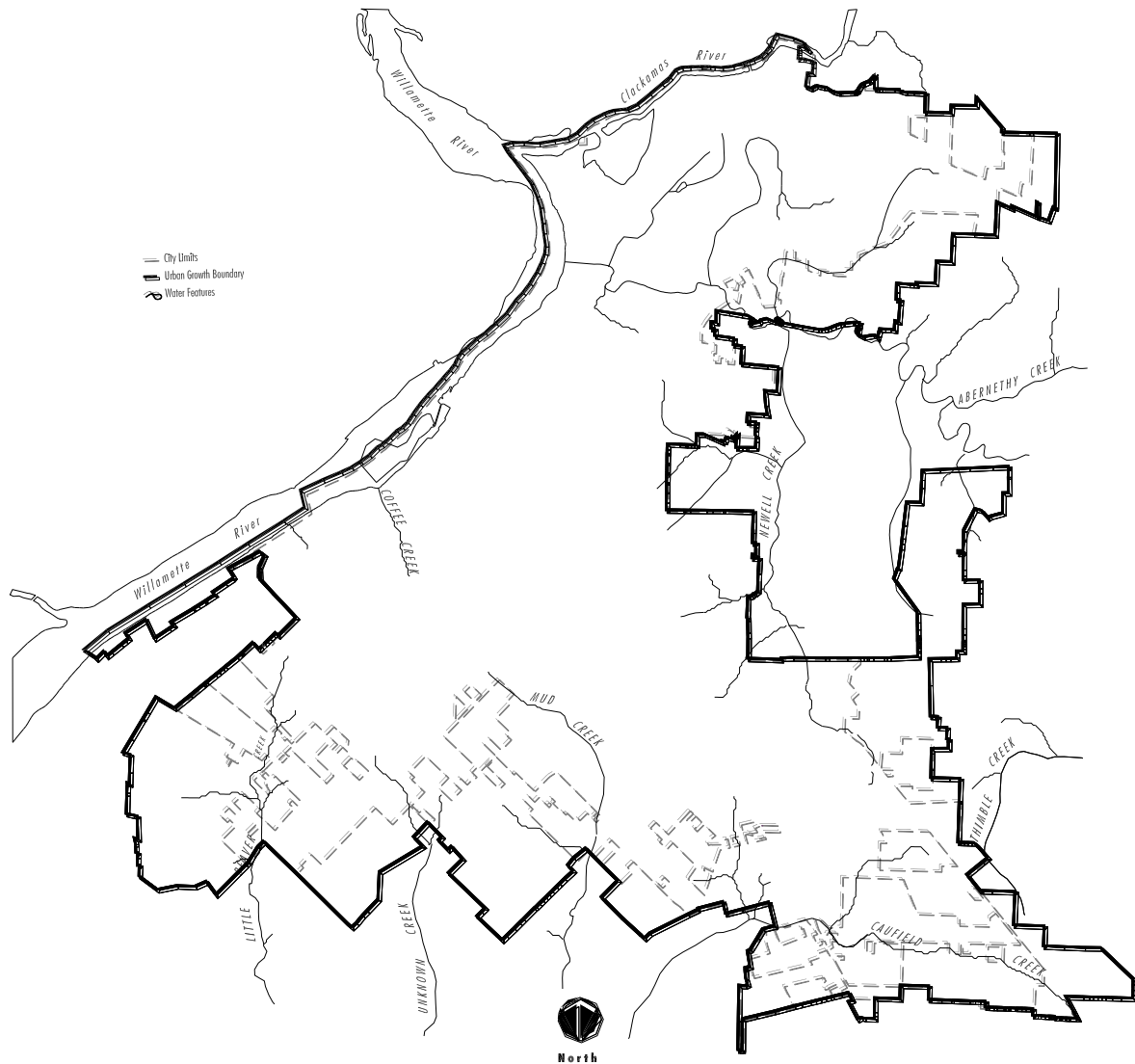


FIGURE 5
Water Features

Floodway/Floodplains

Floodplains are areas that are seasonally inundated by flooding rivers, streams, creeks, etc. These areas are delineated in terms of their frequency of flooding, such as 100 year and 500 year. The floodway is an area within the floodplain that includes that channel and any area below the ordinary high water level. These areas have been identified and mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Because lands within these areas are subject to flooding, development is usually heavily regulated and/or prohibited, particularly in the floodways. Generally, these areas are less conducive to the construction of housing, commercial, or industrial structures. However, these areas can be used as a resource for recreation, in the form of open space, sports fields and scenic areas.

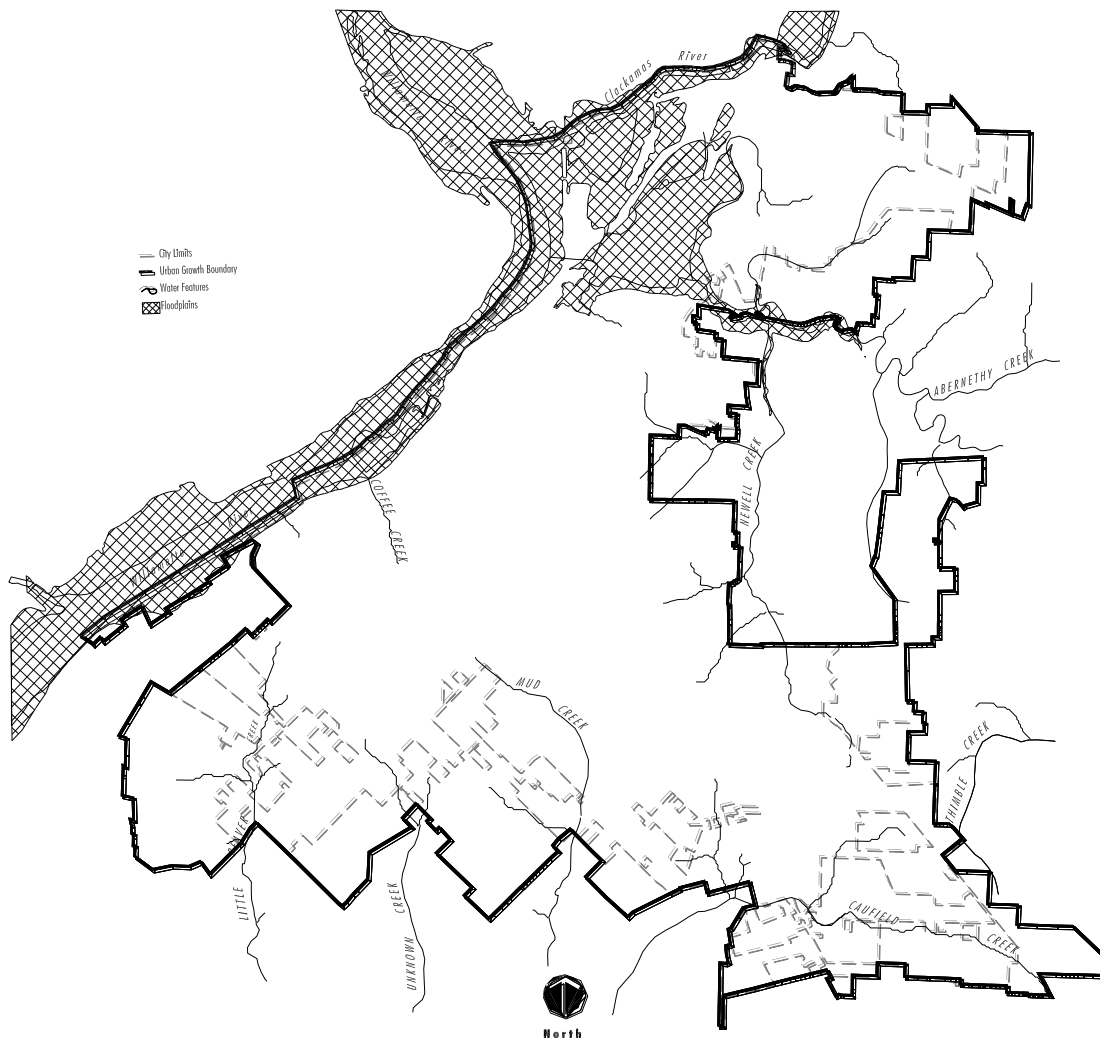


FIGURE 6
Floodplains

Wetlands

Wetlands are areas that have surface or ground water that supports vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated (hydric) soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. These types of areas are important features because of their ability to detain and absorb storm water, recharge groundwater, improve water quality and provide habitat.

For purposes of parks and recreation, wetlands are important for a number of reasons. The identification of wet areas creates a constraint to development, meaning lands are not conducive to construction of housing, commercial, or industrial. This means that the areas can be used as a resource for recreation, in the form of open space, interpretive areas, or scenic areas. The US Fish and Wildlife Service (NWFI) has identified existing wetlands areas within the Oregon City area. The primary areas are located in the Red Soils Industrial Area,

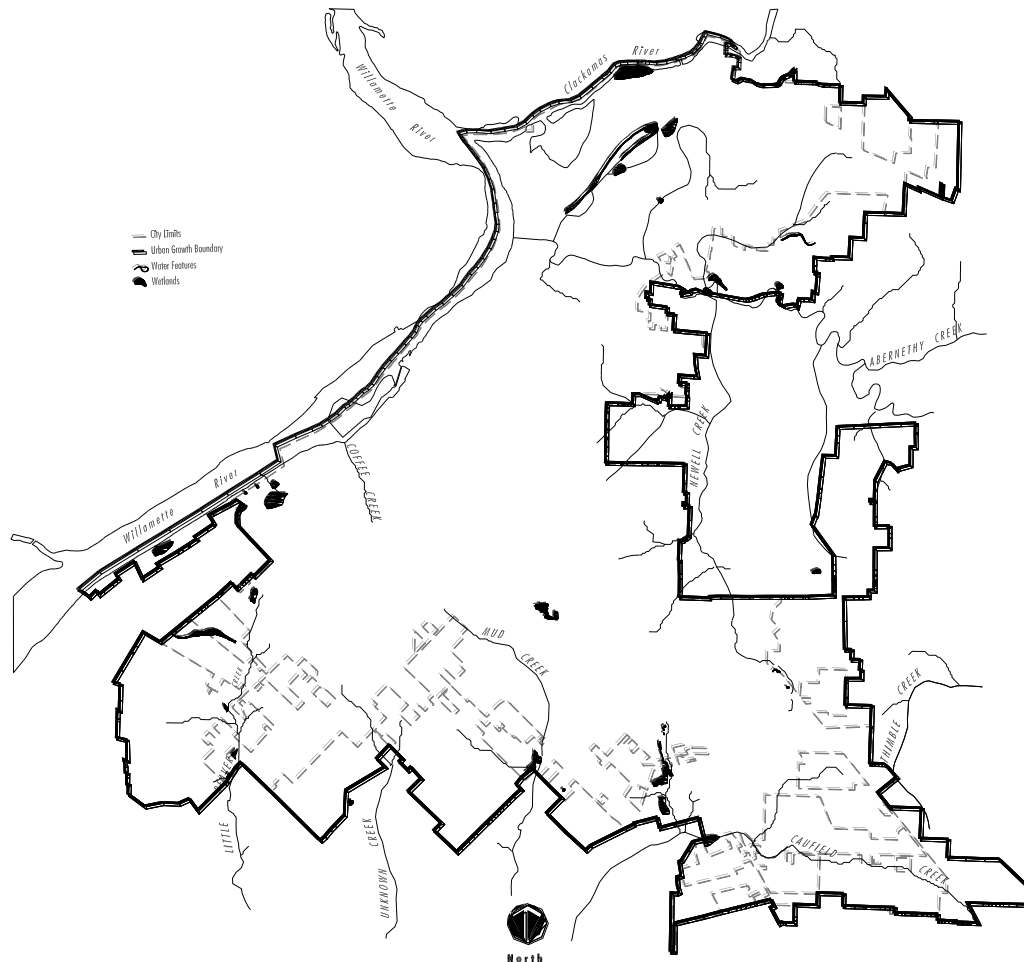


FIGURE 7
Wetlands

LAND USE

Land use plays an important role in the location, distribution and availability of park and recreational facilities. The diversity of land-uses in the Oregon City area make it necessary to evaluate the most effective means of meeting the park and open space needs for each major category. Residential areas will need a park to fulfill needs of area residents. Industrial areas will require parks that focus on use during the day, or where people will travel to at night. Commercial areas are more likely to require plazas and places for passive recreation that are smaller in area. In addition, land use helps to identify areas where development is at a high density.

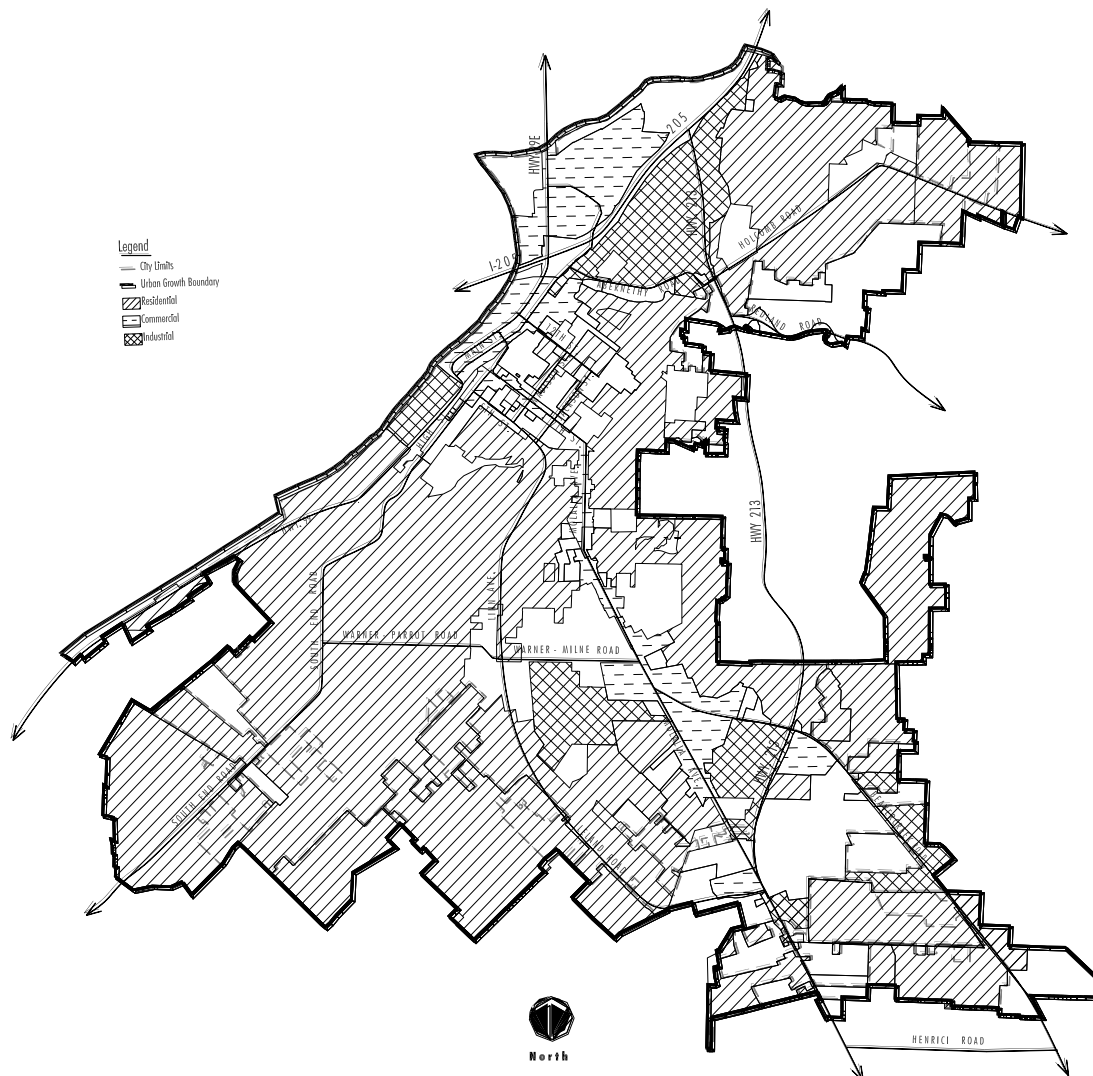


FIGURE 8
Land Use Map

Vacant Land

Because most of the developed land in the City is composed of residential uses, proximity and location are important siting criteria. Also important is the overall development level of the City. This is particularly important in terms of locating future park and recreation facilities. As one can see from the *Vacant Lands Map* found below, the area within the existing City limits is well developed. Currently, there is approximately 1,406 acres of vacant land within the City. Most of the larger parcels of land are located along the periphery of the developed area of the City.

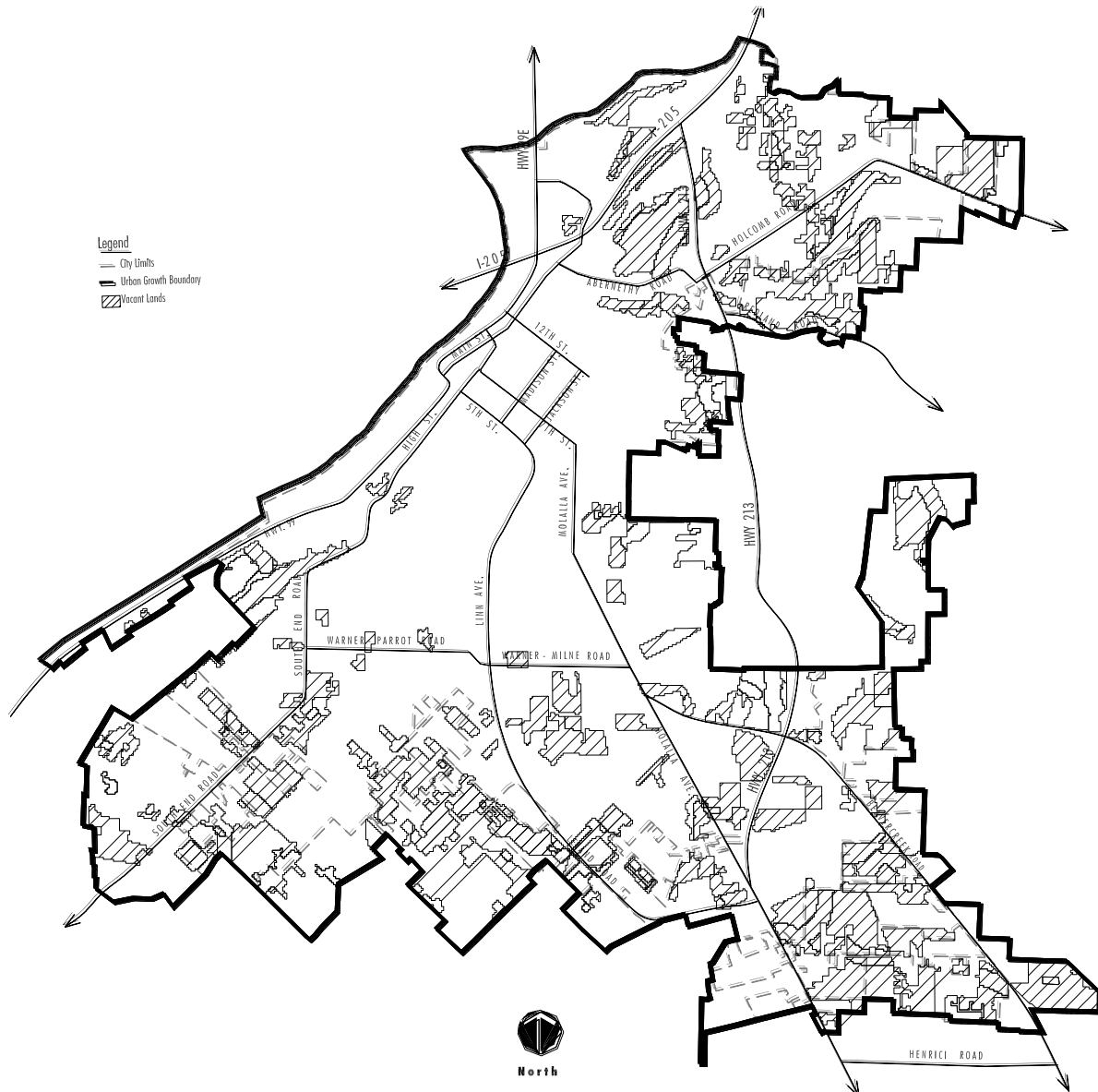


FIGURE 9
Vacant Land Map

URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY/ ANNEXATION AREAS

Within the Oregon City planning area, there are several areas that are outside the current City limits, but within the City's urban growth area. In addition to the vacant land within the city, there is an additional 995 acres of vacant land within the Urban Growth Boundary, which will also be a source of potential population growth.

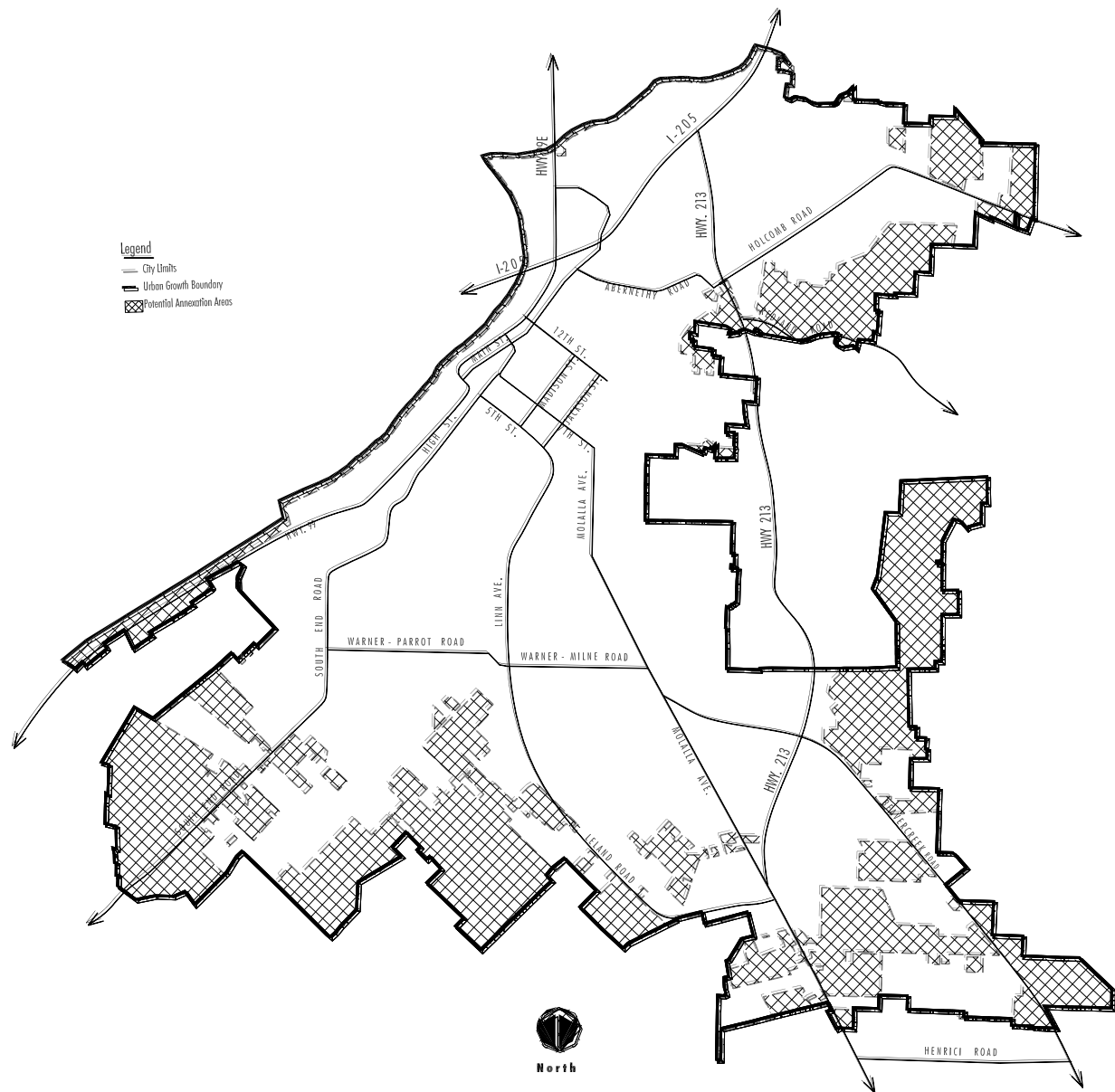


FIGURE 10
Potential Annexations
Areas

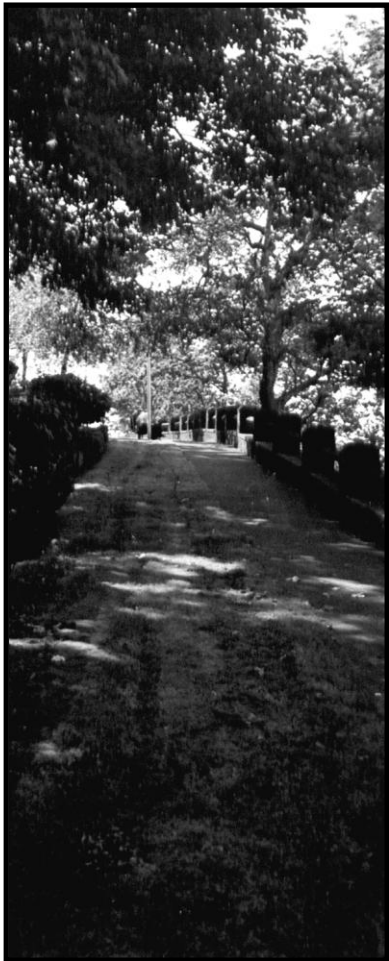
POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Population growth primarily occurs through two means; 1) annexation and 2) in-migration and infill. Both sources are particularly critical in identifying new demand for park and recreation services. Shown below is the population projection for the Oregon City area.

Table 1
Population Projections
City of Oregon City

Year	Oregon City Population
1990	14,698
1995	18,980
1997	21,895
2000	24,377
2005	29,155
2010	34,868
2015	41,702
2020	49,875

Source: JC Draggoo & Associates



SECTION III

Existing Recreational Areas and Facilities

SECTION III

Existing Recreational Areas and Facilities

INTRODUCTION

PARK LAND DEFINITIONS

Mini-Parks

Neighborhood Parks

Community Parks

Regional Parks

Special Use Areas

Linear Parks

This section provides an overview of the existing recreational areas and facilities in Oregon City. It includes land and facilities owned by the State, Clackamas County, Metro, Oregon City, Oregon City School District and various quasi-public organizations.

The most effective and efficient park system to manage is one made up of different types of parks, each designed to provide a specific type of recreation experience or opportunity. When classified and used properly, they are easier to maintain, create fewer conflicts between user groups and have less impact on adjoining neighbors. In order to assess the park system in Oregon City and to address future parkland needs, the parks have been classified as follows.

Mini-parks, tot lots and children's playgrounds are all small single purpose play lots designed primarily for small children usage. Because of their size, the facilities are usually limited to a small open grass area, a children's playground and a small picnic area.

Neighborhood parks are a combination playground and park designed primarily for non-supervised, non-organized recreation activities. They are generally small in size (about 5 acres) and serve an area of approximately one half-mile radius. Typically, facilities found in a neighborhood park include a children's playground, picnic

areas, trails, open grass areas for passive use, outdoor basketball courts and multi-use sport fields for soccer, Little League baseball, etc.

A community park is planned primarily to provide active and structured recreation opportunities. In general, community park facilities are designed for organized activities and sports, although individual and family activities are also encouraged. Community parks serve a much larger area and offer more facilities. As a result, they require more in terms of support facilities such as parking, restrooms, covered play areas, etc. Community parks usually have sport fields or similar facilities as the central focus of the park. Their service area is roughly a 1-2 mile radius. Optimum size is between 20 to 50 acres.

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

Special use areas are miscellaneous public recreation areas or land occupied by a specialized facility. Some of the uses that fall into this classification include special purpose areas, waterfront parks, community gardens, single purpose sites used for field sports or sites occupied by buildings.

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

Natural Open Space Areas**Beautification Areas****SUMMARY OF
PUBLIC PARK,
RECREATION AND
OPEN SPACE
AREAS**

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

Beautification areas are landscaped features that are located along street right-of-ways and intersections, entry features and plazas. These types of facilities usually consist of trees and landscaping.

Listed below is a summary of the park, recreation and open space areas located within Oregon City.

Table 2
Summary of Parks, Recreation and Open Space Areas
Oregon City Planning Area

Park, Recreation and Open Space Areas	Total Park Land (Acres)	Number of Sites
City of Oregon City		
Mini-Parks	7.01	7
Neighborhood Parks	25.36	4
Community Parks	33.14	2
Regional Parks	21.76	1
Special Use Areas	70.08	10
Linear Parks	5.10	1
Natural Open Space	37.99	4
Beautification Areas	0.00	0
Undeveloped Park Land	18.57	6
Total City Areas	219.01	35
Clackamas County		
Natural Open Space Area	2.94	1
Undeveloped Park Land	0.60	1
Total County	3.54	2
Metro		
Natural Open Space Areas	118.47	2
Total Metro *	118.47	2
State of Oregon		
Special Use Area	0.18	1
Total State	0.18	1
Public School Properties		
School Recreation Areas (represents total site acreage)	118.30	11

Total Public Schools	118.30	11
TOTAL	459.50	51

* Includes land within the Oregon City Planning Area only. Metro owns additional land adjacent to but outside the Oregon City Planning boundary.

[Existing Park and Recreation Areas Map]

OREGON CITY RECREATIONAL AREAS

The table below summarizes the park, recreation and open space areas owned and maintained by the City of Oregon City. In some instances, it includes park facilities that have been developed on land owned by the Oregon City School District.

Table 3
Summary of City Parks by Type
Oregon City Planning Area

Park Area	Acres	Status
Mini-Parks		
Barclay Park	1.67	Developed (under-developed)
Canemah Park	0.34	Developed
Hartke Park	1.50	Developed (under-developed)
Hazelwood Park	0.50	Developed (under-developed)
Senior Citizens Park	0.20	Partially Developed
Shenandoah Park	0.70	Developed
Stafford Park	2.10	Developed (under-developed)
TOTAL	7.01	

Mini Parks

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood Parks		
Atkinson Park	5.60	Developed (under-developed)
Barclay Hills Park	6.76	Developed
Park Place Park	6.50	Partially Developed
Rivercrest Park	6.50	Developed
TOTAL	25.36	

Community Parks

Community Parks		
Chapin Park	17.50	Developed
Hillendale Park	15.64	Developed
TOTAL	33.14	

Regional Parks

Regional Parks		
Clackamette Park	21.76	Developed
TOTAL	21.76	

Table 3 (continued)

Special Use Areas

Park Area	Acres	Status
Special Use Areas		
Aquatic Center	1.33	Developed
Carnegie Center/Park	1.30	Developed
End of Oregon Trail Center (1)	8.40	Developed
Ermatinger House	0.25	Developed
D.C. Latourrette Park	0.80	Developed
McLoughlin House	0.80	Developed
Mt. View Cemetery	54.00	Partially Developed
Pioneer Community Center	0.80	Developed
Sports Craft Landing	2.00	Developed
Straight Cemetery	0.40	Developed
TOTAL	70.08	

Linear Parks

Linear Parks		
McLoughlin Promenade	5.10	
TOTAL	6.33	

Natural Open Space Areas

Natural Open Space Areas		
Old Canemah Park	8.21	Partially Developed
River Access Trail	1.23	
Singer Creek Park	11.03	Partially Developed
Waterboard Park	19.30	Undeveloped
TOTAL	39.77	

Beautification Areas

Beautification Areas		
<i>None at this Time</i>	---	
TOTAL	---	

(1) Also known as Kelley Field

*Undeveloped Parkland***Table 3 (continued)**

Park Area	Acres	Status
Undeveloped Parkland		
Barclay Hills Site	1.00	Undeveloped
Dement Park	0.07	Undeveloped
High Rocks Site	2.30	Undeveloped
Jesse Court Site	13.50	Undeveloped
Madrona Drive Site	1.20	Undeveloped
Oak Tree Park	0.50	Undeveloped
TOTAL	18.57	

Pathways/Trails

Table 4
Summary of Existing City Pathways/Trails
Oregon City Planning Area

Area	Miles	Comments
Multi-Use Paths		
River Access Trail	0.24	Paved
Park Trails		
Paved		
Chapin Park	0.50	Paved
Clackamette Park	0.53	Paved
Hillendale Park	0.38	Paved
McLoughlin Promenade	0.41	Paved
Old Canemah Park	0.24	Paved
Park Place Park	0.03	Paved
Singer Creek Park	0.67	Paved
Unpaved		
Waterboard Park	NA	Paved/Unpaved
TOTAL	3.00	

Table 5
Summary of City Parks, Open Space, and Recreation Areas
Oregon City Planning Area

Park Area Services Matrix	Regional	Softball Fields	Baseball/Softball	Multi-Use Backstop	Soccer Fields	Open Play Areas	Tennis Courts	Volleyball Courts	Basketball Courts	Playground Areas	Shelter Buildings	Picnic Areas	Restrooms	Parking Areas	Pathway/Trails	Natural Areas	Indoor Facilities	Other
MINI PARKS																		
Barclay Park (1.76 Acres)																		
Canemah Park (0.34 acres)									1 H									
Hartke Park (1.50 Acres)							2		1F									
Hazelwood Park (0.50 Acres)																		
Senior Citizens Park (0.20 Acres)																		
Shenandoah Park (0.70 Acres)																		
Stafford Park (2.10 Acres)														?				
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS																		
Atkinson Park (5.60 Acres)										1								Buena Vista House
Barclay Hills Park (6.76 Acres)									1 H									
Park Place Park (6.50 Acres)														11				
Rivercrest Park (6.50 Acres)							2		1F		1			65				Wading Pool, Horseshoe
COMMUNITY PARKS																		
Chapin Park (17.50 Acres)	2	2		2										67				Exercise course
Hillendale Park (15.64 Acres)	1			1		2				1				40				Pond
REGIONAL PARKS																		
Clackamette Park (21.76 Acres)										2				95				Camping, boat launch, horseshoes, swimming
SPECIAL USE AREAS																		
Aquatic Center (1.33 Acres)														15				Wading pool
Carnegie Center (1.30 Acres)																		Wading pool
End of Oregon Trail Center (8.40 Acres)														?				Interpretive center
Ermatinger House (0.25 Acres)														3				

D.C. Latourrette Park (0.80 Acres)						2		2 H									
McLoughlin/Barclay House (0.80 Acres)																	Museums
Mt. View Cemetery (54.00 Acres)																	Cemetery
Pioneer Community Center (0.80 Acres)												10					
Sports Craft Landing (2.00 Acres)											1	73					Boat launch
Straight Cemetery (0.40 Acres)																	Cemetery
LINEAR PARKS																	
McLoughlin Promenade (5.10 Acres)																	Viewpoints
NATURAL OPEN SPACE AREAS																	
Old Canemah Park (8.21 Acres)												5					
River Access Trail (123 Acres)												10					
Singer Creek Park (11.03 Acres)																	
Waterboard Park (19.30 Acres)																	

Dark shade indicates permanent facility, Light shade indicates portable facility H= Half Court F= Full Court

Table 5 (continued)

Park Area Services Matrix	Recreation	Softball Fields	Baseball/Softball	Multi-Use Backstop	Soccer Fields	Open Play Areas	Tennis Courts	Volleyball Courts	Basketball Courts	Playground Areas	Shelter Buildings	Picnic Areas	Restrooms	Parking Areas	Pathway/T rails	Natural Areas	Indoor Facilities	Other
UNDEVELOPED PARK LAND																		
Barclay Hills Site (1.00)																		
Dement Park (0.07 Acres)																		
High Rocks Site (2.30 Acres)																		
Jesse Court Site (13.50 Acres)																		
Madrona Site (1.20 Acres)																		
Oak Tree Park (0.50 Acres)																		

STATE OF OREGON
RECREATION
AREAS

METRO RECREATION AREAS

CLACKAMAS
COUNTY
RECREATION
AREAS

Listed below is a summary of
State owned recreation lands.

Table 6
Summary of State Facilities
Oregon City Planning Area

Recreation Facilities (Outdoor)	Acres	Activity/Facility
Abernethy Historic Tree	0.18	

Listed below is a summary of
Clackamas County park and
open space areas.

Table 7
Summary of County Facilities
Oregon City Planning Area

Recreation Facilities (Outdoor)	Acres	Activity/Facility
Surface Water Management Site	2.94	
Clackamas County Museum	NA	
Charman & Linn Site	0.60	

Listed below is a summary of
Metro open space areas.

Table 8
Summary of Metro Facilities –
Planning Area Only
Oregon City Planning Area

Recreation Facilities (Outdoor)	Acres	Comments
Newell Creek Canyon	81.43	Total area includes 127 acres at the present time
Canemah Bluff	37.04	Total area includes 61 acres at the present time

QUASI PUBLIC RECREATION AREAS

Public Schools

Beginning below is a summary of the quasi-public recreation areas in the Oregon City area. This includes lands owned by the Oregon City School District, Clackamas Community College and private schools/churches.

Public schools are an important resource for recreation facilities such as sports fields, playgrounds and gymnasiums.

Table 9
Summary of Existing Public School Facilities
Oregon City Planning Area

School Facility	Use or Activity
Elementary Schools	
Barclay Elementary School (2.5 Acres)	Playground area, multi-use backstop, open play area, gymnasium
Eastham Elementary School (3.4 Acres)	Playground area, multi-use backstop (2), soccer field (small, overlay), open play area, gymnasium
Gaffney Lane Elementary School (10.4 Acres)	Playground area, softball field, soccer fields (2), multi-use backstops (2), covered play area, basketball court (1 full)gymnasium
Holcomb Elementary School (10.2 Acres)	Playground area, soccer field, open play area, covered play area, gymnasium
John McLoughlin Elementary School (11.6 Acres)	Playground area, youth baseball/softball field, soccer field, open play area, covered play area, gymnasium, running trail
King Elementary School (8.8 Acres)	Playground area, youth baseball/softball field, soccer field, multi-use backstops (2), open play area, covered play area, basketball courts (1 full, 1 half), gymnasium
Mt. Pleasant Elementary School (7.7 acres)	Playground area, softball field (1), youth baseball/softball, soccer field, covered play area, gymnasium
Park Place Elementary School (6.8 Acres)	Playground area, youth baseball/softball field, soccer field (overlay), multi-use backstops (2), open play area, covered play area, basketball courts (2, half), gymnasium
Middle Schools	
Gardiner Middle School (18.0 Acres)	Football field, track, soccer field, softball field, tennis courts (2), gymnasiums (2), open play area, playground, basketball courts (2 half) gymnasium
High Schools	
Oregon City High School - Jackson (20.5 Acres)	Football stadium, track, softball field, soccer field (overlay), gymnasiums (2)
Oregon City High School -	Football field, track, baseball field, softball

School Facility	Use or Activity
Moss(18.4 Acres)	field, gymnasium

Colleges

Table 10
Summary of Existing College Facilities
Oregon City Planning Area

School Facility	Use or Activity
Clackamas Community College	Tennis courts (6), softball fields (3), baseball field, football field, track, soccer field, gymnasium (2), running trail

**Private Schools
Churches**

Below is a list of private schools/churches in the Oregon City area. Similar to the public schools, private schools provide some recreation facilities such as fields and gymnasiums

Table 11
Summary of Existing Private School/Church Facilities
Oregon City Planning Area

School Facility	Use or Activity
Elementary/Junior Highs Schools	
Open Door Day School	
St. John	Playground, multi-use field
High Schools	
North Clackamas Christian High School	

**PRIVATE
RECREATION
AREAS AND
FACILITIES**

Listed in Table 12 below is a summary of private recreation facilities in the Oregon City area. It includes private recreation areas such as indoor recreation space (i.e. gyms) and other facilities.

Table 12
Summary of Private Indoor Recreation Facilities/Misc. Facilities
Oregon City Planning Area

Recreation Facilities (Indoor)	Activity/Facility
Nelsons Nautilus	Weighthroom, fitness area
Rose Farm	Historic Farm
Clackamas Historic Museum	Museum
Steven's Crawford House	Historical Home

NEARBY RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

Below is a list of recreational resources that serve the Oregon City area. It includes lands and facilities managed by State of Oregon, Metro, Clackamas County, City of West Linn, City of Gladstone, Oregon State Parks, Clackamas County Parks Department and private operators.

Table 13
Summary of Existing Facilities
Oregon City Vicinity

Recreation Area	Activity/Facility
Oregon City Golf Club (P)	18 holes
North Clackamas Aquatic Park (NC)	
Willamette Falls Locks and Wayside Viewpoint (S)	
Dahl Park (G)	
Meldrum Bar Park (G)	
Cross Park (G)	
Rivergreen Golf Course (P)	Golf course
Newell Creek Canyon Property (M)	Open space
Canemah Bluff Property (M)	Open space
North Clackamas Aquatic Facility (NC)	Indoor swimming pool/wave pool
Willamette Park (WL)	Sports fields
Mary S Young Park (S)	Open Space

S = State of Oregon
M = Metro
CC = Clackamas County Parks
G = City of Gladstone
WL = City of West Linn
P = Private
NC = North Clackamas Park and Recreation District

FACILITY DEFINITIONS

In Oregon City, many of the recreational facilities such as sport fields, tennis courts, etc., are of substandard quality in terms of development level, size or other limitations. This not only creates a poor playing experience but poses the question whether they should be counted in the facility inventory. Therefore, when new facilities are discussed, they shall meet the following minimum requirements.

Regulation Baseball Fields

Field dimensions: 320'+ outfields, 90 baselines, grass infield; permanent backstop and support facilities

Youth Baseball/Softball Fields

Field dimensions: 200'+ outfields, 60 baselines, dugouts. Grass infield not required; permanent backstop and support facilities

Regulation Softball Fields

Field dimensions (Slow pitch): 250' minimum-women 275' minimum-men outfields, 60 baselines, (fast pitch) 225'; skinned infield; permanent backstop and support facilities

Multi-Use Backstops

Field dimensions: 150'+ outfields, all grass field and backstop only

Regulation Soccer Fields

Field dimensions: 195' x 225' by 330' x 360', grass or all weather surfacing; permanent or portable goals

Youth Soccer Fields

Field dimensions: varies according to age U14 (60 yds. x 110 yds.) - U6 (20 yds. x 30 yds.); permanent or portable goals

Football Fields

Field dimensions: 160' x 360'; permanent goals

Tennis Courts

Appropriate dimensions, fenced and surfaced with a color coat.

Gymnasium Space

Appropriate dimension for the sport and have adequate dimensions outside the court for safe play. Playing surface should be of resilient flooring.

Swimming Pools

Appropriate dimension for intended use (recreation or competitive).

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES

Regulation Baseball Fields

Youth Baseball/ Softball Fields

Multi-Use Backstops

Below is a list of recreational facilities categorized by type. This includes regulation baseball fields, youth baseball/softball fields, multi-use backstops, regulation softball fields, adult soccer fields, youth soccer fields, football fields, running tracks, tennis courts, gymnasium space and swimming pools.

Table 14
Summary of Recreation Facilities by Type
Oregon City Planning Area

REGULATION BASEBALL FIELDS (College/Babe Ruth/American Legion Fields)

Number	Location	Comments
1	Clackamas Community College	
1	Oregon City High School -Moss	
1	Oregon City High School -Jackson	
3	TOTAL (Baseball Fields)	

YOUTH BASEBALL/SOFTBALL FIELDS (Little League, Youth baseball and softball)

Number	Location	Comments
2	Chapin Park	
1	Hillendale Park	
1	King Elementary School	
1	McLoughlin Elementary School	
1	Mount Pleasant Elementary School	
1	Park Place Elementary School	
7	TOTAL (Youth Baseball/Softball Fields)	

Multi-Use Backstops

Number	Location	Comments
1	Barclay Elementary School	

1	Eastham Elementary School	
1	Gaffney Lane Elementary School	
1	King Elementary School	
1	Mount Pleasant Elementary School	
1	Rivercrest Park	
6	TOTAL (Multi-Use Backstops)	

*Regulation Softball
Fields***SOFTBALL FIELDS (Men's, women's and Coed)**

Number	Location	Comments
2	Chapin Park	
2	Clackamas Community College	
1	Gardiner Middle School	
1	Oregon City High School -Moss	
1	Oregon City High School-Jackson	
7	TOTAL (Softball Fields)	

*Adult Soccer Fields***SOCCER FIELDS (195'-225' X 330-360')**

Number	Location	Comments
3	Chapin Park	
3	Clackamas Community College	
2	Gaffney Lane Elementary School	
2	Gardiner Middle School	
2	Hillendale Park	Portable
2	Holcomb Elementary School	
2	King Elementary School	
2	McLoughlin Elementary School	
1	Mt. Pleasant Elementary School	
2	Oregon City High School - Jackson	Overlay
1	Oregon City High School -Moss	
1	Park Place Elementary School	Overlay
23	TOTAL (Adult Soccer Fields)	

*Youth Soccer Fields***YOUTH SOCCER FIELDS (U6-U14)**

Number	Location	Comments
1	Eastham Elementary School	Small
1	Rivercrest Park	

1	St. Johns (private)	
3	TOTAL (Youth Soccer Fields)	

*Football Fields***FOOTBALL FIELDS**

Number	Location	Comments
1	Clackamas Community College	
1	Gardiner Middle School	
1	Oregon City High School-Jackson	
1	Oregon City High School-Moss	
4	TOTAL (Football Fields)	

*Tennis Courts***TENNIS COURTS**

Number	Location	Comments
6	Clackamas Community College	
2	D.C. Latourette Park	
4	Gardiner Middle School	
1	Hartke Park	
2	Hillendale Park	
2	Rivercrest Park	
17	TOTAL (Tennis Courts)	

*Gymnasiums***GYMNASIUMS (for basketball and volleyball play)**

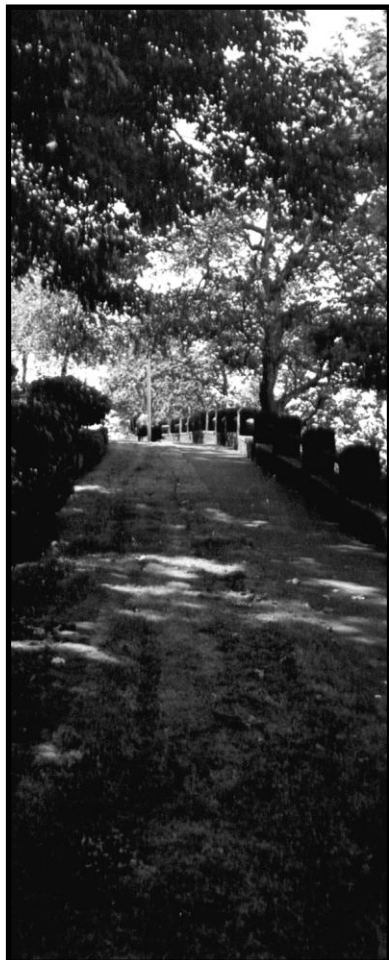
Number	Location	Comments
1	Barclay Elementary School	
2	Clackamas Community College	
1	Eastham Elementary School	
1	Gaffney Lane Elementary School	
2	Gardiner Middle School	
1	Holcomb Elementary School	
1	John McLoughlin Elementary School	
1	King Elementary School	
1	Mt. Pleasant Elementary School	
2	Oregon City High	

Swimming Pools

	School-Jackson	
2	Oregon City High School-Moss	
1	Park Place Elementary School	
16	TOTAL (Gymnasiums)	

**SWIMMING POOLS (Indoor and
Outdoor Pools)**

Square Feet	Location	Comments
3,765	Aquatic Center	Indoor; 25 meters x 14 meters
3,765	TOTAL (Pools)	



SECTION IV

Existing Management and Operations

SECTION IV

EXISTING MANANAGMENT AND OPERATIONS

INTRODUCTION

This section examines the management approach to park and recreation services in Oregon City. It looks at the organizational structure and how it relates to other services in City Hall. This section also reviews the various staffing levels and cost of providing park and recreation services.

ORGANIZATOINAL STRUCTURE

In City Hall, there are eight separate departments that provide services to Oregon City residents. This includes Administration (finance, legal and personnel), Municipal Court, Police, Fire, Library, Recreation, Community Development and Public Works (streets, water, sewer, etc.). Each of these departments reports to the City Manager, who in turn is liaison to the Mayor and City Commission, and ultimately the citizens of the community.

City Structure

In Oregon City, park and recreation services are offered or managed in three separate departments.

- The *Recreation Department* is responsible for the operation of the Pioneer Community Center, Municipal Pool, Carnegie Center, and provision of some recreation programs.
- The *Community Development Department* is responsible for park planning, land acquisitions and capital improvement projects.
- The Park and Cemetery Maintenance Division under the *Public Works Department* is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the parks and cemeteries.

Because of the division of services between departments, coordination often becomes a problem and it is difficult to determine the total cost to provide park and recreation services. This separation of responsibilities creates further problems by advisory boards who have unclear missions and responsibilities. Please refer to Section VIII, *Management and Operational Recommendations* for further discussions.

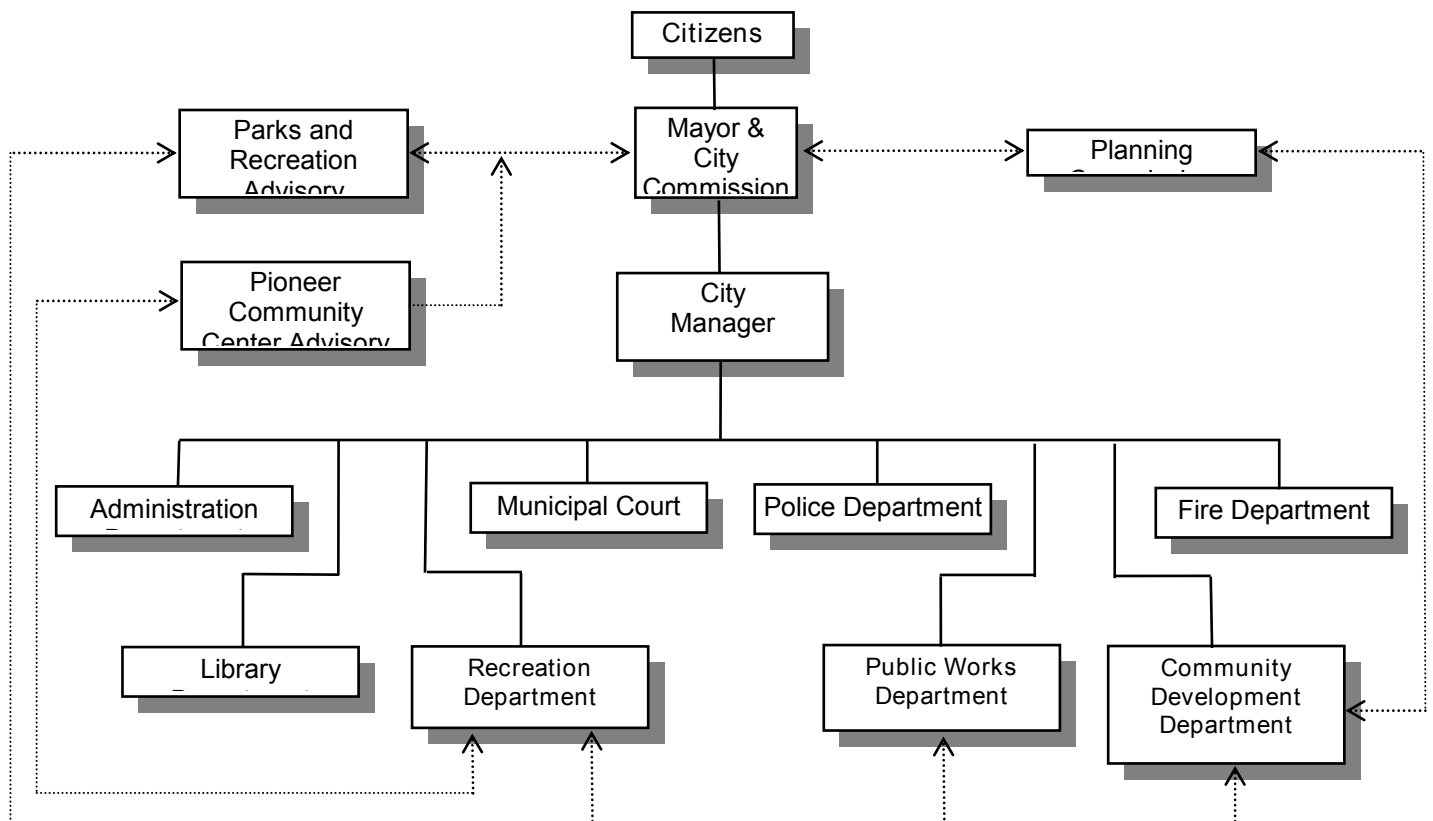


FIGURE 11
Recreation
Department
Organizational

Some of the problems typically associated with municipal agencies that have divided park and recreation responsibilities between departments is the lack of coordination, inability to track total costs, duplication of staff, and the inability to provide a coordinated effort to provide services.

But perhaps the greatest problem is that there is no single department that is promoting services or advocating park and recreation issues. By breaking into small units, each division or department does not have the ability to advance its program at budget time.

Recreation Department

There are several boards and commissions that deal with park and recreation issues. These include:

- The Planning Commission
- Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee
- Pioneer Community Center Advisory Board

In addition to the organizations mentioned above, there are others that have a lesser influence or impact on the delivery of park and recreation services. These include:

- Historic Review Board
- Civic Improvement Trust Trustees
- Urban Renewal Agency
- Oregon City/Metro Enhancement Committee
- Oregon City Historic Trails Committee

Within the Recreation Department there are four separate areas of responsibility. This includes 1) Carnegie Center; 2) Municipal Pool; 3) Pioneer Community Center and 4) Recreation Programs. Each of these functions is managed and/or supervised by the Community Activities Director.

Several part-time employees under the direction of the Community Activities Director currently operate the Carnegie Center. This division is responsible for providing cultural, artistic and educational programs. They are also responsible for the operation of the Ermatinger House.

The Oregon City Municipal Pool is operated under the direction of the Aquatics Coordinator with assistance from several part-time employees. This division is responsible for providing programs and activities associated with the pool facility.

The Senior Center Supervisor, under the supervision of the Community Activities Director, operates the Pioneer Community Center. The primary purpose of this center is to provide social, recreational and educational services to senior citizens of the community. In order to provide the various programs, the Center utilizes several part-time employees.

The Community Activities Director offers recreation programs with assistance from numerous instructors and volunteers. This division's primary responsibility is to offer cultural and leisure activities to residents of the community.

Listed below is an illustration of the organization of the Recreation Department.

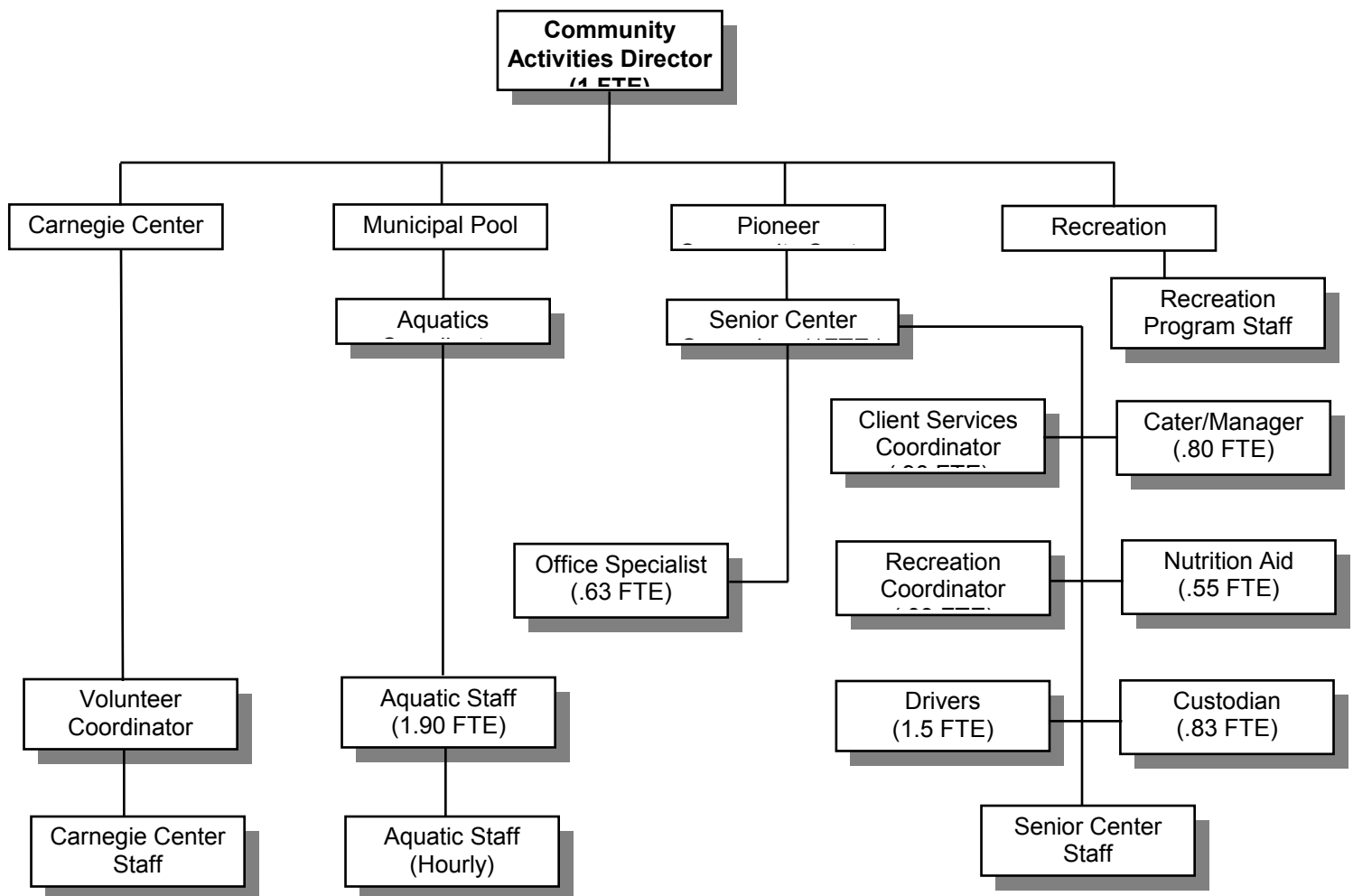


FIGURE 12
Recreation
Department
Organizational

Community Development Department

Within the Community Development Department there are several areas of responsibility that affect park and recreation services. These include 1) Administration and 2) Technical Services. Each of these functions is managed and/or supervised by the Community Development Director.

The Community Development Director with assistance from community involvement coordinator and the project coordinator is responsible for strategic planning, citizen involvement, grant applications and capital improvements.

Technical Services provides GIS information, maps, and other technical information for park and recreation services. This is the responsibility of the GIS Coordinator and GIS technician.

Listed on the following page is an illustration of the organization of the Community Development Department.

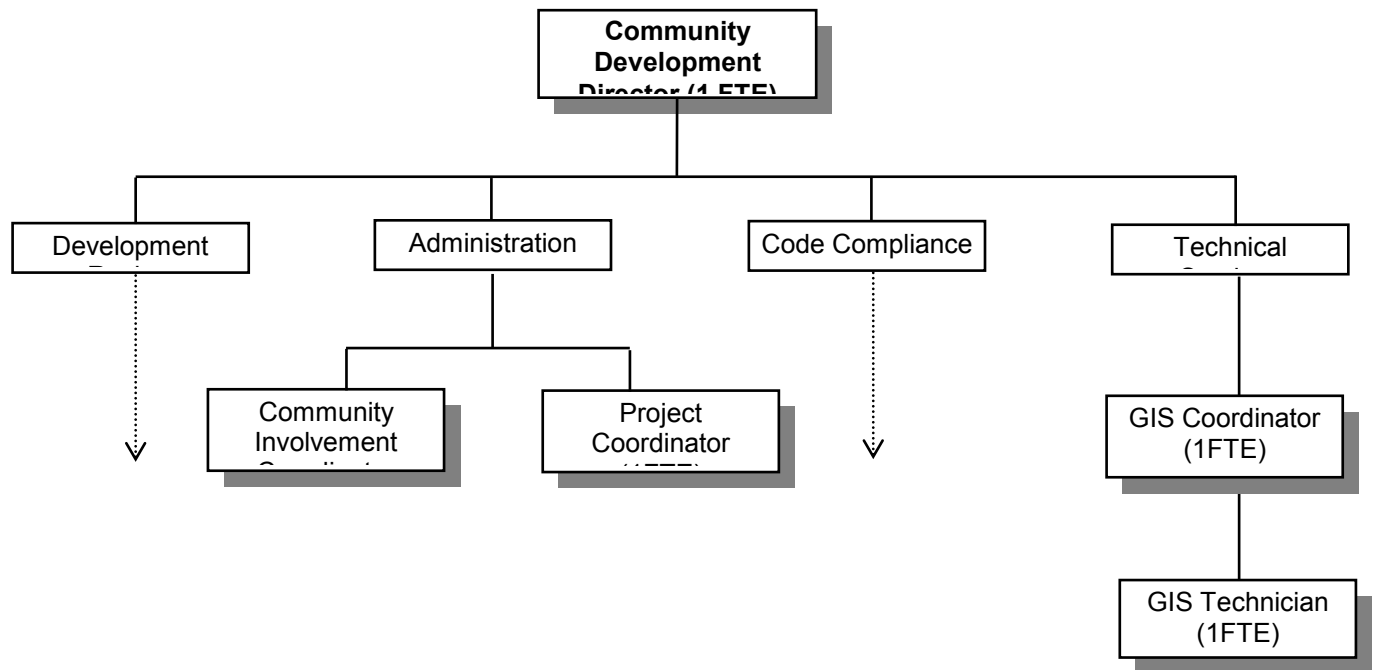


FIGURE 13
Community
Development
Department

Public Works Department

Similar to the Community Development Department, the Public Works Department has several responsibilities that affect park and recreation services. These include 1) Park Maintenance and 2) Cemetery Operations. The Public Works Director manages each of these functions.

The Operations Supervisor, under the direction of the Public Works Director, supervises the maintenance of the City's parks and recreational facilities, the operation the Mountain View Cemetery and the maintenance of Straight Cemetery.

Listed on the following page is an illustration of the organization of the Public Works Department.

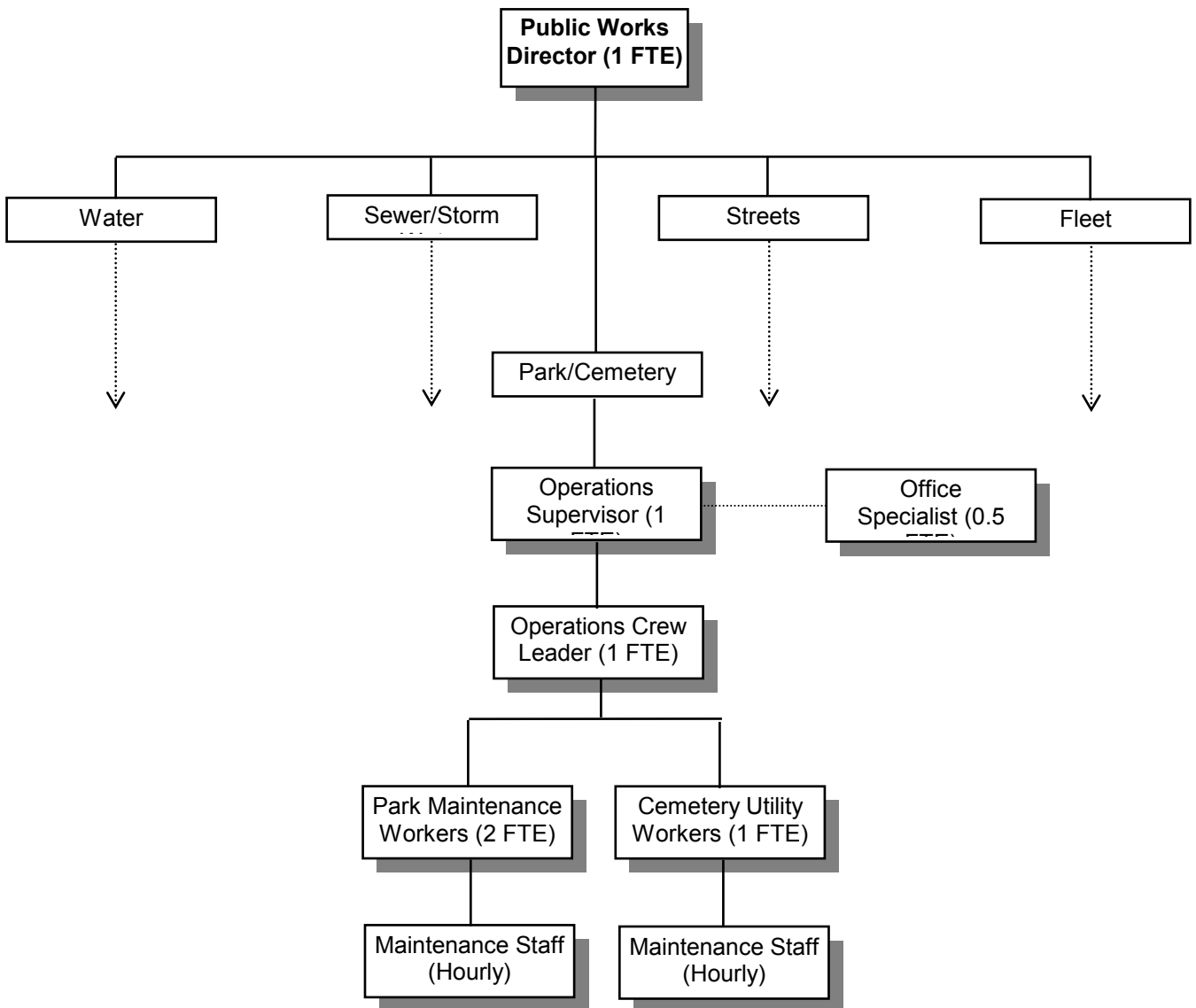


FIGURE 14
Public Works
Department
Organizational

STAFFING LEVELS

In order to provide parks and recreation services, the City currently employs staff equivalent to 25.16 full time employees. While this number has fluctuated over the last several years, it has ranged between 25- 30 FTE's.

Table 15 below shows the number of employees (full time equivalents) over the last several fiscal years.

Table 15
Employees (FTE's) FY 1995/96-1998/99
Parks and Recreation Services, Oregon City

Fiscal Year	Recreation Department (All Divisions) (FTE's)	Community Development Department (Selected Divisions) (FTE's) (1)	Public Works Department (Selected Divisions) (FTE's)	TOTAL (FTE's)
1995-96	20.11	0.16	7.74	28.01
1996-97	23.39	0.24	6.87	30.50
1997-98 (2)	18.14	0.28	6.74	25.16
1998-99 (3)	21.77	0.28	7.55	29.60

- (1) Estimated by JCD: Assumes 6% of Total FTE for Community Development Director, Community Involvement Coordinator and Project Coordinator is applied toward park and recreation services. Also Assumes 8% of Total FTE for GIS Coordinator and GIS Technician is applied toward park and recreation services
- (2) Revised Budget
- (3) Adopted Budget

It is important to note that while the number of FTE's has fluctuated over the last couple of years, the number of FTE's per 1,000 population has continually decreased, due to the growth in population. Based on the 1998/99 adopted budget, the ratio of FTE's to population is expected to increase slightly.

Table 16
FTE's/1,000 Population FY 1995/96-1998/99
Parks and Recreation Services, Oregon City

Fiscal Year	Population (Year)	TOTAL Employees (FTE's)	FTE/1,000 Population
1995-96	18,980 (1995)	28.01	1.48
1996-97	20,410 (1996)	30.50	1.47
1997-98 (1)	21,895 (1997)	25.16	1.15

1998-99 (2)	22,693 (1998)	29.60	1.30
-------------	------------------	-------	------

- (1) Revised Budget
- (2) Adopted Budgeted

The ratio of employees to population is about average considering the type and number of facilities the City offers.

Full Time, Part Time and Seasonal Employees

The employment status of employees who contribute to the parks and recreation services is diverse. Staffing levels in Oregon City for the fiscal year 1997-1998 included 9.28 full-time employees, 5.89 part-time employees and 9.99 seasonal/hourly employees. These numbers are expected to increase slightly in the 1998/99 fiscal year to 8.28 full-time employees, 7.96 part-time employees and 13.56 seasonal/hourly employees. Keep in mind that this includes employees from three separate departments.

As you can see from Table 17 below, park maintenance and cemetery operations within the Public Works Department has the greatest number of full time employees. In contrast, the Recreation Department utilizes the greatest number of part time and seasonal employees. This is due primarily to the use of instructors, lifeguards and senior service personnel.

Table 17
Employees (FTE's) FY 1997-1998
Parks and Recreation Services, Oregon City

Department/Division	Full Time FTE's	Part Time FTE's	Seasonal / Hourly FTE's	TOTAL (FTE's)
Recreation Department	3.00	5.89	9.25	18.14
Community Development (1)	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.28
Public Works Department	6.00	0.00	0.74	6.74
TOTAL	9.28	5.89	9.99	25.16

(1) JCD Estimate

OPERATIONS

It is important to note that many communities throughout the northwest are increasingly utilizing seasonal employees in an effort to meet peak demand needs and reduce operating costs.

The City operates on an annual budget prepared in the spring and adopted mid-year. Based on instructions from the Finance Department, each department files a budget proposal for the upcoming year. Then the finance director consolidates the estimates and develops a draft of the budget. This draft goes through the Mayor's and the City Manager's offices, who prepare the budget for approval by the City Council. The budget goes through phases of review until it is adopted and recorded for use in the fiscal year.

Described below is an analysis of the City's General Fund budget and the budget for parks and recreation services. In past years the park and recreation services budget has

averaged about 4.4% of the city's General Fund. However, this includes cemetery operations, which in most communities is not a city function. If this function were excluded from the budget, park and recreation services would receive approximately 3.7% of the City's general fund.

Listed below is a comparison of the budget allocations for park and recreation services over the last four years.

Table 18
Operating Budgets FY 1995/96-1998/99
City of Oregon City

Year	City Operating Budget (1)	Parks and Recreation Services Budget (1) (2)	% of Total
1995-96	\$23,325,297	\$1,031,186	4.4%
1996-97	\$20,885,822	\$1,173,265	5.6%
1997-98	\$29,284,358	\$1,283,523	4.4%
1998-99	\$40,998,038	\$1,244,929	3.0%

*City Operating
Budget*

(1) Excludes capital outlay for new facilities

(2) Includes cemetery operations

As you can see from Table 18, the City budget has fluctuated over the last several years. The budget for parks and recreation services has reflected this change. Over the last three years, this has resulted in a lower proportion of resources for park and recreation services relative to the overall city budget. In the fiscal year 1996-97, park and recreation services accounted for 4.4% of the City's operating budget. For the current year, only 3.0% of the City's funds has been allocated for park and recreation services.

When compared to other communities of similar size in the region, the share of park services in Oregon City is about average. Typically, in communities that provide recreation services, the budget ranges from 3-5% of the total City operating budget. By excluding the cemetery operations, the total amount spent for park and recreation services is below this range.

Table 19
Operating Budget FY 1997/98
City of Oregon City

Year	City Operating Budget (1)	Parks and Recreation Services Budget (1)	% of Total
Oregon City, Oregon	\$29,284,358	\$1,283,523	4.4%

Lake Oswego, Oregon	\$75,000,000	\$5,300,000	7.1%
Tualatin, Oregon	\$34,003,000	\$1,139,900	3.4%
West Linn, Oregon	\$30,007,000	\$887,500	3.0%
Wilsonville, Oregon	\$11,963,000	\$499,800	4.2%

(1) Excludes capital outlay
for new facilities

Departmental Expenditures

Table 20 below shows the expenditures for the three departments and their associated divisions that provides park and recreation services. As you can see, the Recreation Department receives a significant amount (60.1%) of the resources that are allocated for park and recreation services. Of this amount, nearly 50% of the total goes toward the operation of the Pioneer Community Center and the Municipal Pool. The remaining resources are used for strategic planning, park maintenance, cemetery maintenance, Carnegie Center operation and the provision of recreation programs.

Currently, park maintenance only receives 18.3% of the total operating budget. In most communities, the park maintenance operations (excluding cemetery operations) receives between 40%-60% of the total operating budget for park and recreation services. Based on these statistics, park maintenance is significantly under-funded.

Table 20
Expenditures by Department/Division FY 1997-1998
Park and Recreation Services, City of Oregon City

Item	1997/98 Expenditures (1)	Percent of Total
Recreation Department		
Pioneer Community Center	\$338,954	26.5%
Carnegie Center	\$106,309	8.3%
Municipal Pool	\$243,125	19.0%
Recreation Programs	\$80,906	6.3%
Subtotal	\$769,294	60.1%
Community Development		
Administration (3)	\$16,347	1.3%
Technical Services (4)	\$11,102	0.9%
Subtotal	\$27,449	2.1%
Public Works Department		
Park Maintenance	\$233,686	18.3%
Cemetery Operations	\$248,995	19.5%
Subtotal	\$482,681	37.9%
TOTAL	\$1,279,424	100.0%

Note: Percentages may vary due to rounding

(1) Excludes Capital Outlay for new facilities

The expenditures for the parks and recreation services are shown below. As can be seen from the table below, the greatest increase in expenditures has been a combination of salary/wages and employee benefits within the Recreation Department. Again, keep in mind that a majority of the costs are associated with the operation of the Pioneer Community Center and Municipal Pool. In contrast, capital outlay has only increased by 10.4%.

Table 21
Expenditures by Department/Major Categories – FY 1997/87 and FY 1998/99
Park and Recreation Services, City of Oregon City

Item	1997-98 Expenditures	1998-99 Budgeted Expenditures	Percent Increase
Recreation Department			
Salaries and Wages	\$394,147	\$510,672	29.6%
Employee Benefits	\$143,080	\$171,539	19.9%
Supplies	\$181,902	173,360	-4.7%
Other Services/Charges	\$50,165	\$60,065	19.7%
Capital Outlays	\$1,100	1,100	0.0%
Inter-fund Transfers	0	0	0%
Subtotal	\$770,394	916,736	19.0%
Community Development			
Salaries and Wages	\$18,989	\$17,476	-8.0%
Employee Benefits	\$8,460	\$7,580	-10.0%
Supplies	\$0	\$0	0%
Other Services/Charges	\$0	\$0	0%
Capital Outlays	\$0	\$0	0%
Inter-fund Transfers	\$0	\$0	0%
Subtotal	\$27,449	\$25,056	-8.7%
Public Works Department			
Salaries and Wages	\$215,128	\$238,686	10.0%
Employee Benefits	\$105,680	\$109,948	4.0%
Supplies	\$117,009	\$117,793	0.6%
Other Services/Charges	\$15,156	\$22,906	51.1%
Capital Outlays	\$153,000	\$169,000	10.4%
Inter-fund Transfers	\$29,708	\$33,364	12.3%
Subtotal	\$635,681	691,697	8.8%
TOTAL	\$1,433,524	\$1,633,489	13.9%

Department Revenues

Aside from local taxes, some parks and recreation services generate a considerable amount of revenue from other sources through fees and charges. This is primarily due to charges associated with the cemetery operation and the municipal pool. The table below compares departmental expenditures and revenues. It should be noted that some functions are not in a position to charge for services.

When compared to the total budget, revenues account for 55.3% of the total operating budget. For most communities, 50% or more is considered a good return. The resources for park and recreation services can be broken down by categories. Table 8 below shows the breakdown of revenues and expenditures by division, for 1997-98.

Table 22
Revenue/Expenditures by Department Division FY 1997/98
City of Oregon City

Item	1997/98 Revenues	1997/98 Expenditures (1)	Revenue as a Percent of Total
Recreation Department			
Pioneer Community Center (2)	\$119,618	\$338,954	35.3%
Carnegie Center	\$50,445	\$106,309	47.5%
Municipal Pool	\$205,163	\$243,125	84.4%
Recreation Programs	\$25,940	\$80,906	32.1%
Community Development (3)			
Administration	\$0	\$16,347	0%
Technical Services	\$0	\$11,102	0%
Public Works Department			
Park Maintenance	\$55,532 (4)	\$233,686	23.7%
Cemetery Operations	\$250,995	\$248,995	100.1%
TOTAL	\$707,693	\$1,279,424	55.3%

(1) Excludes Capital Outlay for new facilities.

(2) Includes intergovernmental and miscellaneous revenues

(3) Estimate by JCD: Assumes 6% of administration and 8% of GIS salaries/benefits

(4) Includes revenues from Clackamette Park campground and RV Area.

It should be noted that the Community Development Department (administration and GIS Services), the Park Maintenance, the Pioneer Community Center and the provision of Recreation Programs generate the least amount of revenue.

The Community Development Department, due to its nature, is not in a position to charge for services.

Typically, park maintenance operations generate revenue through park admissions, reservations and facility rentals. However, because a majority of the parks are under-developed and lack revenue-producing facilities, the opportunity for revenue generation is limited. This issue is compounded by the fact that revenues generated by the Clackamette Park camping and RV facilities are not used for park purposes but rather other non-park general fund appropriations.

While the Pioneer Community Center has a large amount of programmable space, it generates very little revenue. This is primarily attributed to policies that limit access and hours of availability. Recreation program revenue is limited, in part, due to the type and number of programs offered. In order not to duplicate services provided by the School District, the City only offers a few programs. Many of these are non or low revenue producers.

One means of analyzing revenue production is to compare operating costs on a per capita basis. The gross cost per capita is the total cost of the services divided by the number of persons in the service area. However, this is not necessarily the true cost to the taxpayer because it does not reflect the net cost after revenue is deducted. Since the parks and recreation services in Oregon City produces a fair amount of revenue from fees and charges, there is a significant difference between the gross and net cost per capita for services. Below is the gross cost per capita for park services.

When compared to other cities, Oregon City spends a slightly higher amount per capita for park and recreation services. However, because of the diversity of the park system and inclusion of revenue from the cemetery operation and the municipal pool, the gross and net cost of operation are significantly lower.

Table 23
Operating Budgets for Park and
Recreation Services (FY 1997/98)
Selected Northwest Cities

City	Population	Operating Budget (1)	Gross Cost /Capita	Net Cost /Capita	Revenue Rate
Oregon City, Oregon	22,683	\$1,279,424	\$56.40	\$25.21	55.3%
Lake Oswego, Oregon	34,280	\$5,300,000	\$145.61	\$94.80	38.7%
Tualatin, Oregon	21,405	\$1,139,900	\$53.25	\$50.45	5.3%
West Linn,	20,555	\$887,500	\$43.18	\$34.23	16.7%

Oregon					
Wilsonville, Oregon	12,290	\$499,800	\$40.67	\$33.34	18.0%

⁽¹⁾ Excludes capital outlay

Shown below is the cost per acre for park maintenance operations. As you can see, Oregon City spends approximately \$2,147 per acre of developed parkland. This figure is extremely low compared to other communities of similar size.

In many communities throughout the northwest, agencies are spending as much as \$7,000-8,000 per acre for parks maintenance.

Table 24
Maintenance Cost per Acre
Selected Cities

City	Parks Maintenance	Maintained Acres ⁽¹⁾	Cost per acre
Oregon City, Oregon	\$234,686	109.28	\$2,147
Lake Oswego, Oregon	\$1,350,000	247.37	\$5,457
Tualatin, Oregon	\$576,800	106.00	\$5,441
West Linn, Oregon	\$291,500	73.09	\$3,988
Wilsonville, Oregon	\$256,000	66.71	\$3,838

⁽¹⁾ Excludes open space and undeveloped park land

⁽²⁾ Excludes capital outlay

The \$2,147 per acre figure is extremely low. In addition to the low cost per acre, the large number of small mini-parks decreases the efficiency of the maintenance operations as well as increases the cost of personal service through increased travel time.

Cemetery Operations

Unlike most communities, Oregon City is responsible for the maintenance and/or operation of two cemeteries: 1) Straight Cemetery and 2) Mountain View Cemetery. The Straight Cemetery is a small cemetery located in the northern portion of the City off Clackamas River Drive. While this site was originally under the jurisdiction of the Water Department, it is now the responsibility of the Cemetery Division. Although it is no longer in operation, it does require routine maintenance and repairs.

In contrast, the Mountain View Cemetery is a larger cemetery located near the top of Newell Creek Canyon. This facility is still in operation and offers the sale of ground burial plots, crypts and niches. In the past, annual maintenance and repairs were funded through the plot sales, charges and other services. One of the problems with this approach is that there is a limited amount of space available for future burials and it is dependent upon sales. Once this land is exhausted, there is no opportunity to generate revenue to pay for the future operation and maintenance.

RECREATION PARTICIPATION

To address this problem, the City Commission established a Cemetery Endowment Fund in 1984 to pay for the perpetual care of the cemeteries. The current policy is to allocate 15% of plot sales and 5% of crypt and niche sales into the Endowment Fund.

Table 25
Cemetery Revenue
Oregon City

Year	Plots	Crypts	Niches
1994-95	\$42,726	\$32,920	\$5,274
1995-96	\$29,391	\$33,808	\$2,987
1996-97	\$44,480	\$17,438	\$3,157
1997-98	\$42,905	\$17,626	\$1,398

Currently, the Endowment Fund has a balance of roughly \$230,000. Based on the current allocations and Fund balance, it will be many years before the Fund will generate sufficient interest to pay for the annual maintenance of the cemetery.

Listed below are the participation levels for programs that are offered through the Recreation Division.

Table 26
Recreation Participation
City of Oregon City

Programs	Participants	Participation Days	Percent of Total
Aquatics			
Lap Swim	NA	9,335	--
Instructional Swim/Lesson	5,116	53,461	--
Swim Team	NA	31,439	--
Recreation	NA	10,949	--
Water Exercise	NA	9,650	--
Rentals	NA	12,872	--
Subtotal		127,706	51.8%
Carnegie Center			
General Attendance	NA	24,000	--
Educational Programs	NA	270	--

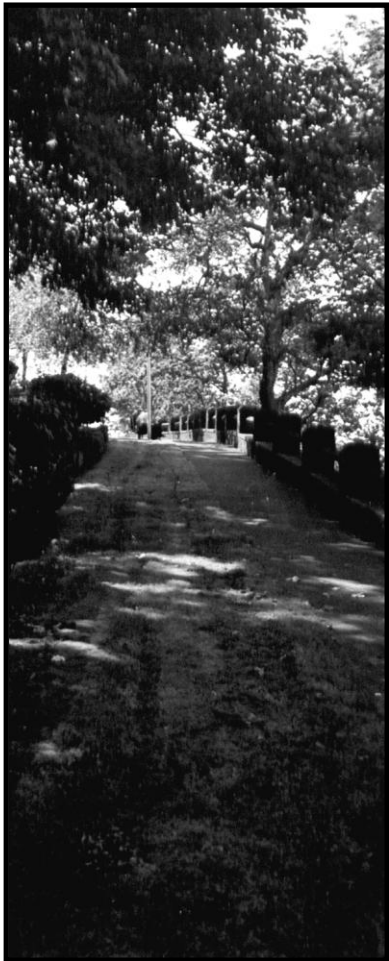
Special Events	1,180	1,180	--
Misc. (Sat. Java, First Friday)	NA	2,960	--
Rentals	NA	600	--
Subtotal		29,010	11.8%

Table 26 (Continued)

Programs	Participant s	Participant Days	Percent of Total
Pioneer Center			
Facilities Use			
Recreation	NA	8,172	--
Trips	NA	744	--
Classes	NA	4,116	--
Meetings	NA	4,032	--
Services	NA	3,192	--
Lunch	NA	10,572	--
Rentals	NA	8,904	--
Outreach	NA	28,056	--
Transportation	NA	13,644	--
Subtotal		81,432	33.0%
Recreation			
Summer Program	NA	640	--
Special Events	NA	7,700	--
Subtotal		8,340	3.4%
TOTAL		246,488	100.0%

Note: Participant day is defined as one person conducting one recreation activity in one day.

The total number of participations in City sponsored recreation programs represents 10.8 occasions per capita. Keep in mind that this includes senior outreach program that includes participants from beyond the city limits. Roughly, 52% of the total participations originate from the aquatic programs at the Aquatic Center.



SECTION V

Demand Analysis

SECTION V

Demand Analysis

INTRODUCTION

This section summarizes the demand for recreation facilities based on input from the recreation survey, contacts with user groups and the community workshop meetings). For specific information on the recreation survey results and community workshop meetings, refer to Volume II

RECREATION SURVEY

A survey of public attitudes, recreation interests, and recreation participation characteristics was conducted in the Oregon City area in December of 1998. Overall, the response rate of the Oregon City survey was above average when compared to other surveys conducted by JC Draggoo & Associates.

Sample Design and Selection

A volunteer group (affiliated with youth soccer and basketball) distributed questionnaires to randomly selected households within the Oregon City Planning Area. Each member of the selected household aged ten and over was asked to fill out a questionnaire. Computed on an area-wide basis, 381 valid returns were needed to obtain a 95 percent confidence level. In Oregon City, the actual number of questionnaires returned was 498.

Listed below is a summary of the results:

Table 27
Summary of Survey Results 1998
Oregon City, Oregon

SURVEY SUMMARY	NUMBER
Number of Households Surveyed	244
Number of Questionnaires Distributed	871
Number of Questionnaires Returned	498
Return Ratio	57.2%

Based on the random sample method used, community-wide results were statistically accurate within an expected maximum error range of approximately five- percent (95 percent confidence interval). In other words, if the sample were randomly selected 100 times, it would be expected that for 95 times, the results would vary no more than five percent from the results if everyone in the city were surveyed. In cases where information was analyzed by the four geographical areas, the confidence level was lower, due to the smaller sample size. The four survey areas were:

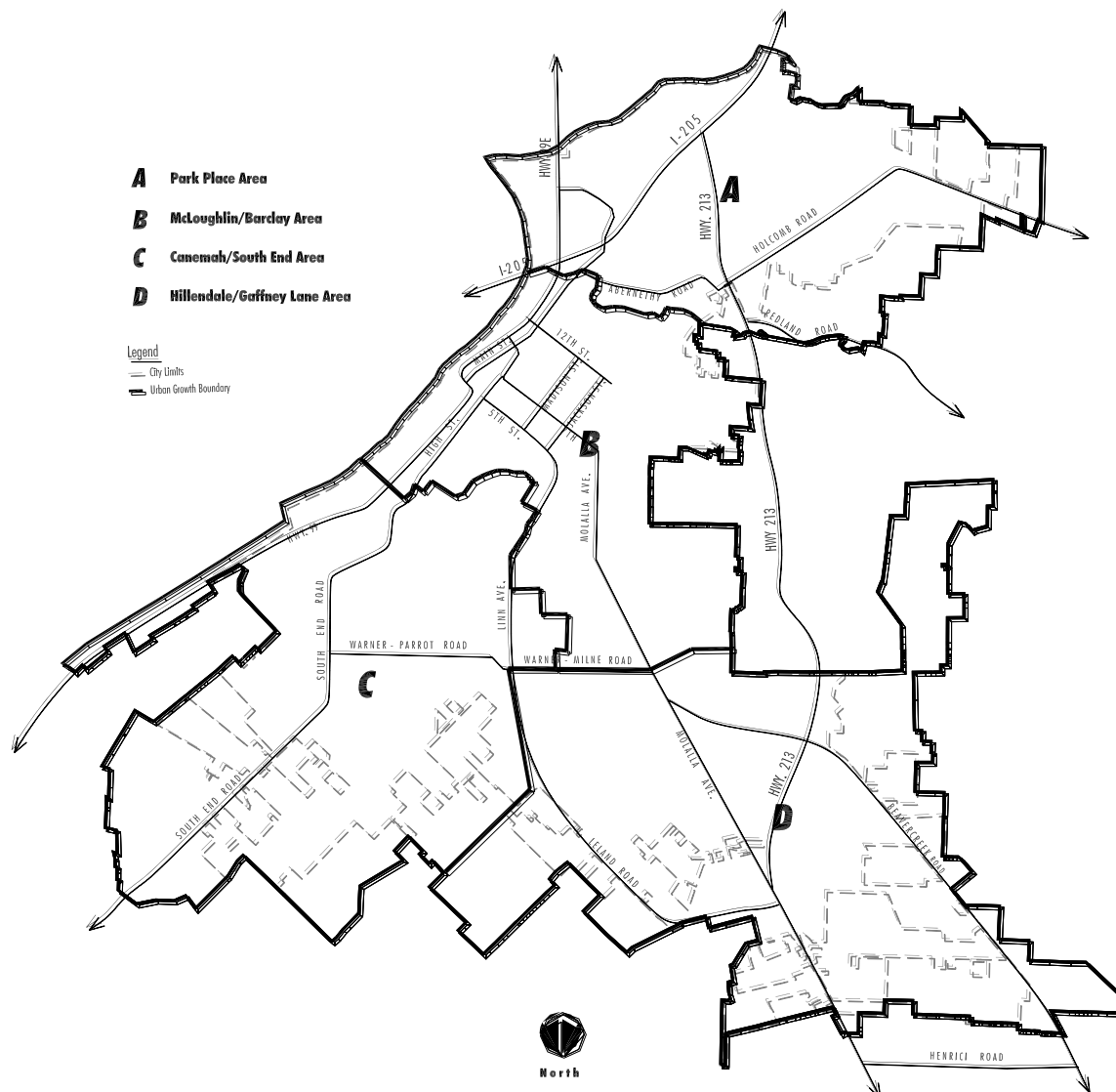


FIGURE 15
Survey Areas

Summary of Household Survey

Listed below is a summary of the recreation survey.

- In summary, there were 498 questionnaires returned from 244 households in the Oregon City area. This represented a return ratio of 57.2%.
- The highest percentage of the responses (40.8%) originated from Area C (Canemah/South End). The lowest percentage (6.8%) came from Area A (Park Place).
- Compared to the 1990 Census profile, there were a higher number of responses in the 10-14 and 45-54 age groups and a lower number of responses in the 18-24, 25-34 and 65+ age groups. However, if the sample percentages were adjusted by the change in the time increment, it would closely match the Census profile.
- Nearly 50% of the residents have lived in Oregon City for more than 11 years, with nearly a quarter of the residents residing in the City for more than 20 years.
- Clackamette Park is the most heavily used recreation area in the community (only 19.9% do not use the park). School Playgrounds/Gymnasiums and Chapin are the most frequently used recreation areas.
- On a scale of 1-10, with 10 being the highest, a majority of the respondents rated the upkeep and maintenance of the parks and cemetery between a 7 and 8.
- When asked what improvements are needed in the existing parks, the most common responses were: upgrade the playground equipment and restrooms; increase the level of development (add basketball courts, picnic areas, ballfields, tennis courts, trails, etc.), add additional support facilities; and improve security.
- The most common reason residents travel outside the City for recreation purposes is to participate in soccer, baseball and basketball.
- Most of the respondents rated the importance of open space very high. In fact, on a scale of 1-10, a majority of the respondents ranked open space between a 9 and 10. When asked what type of open space, "land along the Clackamas and Willamette Rivers" received the most support.
- Approximately 45% of the respondents cited "off-street paved trails for bicycling, walking, in-line skating, etc" as the preferred type of trail.

- When asked what type of facility was most needed, a swimming pool was the number one response. However, if the facilities were combined into generalized categories, "park facilities" was the number one response.
- "Riverfront parks" and an "indoor swimming pool" were cited as the most preferred from a pre-determined list of projects.
- 78.4% of the respondents were in favor of developing an indoor recreation center. When asked what components it should contain, a "multi-use gymnasium" and a "space for teen activities" received the most support.
- A slight majority of the respondents indicated a need for an indoor swimming pool. When asked what type of pool was preferred, an "indoor multi-purpose recreational pool" received the most support.
- Youth activities, particularly "after school activities" and "organized sports", were cited most frequently in terms of expanding the existing recreation program.
- "Maintaining existing parks, open space areas and trails" was by far the number one response, when asked where the City should focus its efforts.
- A slight majority of the respondents would be willing to finance a park and open space improvement program. 60.7% are willing to spend up to \$50 annually.
- 74.3 % of the respondents felt that the City should budget money for beautification projects. "Street tree" and the "planting of annual flowers" received the most support.
- 60.8% supported the concept of forming a district to provide park and recreation services.

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP MEETING

Summary of Community Workshop Meeting

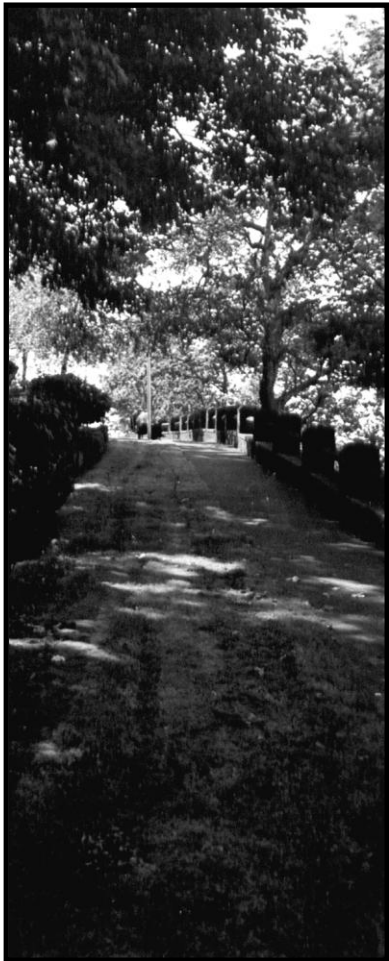
One public workshop meeting was held in the Oregon City Area in November of 1998. The participants represented a mixture of City staff, Park Board Members and local citizens.

A group discussion format was used for this workshop. Participants were divided into groups averaging about 5-6 people and asked to respond to seven pre-determined questions.

Listed below is a summary of the public workshop meeting.

- When asked what facilities were most needed in the Oregon City area, the most common responses were a skate park, open space areas and an indoor recreation center.
- Expanding the children's museum, summer programs and keeping the current programs were cited most often when asked what leisure services the City should provide.
- The groups varied in their rating of the existing park system. On a scale of 1-10 with 10 being excellent, the average maintenance rating was 4 and the average development rating was 3.
- When asked how the parks should be maintained, nearly all the groups indicated that the parks should be maintained at a higher level. Some of the groups preferred to see a few of the parks maintained at a higher level.
- Several of the groups felt that the City should offer regional facilities in addition to facilities for its own residents. A golf course and a softball/soccer complex were mentioned as possible facilities.
- When asked what type of park system they preferred, large parks containing a combination of sports fields and neighborhood facilities received the most support. However, several groups preferred the 3-5 acre multi-purpose neighborhood park.
- Most of the groups responded favorably when asked if they would support the concept of a regional park district to pay for the operation and development of major recreational facilities.
- When asked to vote on their favorite type of project, the construction of a multi-use indoor recreation center and the

development of a sports
field complex received
the most individual
responses.



SECTION VI

Land and Facility Needs

SECTION VI

Land and Facility Needs

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important elements of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan is the assessment of park and facility needs. Quantifying these needs is difficult because many different variables influence recreation needs. Personal values, participation patterns, and willingness to pay for services vary widely from community to community. Consequently, what seems right for one community may not be appropriate for another. One of the problems associated with determining the needs is that overstating the demand can result in the development of facilities that are underutilized. Conversely, under-estimating the needs can result in overused facilities and a lack of available parkland.

This report discusses the park and facility needs for the Oregon City Planning Area. This encompasses the area within the current city limits as well as the land within the City's Urban Growth Boundary (UGB). The process for identifying needs was:

1. Evaluating the existing supply of recreation facilities (Section III)
2. A personal random household opinion survey of Oregon City residents (Summary of Comments in Section V)
3. A public workshop meeting for the general public (Summary of Comments in Section V)
4. Forecasting current park and facility needs utilizing various approaches

ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO IDENTIFYING NEEDS

There are several approaches to estimating needs for park and recreation facilities. They include the use of national standards, measurement of participation levels, user trend analysis, input from surveys and public meetings, goal setting and participation models. Since we used a combination of these, each is briefly described on the following pages.

National Standards

Standards were first created by a group of professionals who established an easily understood format of what "seemed to be right" based on their practical experience in the field. These standards were felt to be most useful if stated in quantifiable terms of acres or facilities per given population level, i.e., 10 acres of parkland per 1,000 population.

Participation Levels Analysis

The most recognized standards were those published by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA). In 1983, they published the first edition titled "Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards". The problem with this approach was that communities were adopting the national standards without taking into account local conditions. The result was often standards that the agency could not possibly achieve.

In 1996, NRPA developed a new approach to assessing need based on a desired level of service or "LOS". This LOS is a way of accurately calculating the minimum amount of land to provide all of the recreation activities and facilities desired in the communities. LOS is still expressed in terms of acres per population, but is driven by needs facility based and land measured formulas.

Recognizing the need to reflect local conditions, approximately 15 years ago JC Draggoo and Associates began measuring per capita participation levels in every community it studied. Participation level is measured in terms of number of occasions in a given 30-day period when that activity is in season. The activity level is then compared to other similar communities or with the NORTHWEST AVERAGE, which is the weighted average of the last 15 communities surveyed.

By comparing the subject community with the NORTHWEST AVERAGE, we can determine if participation is above or below average. This then gives us an indication as to whether the standard in Oregon City should be above or below average.

Trend Analysis

With this approach, extrapolating historical use statistics for each type of facility develops facility demand estimates. If local statistical information is used, the results can be reasonably accurate because they reflect use in the specific community. However, local conditions or current trends in recreation interests can influence the trend analysis approach. As an example, if one charts tennis playing over the last twenty years, a cycle of interest and level of play emerges. Also, operating conditions such as quality of the facility, its location, user fees and hours of operation can all play an important role in the level of use. We sometimes use this method to forecast team registration if the number of facilities remains constant.

Recreation Surveys

Recreation surveys can be conducted utilizing several different methods and approaches. These include mail-in, telephone and door to door surveys. Each type of survey process has both positive and negative attributes that include cost efficiency, return ratio, desired information and time frame. Using the survey approach, future facility needs are sometimes developed from survey information on user characteristics, participation patterns, opinions and perceived needs. If the questionnaires are drawn from a statistically valid sample, a good reliable sampling of information can be derived.

The difficulty with surveys is converting the information to quantifiable terms. As an example, if 1,000 persons expressed an interest in playing tennis, how many tennis courts will it take to satisfy that expressed need? It is also difficult in the survey approach to measure future recreation participation because it is impossible to accurately forecast how much use an individual would make of a facility if it were available.

Public Meetings

Some communities rely quite heavily on input from the general public to assess the needs. However, this approach by itself may not reflect the true community need because special interest groups often do not necessarily represent the true community's interest. On the other hand, the inability to encourage residents to attend a meeting in the first place is always a challenge with public meetings.

Goals

In some instances, community goals are expressed as the need without quantifiable or statistical analysis to support the goal. An example might be, "It is our goal to acquire as much natural open space as possible". Goals reflect a community's desire. While this approach is not the most ideal, in some instances it is the only option possible. In the above example, it would be very difficult to come up with a statistically valid standard such as "xx" acres per 1,000 population. It is a valid approach if the goal can be supported by a true evaluation of community values and desires.

Participation Models

Participation models are refined statistical formulas for establishing a quantifiable standard. They are based on actual participation characteristics taken from individual uses. When a large sample is taken, a fairly accurate statistical profile can be made.

The most accurate participation models are developed for a specific type of area or facility. Unfortunately, these models are very costly to develop because of the data needed and they usually only deal with one type of facility. However, based on studies of specific types of facilities over the years, we have developed participation models for such items as trails and swimming pools.

METHODOLOGY OF ASSESSING PARKLAND NEEDS

Developing a statement of land needs for park areas and open space is the most difficult of all types of needs analysis because it is dependent upon local values, availability of land, financial resources and desired service levels.

To determine specific land needs for the Oregon City planning area, several analytical methods were used. These included a comparison to other similar communities, results of the recreation survey, results of the public workshop meeting, national trends, financial feasibility, land availability and geographical deficiencies for parks and open space areas. It should be noted that even with all the statistical information available, a certain amount of subjective analysis and professional experience must be used to quantify the standards.

The existing ratio is the existing amount of parkland divided by the existing population. It is expressed in terms of acres per 1,000 population. The recommended standard is the desired amount of parkland expressed in terms of acres per 1,000 population. The ratio of park land or recreation facilities is based on a comparison with the existing population base. By developing a desired level of service (service area) and converting this to a desired standard of acres per population, one can determine future needs based on a future population target. For determining the existing ratio, the population within the existing city limits was used. Shown below is a comparison between the current and recommended standard for the various park types.

Table 28
Comparison of Current Ratio and Recommended Demand Standard
Park and Recreation Facilities

Recreation Area	Current Standard	Recommended Standard
Mini-Parks	0.31 Ac./1,000 Pop	0.00 Ac./1,000 Pop
Neighborhood Parks	1.12 Ac./1,000 Pop	1.71 Ac./1,000 Pop
Community Parks	1.46 Ac./1,000 Pop	2.27 Ac./1,000 Pop
Regional Parks	0.96 Ac./1,000 Pop	1.98 Ac./1,000 Pop
Linear Parks	0.22 Ac./1,000 Pop	0.70 Ac./1,000 Pop
Special Use Areas	3.10 Ac./1,000 Pop	3.89 Ac./1,000 Pop
Natural Open Space	7.10 Ac./1,000 Pop	10.25 Ac./1,000 Pop
Beautification Parks	0.00 Ac./1,000 Pop	0.10 Ac./1,000 Pop
Undeveloped Land	0.85 Ac./1,000 Pop.	None
TOTAL	15.12 Ac./1,000 Pop.	20.90 Ac./1,000 Pop.

PARKLAND NEEDS

The recreation survey revealed a number of issues affecting park and recreation services in Oregon City. These issues will affect the amount of parkland needed; the size, type and location of parks; and the number of sports fields.

Overall there are five prevailing features lacking in the park and recreation system in Oregon City. These include a shortage of "neighborhood" and "community" parks; the lack of an open space network, a shortage of sports fields; a lack of indoor facilities, such as a recreation center; and the absence of an off-street trail system.

One of the issues facing the community is that most sports groups do not recognize the boundaries of the Oregon City limits, meaning that teams and leagues encompass more than just the Oregon City area. As a result when calculating the need, we recognized that some teams playing in the Oregon City area actually live outside the community. By applying a ratio of resident and non-resident players, we determined how much demand was created by Oregon City players only. The question for Oregon City residents then is *what share of the total regional demand should the City assume?* Other issues and findings in the needs assessment were as follows:

Summary of Land Needs

- Because of the desire to discourage the development and maintenance of mini-parks, no further parks of this type are needed except where high-density residential development occurs or where private developers are willing to develop and maintain them.
- Based on a one-half mile service radius, 12 additional neighborhood parks are needed to serve the entire planning area (UGB). However, only three of these sites are needed to serve the population within the existing city limits.
- Based on a one-mile service area, there are a total of four additional community parks needed to serve the entire planning area (UGB). Two of these are needed to serve the existing Oregon City population.
- Special use areas are needed to accommodate the growing demand for specialized recreation activities such as indoor facilities and sports fields.
- Open space should be acquired and integrated into the overall park system. This can be done by preserving hillsides, creek corridors, floodplain areas (riverfront property) which would also serve as conduits for trails.

Table 29
Summary of Park Needs (1998)
Park and Recreation Facilities

Area or Facility	Existing Inventory	Year 1998 Demand	Additional Need
Mini-Parks	7.01 Ac.	0.0 Ac.	0.0 Ac.
Neighborhood Parks	25.36 Ac.	38.8 Ac.	13.4 Ac.
Community Parks	33.14 Ac.	51.5 Ac.	18.4 Ac.
Regional Parks	21.76 Ac.	44.9 Ac.	23.1 Ac.
Linear Parks	5.10 Ac.	15.9 Ac.	10.8 Ac.
Special Use Areas	70.26 Ac.	88.2 Ac.	17.9 Ac.
Natural Open Space	161.18Ac.	232.5 Ac.	71.3 Ac.
Beautification Area	0.00 Ac.	2.3 Ac.	2.3 Ac.
Undeveloped Land	19.70 Ac.	None	None

Table 30
Summary of Park Needs (2020)
Park and Recreation Facilities

Area or Facility	Existing Inventory	Year 2020 Demand	Additional Need
Mini-Parks	7.01 Ac.	0.00	0.00
Neighborhood Parks	25.36 Ac.	85.3	59.9
Community Parks	33.14 Ac.	113.2	80.1
Regional Parks	21.76 Ac.	98.8	77.0
Linear Parks	5.10 Ac.	34.9	29.8
Special Use Areas	70.26 Ac.	194.0	123.8
Natural Open Space	161.18Ac.	511.2	350.0
Beautification Area	0.00 Ac.	4.99	4.99
Undeveloped Land	19.70 Ac.	None	None

METHODOLOGY OF ASSESSING FACILITY NEEDS

Establishing needs for specialized facilities such as sport fields, trail systems, etc. was derived from several analytical approaches. This included an analysis of present recreation participation levels, needs expressed in the survey, input from user groups, from trends identified in national surveys, from play and practice time requirements of sport teams and from mathematical models developed over the years from other studies.

A problem with identifying sport needs in Oregon City is that most sports are managed by private organizations whose jurisdiction overlaps Oregon City and other surrounding communities. Because some teams who play in the community live outside Oregon City, facility demand was identified for the entire region and then reduced to reflect the number of resident players. This approach is based on the assumption that the City will meet the demand created by its own residents. If this assumption changes, then the demand for facilities will also change.

FACILITY NEEDS

Table 31
Comparison of Current Ratio and Recommended Demand Standard
Park and Recreation Facilities

Recreation Area	Current Standard	Recommended Standard
Baseball Fields	1 Field/1,418 Pop.	1 Field/1,200 Pop.
Softball Fields	1 Field/3,240 Pop.	1 Field/3,000 Pop.
Soccer Fields	1 Field/872Pop.	1 Field/900Pop.
Swimming Pools	152 Sq. Ft/1,000 Pop.	260 Sq. Ft/1,000 Pop.
Pathways and Trails	0.03 Miles/1,000 Pop.	0.75 Miles/1,000 Pop.

Summary of Facility Needs

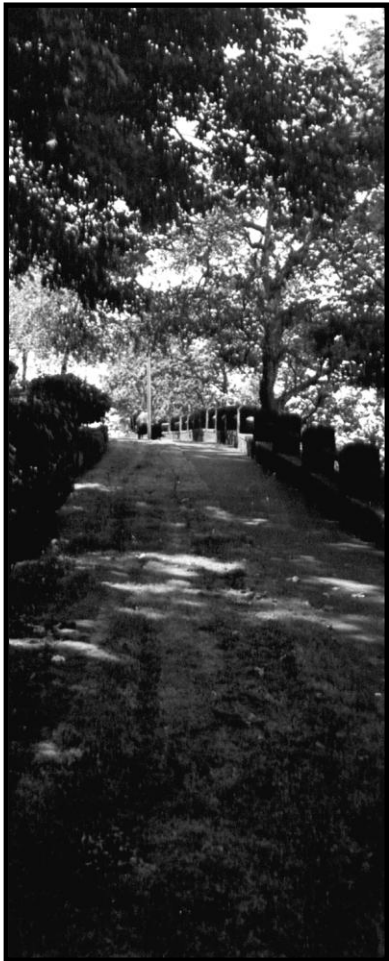
- Overall, there is a shortage of most types of sports fields.
- There is considerable interest in more trail facilities. The need for trails can be met by adding paved and unpaved trails along the Willamette and Clackamas Rivers and along Abernethy and Newell Creeks.
- There is a need and community support for an indoor recreation facility containing a gymnasium.
- There is a need for a new indoor pool.

Table 32
Summary of Park and Facility Needs (1998)
Park and Recreation Facilities

Area or Facility	Existing Inventory	Year 1998 Demand	Additional Need
Baseball Fields	16 Fields	19 Fields	3 Fields
Softball Fields	7 Fields	8 Fields	1 Field
Soccer Fields	26 Field	25 Fields	(1) Field
Swimming Pools	3,449 Sq. Ft.	5,886 Sq. Ft.	2,437 Sq. Ft.
Pathways and Trails	0.65 Miles	17.0 Miles	16.4 Miles

Table 33
Summary of Park and Facility Needs (2020)
Park and Recreation Facilities

Area or Facility	Existing Inventory	Year 2020 Demand	Additional Need
Baseball Fields	16 Fields	42 Fields	26 Fields
Softball Fields	7 Fields	17 Fields	10 Fields
Soccer Fields	26 Field	55 Fields	29 Fields
Swimming Pools	3,449 Sq. Ft.	12,968 Sq. Ft.	9,203 Sq. Ft.
Pathways and Trails	0.65 Miles	37.4 Miles	36.8 Miles



SECTION VII

Land and Facility Recommendations

SECTION VII

Land and Facility Recommendations

INTRODUCTION

This section of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan discusses the recommendations for specific lands and facilities. These recommendations are divided into the following categories:

Park Layout Plan	VII-1
Mini-Parks	VII-6
Neighborhood Park	VII-12
Community Park	VII-27
Regional Park	VII-34
Linear Park	VII-38
Special Use Areas	VII-41
Natural Open Space Areas	VII-46
Undeveloped Lands	VII-50
Pathways and Trails	VII-51
Specialized Recreational Facilities	VII-56
Indoor Recreation Facilities	VII-59
Sport Fields Facilities	VII-60

PARK LAYOUT PLAN

The Park Layout Plan is a graphic representation of the concept plan and shows the general location of where future parks and recreational facilities should be located in Oregon City. A map locating existing and proposed park sites, open space areas and trails, is shown on page VII-5. Some important notes about the Layout Plan are discussed below.

1. A letter of the alphabet and number (such as N-12) defines each site on the Layout Plan. The number is for site identification only and corresponds to text in this section. The letter represents the type of existing or proposed park and are identified as follows:

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Park Type</u>
M	Mini Parks
N	Neighborhood Parks
C	Community Parks
R	Regional Parks
L	Linear Parks
SU	Special Use Areas
OS	Open Space Areas
U	Undeveloped

Land

Overall Concept:

2. On the Layout Plan, an asterisk illustrates proposed park sites. The intent is to only show a general location of where a park site should be located. The actual location will be determined based on land availability, acquisition cost and the property owner's willingness to sell.
3. The location and arrangement of the parks, open space areas and trails systems is designed to serve the entire Planning Area (area with UGB).

The ideal park system for a community is one made up of a hierarchy of various park types, each offering certain types of recreation and/or open space opportunities. Separately, each park type may serve only one basic function, but collectively they will serve the entire needs of the community. By recognizing this concept, Oregon City can develop a more efficient, cost effective and usable park system. In addition, this approach will help to reduce conflicts between park users and nearby neighbors.

The proposed park system for Oregon City centers around the premise that a community and/or neighborhood park will be located within convenient walking distance of most residents. This can be accomplished by upgrading and/or developing parks on school grounds, developing or expanding existing parks and acquiring additional land within areas designated for residential development. This core system of parks will provide the basic active and passive recreational opportunities. Supplementing these parks will be one regional park (i.e. Clackamette Park), several specialized recreation areas and numerous natural open space areas and trail corridors.

Other major additions to the park and open space system in the Oregon City area will include Metro's on-going acquisition efforts in the Newell Creek and Canemah Bluff areas. This will add a substantial amount of open space. Also, the Oregon Trail Foundation has plans to expand their facility.

The park, recreation and open space areas proposed in this plan are designed to achieve several objectives. These include:

- 1. Provide an active neighborhood/community park type facility within walking distance of most residents of Oregon City.**
- 2. Preserve and or/conservate open space corridors along creeks, urban drainage ways and steep hillsides.**
- 3. Identify a network of off-street trails throughout the Oregon City area.**
- 4. Provide land for specialized facilities such as sports fields and indoor recreation areas.**

It should also be noted that there are several opportunities to coordinate with other departments, agencies or jurisdictions in order to fulfill the objectives outlined in this plan. The School District has expressed a willingness to jointly develop neighborhood parks and sports fields on and/or adjacent to their properties. The City's Public Works Department has proposed several detention and drainage easement facilities. If designed for multi-purpose use, these projects could serve multiple functions as parks as well as trail corridors. Metro is currently acquiring and developing regional open space and trail corridors. Finally, private organizations such as the Oregon City Soccer Club and the Oregon Trail Foundation are also pursuing ways of expanding park and recreational opportunities.

The purpose of the table below is to provide a quick reference point for locating the discussion of specific park sites.

Table 34
Index of Individual Park Recommendations
Oregon City Planning Area

Site Number	Park Name	Page Number
EXISTING		
R-4	Clackamette Park	VII-36
N-5	Park Place Park	VII-16
SU-9	End of the Oregon Trail Interpretive Center (Kelley Field)	VII-43
SU-11	Sports Craft Landing	VII-43
SU-13	McLoughlin House and Barclay House	VII-43
N-14	Barclay Park	VII-18
N-15	Atkinson Park	VII-18
SU-17	Aquatic Center	VII-44
SU-19	DC Latrouette Park	VII-44
SU-20	Carnegie Center	VII-45
M-21	Senior Citizens Park	VII-9
SU-22	Ermatiger House	VII-45
SU-23	Pioneer Community Center	VII-45
L-24	McLoughlin Promenade	VII-39
N-29	Barclay Hills Park	VII-20
OS-30	Singer Creek Greenway	--
OS-32	Waterboard Open Space	--
U-31	Dement Park	--
N-34	Old Canemah Park	VII-20
N-36	Rivercrest Park	VII-22
M-37	Stafford Park	VII-9
M-38	Hazelwood Park	VII-10
M-39	Hartke Park	VII-10
U-44	Oak Tree Park	--
C-45	Chapin Park	VII-31
M-46	Shenandoah Park	VII-11

C-47	Hillendale Park	VII-32
N-52	Jesse Court Park	VII-24

Site Number	Park Name	Page Number
PROPOSED		
OS-1	Clackamette Heights Open Space	--
OS-2	Clackamas River Greenway	--
N-3	Holcomb School/Park	VII-16
C-6	Holcomb Road Park	VII-30
OS-7	Redland Road Open Space	--
N-8	Livesay Road Park	VII-17
OS-10	Willamette River Greenway	--
SU-12	Old Town Plaza	VII-43
OS-16	Abernethy Creek Greenway	--
C-18	City Park	VII-30
N-25	McLoughlin Park	VII-19
OS-26	Country Village Open Space	--
N-27	Country Village Park	VII-19
OS-28	Newell Creek Canyon	VII-49
OS-33	Coffee Creek Greenway	
N-35	Canemah Park	VII-21
N-40	King School/Park	VII-22
N-41	Gardiner School Park	VII-23
OS-42	Canemah Bluff Open Space	VII-49
N-43	Forest Ridge Park	VII-23
C-48	South End Park	VII-32
OS-49	Little Beaver Creek Greenway	--
N-50	Central Point Park	VII-24
OS-51	Central Point Greenway	--
L-53	Powerline Park	VII-40
OS-54	Mud Creek Greenway	--
N-55	Glenhaven Park	VII-25
OS-56	Caufield Creek Greenway	--
N-57	Caufield Park	VII-26
C-58	Moss Park	VII-33
N-59	Glen Oaks Park	VII-26
OS-60	Thimble Creek Greenway	--



[Park Layout Plan]

Mini Parks

Definition: Mini-parks, tot lots, or children's playgrounds are all small, single-purpose playlots designed primarily for use by small children. Because of their size, the facilities found at these sites are usually limited to a small open grass area, a children's playground and a picnic area. Sometimes, mini-parks contain a small multi-purpose court for basketball.

A nearby school playground, if appropriately designed and available for use, can sometimes serve this function.

Public Involvement /Assessment:

1. **Comparisons:** The service area for a typical mini-park is generally considered a 1/4-mile radius

Ratios for mini-park land to population for similar cities in the immediate region range from 0.05-acres/1,000 population to 0.31-acres/1,000 population. Listed below is a summary of the mini-park service levels for selected cities in the immediate area.

Table 35
Existing Mini-Park Ratios
Selected Cities

City	Existing Ratio
Oregon City, Oregon	0.31 Ac./1,000 Pop.
Lake Oswego, Oregon	0.05 Ac./1,000 Pop.
Tualatin, Oregon	0.10 Ac./1,000 Pop.
West Linn, Oregon	0.13 Ac./1,000 Pop.
Wilsonville, Oregon	0.07 Ac./1,000 Pop.

The current ratio in Oregon City is much higher (0.31 acres per 1,000 population) in comparison to other communities.

2. **Survey/Workshop Meeting:** When compared to other park types (i.e. neighborhood), mini-parks were the least preferred type of park. The consensus was similar at the community workshop meeting. In fact, several respondents indicated that this type of park should be included as part of multi-use housing projects.

Participants of the recreation survey identified the need for playground facilities and picnic areas. These types of activities are typically part of the design program for most mini-parks.

Design and Development
Policies:

3. **Planning Advisory Committee:** The consensus among the advisory committee members was that the City should focus its efforts on developing other types of parks (neighborhood and community) and not develop mini-parks. The committee also recommended that the City consider disposing of the existing mini-parks, where feasible. However, this would occur after the local neighborhood was given the opportunity to assume maintenance and operation responsibilities for the site.
4. **Needs Assessment:** Because of their high cost to maintain and their limited potential, it was found that no need existed for this type of park.

1. General Land Use Guidelines:

- a. Because of their size, limited recreational value and cost of operation, public parks of this type should be discouraged.
- b. The development of this type of park should be encouraged as part of large private multi-family developments.
- c. Mini-parks may be developed within single family subdivisions as long as they are owned and maintained by homeowners associations.

2. Site Selection Criteria:

- a. While there is no size requirement for mini-parks, the minimum size should be at least 40,000 square feet in size (approximately 1 acre).
- b. The site should be central to the area it serves.
- c. The site should be flat and usable and have the ability to support active uses.
- d. If possible, walking distance should not exceed one-quarter mile, and not require crossing of busy streets or other barriers.

3. Design and Development Standards:

- a. Appropriate facilities include:
 - Children's playground facilities
 - Open grass play area
 - Basketball court (half court)
 - Picnic areas
 - Site amenities (picnic tables, benches, bike racks, drinking fountains, trash receptacles, etc.)
- b. The site should be visible from adjoining streets and have at least 100-150 feet of street frontage.

Recommendations:

1. Summary of Recommendations:

Table 36
Summary of Mini-Park Recommendations
Oregon City Planning Area

Park Number	Site	Existing Acres/ Proposed Acres	Action	Estimate Cost of Action	Action Ranking
M-21	Senior Citizens Park	0.20	Transfer Ownership to Neighborhood or Dispose of Site	Negligible	High
M-37	Stafford Park	2.10	Transfer Ownership to Neighborhood or No Action (Retain for Possible Future Development)	Negligible	High
M-38	Hazelwood Park	0.50	Dispose of Site	Negligible	High
M-39	Hartke Park	1.50	Transfer Ownership to Neighborhood or Dispose of Site	Negligible	High
M-46	Shenandoah Park	0.70	Dispose of Site	Negligible	High
TOTAL		5.00		None	

2. Specific Improvements:

Senior Citizens Park

Site M-21

Senior Citizen Park is an existing park that is located in the central portion of the McLoughlin Neighborhood. Land uses in the area are almost exclusively residential and consist primarily of older single-family homes. The site is situated at the southeast corner of 6th Street and Jefferson Street and essentially consists of a single residential lot. Facilities are limited to a small open play area and sub-standard restroom building.

Because of its limited size (0.20 acres), the site is not really suitable for park use. Because the adjoining properties are developed, there is no opportunity to expand the current site. While there is a need for a neighborhood park in this area, this particular site is too small to serve this function.

The issue here is what to do with the site. Based on the physical constraints of the site, the preferred solution would be to sell the site. However, this would depend upon deed restrictions and the City's regulations for historic districts. The other option would be to transfer the site to the adjoining neighbors who would manage it under a homeowners association.

Stafford Park

Site M-37

Stafford Park is an existing park located in the central portion of the City, off Holmes Lane. This area consists of a mixture of residential, commercial, institutional uses and two reservoirs.

While this area lies within the service area of Rivercrest Park, that park is not adequately serving this area due to the presence of Linn Avenue. The street, which is a collector, acts as a barrier to the pedestrian and bicycle traffic. Crossing this barrier poses a safety concern, especially for young children. While neighborhood facilities are needed in this area, the population is not large enough to support the development of a legitimate neighborhood park.

Recognizing the limited recreational use of this park due to its size (2.10 acres), the dilemma here is what to do with the site. There appears to be three viable options. These include:

- Leave the site as it is and make no further improvements
- Improve the site with additional facilities
- Transfer the site to the local homeowners

Because some recreational facilities are needed in this area, the best solution would be to transfer the site to the adjoining neighbors who would, in turn, manage it under a homeowners association. However, this could be a difficult option if some of the property owners refused to become part of the association. Therefore, it appears that the most feasible solution is to remove the playground structure and maintain the site as an open grass area with no further improvements or facilities. At such a time, when the City has additional resources available, it is recommended that the City improve this site further and expand the facilities at this site. Once developed, it should have adequate off-street parking.

Hazelwood Park**Site M-38**

Hazelwood Park is an existing park that is located in the southwest portion of the City. The land uses in the area are almost exclusively residential and consist primarily of single-family homes. Facilities at this site include a playground and an open play area.

Chapin Park and Rivercrest Park are located in close proximity to this site. Because of this, this site is not needed to serve the immediate neighborhood. In addition, due to its size (0.50 acres) it has limited recreational potential even if were further developed. In an effort to eliminate the duplication of service and reduce maintenance costs, it is recommended that the City sell this site.

The City should first give the local neighborhood an opportunity to manage and maintain the site under a homeowners association.

Hartke Park**Site M-39**

Similar to Hazelwood Park, Hartke Park is an existing park located in the southwest portion of the City. Almost all of the immediate neighborhood is residential. Facilities at this site include a children's playground, open play area, two tennis courts and a basketball court. Most of the facilities at this site are in disrepair.

Again, because of the site's proximity to Chapin Park, this park is not needed to serve the immediate neighborhood. While the site is significantly larger than Hazelwood Park, it too has limited recreational potential. In an effort to eliminate the duplication of service and reduce maintenance costs, it is recommended that the City not invest any additional resources (labor or capital improvements) in this site.

It is recommended that the site be turned over to the adjoining homeowners or the neighborhood form an adopt-a-park program to fund the maintenance and operation of this site. If the property owners are reluctant or unwilling to assume operational and maintenance responsibilities, it is recommended that the site be sold. The proceeds from the sale of this site would be used to develop park facilities on or adjacent to King Elementary School.

Shenandoah Park**Site M-46**

Shenandoah Park is an existing park that is located in the South End Neighborhood. The immediate area is almost exclusively residential and consist primarily of single-family homes. The only facilities at this site are an open play area and playground.

The park lies approximately three blocks southeast of Chapin Park. Because of its close proximity to this park, the site is not needed to serve the immediate neighborhood. Due to its size (0.70 acres) and current level of development, it has limited recreational value.

It is recommended that that the site be turned over to the adjoining homeowners. Otherwise, it is recommended that the site be sold. The proceeds from the sale of this site would be used to develop additional park facilities at Chapin Park.

Neighborhood Parks

Public Involvement /Assessment:

Definition: Neighborhood parks are a combination playground and park designed primarily for non-supervised, non-organized recreation activities. They are generally small in size (about 5 acres) and serve an area of approximately one half-mile radius. Typically, facilities found in a neighborhood park include a children's playground, picnic areas, trails, open grass areas for passive use, outdoor basketball courts and multi-use sport fields for soccer, Little League baseball, etc.

1. **Service Areas:** The service area for a typical neighborhood-park is considered to be a 1/2-mile radius. Based on a service area analysis, many neighborhoods do not have access to this type of park.

Comparisons: Ratios for neighborhood park land to population for cities in the local region range from 0.62-acres/1,000 population to 1.50 acres/1,000 population. Listed below is a summary of the neighborhoods park service levels for selected cities in the immediate area.

Table 37
Existing Neighborhood Park Ratios
Selected Cities

City	Existing Ratio
Oregon City, Oregon	1.12 Ac./1,000 Pop.
Lake Oswego, Oregon	0.64 Ac./1,000 Pop.
Tualatin, Oregon	1.52 Ac./1,000 Pop.
West Linn, Oregon	0.67 Ac./1,000 Pop.
Wilsonville, Oregon	0.62 Ac./1,000 Pop.

Oregon City is at the upper end of this range, with a ratio of 1.12 acres per 1,000 population.

2. **Survey/Workshop Meeting:** Compared to other types of parks, neighborhood parks was the second most preferred type of park area. Participants of the recreation survey identified the need for playground facilities, basketball courts, tennis courts and picnic areas. These types of facilities are often found in neighborhood parks.

In the public workshop meeting, there was some support for the development of neighborhood parks

Design and Development
Policies:

3. **Planning Advisory Committee:** The advisory committee members indicated that the City should provide neighborhood parks within convenient walking distance of most residences. To achieve this in areas where land is scarce, the City should consider developing parks on or adjacent to school sites. This would maximize the use of public facilities as well as reduce the acquisition cost.
4. **Needs Assessment:** Based on the service area analysis, 12 additional neighborhood park sites are needed to cover the area within the Oregon City planning area. At an average size of 5 acres each, this is equivalent to 60 additional acres. Developing a neighborhood park on the Jesse Court site could satisfy one neighborhood's need.

1. General Land Use Guidelines:

- a. Acquisition of land for neighborhood parks should occur in advance of their need.
- b. A neighborhood park should be developed when the area it will serve reaches about 75% developed (measured by either acreage developed, or population accommodated).
- c. Wherever feasible, neighborhood park acquisition should occur adjacent to elementary school sites.

2. Site Selection Criteria:

- a. Under most conditions, neighborhood parks should be no smaller than about three acres in size, with optimum size being 5 - 7 acres. If located next to a school site, optimum park size may be reduced to 2 - 3 acres, depending upon the school facilities provided.
- b. At least 75% of the site should be flat and usable, and provide space for both active and passive uses.
- c. The site should be reasonably central to the neighborhood it is intended to serve.

- d. If possible, walking or bicycling distance should not exceed one-half mile for the area it serves. Access routes should minimize physical barriers, and crossing of major roadways.
- e. The site should be visible from adjoining streets.
- f. Access to the site should be via a local residential street. The park should have at least 200 feet of frontage along the street. If located on a busy street, incorporate buffers and/or barriers necessary to reduce vehicular hazards.
- g. Additional access points from the adjoining neighborhood should be provided. These should be at least 25 feet wide.

3. Design and Development Standards:

- a. Appropriate facilities include:
 - Unstructured open play areas and practice sports fields
 - Children's playground (tot and youth)
 - Basketball courts
 - Tennis courts
 - Picnic areas
 - Shelter building (small)
 - Trails and/or pathways
 - Natural open space
 - Site amenities (picnic tables, benches, bike racks, drinking fountains, trash receptacles, etc.)
- b. Parking Requirements: Minimum of three spaces per acre of usable active park area. If on-street parking is available, this standard can be reduced by one car for every 25 feet of available street frontage. Design should encourage access by foot or bicycle.
- c. Active and noise producing facilities, such as tennis and basketball courts, should be located away from adjoining homes.
- d. Portable restrooms are appropriate for this type of park.

The following are recommendations for existing and future neighborhood parks in the Oregon City area. The table on the following page summarizes the recommendations for neighborhood parks.

Recommendations:

1. Summary of Recommendations:

Table 38
Summary of Neighborhood Park Recommendations
Oregon City Planning Area

Park Number	Site	Existing Ac./ Prop. Ac.	Action	Estimate Cost (Planning/ Acq./ Dev.)	Action Ranking
N-3	Holcomb School/Park (P)	3.00	Planning/ Acquisition/ Development	\$5,000/ \$150,000 / \$225,000	Plan. - High Acq.- High Dev. - Low
N-5	Park Place Park	6.50	Development	\$150,000	Medium
N-8	Livesay Park (P)	5.00	Planning/ Acquisition/ Development	\$10,000/ \$250,000 / \$375,000	Plan. - High Acq. - High Dev. - Low
N-14	Barclay Park	1.67	Expand and partnership with School District	\$100,000	Upgrade - Low
N-15	Atkinson Park	5.60	Planning/ Development	\$10,000/ \$200,000	Plan. - High Dev. - Medium
N-25	McLoughlin Park (P)	3.00	Planning/ Acquisition/ Development	\$150,000 / \$225,000	Plan. - High Acq. - High Dev. - Low
N-27	Country Village Park (P)	5.00	Planning/ Acquisition/ Development	\$250,000 / \$375,000	Plan. - High Acq. - High Dev. - Low
N-29	Barclay Hills Park	6.76	Upgrade	\$100,000	Upgrade - Low
N-34	Old Canemah Park	8.21	Upgrade	\$100,000	Upgrade - Low
N-35	Canemah Park	0.34/3.00	Upgrade	\$150,000	Upgrade - Low
N-36	Rivercrest Park	6.50	Upgrade	\$50,000	Upgrade - Low
N-40	King School/Park (P)	3.00	Planning/ Acquisition/ Development	\$5,000/ \$150,000 / \$225,000	Plan. - High Acq.- High Dev. - Low
N-41	Gardiner	5.00	Planning/	\$5,000/	Plan. -

	School/Park (P)		Acquisition/ Development	\$250,000 / \$375,000	High Acq.- High Dev. - Low
N-43	Forest Ridge Park (P)	5.00	Planning/ Acquisition/ Development	\$10,000/ \$250,000 / \$375,000	Plan. - High Acq.- High Dev. - Low
N-50	Central Point Park (P)	5.00	Planning/ Acquisition/ Development	\$10,000/ \$250,000 / \$375,000	Plan. - High Acq.- High Dev. - Low
N-52	Jesse Court Park (portion of site)	13.50	Planning/ Development	\$15,000/ \$562,500	Plan. - High Dev. - Medium
N-55	Glenhaven Park (P)	5.00	Planning/ Acquisition/ Development	\$10,000/ \$250,000 / \$375,000	Plan. - High Acq.- High Dev. - Low
N-57	Caufield Park (P)	5.00	Planning/ Acquisition/ Development	\$10,000/ \$250,000 / \$375,000	Plan. - High Acq.- High Dev. - Low
N-59	Glen Oaks Park (P)	5.00	Planning/ Acquisition/ Development	\$10,000/ \$250,000 / \$375,000	Plan. - High Acq.- High Dev. - Low
TOTAL		101.08		7,637,500	

(P) – Proposed Site
 Assumes Acquisition @
 50,000/Acre; Assumes
 Development @ 75,000/Acre
 Allowances are given for Park
 Upgrades

2. Specific Improvements:

Holcomb School/Park (Proposed)

Site N-3

This proposed park site is located in the Park Place neighborhood, north of Holcomb Road. This area is currently outside the existing City limits, but lies immediately adjacent to the City limits and is within the City's urban growth boundary. While this land is sparsely developed, the City's Comprehensive Plan has identified this area as residential. The terrain in this area is varied, with mixture of gentle slopes and steep hillsides. Due to the topography, site selection will be extremely critical and require coordination on behalf of the City, County and School District.

It is recommended that a neighborhood park site (approximately 5 acres) be acquired in this area to serve this future neighborhood. If possible, this site should be located partially on or adjacent to Holcomb Elementary School. If this were to occur, a smaller site (approximately 3 acres) would be permissible. This would not only make efficient use of public lands, but would reduce the cost for acquisition. This park should also be linked to the proposed Clackamette Height Open Space corridor (OS-1) and Trail (T-1) via a trail connection. Possible facilities for this proposed park site should include:

- Multi-use grass area with a backstop and portable goal (practice use only)
- Children's playground (tot lot and youth equipment)
- Multi-use paved court for basketball, volleyball, etc.
- Picnic area with shelter building
- Paved internal pathway system

Park Place Park

Site N-5

This site is an existing 6.5-acre park located in the central portion of the Park Place neighborhood. The surrounding area is partially developed and consists mostly of single-family residential units.

Until recently, this area of the City was one of the few neighborhoods that did not have access to park and recreational facilities. Through a combination of City resources and grants, a neighborhood park was recently developed in this area. In 1995, the City prepared a master plan for the long-range development of this site, which included a three-stage implementation program. The first phase of development was completed in 1997. This included a playground area, an open play area, restroom

building, pathways,
parking area and
landscaping. There is
also a park host located
on site.

Subsequent phases for park development are scheduled and will include:

Phase II

- Picnic Area and Shelter
- Basketball Court
- Tennis Court
- Additional Play Equipment
- Additional Parking

Phase III

- Picnic Area Improvements
- Natural Area Improvements
- Site Amenities

It is recommended that the City continue to implement the *Site Master Plan* with the following modifications.

- Additional parking for this site is not needed. Because this site is intended to serve as a neighborhood park, it should promote access and use via walking and bicycling rather than vehicular transportation.

With the eventual development of Phases II & III, the park host site will be lost. The City should re-evaluate the need for this space and its impact on the site as a whole. It is also recommended that this site be connected to the proposed Clackamette Heights Open Space corridor (OS-1) and Trail (T-1).

Livesay Road Park (Proposed)

Site N-8

This proposed park site is located in the northeast portion of the City, off Livesay Road. This area is currently outside the existing City limits, but within the City's urban growth boundary. This portion of the planning area is sparsely developed and is primarily a rural residential area. The terrain in this area is varied, with mixture of gentle slopes and steep hillsides. Because of the terrain and existing development pattern, the City and Clackamas County need to coordinate their efforts in order to insure a suitable site is acquired.

It is recommended that a neighborhood park site be acquired in this area to serve this future neighborhood. This park should also be linked to the Redland Road Open Space corridor (OS-7) and Clackamas Heights Trail (T-1).

Possible facilities for this proposed park site should include:

- Multi-use grass area with a backstop and portable goal (practice use only)
- Children's playground (tot lot and youth equipment)
- Multi-use paved court for basketball, volleyball, etc.
- Tennis court
- Picnic area with shelter building
- Paved internal pathway system

Barclay Park

Site N-14

Barclay Park is an existing park that is located in the north end of the McLoughlin neighborhood. The immediate area consists of a mixture of residential, office and commercial uses. Barclay Elementary School lies adjacent to the park on the east. Facilities at the site are limited to a small open play area.

It is recommended that the City partnership with the School District to expand the recreational opportunities at this site.

Atkinson Park

Site N-15

Atkinson Park is a 5.6-acre existing park site located near the northern edge of the McLoughlin neighborhood. While the area immediately north of the site is considered unbuildable, the remaining areas are completely developed and consist of single-family residential homes.

The site is ideally situated for a neighborhood park, however it lacks adequate facilities. Over the years, the site has deteriorated to a point where it will take a significant amount of public investment to upgrade and revitalize this park. The existing facilities at the site include a playground, an open play area, picnic shelter and non-functioning restroom building. This site also contains the Buena Vista House.

Aside from the lack of development and maintenance the park receives, there is another operational problem associated with this site. Because the park is located on a knoll in the City, visibility up into the site from the surrounding streets is extremely poor. This is further compounded by the presence of the Buena Vista House, which further blocks the view. The fact that one can drive up into the site and be unseen, creates a concern for personal safety and vandalism.

Prior to investing any additional resources in this site, it is recommended that a park site master plan be prepared for this site. As part of this plan, it is recommended that the Buena Vista House be relocated to another site and the whole issue of automobile access be revisited. At a minimum, the redevelopment of this site should include:

- Viewpoints
- Multi-use grass area
- Children's playground (tot lot and youth equipment)
- Multi-use paved court for basketball, volleyball, etc.
- Picnic area with shelter building
- Paved internal pathway system

This park should also be linked to the Abernethy Creek Greenway (OS-16) and Trail (T-4).

McLoughlin Park (Proposed)

Site N-25

This proposed park site is located in the southern portion of the McLoughlin neighborhood. This portion of the City is heavily developed and consists of older single-family homes. This is also one of the few areas in the City that lacks adequate neighborhood park facilities.

As a result, it is recommended that the City acquire and develop a neighborhood park to serve this area of the City. Because the level of development in this area is extremely high, it is unlikely that the City will be able to acquire a five-acre site. As a compromise, it is recommended that a three-acre neighborhood park site be acquired in this area. Even by reducing the size, it may be difficult to find a suitable site.

If the City is unable to locate a site, there may be some opportunity to work out a use agreement with St. John Church to upgrade facilities on their playground site or expand the use of the south side of the McLoughlin Promenade.

Country Village Park (Proposed)

Site N-27

This proposed park site is located in the east portion of the planning area, off Country Village Lane. This area is well outside the existing City limits, but within the City's urban growth boundary. This area houses a large mobile home park. The terrain consists of a mixture of gentle slopes and steep hillsides. As a result, acquiring a site in this area will require a coordinated effort on behalf of the City.

It is recommended that a neighborhood park site be acquired in this area to serve this neighborhood. This park should also be linked to the Country Village Open Space corridor (OS-26) and the Thimble Creek Trail (T-6) via a trail connection. Possible facilities for this proposed park site should include:

- Multi-use grass area with a backstop (practice field only)
- Children's playground (tot lot and youth equipment)
- Multi-use paved court for basketball, volleyball, etc.
- Picnic area with shelter building
- Tennis court
- Paved internal pathway system

Barclay Hills Park

Site N-29

Barclay Hills Park is an existing park site located in the eastern portion of the City. The immediate area is moderately developed and is continuing to grow with the addition of new housing units along the Bluff overlooking Newell Creek Canyon. Facilities at the site consist of a playground, a basketball court and a small open play area.

It is recommended that the site be upgraded and expanded to include additional development. This should include:

- Pathways/trails
- Picnic facilities and shelter building
- Tennis court
- Landscaping
- Installation of an irrigation system
- Street improvements along Barclay Hills Drive

Since the park abuts the proposed Newell Creek Canyon Open Space area, there are numerous opportunities to connect this site with that area. It is recommended that the City coordinate the planning and development of trail linkages with Metro's Refinement Plan for this area.

Old Canemah Park

Site N-34

Old Canemah Park is an existing park site located in the historic Canemah District along the west portion of the City. This is an established neighborhood and consists of single homes. The terrain in this area consists of moderate to steep hillside that overlook the Willamette River. Facilities are limited to a small parking area and picnic facilities.

It is recommended that the site be upgraded and expanded to include additional development. This should include:

- Open play area
- Playground area
- Paved court area
- Landscaping

Canemah Park (aka Canemah Children's Playground) Site N-35

Canemah Park is an existing 0.34 acre park site located in the historic Canemah District along the west portion of the City. This is an established neighborhood and consists of single homes. The terrain in this area consists of moderate to steep hillside that overlook the Willamette River. This neighborhood is somewhat separated from the rest of the community and thus needs its own recreation area. The current park is limited in both size and facilities and includes a children's playground, open play area and a basketball court.

There are two suggested approaches to meeting park needs in this neighborhood. The first option is to explore the feasibility of acquiring additional land south of the park. This would then create a park large enough to develop a typical neighborhood park. The site could then also serve as a trailhead for the Canemah Bluff Open Space and Trail System (OS-42 and T-7).

Under this option improvements should include:

- Develop a dedicated picnic area
- Construct an internal paved pathway system for ADA access
- Add landscaping and trees
- Add a multi-purpose field
- Add a trailhead and support facilities
- Provide parking area

The second option is to attempt a trade with Metro. This agency recently acquired land to the south for open space. Part of this land is would be suitable for a neighborhood park. As a trade, the City could offer land in the Newell Creek.

Rivercrest Park**Site N-36**

Rivercrest Park is an existing park site situated in the Rivercrest neighborhood, near the central portion of the City. The immediate area surrounding this site is entirely developed and consists of single-family homes.

Because of its size, level of development and location, it is one of the most heavily used parks in the City. Facilities at the site include a playground, multi-use field, two tennis courts, basketball court, restroom building, wading pool, picnic area, horseshoe pits and parking area.

While most of the facilities are in good condition, there are some modifications and recommended improvements for this site. These include:

- Construct an internal paved pathway system for ADA access
- Upgrade picnic shelter building
- Update playground equipment to include youth and tot equipment
- Renovate multi-use field
- Resurface tennis courts and basketball court
- Add support facilities

King School/Park (Proposed)**Site N-40**

This proposed park is located in the north portion of the South End Neighborhood. This area is mostly developed with single-family residential homes. As a result, there is very little land available for a park site. While there are two small mini-parks in the vicinity, neither of these facilities is meeting the neighborhood park needs.

King Elementary School, which is fairly central to the neighborhood, offers some opportunity for recreational and open space use. It is recommended that a neighborhood park site be developed on or adjacent to King Elementary School. This would not only make efficient use of public lands, but also would eliminate the cost of acquisition and reduce the overall cost of development.

Possible facilities for this proposed park site should include:

- Multi-use grass area
- Children's playground (tot lot and youth equipment)
- Multi-use paved court for basketball, volleyball, etc.
- Picnic area with shelter building
- Paved internal pathway system

Gardiner School/Park (Proposed)

Site N-41

This proposed park site is located in the central portion of the community, adjacent to Gardiner Middle School. This area is fairly well developed with a mixture of multi and single-family residential units. As a result, there is very little land available for park development.

It is recommended that a neighborhood park site be acquired in this area to serve this neighborhood. If possible, this site should be located partially on or adjacent to Gardiner Middle School. This would not only make efficient use of public lands, but would reduce the overall cost of acquisition and development.

Possible facilities for this proposed park site should include:

- Youth baseball field
- Soccer field
- Multi-use grass area (additional practice space only)
- Children's playground (tot lot and youth equipment)
- Multi-use paved court for basketball, volleyball, etc.
- Picnic area with shelter building
- Paved internal pathway system

Forest Ridge Park (Proposed)

Site N-43

This proposed park site is located in the southern portion of the planning area, west of South End Road. This area is currently outside the existing City limits, but within the City's urban growth boundary. The terrain in this area is fairly level which offers a number of opportunities for development, including housing. In fact, this area is an emerging residential area. For this reason, it is critical that the City acquire parkland prior to its actual need. This will require coordination between the City and Clackamas County. This park should be linked to the Canemah Bluff Open Space corridor (OS-42) and Trail (T-7).

Possible facilities for this proposed park site should include:

- Multi-use grass area with a backstop and portable goals (practice use only)
- Tennis court
- Children's playground (tot lot and youth equipment)
- Multi-use paved court for basketball, volleyball, etc.
- Picnic area with shelter building
- Paved internal pathway system

Central Point Park (Proposed)

Site N-50

Similar to the proposed Forest Ridge site, this proposed park site is located in the southern portion of the planning area, but east of South End Road. This area currently lies adjacent to the existing City limits, but within the City's urban growth boundary. Like most of the south end neighborhoods, the terrain is fairly level which offers a number of opportunities for development. Currently, the only recreational opportunities in the area are located at McLoughlin Elementary School. For this reason, it is critical that the City acquire a park as soon as possible. This will require coordination between the City and Clackamas County.

It is recommended that a five-acre neighborhood park site be acquired in this area to serve this neighborhood. This park should also be linked to the Central Point Greenway (OS-51) and Central Point Trail (T-12).

Possible facilities for this proposed park site should include:

- Multi-use grass area with a backstop and portable goals (practice use only)
- Children's playground (tot lot and youth equipment)
- Multi-use paved court for basketball, volleyball, etc.
- Picnic area with shelter building
- Paved internal pathway system

Jesse Court Park

Site N-52

Jesse Court Park is an existing undeveloped park located off Jesse Court in the southern portion of the City. This site was recently acquired from the School District and is intended to serve the immediate area when developed.

Currently, there is no master plan outlining the future use of this site. There has been some discussion about developing a sports complex on this site, but there is also a need for a neighborhood park in this area. As a result, it is recommended that approximately three-acres be developed for passive use and the remainder be developed into sport fields. However, because of its limited street frontage and the fact that it is surrounded by residential homes, care must be given that the park does not impact the neighborhood from traffic or noise.

This park should also be linked to the Mud Creek Greenway (OS-54) and Trail (T-13).

Prior to any development occurring, it is recommended that a park site master plan be prepared. Possible facilities for this proposed park site should include:

- Youth baseball fields (2 -3)
- Soccer fields
- Multi-use grass area
- Children's playground (tot lot and youth equipment)
- Multi-use paved court for basketball, volleyball, etc.
- Picnic area with shelter building
- Tennis courts (2)
- Paved internal pathway system

Glenhaven Park (Proposed)

Site N-55

This proposed park site is located in the Gaffney Lane neighborhood, north of Glenhaven Court. This area is located outside the city limits, but located in a county "island". The immediate area is moderately developed and consists of residential homes. Consequently, there are very few areas available for park development. The only recreational opportunities in the area are located at Gaffney Lane Elementary School. For this reason, it is critical that the City acquire a park as soon as possible. This will require coordination between the City and Clackamas County.

It is recommended that a five-acre neighborhood park site be acquired in this area to serve this future neighborhood. This park should also be linked to the Caufield Creek Greenway (OS-56) and Trail (T-14). Possible facilities for this proposed park site should include:

- Multi-use grass area with a backstop and portable goals (practice use only)
- Children's playground (tot lot and youth equipment)
- Multi-use paved court for basketball, volleyball, etc.
- Picnic area with shelter building
- Paved internal pathway system

Caufield Park (Proposed)**Site N-57**

This proposed park site is located off Caufield Road. While this land is currently undeveloped, it has been identified in the City's Comprehensive Plan as a location for residential development. The area is relatively level, which offers several options for the eventual development of recreational facilities.

It is recommended that a five-acre neighborhood park site be acquired in this area to serve this future neighborhood. This park should also be linked to the Caufield Creek Greenway (OS-56) and Trail (T-14). Possible facilities for this proposed park site should include:

- Multi-use grass area with a backstop and portable goals (practice use only)
- Children's playground (tot lot and youth equipment)
- Multi-use paved court for basketball, volleyball, etc.
- Picnic area with shelter building
- Paved internal pathway system

Glen Oaks Park (Proposed)**Site N-59**

This proposed park site is located in the southeast portion of the planning area, south of Glen Oaks Road. This area is currently outside the existing City limits, but within the City's urban growth boundary. The terrain in this area is fairly level which offers a number of opportunities for development, particularly residential housing. For this reason, it is critical that the City acquire the land prior to its actual need. This will require coordination between the City and Clackamas County.

It is recommended that a five-acre neighborhood park site be acquired in this area to serve this neighborhood. This park should also be linked to the Caufield Creek Greenway (OS-56), Thimble Creek Greenway (OS-60) and Beaver Ridge Trail (T-15). Possible facilities for this proposed park site should include:

- Multi-use grass area with a backstop and portable goals (practice use only)
- Tennis court
- Children's playground (tot lot and youth equipment)
- Multi-use paved court for basketball, volleyball, etc.
- Picnic area with shelter building
- Paved internal pathway system

Community Parks

Public Involvement /Assessment:

Definition: A community park is planned primarily to provide active and structured recreation opportunities. In general, community park facilities are designed for organized activities and sports, although individual and family activities are also encouraged. Community parks serve a much larger area and offer more facilities. As a result, they require more in terms of support facilities such as parking, restrooms, covered play areas, etc. Community parks usually have sport fields or similar facilities as the central focus of the park. Their service area is roughly a 1-mile radius. Optimum size is between 20 to 30 acres.

1. **Service Area:** The service area for a typical neighborhood-park is generally considered a 1-mile radius. Based on a service area analysis for Oregon City, many areas do not have access to this type of park.

Comparisons: Ratios for community park land to population for cities in the region range from 1.46-acres/1,000 population to 6.20 acres/1,000 population. Listed below is a summary of the community park service levels for selected cities in the immediate area.

Table 39
Existing Community Park Ratios
Selected Cities

City	Existing Ratio
Oregon City, Oregon	1.46 Ac./1,000 Pop.
Lake Oswego, Oregon	2.78 Ac./1,000 Pop.
Tualatin, Oregon	2.59 Ac./1,000 Pop.
West Linn, Oregon	1.53 Ac./1,000 Pop.
Wilsonville, Oregon	6.20 Ac./1,000 Pop.

Oregon City is at the lower end of this range, with a ratio of 1.46 acres per 1,000 population.

2. **Survey/Workshop Meeting:** Participants of the recreation survey identified the need for sports fields, shelter buildings, restrooms, new or upgraded playground facilities, basketball courts, tennis courts and picnic areas. These types of facilities are often found in community parks. Compared to other park types, community parks were the most preferred type of park area.

Participants of the public workshop meetings preferred this type of park to other park types such as neighborhood and mini-parks.

Design and Development
Policies:

3. **Planning Advisory Committee:** The advisory committee recommended that the City provide community parks within a mile-radius of most residences.
4. **Needs Assessment:** The needs assessment identified a need for an additional 80 acres of land. This would accommodate enough land for four additional community park sites.

1. General Land Use Guidelines:

- a. Because of their size, the acquisition of community parkland should occur far in advance of its need.
- b. A community park should be constructed when the area it will serve reaches about 50% developed (measured by either acreage developed, or population accommodated).
- c. Wherever feasible, community park acquisition should occur adjacent to junior and high schools sites.

2. Site Selection Criteria:

- a. Minimum size should be 15 acres with the optimum being about 20-30 acres.
- b. At least two-thirds of the site should be available for active recreation use and adequate buffers of natural open space should separate active use areas from nearby homes.
- c. If possible, walking or bicycling distance should not exceed two miles for the area it serves.
- d. The site should be visible from adjoining streets and have a minimum of 200' of street frontage.
 - Access should be via a collector or arterial street.

3. Design and Development Standards:

a. Appropriate facilities include:

- Designated sport fields - softball, baseball, soccer, etc.
- Tennis courts (2 or 4)
- Sand or grass volleyball courts
- Open multi-use grass area

- Children's playground (tot and youth)
- Restrooms
- Picnic area
- Picnic shelters (various sizes)
- Group picnic facilities
- Trails/pathway systems
- Outdoor basketball courts
- Site amenities (picnic tables, benches, bike racks, drinking fountains, trash receptacles, etc.)

b. Parking requirements: dependent upon facilities provided. Require 50 spaces per ballfield plus 5 spaces per acre of active use area.

c. Permanent restrooms are appropriate for this type of park but should be located in areas that are highly visible and near public streets.

Recommendations:

1. Summary of Recommendations:

Table 40
Summary of Community Park Recommendations
Oregon City Planning Area

Park Number	Site	Existing Acres/ Proposed Acres	Action	Estimate Cost (Planning/ Acquisition/ Development)	Action Ranking
C-6	Holcomb Road Park (P)	20.00	Planning/ Acquisition/ Development	\$20,000/ \$1,000,000/ \$2,000,000	Plan. - High Acq. - High Dev. - Low
C-18	City Park (P)	20.00	Planning/ Acquisition/ Development	\$20,000/ \$1,000,000/ \$2,000,000	Plan. - High Acq. - High Dev. - Low
C-45	Chapin Park	17.50	Planning/ Upgrade	\$5,000 \$75,000	Plan. - High Upgrade - High
C-47	Hillendale Park	15.64	Upgrade	\$125,000	Upgrade - High
C-48	South End Park (P)	20.00	Planning/ Acquisition/	\$20,000/ \$1,000,000	Plan. - High

			Development	00/ \$2,000,0 00	Acq.- High Dev. - Low
C-58	Moss Park (P)	20.00	Planning/ Acquisition/ Development	\$20,000/ \$1,000,0 00/ \$2,000,0 00	Plan. - High Acq.- High Dev. - Low
	TOTAL	113.14		\$12,210, 000	

P – Proposes Site
 Assumes Acquisition cost at
 \$50,000/Acre
 Assumes Development cost at
 \$100,000/Acre
 Allowance is given for Park
 Upgrades

2. Specific Improvements:

Holcomb Road Park (Proposed)

Site C-6

This proposed park site is located in the northern portion of the City, south of Holcomb Road. Currently, this area is lacking community park facilities. In fact, the only area that contains any recreational facilities is at Park Place Elementary School.

While the immediate area is sparsely developed, the terrain consists of gentle to steep slopes. Based on these factors and the size requirements, it is critical that the City acquire a park as soon as possible.

It is recommended that a 20-acre community park site be acquired in this area to serve the north portion of the City. This park should also be linked to the Redland Road Open Space Corridor (OS-7) and Trail (T-1). Possible facilities for this proposed park site should include:

- Softball fields (2)
- Baseball fields (2)
- Soccer fields (2)
- Tennis courts (2 or 4)
- Sand or grass volleyball courts
- Open multi-use grass area
- Children's playground (tot and youth)
- Restrooms
- Picnic areas with shelters (various sizes)
- Group picnic facilities
- Trails/pathway systems
- Outdoor basketball courts
- Site amenities (picnic tables, benches, bike racks, drinking fountains, trash receptacles, etc.)

City Park (Proposed)

Site C-18

This proposed park site is located in the central portion of the City which is lacking in community park facilities. While the Oregon City High School fulfills some of this need, it lacks the diversity of facilities typically found in a community park.

One of the problems with meeting the community park needs in this area is that it is highly developed and available land is lacking. Based on these factors and the size requirements, it is unlikely that the City will be able to acquire a site suitable for a community park. The question, then, is how to provide community park services to residents of this portion of the community.

One option involves the Oregon City School District. The school district has expressed a desire, in the long term, to eventually move the high school to another location. If this were to occur, there would be the opportunity to re-develop a portion of this site for park and recreation uses.

It is recommended that a community park site be acquired in this area to serve the central portion of the City. Possible facilities for this proposed park site could then include:

- Sport fields
- Tennis courts
- Sand or grass volleyball courts
- Open multi-use grass area
- Children's playground (tot and youth)
- Restrooms
- Picnic areas with shelters (various sizes)
- Trails/pathway systems
- Outdoor basketball courts
- Site amenities (picnic tables, benches, bike racks, drinking fountains, trash receptacles, etc.)

Chapin Park

Site C-45

Chapin Park is a 17.5 acre park located in the South End neighborhood. The site contains four ballfields, two soccer fields, picnic area, playground, restroom building, and old exercise course, pathway system and parking facilities. The site also contains a park host site.

While most of the facilities are in good condition, there are some modifications and recommended improvements for this site. One of the most serious problems is the drainage pattern that floods the playground and portions of the playfields. Parking is also another serious problem. When the sport fields are in use, people park along all of the adjoining residential streets and occasionally in private driveways. Proposed Improvements should include:

- Modify the drainage pattern
- Extend the internal paved pathway system for ADA access
- Add more off-street parking
- Renovate multi-use field (upgrade irrigation system).
- Add another soccer field
- Add a basketball court.
- Add picnic shelter
- Add support facilities

In order to address the deficiencies in this park, it is recommended that a master plan be prepared for this site.

Hillendale Park**Site C-47**

Hillendale is a 15.64 acre park located in the Hillendale neighborhood. The site contains a baseball field, soccer field, picnic area, playground, two tennis courts, restroom building, pathway system and parking facilities. The site also contains a park host site.

While most of the facilities are in fair condition, there are some modifications and recommended improvements for this site. These include:

- Upgrade soccer field
- Update the playground
- Renovate shelter building
- Expand irrigation system and pathways
- Add basketball court
- Add support facilities

South End Park (Proposed)**Site C-48**

This proposed park site is located in the southwest portion of the City, off South End Road. Currently, this area lies outside the city limits, but within the City's urban growth boundary. This portion of the planning area does not have access to community park facilities. In fact, the only active recreational facilities are located at McLoughlin Elementary School.

Because this area is experiencing increased growth and the supply of developable land is limited, it is critical that the City acquire a park as soon as possible.

It is recommended that a 20-acre community park site be acquired in this area to serve the southwest portion of the City. This park should also be linked to the Little Beaver Green Trail. Possible facilities for this proposed park site should include:

- Softball Fields (2)
- Baseball Fields (2).
- Soccer Fields (2-4)
- Tennis courts (2 or 4)
- Sand or grass volleyball courts
- Open multi-use grass area
- Children's playground (tot and youth)
- Restrooms
- Picnic areas with shelters (various sizes)
- Group picnic facilities
- Trails/pathway systems
- Outdoor basketball courts

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

Moss Park (Proposed)**Site C-58**

This proposed park site is located in the southeast portion of the City, north of Glen Oaks Road. This portion of the planning area does not have access to community park facilities, although Clackamas Community College and Oregon City High School - Moss Campus are in close proximity.

Because this area is experiencing increased growth and the supply of developable land is decreasing, it is critical that the City acquire a park site as soon as possible. It is recommended that a 20-acre community park site be acquired in this area to serve the southeast portion of the City. It should also be noted that the Caufield Basin Stormwater Master plan identifies the acquisition of two detention basins in this area. If the City incorporated these facilities into the proposed park site, a smaller park may be acquired. There also may be an opportunity to acquire a site adjacent to the Moss campus or Clackamas Community College. If this were to occur, a smaller site would be permissible.

This park should also be linked to the Caufield Creek Trail. Possible facilities for this proposed park site should include:

- Softball Fields (2)
- Baseball Fields (2).
- Soccer Fields (2-4)
- Tennis courts (2 or 4)
- Sand or grass volleyball courts
- Open multi-use grass area
- Children's playground (tot and youth)
- Restrooms
- Picnic areas with shelters (various sizes)
- Group picnic facilities
- Trails/pathway systems
- Outdoor basketball courts
- Site amenities (picnic tables, benches, bike racks, drinking fountains, trash receptacles, etc.)

Regional Parks

Definition: Regional parks are parks that are designed to serve the entire community and area beyond. Generally, they provide a wide variety of specialized facilities such as sports fields, indoor recreation facilities, large picnic areas, etc. Because of their size and facilities offered, they require more in terms of support facilities such as parking, restrooms, play areas, etc. Their service area usually exceeds 5-mile radius. They usually exceed 50 acres in size and should be designed to accommodate large numbers of people.

Public Involvement /Assessment:

1. **Existing Conditions:** Currently, there is only one regional park in the Oregon City area. This site is located at the confluence of the Willamette and Clackamas Rivers. The service area for a regional park is considered to be the entire community and beyond.
2. **Survey/Workshop Meeting:** Participants of the recreation survey identified the need for boating facilities and fishing opportunities. These types of facilities are often found in regional parks.

Some of the participants of the public workshop meeting indicated that the City should provide regional facilities, especially with private sector involvement.

3. **Planning Advisory Committee:** Although the advisory committee did not specifically address the issue of regional parks, they identified the need for facilities that are regional in nature, such as an indoor pool, indoor recreation center and sports complex.
4. **Needs Assessment:** The needs assessment identified a need for an additional 77 acres of land. If the Clackamette Cove property were dedicated for this purpose, it would satisfy the additional need.

Design and Development Policies:

1. General Land Use Guidelines:

- a. Because of their size, the acquisition of regional parkland should occur far in advance of its need.

2. Site Selection Criteria:

- a. Minimum size should be about 50-75 acres with the optimum being about 100 acres or more.

- b. At least 50% of the site should be developed and adequate buffers of natural open space should separate active use areas from nearby homes.

- c. Site selections should take into consideration the varied topography and natural physical features such as lakes, rivers, vistas, wooded areas, etc..
- d. Access to the site should be via a collector or arterial street.

3. Design and Development Standards:

- a. Appropriate facilities include the following:
 - Single-purpose specialized facilities (e.g. camping areas, special landscaped features, etc.)
 - Water-related facilities
 - Formal and informal sport fields - softball, baseball, soccer, etc.
 - Sand or grass volleyball courts
 - Open multi-use grass area
 - Children's playground (tot and youth)
 - Permanent Restrooms
 - Picnic area
 - Picnic shelters (various sizes)
 - Group picnic facilities
 - Trails/pathway systems
 - Site amenities (picnic tables, benches, bike racks, drinking fountains, trash receptacles, etc.)
- b. Parking requirements: dependent upon the activities proposed.
- c. Intensive use areas should be adequately buffered from adjacent residential areas.
- d. Permanent restrooms are appropriate for this type of park but should be located in areas that are highly visible.
- e. It is desirable to have an appropriate balance of active and passive recreational facilities and areas retained in their natural state to provide opportunities for picnicking, walking, riding, boating and various types of passive recreation.
- f. Water-oriented activities within the regional park should occur whenever possible.

1. Summary of Recommendations:

Table 41
Summary of Regional Park Recommendations
Oregon City Planning Area

Park Number	Site	Existing Acres/ Proposed Acres	Action	Estimate Cost (Planning/ Acquisition/ Development)	Action Ranking
R-4	Clackamette Park	21.76/ 77.23	Planning/ Acquisition/ Development	\$30,000/ \$0 \$5,500,000	Plan. - High Acq. - Low Dev. - High
	TOTAL	98.99		\$5,530,000	

Recommendations:

Allowance for Development

2. Specific Improvements:

Clackamette Park

Site R-4

Clackamette Park is an existing 21.76 acre site located at the confluence of the Willamette and Clackamas Rivers. Because of its location and the type of facilities, City residents as well as people throughout the region extensively use the site. Facilities at the site include a campground, playground area, shelter building, horseshoe pits, picnic areas, boat launch, swimming beach, pathways, restroom building and parking facilities.

While overall, the facilities are in good condition, there are a number of operational problems associated with the site. First and foremost, is the site probability to frequent flooding. Because the entire area is within the 100 year floodplain, siting and placement facilities must recognize that the site is subject to frequent flooding. After the 1996 floods, the City received grants to upgrade and repair many of the facilities including the boat launch, swimming beach, parking areas and restroom building.

Another problem with the site relates to the development level and location of the RV campground. While the development level of the campground is a concern, the

main problem is with its proximity to the entrance of the park. Because the campground is underdeveloped, it does not create a pleasing sense of entry into the park.

Prior to investing any additional resources in the campground area, it is recommended that City re-visit the park site master plan for this site. Some consideration should be given to vacating a portion of Clackamette Drive and Main Street, in an effort to improve the sense of arrival and entry into the park and tie into the recently acquired land on the east side of McLaughlin Blvd (see discussion below).

The City recently acquired approximately 64 acres of land east of McLoughlin Blvd. adjacent to Clackamette Park known as the Clackamette Cove Property. In addition, the City has the option to purchase another 13 acres of land.

This new property offers a number of recreation opportunities. The center portion was quarried for gravel creating a lake of approximately 25 acres. Surrounding the lake is a strip of land ranging as narrow as 50' along the Clackamas River to over 600' on the east side. The lake creates excellent waterfront access as well as direct access to the River. Most of the site is subject to occasional flooding but some areas lie above the 100 year flood plain. On-site grading will be permitted but the importation of additional fill is restricted.

The City has not made a determination as to how this property should be used. A portion at the north end is above the flood plain and has been suggested for some type of residential development. The regional sewage agency has also expressed an interest in land in this general area.

However, it is our opinion that a major portion of the site should be reserved for recreation use. It offers many different recreation opportunities that are not found anywhere else in the community. However, because of the interest by several different agencies for use of this property, the City should embark immediately on a master planning process.

Possible recreational facilities that would be very appropriate for this site include:

- Sports Field Complex
- Swimming beach
- Boating facilities
- Waterfront trails
- Waterfront commercial and concession areas
- Paddleboat rentals, etc.
- Urban fish and wildlife viewing areas

Linear Parks

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

Public Involvement /Assessment:

1. **Existing Conditions:** Currently, McLoughlin Promenade is the only linear park in the Oregon City area.

Depending upon the function it serves, the service area for a linear park varies widely. However, in a community the size of Oregon City's, linear parks are generally considered to be community wide.

2. **Survey/Workshop Meeting:** Participants of the recreation survey identified the need for bike paths and walking trails. These are elements that are typically found within linear parks.

Respondents of the workshop meeting did not specifically identify the need for linear parks. However, they did express a need for pathways and trails.

3. **Planning Advisory Committee:** The Advisory Committee did not address the need for additional linear parks.

4. **Needs Assessment:** The needs assessment identified a need for an additional 30 acres of land. This would accommodate enough land for the extension of the existing linear park and/or the development of a new site.

Design and Development Policies:

1. General Land Use Guidelines:

- a. Because of the shape, configuration and potential for high use, noise and use impacts on adjacent property must be taken into consideration.

2. Site Selection Criteria:

- a. Linear parks should generally follow utility lines, railways or other linear corridors.
- b. Linear parks should be at least 50-75 wide. Optimum width should be 100 feet wide.

Recommendations:

3. Design and Development Standards:

- a. Activities are generally passive in nature.
- b. Paved pathways should be designed to accommodate maintenance and patrol vehicles
- c. Where general public use is promoted, fences, adequate setbacks and/or other features to control access should protect adjoining uses.

1. Summary of Recommendations:

Table 42
Summary of Linear Park Recommendations
Oregon City Planning Area

Park Number	Site	Existing Acres/ Proposed Acres	Action	Estimate Cost (Planning/ Acquisition/ Development)	Action Ranking
L-24	McLoughlin Promenade	5.89/5.00	Upgrade/ Acquisition	\$100,000 / \$250,000	Upgrade. - Med Acq. - Low
L-53	Powerline Park	25.00	Planning/ Acquisition/ Development	\$5,000/ \$375,000 \$750,000	Plan.- Low Acq. - Low Dev. - Low
TOTAL		35.89		\$1,480,000	

Assumes Acquisition cost at \$15,000/Acre within utility corridor; \$50,000 outside

Assumes Development cost of 30,000/Acre

2. Specific Improvements:**McLoughlin Promenade****Site L-24**

McLoughlin Promenade is an existing 5.1-acre park located on the bluffs overlooking the Willamette River. The site

provides spectacular views of the downtown and the Willamette City Falls. Facilities at the site include a promenade, seating areas, viewpoints and historical markers.

While most of the facilities are in fair condition, there are some modifications and recommended improvements for this site. These include:

- Upgrade wall
- Develop additional access points and parking areas
- Add restroom building

Powerline Park (Proposed)**Site L-53**

This proposed park site is located along the high-voltage transmission line that stretches from Beaver Creek Road to the Jesse Court site.

It is recommended that the City acquire an easement for public access of approximately 30 acres for a linear park. Possible facilities for this proposed park site should include:

- Pathway/Trail
- Seating Areas
- Trailhead Facilities
- Parking areas

Special Use Areas

Special Use Areas: *Special use areas are miscellaneous public recreation areas or land occupied by a specialized facility. Some of the uses that fall into this classification includes unique single purpose recreational areas/facilities, community gardens, building sites, sports complexes, cultural areas, etc.*

Public Involvement /Assessment:

1. **Existing Conditions:** Excluding the two cemetery sites, there are 9 special use areas in the Oregon City planning area.

Depending upon the function it serves, the service area for a special use area varies widely. However, in a community the size of Oregon City's, special use areas are generally considered to be community wide.

2. **Survey/Workshop Meeting:** Participants of the recreation survey identified the need for a swimming pool, a skateboard park, indoor recreation center, gymnasium, in-line skating area, and sports fields. All of these facilities, if located independently, would fall under the special use category.

Respondents of the workshop meeting identified the need for skate park, indoor recreation center and an indoor swimming pool.

3. **Planning Advisory Committee:** The Planning Advisory Committee did not discuss the need for a specific special use area. However, the need for a sports complex, indoor recreation center and swimming pool were discussed. If located independently, these sites would fall under this category. In addition, there was some concern over the cost associated with the development of these facilities and the overall tax impact on the community.

4. **Needs Assessment:** The needs assessment identified a need for an additional 124 acres of land (including 82 acres of land proposed by the Oregon Trail Foundation for the expansion of their facility). This would accommodate enough land for a sports field complex, recreation/aquatic center and skateboard area.

Design and Development Policies:

1. General Land Use Guidelines:

- a. Dependent upon the type of facilities proposed.

2. Site Selection Criteria:

1. Prior to the addition of any special use area, the City should prepare a detailed feasibility and cost/benefit

analysis for each
proposed site being
considered.

2. Size and location of facility will be dependent upon the function of the facility being considered.

3. Design and Development Standards:

- a. Design criteria will depend upon the facilities and activities proposed.
- b. Parking requirements: dependent upon the activities offered.

Recommendations:

1. Summary of Recommendations:

Table 43
Summary of Special Use Area Recommendations
Oregon City Planning Area

Park Number	Site	Existing Acres/ Proposed Acres	Action	Estimate Cost (Planning/ Acquisition/ Development)	Action Ranking
SU-9	End of the Oregon Trail Interpretive Center (2)	8.40/82.00	No Action	None	Low
SU-11	Sport Craft Landing	2.00	Minor Improvements	\$30,000	Low
SU-12	Old Town Plaza (P)	2.00	Planning/ Acquisition/ Development	\$15,000/ \$200,000 \$200,000	Plan.- Low Acq. - Low Dev. - Low
SU-13	McLoughlin/Bailey Houses	0.80	Minor Improvements	\$10,000	Low
SU-17	Aquatic Center	1.33	Upgrade	\$300,000	Medium
SU-19	DC Latourette Park	0.80	Upgrade	\$75,000	Medium
SU-20	Carnegie Center	1.30	Minor Improvements	\$25,000	Low
SU-22	Ermatinger House	0.25	Minor Improvements	\$10,000	Low
SU-23	Pioneer Community Center	0.80	Upgrade	\$200,000	High
Unspecified (1)	Indoor Recreation Facility Site	8.00	Planning/ Acquisition/	\$40,000/ \$400,000	Plan.- High Acq. - High

Unspecified (1)	Sports Complex	30.00	Planning Acquisition/	\$15,000 \$1,500,000	Plan.- High Acq. - High
Unspecified (1)	Skate Park	2.0	Planning/ Acquisition	\$5,000 \$100,000	Plan.- High Acq. - High
TOTAL		157.68			

P-Proposed Facilities

Assumes Acquisition cost at

\$100,000/Acre for Downtown
Plaza

Assumes Acquisition cost at

\$50,000/Acre for all other sites

Assumes Development cost of

\$100,000/Acre

- (1): See sections on specialized facilities section and sports facilities for development costs
- (2) Previously known as Kelley Field

2. Specific Improvements:

End of Oregon Trail Interpretive Center

Site SU-9

Formerly the location of the Kelly Sport Fields, this existing 8.40-acre site is located in the north portion of town adjacent to the County Maintenance Shops. While the City owns and maintains the site, the Oregon Trail Foundation operates the museum. Facilities at the site include interpretive building and parking areas.

The Oregon Trail Foundation recently completed a master plan for the expansion of their facility. Their expansion plans calls for utilization of the adjacent landfill site for a living history area, amphitheater, education facility and a regional visitor's center. There is also another proposal for the use of the landfill site for commercial use.

Sports Craft Landing

Site SU-11

This existing 2.0-acre site is located along the banks of the Willamette River up from Clackamette Park. The marina and boat ramp is leased to a private operator. The parking lot is maintained by the City. The leased portion is due to expire in the near future. Because of its prime location and the fact that it is only one of two public waterfront areas in Oregon City, the City should explore other options for use of this land. One possibility would be to develop this area into a waterfront promenade with appropriate commercial uses.

Old Town Plaza

Site SU-12

This proposed park site is located the Historic Downtown area of Oregon City. The City has recently developed a plan for the redevelopment of the downtown area, which has included a park.

- It is recommended that this site serve as civic square and plaza for the historic downtown.

McLoughlin House and Barclay House

Site SU-13

The McLoughlin and Barclay Houses are located on 0.80 acres overlooking the Willamette River. These two historic homes (now museums) are managed by private organizations while the City maintains the grounds. Overall, the sites are in good condition and only require minor improvements.

Aquatic Center**Site SU-17**

The Aquatic Center is located in the McLoughlin neighborhood, adjacent to the Oregon City High School – Jackson Campus. Due to its location, it is heavily used by the high school as well as by residents from the City and the surrounding areas. Facilities include a 14-meter by 25-meter indoor pool, a wading pool, meeting space and a small parking areas.

While there are a number of problems associated with the current facility, most are associated with the fact that it has long passed its expected economic life. This coupled with the lack of adequate maintenance has caused the facility to deteriorate to a point where it will take a significant amount of public investment to upgrade and revitalize this facility. Before any more major capital expenditures are made, a feasibility study should be made. This would include an evaluation of the existing facility, a site selection analysis and development alternatives.

In the long term, a new indoor swimming pool is needed. However, this site is not the preferred choice due to the lack of parking, the fact that it rests in the middle of a residential neighborhood, and the site is too small. Please refer to page VII-61 for discussion on a new facility and possible locations.

DC Latourette Park**Site SU-19**

DC Latourette Park is an existing 0.80-acre park located in the center of the McLoughlin neighborhood. Rock retaining walls are located on three sides while it opens to the street on the fourth side. The site is essentially an outdoor sports court containing two tennis courts and a basketball court. The existing courts are in very poor shape and virtually unplayable.

There are two issues associated with this site: 1) there is a need for a neighborhood park in this neighborhood, and 2) the site in its current condition is not meeting any recreation needs of the area. Considering these issues, there are basically two options: Sell the site or improve the site.

While the best solution would be to sell the site, deed restrictions and neighborhood opposition may prevent this action from occurring. Therefore, the most feasible solution is to upgrade the site. Again, there are two options that should be considered:

Option 1

- Remove all of the paved surfaces and develop into a mini-park

Option 2

- Remove one court and develop open grass and small picnic area
- Upgrade second tennis court to include a colorcoat surface
- Upgrade basketball court and colorcoat surface
- Repair perimeter wall and fencing
- Improve park entrance with trees and landscaping
- Add support facilities

Regardless of the option, it is also recommended that the City do an evaluation and analysis of the perimeter walls.

Carnegie Center**Site SU-20**

The Carnegie Center is a 1.30-acre site located in the middle of the McLoughlin neighborhood. The building was once the City Library but has since been converted into a cultural arts facility. The building contains an art center, children's area and coffee shop. Facilities at the site include a wading pool, playground and pathway system. Overall, the site is in good condition and only requires minor improvements.

It is recommended that, once a neighborhood park is located to serve this area, the playground and wading pool be removed from this site. In their place, it is recommended that the City develop facilities that enhance the cultural activities at the Carnegie Center. This could include a small plaza area, fountains, outdoor display space, gazebo, etc.

Ermatinger House**Site SU-22**

The Ermatinger House sits on 0.25 acres and is one of the oldest buildings in Oregon. Currently it is being used as a museum. Overall, the site is in good condition and only requires minor improvements.

Pioneer Community Center**Site SU-23**

The Pioneer Community Center is a building used primarily for senior-related activities and services. Aside from the center, facilities at the site consist of a peace garden, pathway system and parking area. Overall, the site is in good condition and only requires minor improvements.

There is also some opportunity to expand the recreational opportunities at this facility. While the main level of the building is extensively used, the basement is underutilized

because of past water
leaks. See further
discussion on Senior
programs on page VIII-3.

Natural Open Space/Greenways

Generally, natural open space is defined as undeveloped land primarily left in its natural form with passive recreation use as a secondary objective. This type of land often includes wetlands, hillsides or creek corridors. In some cases, environmentally sensitive areas are considered as open space and may include wildlife habitats or unique and/or endangered plant species.

Public Involvement /Assessment:

1. **Existing Conditions:** In the Oregon City area, there are six existing sites that fall under the natural open space area category.
2. **Survey/Workshop Meeting:** Participants of the recreation survey identified the need to preserve land along the Willamette and Clackamas Rivers, wildlife and vegetation habitats and scenic areas as natural open space. Trails and pathways were cited as a needed recreation facility. Open space corridors often function as conduits for pathway and trail development.

Respondents of the workshop meeting identified the need for open space.

Design and Development Policies:

3. **Planning Advisory Committee:** The Planning Advisory Committee discussed the need for open space areas but did not consider it to be a high priority.
4. **Needs Assessment:** The needs assessment identified a need for an additional 250 acres of natural open space. Much of this land can be found in the Canemah Bluff and Newell Canyon areas, which are Metro's target areas.

1. General Land Use Guidelines:

- a. The City's comprehensive plan also contains policies for protection of steep hillsides and wetlands.
- b. The City should consider other ways of preserving natural open space besides outright purchase such as acquiring conservation easements, initiation of tree cutting ordinances, land trades, etc.

2. Site Selection Criteria:

- a. Emphasis in acquisition should be for those areas

offering unique
features or have the
potential to be lost to
development.

- b. Areas that will be difficult or impossible to develop should have a lower priority of acquisition. However, where open space areas are also used for trail corridors, higher priorities should be considered.
- c. Future open space areas acquired as part of urban development, should be owned and maintained by the City.
- d. An analysis should be made to determine if unique qualities and conditions exist that warrant the open space designation.
- e. Prohibiting urban development should not be a reason for acquiring open space.

3. Design and Development Standards:

- a. Improvements should be kept to a minimum, with the natural environment, interpretive and educational features emphasized.
- b. These types of areas should be managed and maintained for a sense of solitude, separation or environmental protection.
- c. Parking and overall use should be limited to the numbers and types of visitors the area can accommodate, while retaining its natural character and the intended level of solitude.
- d. Where feasible, public access and use of these areas should be encouraged, but environmentally sensitive areas should be protected from overuse.

Recommendations:

1. Summary of Recommendations:

Table 44
Summary of Open Space Recommendations
Oregon City Planning Area

Park Number	Site	Existing Acres/ Proposed Acres	Action	Estimate Cost (Planning/ Acquisition/ Development)	Action Ranking
OS-1	Clackamas Heights Open Space (P)	NA	Preserve Land through Land Use Process	Negligible	Medium
OS-2	Clackamas River Greenway (includes River Access Trail and High Rock Site) (P)	3.53/NA	Acquire Land/Preserve Land through Land Use Process	\$500,000	High
OS-7	Redland Road Open Space (P)	NA	Preserve Land through Land Use Process	Negligible	Medium
OS-10 (1)	Willamette River Greenway (P)	NA	Acquire Land/Preserve Land through Land Use Process	\$1,000,000	High
OS-16	Abernethy Creek Greenway (P)	NA	Preserve Land through Land Use Process	Negligible	High
OS-26	Country Village Open Space (P)	NA	Preserve Land through Land Use Process	Negligible	Low
OS-28	Newell Creek Canyon	81.43/370.00	Assist Metro/Preserve Land through Land Use Process	Negligible	High
OS-30	Singer Creek Greenway	11.03/NA	Preserve Land through Land Use Process	Negligible	High
OS-32	Waterboard Open Space	19.30/NA	Preserve Land through Land Use Process	Negligible	High
OS-33	Coffee Creek Greenway	8.21/NA	Preserve Land through Land Use Process	Negligible	Medium
OS-42	Canemah Bluff Open Space	37.04/390.00	Assist Metro/Preserve Land through Land Use Process	Negligible	High

			Process		
OS-49	Little Beaver Creek Greenway	NA	Preserve Land though Land Use Process	Negligible	Medium
OS-51	Central Point Greenway	NA	Preserve Land though Land Use Process	Negligible	Medium
OS-54	Mud Creek Greenway	NA	Preserve Land though Land Use Process	Negligible	Medium
OS-56	Caufield Creek Greenway	NA	Preserve Land though Land Use Process	Negligible	Medium
OS-60	Thimble Creek Greenway	NA	Preserve Land though Land Use Process	Negligible	Low
	TOTAL	NA		\$1,500,000	

Assumes Allowance for acquisition
of land along Willamette and
Clackamas River

(1) Also includes the Boom
Property which was acquired with
SDC's

The table on the previous page identifies the proposed open space areas. However, there are two areas that warrant a better description.

Newell Creek Canyon Open Space (Proposed) Site OS-28

The proposed Newell Creek Canyon open space area stretches from Beaver Creek Road to Redland Road. Highway 213 bisects this site into an east and west portion.

This site is one of several open space projects identified by Metro as part of the Greenspaces Program. While the initial objective was to acquire over 900 acres of land, the study area was refined to include 370 acres of forested lands, wildlife habitat areas and wetlands.

Currently, Metro has acquired approximately 127 acres of land in this area and is in the process of acquiring additional properties. The City, County and State have substantial holdings of land in this area.

It is recommended that the City work cooperatively with Metro and the jurisdictions to preserve this area as regional open space and trails corridor. The proposed Newell Creek Trail Loop (T-5) passes through a portion of this area.

Canemah Bluff Open Space (Proposed) Site OS-42

The proposed Canemah Bluff open space area stretches from the Canemah neighborhood south along the bluff overlooking the river.

This is the second of two open space projects in Oregon City identified by Metro as part of the Greenspaces Program. While the initial objective was to acquire over 600 acres of land, the study area was refined to include 390 acres of steep cliffs, historic and cultural areas and wildlife habitat areas.

Currently, Metro has acquired approximately 61 acres of land and is in the process of acquiring additional properties. The City also owns a small parcel of land known as the Madrona site that will be included in this area.

It is recommended that the City work cooperatively with Metro and the jurisdictions to preserve this area as regional open space and trails corridor. The proposed Canemah Bluff Trail (T-7) passes through a portion of this area.

Undeveloped Land

Public Involvement
/Assessment:

Recommendations:

This is land that is undeveloped and has not been designated for a specific park use at this time.

1. **Existing Conditions:** There are several parcels of land that are currently undeveloped and have not been designated for any purpose. These are listed in the table below:

1. Summary of Recommendations:

Table 45
Summary of Trail Recommendations
Oregon City Planning Area

Park Number	Site	Existing Acres/ Proposed Acres	Action	Estimate Cost (Planning/ Acquisition/ Development)	Action Ranking
U-31	Dement Park	0.07	Dispose of Site	Negligible	High
U-44	Oak Tree Park	0.50	Dispose of Site	Negligible	High

Trails and Pathways

Trails and pathways are designed to provide walking, bicycling, and other non-motorized recreational opportunities. By providing linkages to other areas and facilities, they can provide non-vehicular options for travel throughout the community. Trails can be designed for a single or multiple types of users. The trails and pathways emphasized here are those that are recreational and multiple use in nature. Bike routes with more emphasis on transportation are not included in this definition.

Trails may be either unsurfaced or treated with a variety of hard surfacing materials including concrete, asphalt or granite chips. Unsurfaced trails may be left in their natural condition or supplemented with gravel, bark chips, sand or other material. Surfacing will be dependent upon the soil type, slopes, type of use and amount of use.

Public Involvement /Assessment:

2. **Existing Conditions:** There are no trails of any substantial length in the City. A few of the existing parks have trails.
3. **Survey/Workshop Meeting:** Both the survey and workshop meeting revealed strong support for a trails system. Trail related activities such as walking, hiking, etc. are one of the top recreation activities in Oregon City.
4. **Planning Advisory Committee:** The Planning Advisory Committee supported the notion of developing a Citywide off-street trail system.
5. **Needs Assessment:** The needs assessment identified a need for 37 miles of trails at buildout.

Design and Development Policies:

1. General Land Use Guidelines:

- a. The following guidelines, site selection criteria and development standards apply to trails and pathways that are recreational in nature. Policies related to pathways that are transportation oriented are found in the City's transportation plan.
- b. Developers should be encouraged to provide pathways within their proposed developments to link with the city's overall trail system.
- c. Trails easements or dedications need to be secured in

order to complete
trail segments and
the overall network.

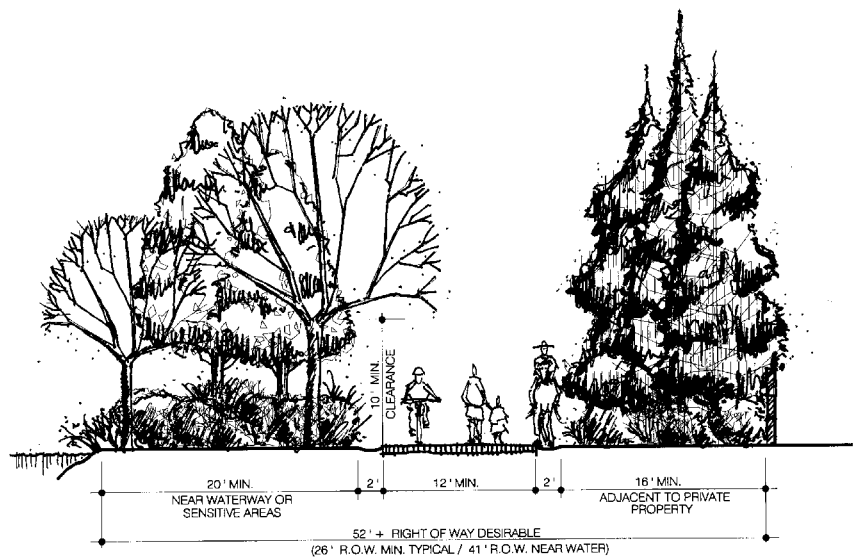
2. Site Selection Criteria:

- a. The primary purpose of recreation trails is to provide a recreation experience. Transportation to other parts of the community should be a secondary objective.
- b. Whenever possible, recreation pathways and trails should not be part of a street roadway.
- c. Recreation trails should be interesting to the user and maximize the number and diversity of enjoyable viewing opportunities.
- d. Trails should be looped and interconnected to provide a variety of trail lengths and destinations. They should link various parts of the community, as well as existing park sites.
- e. Trails should be located and designed to provide a diversity of challenges. Enhance accessibility wherever possible, with high priority given to nature trails and loop or destination opportunities on portions of trails near staging areas.
- f. Where routes use existing streets, the pathway should be designed to minimize potential conflicts between motorists and trail users
- g. Trails should be developed throughout the community to provide linkages to schools, parks, and other destination points. Each proposed trail should be reviewed on a case by case basis to determine if it should be part of the city's park and recreation system.

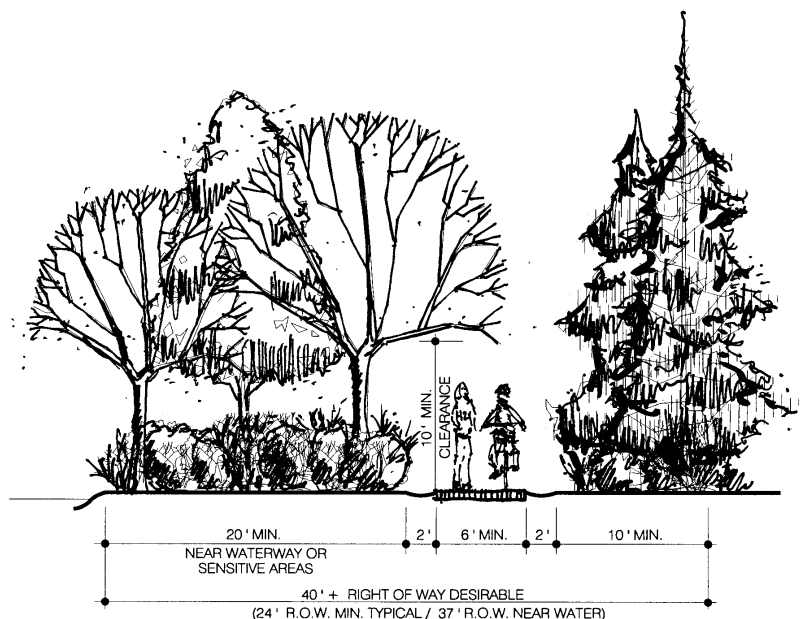
3. Design and Development Standards:

- a. Trail alignments should take into account soil conditions, steep slopes, surface drainage and environmentally sensitive lands.
- b. Trails should be planned, sized, and designed for multiple uses, except for dedicated nature trails, and/or areas that cannot be developed to the standard necessary to minimize potential user conflicts.

- c. Centralized and effective staging areas should be provided for trail access. They should include parking, orientation and information, and any necessary specialized unloading features. Primary trailheads should have restrooms and trash receptacles; secondary trailheads might only have some parking and signage.



Multi-Purpose Trail



Off-Street Hiking Trail

Recommendations:

1. Summary of Recommendations:

In this plan, *recreational* trails and pathways are emphasized. The primary purpose of this trails system is to provide recreational walking, bicycling and hiking opportunities. That is not to say that these same trails may also meet some transportation needs as well.

Table 46
Summary of Trail Recommendations
Oregon City Planning Area

Park Number	Site	Existing Propose Length (in Miles)	Action	Estimate Cost (Planning/ Acquisition/ Development)	Action Ranking
T-1	Clackamette Heights Trail	2.41	Planing Development (unpaved)	\$5,000/ \$127,000	
T-2	Clackamas River Trail	2.39	Planning Development (paved)	\$5,000/ \$285,000	
T-3	Willamette River Trail	1.26	Planning/ Development (paved)	\$5,000/ \$150,000	
T-4	Abernethy Creek Trail	1.86	Planing Development (paved)	\$5,000/ \$220,000	
T-5	Newell Creek Trail Loop	4.40	Planing Development (unpaved)	\$5,000/ \$230,000	
T-6	Thimble Creek Trail	4.96	Planing Acquire Easement Development (unpaved)	\$5,000/ \$75,000 \$260,000	
T-7	Canemah Bluff Trail	3.16	Planing Development (unpaved)	\$5,000/ \$170,000	
T-8	Waterboard Trail	2.20	Planing Development (unpaved)	\$5,000/ \$120,000	
T-9	Singer Greek Trail	1.57	Planing Development (paved)	\$5,000/ \$185,000	
T-10	Powerline Trail	1.60	Planing Development (paved)	\$5,000/ \$190,000	
T-11	Little Beaver Creek Trail	1.45	Planing Acquire Easement Development (unpaved)	\$5,000/ \$42,000 \$78,000	
T-12	Central Point	0.67	Planing	\$5,000/	

	Trail		Acquire Easement Development (unpaved)	\$20,000 \$35,000	
T-13	Mud Creek Trail	0.69	Planing Acquire Easement Development (unpaved)	\$5,000/ \$20,000 \$36,000	
T-14	Caufield Creek Trail	2.65	Planing Acquire Easement Development (unpaved)	\$5,000/ \$120,000 \$140,000	
T-15	Beaver Ridge Trail	5.55	Planing Acquire Easement Development (unpaved)	\$5,000/ \$43,000 \$265,000	
	TOTAL	36.8		2,886,00 0	

Assumes Development @
 \$22.50/LF (paved) \$10.00/ LF
 (unpaved); Assumes
 Acquisition @ 15,000/Acre

[Recreation Trails Plan

SPECIALIZED RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Public Involvement /Assessment:

Specialized Facilities: This would include unique facilities such as playground areas, skateboard parks, group picnic facilities, etc..

1. **Existing Conditions:** There is no standard for specialized facilities.
2. **Survey/Workshop Meeting:** The recreation survey and workshop meeting revealed the need for specialized types of recreation facilities. Some of these included a skateboard area, a large playground and group picnic facilities.
3. **Planning Advisory Committee:** Considering the interest in these facilities, the Planning Advisory Committee recommended that the City develop some of these types of facilities.
4. **Needs Assessment:** Each of these items has considerable community support. Each one of these features could be accommodated in the existing park system.

Design and Development Policies:

1. Site Criteria:

- a) Prior to the development of any specialized recreation facility listed in this section, a detailed cost benefit analysis and maintenance impact should be prepared.

Recommendations:

1. Summary of Recommendations:

Table 47
Summary of Specialized Facilities
Oregon City Planning Area

Park Number	Site	Size	Action	Estimate Cost (Planning/ Acquisition/ Development)	Action Ranking
--	Skate Area	NA	Planning/Development	\$100,000	High
--	Group Picnic Area	NA	Development	\$100,000	Medium

--	Adventure Playground	NA	Development	\$75,000	Low
--	Beautification Areas	NA		\$25,000	Low
TOTAL				\$300,000	

2. Specific Recommendations:

SKATE AREA

Some interest exists in Oregon City for a skateboarding and in-line skating facility. Rollerblade hockey is also becoming popular as a competitive sport. By giving the youth a place to play, it will relieve other places that are less desirable. However, finding a suitable location where neighbors will not object is not easy. The ideal location is a place where the site is visible from the street, has public transportation nearby and is far enough way from neighbors to mitigate the noise.

Many communities are building these types of facilities at costs that usually exceed \$100,000. Among the features a site should contain are:

- A rollerblade hockey rink
- Inline skate area with jumps and ramps
- A small shelter building
- Nearby restroom building

Because of potential noise from this type of activity and the nature of the user group, the selected site should be very public and some distance from homes. The City has identified a potential site in Clackamette Park.

GROUP PICNIC AREA

Clackamette Park is currently the only park that has facilities oriented toward large groups. However, this site does not have adequate parking for large groups.

Aside from meeting the need for large groups, these types of facilities can generate significant revenue. A group picnic area usually requires a large site in order for the group to be separated from the rest of the park. It is recommended that this element be incorporated into the proposed expansion of Clackamette Park (Clackamette Cove Site).

This facility should contain 1-2 large shelter buildings equipped with BBQ's and an outdoor patio area. In order to insure some privacy, this area should be somewhat separated from the other parts of the park by trees and landscaping.

ADVENTURE PLAYGROUND

Because most of the children's playgrounds are basic and not very imaginative, it is recommended that a special playground be developed that contains a wide variety of children's play facilities. It should be unique enough to warrant a drive half way across town to visit it and hold a child's attention for several hours. Sometimes these types of facilities are built as part of a community-wide "building party", where donations of labor and materials is predominant. A possible location is Clackamette Cove site or possibly one of the future community park sites. Another potential use associated with an adventure playground would be a children's museum.

CITY BEAUTIFICATION AREAS

Beautification areas are primarily landscaped plots of land that are maintained by a municipality and/or private groups but do not serve a recreation purpose. Most commonly these areas consist of entrance features, street triangles, annual flower plots and other landscape areas.

While these types of projects are a worthwhile effort to improve the appearance of the community, they can become very costly to maintain if the local municipality must assume responsibility. Often a private group will agree to maintain an area but after a period of time stops the effort. This then places the City in a difficult position of being forced to assume maintenance responsibility. Therefore, the following policies should be adopted by the City related to beautification projects.

1. The primary responsibility of installation and maintenance of beautification projects should be left to private groups. The City should make public land available to these groups when assurances can be made that they will be adequately maintained.
2. Only highly visible sites should be selected for beautification projects. The community must be selective in the areas it chooses to beautify.
3. Sites should be larger than 3,000 square feet. Smaller sites should be considered only when unique conditions exist and the maintenance cost can be justified.
4. Street beautification should have its own budget and not be part of the overall Parks and Recreation budget.

INDOOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

1. Summary of Recommendations:

Table 48
Summary of Indoor Recreational Facilities
Oregon City Planning Area

Park Number	Site	Size	Action	Estimate Cost (Planning/ Acquisition/ Development)	Action Ranking
--	Recreation Center	--	Planning/ Development	\$30,000/ \$2,500,000	High
--	Indoor Pool	--	Planning/ Development	\$35,000/ \$3,000,000	Moderate
TOTAL				\$5,500,000	

2. Specific Recommendations:

INDOOR RECREATION/AQUATIC CENTER

The recreation survey indicated strong support for indoor recreation space such as a recreation center and/or swimming pool. More and more Northwest communities are offering these types of facilities because of the long winters and need to provide more indoor recreation opportunities. If designed correctly recreation centers can offer a wide variety of community and youth activities at a reasonable cost. To generate maximum revenue many centers offer community event space as well as areas for recreation and swimming activities. Most progressive community centers now provide rooms for receptions, meetings, large group gatherings and trade shows as well.

While the public would like to see a recreation/aquatic complex, the issue is whether the community feels it can afford such a facility. There is a need for additional indoor recreation space, particularly gymnasium space.

In the long term, the City will need to replace its existing indoor swimming pool. At that time consideration should also be given to developing a multi-tank leisure pool with some additional recreation spaces at a new location. Facilities that should be considered include:

- Multi-purpose gymnasium

- Space for teen activities (game room, etc.)
- Small fitness area (aerobics, exercise, etc.)
- Multi-purpose reception room
- Meeting/classrooms (2-3)
- Indoor lap pool (25 yard, 6-8 lane)
- Warm water teaching pool

SPORTS FIELD FACILITIES

While there are a number of possible locations for this type of facility, it is recommended that it be central to the community and have good access. It is recommended that in the short-term, the City prepare a feasibility and site selection study.

1. **Needs Assessment:** Based on the Recreation Needs Assessment, the following sport fields were needed:

Table 49
Existing and Future Needs
Oregon City Planning Area

Field Type	Existing Fields	Additional Need 1998	Additional Need 2018
Baseball Fields	16	3	26
Softball Fields	7	1	10
Soccer Fields	26	(1)	29

The above needs are based on normal amounts of league play and practice and reflect demand based on Oregon City residents only. However, many sports teams in the Oregon City area originate outside the city. In addition, many of the existing fields are only marginal in playing quality.

Recommendations:

SPORTS COMPLEX (Proposed)

Youth and adult field sports are an important recreation activity in Oregon City. To date, the City has not been actively involved in developing sports fields or offering sports programs. Because of this, many private organizations such as the Oregon City Youth Sports, Oregon City Softball Association and Oregon City Soccer Club have had to use school facilities and assist in the improvements to existing fields.

It is recommended that the City strive to provide enough quality facilities to satisfy the need for games and competitive play only. This includes games for softball, baseball and soccer. Practice should occur at school district fields or neighborhood parks.

Considering the City is deficient in all types of sports fields, it is recommended that a site be located that will meet a wide array of sport field uses. By utilizing a multi-use design, several types of field sports could be located on the same field.

Table 50
Recommendation of Sports Fields Allocation
Oregon City Planning Area

Existing Field Allocation Proposed Field Allocation

	Baseball	Softball	Soccer		Baseball	Softball	Soccer
Clackamas Community College	1	2	3		2	2	3
Oregon City High – Jackson	1	1	2		1	1	2
Oregon City High – Moss	1	1	1		1	1	2
Gardiner Middle School		1	2			1	2
King Elementary	2		2		2		2
Mount Pleasant Elem.	2		1		2		1
Park Place Elementary	1		1		2		1
Holcomb Elem.	1		2		2		2
Barclay Park					1		1
Gaffney Lane Elem.	1		2		1		2
McLoughlin Elem	1		2		2		2
Eastham Elem	1		1		1		1
Chapin Park	2	2	3		2	2	3
Hillendale Park	1		2		1		2
Rivercrest Park	1		1		1		1
St John (Private)			1				1
Holcomb School/Park (P)					1		1
Livesay Park (P)					1		1
Country Village Park (P)					1		1
Barclay Hills Park					1		1
Canemah Park					1		1
Gardiner School/Park (P)					1		1
Forest Ridge Park (P)					1		1
Central Point Park (P)					1		1
Jesse Court Park (portion of site)					2		1
Glenhaven Park (P)					1		1
Caufield Park (P)					1		1
Glen Oaks Park (P)					1		1
Holcomb Road Park					2	2	2
South End Park					2	2	2
Moss Park					2	2	2
Soccer Complex							6
Sports Complex Site					2	4	4

Total	16	7	26	42	17	55
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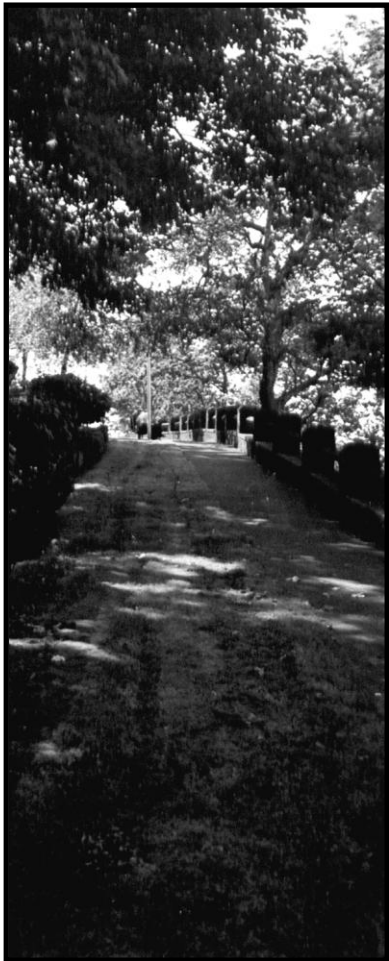
For example, youth baseball and softball could possible use the same field if it contained a skinned infield. Soccer can be played on the outfields of softball fields during the off-season.

It is recommended that a 30 acre site be acquired for a sports field complex. Because of lights, noise and traffic, the site should be located away from heavy residential areas. Possible locations include:

- Clackamette Cove Site
- Outside City's UGB
- Landfill Site

SOCCER COMPLEX (Proposed)

This proposed site is located adjacent to the golf course on land owned by the Oregon City School District. The Oregon City Soccer Club, who is leasing the site, is in the process of developing six fields on this property.



SECTION VIII

*Management and Operational
Recommendations*

SECTION VIII

Management and Operational Recommendations

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

The management of park and recreation services in Oregon City is divided between four different divisions in City Hall. One of the major problems with this approach is that no one department is responsible for the program and each unit must find financial support on its own. Without one advocacy group to press park and recreation issues, each unit must operate on its own. The result has been that over the years, park and recreation services is receiving a smaller portion of the total city-operating budget.

To offset this trend, it is recommended that all of the services related to parks and recreation be combined into one department called the Park and Recreation Department. This reorganization will have several advantages including, 1) the total cost of park and recreation services can be easily tracked because it will be in one budget, 2) combining all of the interests into one advocacy group will create a stronger support base, 3) a department head with a professional background in park and recreation services can be more effective 4) there will be more interest in sharing resources between the various functions. A recommended organizational chart is shown below.

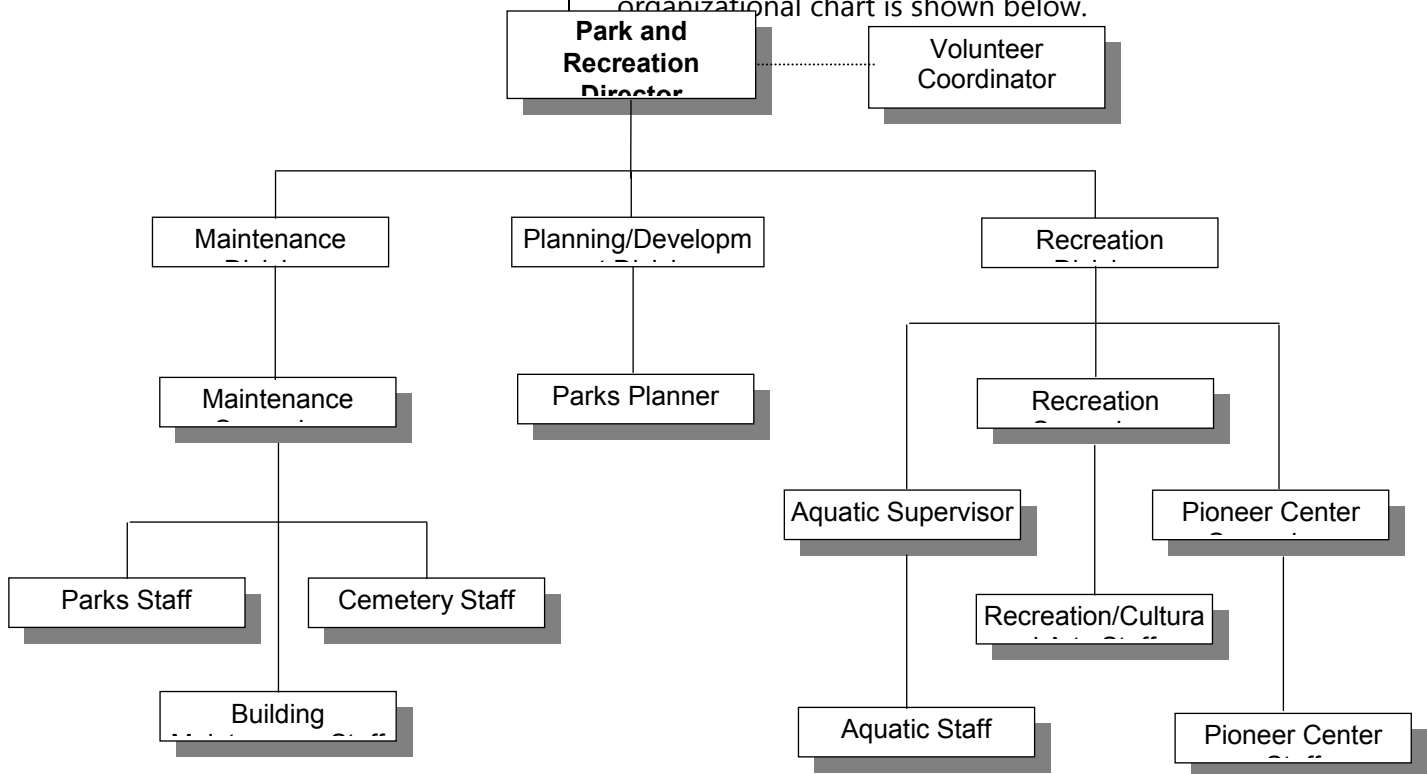


FIGURE 17

Proposed Organizational

OPERATIONS

1. **Park and Recreation Advisory Committees and Boards:**

There are no less than four advisory committees that deal with park and recreation issues. These include the Park and Recreation Advisory Board that deals primarily with park issues, the Planning Commission that deals with park land acquisition, the Pioneer Community Center Advisory Board that recommends policies related to the senior center, and the Rate and Fee Committee that reviews all rate increase proposals.

It is recommended that the Park and Recreation Advisory Board be given the advisory responsibility for all policies, related to park and recreation issues including operations at the Pioneer Community Center. In addition, this Board must establish a clear set of guidelines as to what issues they will address and which ones are more appropriate for the City Commission.

1. **Update System Development Charges:** System development charges are fees charged to residential developers for the impacts their projects have on the park system. In concept, the fees collected should pay for all costs of new park development created by population growth. However, the current fee rate does not reflect this actual cost. As a result, the City must subsidize this cost or be willing to accept a lower quality park system. While it is up to the City Commission to make this judgment call, it is recommended that the fee schedule be raised to more reflect the actual cost. Currently, the City charges \$995 per unit for single family units and \$500 for multi-family units. Most communities are trying to set a fee schedule that more reflects the true cost. Oregon City should do this as well.

2. **Fees and Charges:** The City has made major efforts to produce maximum amounts of revenue from its fees and charges. Since recreation programs and the rental of facilities are major sources of revenue for the Department, revenue policies and goals should be established. The existing revenue rate for the City sponsored park and recreation services is quite good when compared to other cities.

The most common method is to set a deficit rate given in terms of a ratio between cost of service and revenue produced from fees and charges. Within a program, the fees often vary depending upon the type of user. Listed on the next page is the existing and recommended level.

Table 51

Existing and Proposed Revenue Rates
Oregon City Park and Recreation Program

Program/Service	Existing	Proposed
Pioneer Community Center	35.3%	50%
Carnegie Center	47.5%	50%
Aquatic Center	84.4%	85%
Recreation Programs	32.1%	80%
Park Maintenance	23.7%	25%

3. **Non Resident Fees:** Currently, parks and recreation services are funded through the City's general fund, which comes from property taxes. Since non-residents don't pay for the operation and provision of services, it is recommended that these individual pay a surcharge to use City facilities. This would apply to recreation programs, sports fields, aquatics, senior services and admission to City facilities such as the Carnegie Center.
4. **Pioneer Community Center:** The Pioneer Community Center is primarily used for senior activities. The advisory committee recently went through an extensive strategic planning process, which dealt with goal setting and management approaches.

The concern with the Center is its low revenue rate from operations and the fact that it is used primarily for senior activities only. While the committee set goals for the operation, the City Commission needs to set goals for revenue rate and encourage more general public use of the facility.

ADMINISTRATION/ MANAGEMENT

1. **Marketing Plan:** As the department grows and more services are offered, it will become important to maintain public awareness and actually encourage participation in new programs and services. This marketing effort will require due diligence if the Department is to grow.
2. **Annual Report & Goals:** The Department should prepare an annual report describing the activities, participation levels and changes in operation that occurred over the past year, as well as goals for the following year. It should be prepared in a professional manner and widely distributed. In addition to providing basic information about the Department, it is a very useful public relations document and effective at budget time.

3. **Public Relations:** All of the staff within the Department should be encouraged to reflect the importance of good public relations. This is especially true for the people who have contact with the public on a daily basis.
4. **Tracking Complaints:** It is very important that when a comment, suggestion or complaint is received that a follow-up procedure is initiated. Equally important, a call should be made back to the individual involved to explaining the action taken and the reason for it. To see that this process occurs, the Department should develop a tracking system that follows the complaint all of the way through to resolution.
5. **Guide to City Parks:** The City should develop a comprehensive guide to parks and other facilities in the area, stating locations, facilities within the parks, times the parks are open, fees to use facilities, as well as regular programs. This document should be widely distributed to the public. As the scope of park services grows, this document should be regularly updated.
6. **Use of Volunteers:** In an effort to reduce staff time, it is recommended that the City encourage more volunteerism. Volunteers can be used in a variety of ways such as offering recreation programs, assisting in special events, conducting minor maintenance duties, assisting in administrative tasks, etc.
7. **Establish Adopt a Park Program:** To gain more ownership, pride and local upkeep, it is recommended that the City initiate an "Adopt-A-Park" Program. This is an informal agreement with a neighborhood or service club to perform and assume certain responsibilities and duties. These may include limited maintenance tasks, such as litter pick-up, watching for and reporting vandalism or other inappropriate behavior, or hosting neighborhood activities.
8. **Recognizing Volunteers:** Aside from boards and commissions, there are many volunteers who help in providing park and recreation services in Oregon City. These volunteers include those who work in the Pioneer Center, those who help in special events, private sport groups and even neighborhood groups who help to improve their local park. These volunteers should be recognized for their work and encouraged to continue their effort.

RECREATION PROGRAMS

Some suggestions for expanding and improving the current program are listed below:

1. **Additional Recreation Programs:** Recreation programs offer the greatest benefit and serve the most users for the money spent. The recreation survey revealed strong support in the community for recreation programs and services. While the School District is also offering programs in certain areas, there is still an unmet need. Because of the favorable cost/benefit ratio of recreation programs, it is recommended that the City continue to expand its recreation program. Some possible areas in which new services and programs should be offered are:
 - After-School Programs
 - Organized Sports (recreation level only; clinics; sports camps)
 - Children's Program
 - General Interest Classes
 - Cultural Arts Programs
 - Outdoor Pursuits
 - Special Events (art festivals, park concerts, etc.)

There is also some opportunity to coordinate programs with other organizations:

- Clackamas Community College (interpretive programs, performing arts, fine arts)
- Oregon City School District, Gladstone School District (organized sports, cultural arts, general recreation programs)

To better serve all residents, the City should continually develop and try out new programs and seek new locations to offer them. While new programs sometimes have low registration, the City should continue to explore new areas of interest. By placing a minimum number of registrants for a specific class, the City can cancel programs that have a low enrollment. This will reduce the financial risk of an aggressive recreation program.

2. **Offer Innovative Programs :** The Recreation Division should continue to seek out new and innovative recreation programs. This will assure continued interest and participation in the overall program.
3. **Joint Ventures with Adjoining Cities/Organizations:** There are economies of scale in offering recreation programs. For example the net cost of offering a comprehensive recreation program to 2-3 cities would

be no more than for
one individual city.
With this in mind, it is
recommended that
Oregon City offer
programs, for a fee,
to Gladstone and
County residents.
This policy

should only be maintained as long as there are spaces and instructors to meet the demand.

Other reasons for forming joint partnerships Include:

- insures adequate program participation
- enables sharing of registration duties and costs
- enables the publication of one activity guide
- fosters cooperation between communities
- reduces the amount of staff needed per event

4. **Program Costs and Revenues:** The City should continue to and refine the system of tracking all costs and revenue for each program with a yearly evaluation of the merits of offering this program, or to determine ways of making programs more profitable or less deficient.
5. **Goals for Revenue Production:** While maximum revenue should not be the primary goal of a recreation program, it should run at an efficient level. Goals should be set each year for the amount of revenue to be produced for each major type of program activity.
6. **Build a Support Base:** By expanding the recreation program, the Park and Recreation Department will create a support base for an even bigger and better programs and facilities.

MAINTENANCE

Park Maintenance

As the City grows and additional facilities developed, it will be important to develop overall policies for the department regarding maintenance. At the current time Oregon City has one of the lowest maintenance budgets on a per acre basis than any other city of its size. Taking a low budget approach to maintenance eventually results in the deterioration of the system. Slowly, maintenance is falling further behind and as a result, the park system is sinking into disrepair. In addition, the lack of preventative maintenance is now becoming apparent in the parks. Because facilities are not properly maintained, some have gone to the point where they cannot be salvaged. To change this downhill slide, three actions must occur: First, existing facilities must be brought up to an acceptable level. Second, a different approach to maintenance on a limited budget must occur. Third, preventative maintenance tasks must be initiated. These recommendations and others are described below.

1. **Maintenance Funding:** An ongoing problem with the park system in Oregon City is the lack of an adequate budget. This will only be compounded as new park sites are brought on line. It is recommended that the City establish a minimum amount per acre for developed parks and natural open space areas. The

recommended goal is
shown in the table on
the next page.

Table 53
Recommended Maintenance Dollars for Various Park Types
Oregon City Park and Recreation Program

Areas	Amount Per Acre
Developed Park Land	\$4,000
Natural Open Space Areas	\$30

2. **Dedicated Park Maintenance Personnel:** Based on the earlier recommendation that all park and recreation services be combined into one department, this means that park maintenance should be removed from Public Works and moved into the new department. At this point, training and specialization of specific maintenance tasks should occur. As a result, tracking maintenance costs will be easier and employees will be more knowledgeable about the park system and the maintenance duties.
3. **Seasonal Employees:** The City can hire seasonal employees for about a third of the cost of full time personnel. Seasonal employees are usually more available during the summer which is also the time of greatest maintenance demand. Because of this fact, about one third to one half of the maintenance crew should be made up of seasonal employees.
4. **Develop Labor Saving Opportunities:** Proper design standards and use of correct equipment can substantially reduce the amount of time and labor needed to maintain a park system. As new parks are developed and existing ones rehabilitated, considerations for maintenance should have a high priority. Some examples of labor saving devices are:
 - Use of curbs and mowing strips to reduce hand mowing
 - Reduction of high-maintenance plant materials
 - Design of mowing areas that permit the use of larger mowers
 - Installation of automatic irrigation systems
 - Elimination of drainage problems
 - Correct location of restrooms to discourage vandalism

Other design factors such as spacing between trees, correct selection of plant materials, paving, etc. all contribute to easier maintenance. The staff should review all park development projects with the maintenance staff to assure that the design meets basic maintenance requirements.

- 5. Consistency of Design and Materials:** While "original" designs of facilities may make for an interesting park system, it is also a very costly option because of the cost of design and original construction. For some items such as restrooms, irrigation systems, playground equipment, etc., the use of standard equipment is highly recommended.

The consistent use of similar materials and products should also be encouraged because it reduces the amount of inventory for replacement parts. Also, using products with a known track record reduces the potential of poor service.

- 6. Tracking Cost:** As the Department grows, it will be important to track maintenance cost by facility and activity. This information is important for future design projects as well as alerting the Department to specific maintenance problems.

- 7. Performance Standards:** Another step in maintenance management should be to develop performance standards for the various maintenance functions. This will clarify job responsibilities and expectations, and provide time-management guidelines. It is a useful tool for budgeting as well and can help acquaint seasonal employees or part-time community service workers with staff expectations.

Building Maintenance

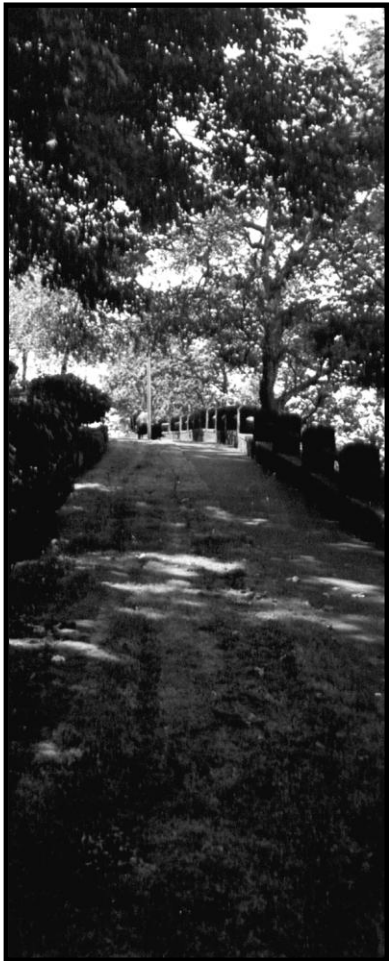
In the past to save money, each facility manager, i.e., Carnegie Center manager, swimming pool manger etc., were given the responsibility to maintain and be responsible for major repairs. The problem with this approach is that most facility managers are not trained nor do they understand building repairs or cost ramifications. The result has been repairs that were not needed or resulted in excess costs.

To offset this problem, it is recommended that the Park Maintenance Division be given the responsibility to oversee all building maintenance and repairs.

PROVISIONS OF RESTROOMS

The Planning Advisory Committee felt that public restrooms should be located in most parks. The problem with this idea is their cost to build and maintain. They are also a constant source of vandalism. To meet restroom needs and minimize the cost, it is recommended that the following policies apply to restroom buildings in parks.

1. Full service restrooms should be constructed in community parks or other sites that generate a considerable number of visitors on a daily basis.
2. Portable restrooms should be located in most neighborhood parks. These facilities would be located within a solid shell and designed with some type of architectural treatment.



SECTION IX

Implementation

SECTION IX

Implementation

INTRODUCTION

This section of the report identifies methods for funding park and facility improvements. The specific strategy identifies actions that should occur as well as potential sources of funding. The summary of this planning process is shown in two alternative six-year capital improvement plans identified in Tables 55 and 57. Each of the alternatives is based on a different level of funding and commitment by the City. Some of these funding sources are new to the City whereas others have been utilized in the past.

PROJECT PRIORITIES

The following criteria are recommended for prioritizing projects in the capital improvement plan. They are listed in terms of the highest priority first.

1. **Park upgrade:** Upgrading existing parks should have the highest priority because of the importance of salvaging the park system before it deteriorates further.
2. **Acquisition of Parkland:** The acquisition of future park sites should have a high priority because it is critical to preserve land while it is still available.
3. **Expanding Recreation Programs:** The expansion of the recreation program should have a medium priority because of the favorable cost/benefit ratio and the community good will it generates.
4. **Development of an indoor swimming pool and recreation center:** Development of indoor recreation space should have a relatively high priority because of the need to replace the swimming pool and desire for additional indoor recreation space.
5. **Development of Sports Fields:** The development of sports fields should have a relatively high priority because of the need and poor condition of existing facilities.
6. **Development of Park Sites:** New park development should have a medium priority. Those neighborhoods that do not have convenient access to a park should be given the first priority.

FUNDING SOURCES

7. **Development of Trails:** Trail development should be a medium to low priority.
8. **Preservation of Open Space:** The preservation of natural open space should have a low priority because in most instances this land cannot be developed because of environmental constraints.

The following are possible funding sources for acquiring, developing and maintaining parks and other recreational areas.

1. **City General Fund:** This source comes from the City's annual operating budget. Up to this point, little has been budgeted for capital projects.
2. **Capital Projects Fund:** This fund is usually part of a City's General Fund and is designed to allocate a certain amount for capital projects.
3. **Special Serial Levy:** This is a property tax assessment that can be used for the construction and/or operation of park facilities. This type of levy is established for a given rate for 1-5 years and requires a simple majority of voter approval. The advantage of this type of levy is that there are no interest charges. However, because of Measure 5, this type of levy has become difficult to pass in Oregon because it affects the \$10 tax limitation of all taxing agencies in the area.
4. **General Obligation Bond:** These are voter-approved bonds with the assessment placed on real property. The money can only be used for capital improvements and not maintenance. This property tax is levied for a specified period of time (usually 20-30 years). Passage requires a majority approval by the voters. This type of property tax does not affect the overall tax limitation as described in a special serial levy. One disadvantage of this type of levy is the interest costs.
5. **Revenue Bonds:** These bonds are sold and paid from the revenue produced from the operation of a facility.
6. **HUD Block Grants:** Grants from the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development are available for a wide variety of projects. Most are distributed in the lower income areas of the community. Grants can be up to a 100%.

- 7. System Development Charges:** System Development Charges are fees imposed on new development caused by impacts on the City's infrastructure. Park SDC's can only be used for parkland acquisition and/or development. Oregon City has this type of charge in place but it is low when compared to actual impact. This amount collected does not come close to reflecting the true cost impacts of new housing on the park system. Typically, cities in Oregon run in the \$1,000 range with some as high as \$3,000 per single family household. The current rate in Oregon City is \$995.
- 8. Certificates of Participation:** This is a lease-purchase approach in which the City sells Certificates of Participation (COP's) to a lending institution. The City then pays the loan off from revenue produced by the facility or from its general operating budget. The lending institution holds title to the property until the COP's are repaid. This procedure does not require a vote of the public.
- 9. Donations:** The donations of labor, land or cash by service agencies, private groups or individuals is a popular way to raise small amounts of money for specific projects. Such service agencies as the Kiwanis, Rotary, etc., often fund small projects such as playground improvements.
- 10. Public Land Trusts:** Private land trusts such as the Trust for Public Land, Inc. and the Nature Conservancy will acquire and hold land for eventual acquisition by a public agency.
- 11. Lifetime Estates:** This is an agreement between a landowner and the City that gives the owner the right to live on the site after it is sold.
- 12. Exchange of Property:** An exchange of property that is between a private landowner and the City can occur. For example, the City could exchange an unneeded water reservoir site for a potential park site currently under private ownership.
- 13. Joint Public/Private Partnership:** This concept is relatively new to park and recreation agencies. The basic approach is for a public agency to enter into a working agreement with a private corporation to help fund, build and/or operate a public facility. Generally, the three primary incentives that a public agency can offer is free land to place a facility (usually a park or other piece of public land), certain tax advantages and access to the facility. While the public agency may

have to give up
certain responsibilities
or control, it is one
way of obtaining
public facilities at a
lower cost.

- 14. Private Grants and Foundations:** Private grants and foundations provide money for a wide range of projects. They are sometimes difficult to find and equally difficult to secure because of the open competition. They usually fund unique projects or ones of extreme need.
- 15. Urban Forestry Grants:** There are several funding grant programs that provide money for urban forestry projects. One is funded by the U.S. Small Business Administration and provides grants to purchase and plant trees. This program sometimes funds urban street tree planting programs.
- 16. Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA):** Over the years, Oregon has received considerable revenue for trail related projects. Originally called The *Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act* (ISTEA), it funded a wide variety of transportation related projects. In 1998 this program was modified some and is now referred to as TEA21. For 1998, Oregon was allotted \$488,723. The Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation administer this program. The money can be used for both maintenance and capital construction.
- 17. National Tree Trust:** National Tree Trust provides trees through two programs: America's Treeways and Community Tree Planting. These programs require that trees be planted by volunteers on public lands. Additionally, the America's Treeway program requires 100 seedlings minimum to be planted along public highways.
- 18. State Bicycle Funds:** This is revenue from state gas taxes that are distributed to each city for the development of bicycle lanes. For Oregon City, the amount received is minimal.
- 19. Urban Renewal Agency:** The City currently has two urban renewal areas; Hilltop and Downtown. Revenue for improvements come from both tax increment financing and a levy. The acquisition of the Cove Property was paid with urban renewal funds.

FINANCING STRATEGY

The cost to implement all of the improvements identified in *Section VII, Land and Facility Recommendations* could easily exceed \$20 million, excluding the additional operational and maintenance costs. This is a significant investment and one that is more than Oregon City can financially afford at this time.

In the recent past, the City has not demonstrated its interest in funding either park development or its maintenance. One current train of thought is to do nothing and wait until the economic climate looks better. However, waiting will only send the park system into further disrepair, miss opportunities to buy park land while it is available, and send the city farther behind in meeting its park and facility needs.

There has been considerable discussion in the development of this plan about the feasibility of creating a special service district to fund park development and maintenance. However, some may view this approach as a method of relieving the city of its park and facility obligation. At the same time, these same people must vote on the formation of a service district. While city residents may support this concept, non-residents who are included in the proposed district would probably oppose it. That is, unless there was some proposal that would benefit them.

The recommendations for park and facility improvements found in the previous section of this document can be divided into two basic categories: those that are regional in nature and those that primarily affect local residents. Facilities affected by these two categories are as follows:

Regional Facilities

- ♦ Indoor recreation center
- ♦ Indoor swimming pool
- ♦ Regional sport fields
- ♦ Recreation programs
- ♦ Senior programs

Local Facilities

- ♦ Land acquisition (neighborhood, community parks and open space)
- ♦ Park development
- ♦ Park improvements
- ♦ Trail connectors

It is our conclusion and recommendation that regional facilities should be funded by everyone living within the urban area of Oregon City and city residents should fund local facilities. Based on this thought, the following funding sources should be used for financing park and facility needs. These regional and local facilities could be as follows:

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

Regional Facilities:

- Formation of a County Service District: This approach suggests the formation of a county service district to fund the acquisition and development of regional recreational facilities: A general obligation bond would pay for the capital development. The tax base of the district would pay for the cost of operation and maintenance. (Alternative A only)

A modification of the above approach would be to investigate the feasibility of annexing to the North Clackamas Park and Recreation District. This has the advantage of utilizing a taxing district that is already in place. Also, there is economy in operations.

Local Facilities:

- Four Year Serial Levy: Initiate a four year serial levy for city residents to pay for park and recreation facility renovation: (Alternative A only)
- System Development Charges: Increase the SDC rate: The County should collect fees in the like amount to be used to acquire land outside the city limits but within the urban growth boundary.
- Capital Facilities Fund: An annual amount should be dedicated to the City's Capital Facilities Fund for park improvements.
- Other Sources: Seek grants and other funding sources: It is assumed that HUD Block Grants could be used to upgrade and develop parks in the lower incomes areas of the city. ISTEA funds should be used for trail development.

Based on these funding sources, two optional park improvement programs are proposed. Alternative A utilizes the formation of a park and recreation service district to finance regional facilities and a city-wide serial levy to purchase land and upgrade existing park. Alternative B assumes that County residents would not participate in the funding program and no funding would occur for regional facilities. Local improvements would continue to occur using traditional sources such as SDC's, capital outlay and grants. Each of these options are described on the following page.

Alternative A

Funding: The major component of this financing strategy is the formation/funding of a service district for regional facilities and the passage of a Serial Levy for local park and facility improvements. The specific amount of the bond will be based on the amount the City wishes to spend.

Regional: As mentioned above, the recommended major funding mechanism for park and facility improvements in Oregon City area should be a general obligation bond. An assessment of \$0.22 per 1,000 assessed valuation would raise approximately \$7 million. This is based on an assessment of all property within the Oregon City School District and the Oregon Trail School District.

Local: A serial levy in the amount of \$360,000 annually for four years is proposed. This amount will cost local taxpayers about \$0.35 per \$1,000 assessed valuation. In addition to passing a serial levy, the funding strategy also recommends that the City allocate \$30,000 annually out of the City's General Fund for park capital improvements projects. The City also expects to receive about \$150,000 annually through SDC fees. Other sources of revenue include grants, donations and volunteer labor. Listed below, is a summary of the recommended funding mechanisms for Alternative A.

Table 54
Summary of Funding Sources (Six Years)
Alternative A

Funding Source	Amount
Regional	
General Obligation Bond *	\$9,700,000
Local:	
Serial Levy (\$360,000 for 4 years. **)	\$1,380,000
SDC's (\$150,000 annually)	\$900,000
Park Capital Facilities Fund (\$30,000 annually)	\$180,000
Grants	\$10,000
Miscellaneous Sources	\$35,000
Total Revenue	\$12,205,000

* GO Bond based on a 20-year bond financed at an interest rate of 5%, the first year tax rate would be about \$0.22 per \$1,000 assessed valuation.

** Serial Levy based on a rate of 0.35 per year, for a typical \$150,000 home the tax impact will be roughly \$52 annually.

Expenditures: Listed below is a description of the recommended capital improvement projects in Oregon City based on the funding sources identified above.

Regional: Development and operation of a multi-use indoor recreation/aquatic center and sports field complex.

Estimated Cost Impact \$9,500,000

Local:

1. Land Acquisition for future park and recreational facilities: This would consist of acquiring land for future neighborhood and community parks. This would consist of one community park and 4 neighborhood parks.

Estimated Cost Impact \$2,000,000

2. Renovation and improvement of existing park sites. This would include upgrading and/or renovating nine existing park sites. Improvements would consist of developing picnic areas, adding new playground equipment, constructing basketball courts, developing pathways/trail, and adding site amenities and landscaping.

Estimated Cost Impact \$705,000

Total Estimated Cost Impact **\$12,205,000**

Table 55
Suggested Six Year Capital Facilities Plan (Alternative A)
Park and Recreation Improvements

Project Name	Site #	Cost \$ (1999)	Action
Park Upgrades			
Park Place Park	N-5	\$140,000	Upgrade
Atkinson Park	N-15	\$10,000	Master Plan
Latourette Park	SU-19	\$75,000	Upgrade
McLoughlin Promenade	L-24	\$50,000	Upgrade
Rivercrest Park	N-36	\$40,000	Upgrade
Chapin Park	C-45	\$75,000	Upgrade
Hillendale Park	C-47	\$115,000	Upgrade
SUBTOTAL		\$505,000	
Land Acquisition			
Gardner School/Park	N-41	\$250,000	Acquisition
Forest Ridge Park	N-43	\$250,000	Acquisition
Glenhaven Park	N-55	\$250,000	Acquisition
Caufield Park	N-57	\$250,000	Acquisition
South End Park	C-48	\$1,000,000	Acquisition
SUBTOTAL		\$2,000,000	
Indoor Facilities			
Aquatic/Center		\$7,000,000	Acquisition/Development
SUBTOTAL		\$7,000,000	
Sports Facilities			
Sports Complex		\$2,500,000	Development
Misc. Field Improve.		\$200,000	Development
SUBTOTAL		\$2,700,000	
TOTAL COST		\$12,205,000	

Alternative B

Funding: The major components of this alternative are the allocation of funds from the City's General Fund and park SDC's.

Regional: No regional facilities are provided under this alternative.

Local: The funding strategy recommends that the City allocate \$50,000 annually out of the City's General Fund for park capital improvements projects. The City also expects to receive about \$170,000 annually through SDC fees. Other sources of revenue include grants, donations and volunteer labor. Listed below is a summary of the recommended funding mechanisms for park and facility improvements.

Table 56
Summary of Funding Sources (Six Year)

Funding Source	Amount
Regional	
None	
Local:	
System Development Charges (\$150,000 annually)	\$900,000
Park Capital Facilities Fund (\$50,000 annually)	\$420,000
Grants	\$50,000
Miscellaneous Sources	\$55,000
Total Revenue	\$1,425,000

Expenditures: Listed below is a description of the recommended capital improvement projects in Oregon City based on the funding sources identified above.

Local:

1. Upgrade and development of sports fields

Estimated Cost Impact \$275,000

2. Land Acquisition for future park and recreational facilities: This would consist of acquiring land for future neighborhood parks. This would include three neighborhood parks.

Estimated Cost Impact \$750,000

3. Renovation and improvement of existing park sites. This would include upgrading and/or renovating existing park sites.

Estimated Cost Impact	<u>\$400,000</u>
Total Estimated Cost Impact	\$1,425,000

Table 57
Suggested Six Year Capital Facilities Plan (Alternative B)
Park and Recreation Improvements

Project Name	Site #	Cost \$ (1999)	Action
Park Upgrades			
Park Place Park	N-5	\$150,000	Upgrade
Rivercrest Park	N-36	\$50,000	Upgrade
Chapin Park	C-45	\$75,000	Upgrade
Hillendale Park	C-47	\$125,000	Upgrade
SUBTOTAL		\$400,000	
Land Acquisition			
Gardner School/Park	N-41	\$250,000	Acquisition
Forest Ridge Park	N-43	\$250,000	Acquisition
Caufield Park	N-57	\$250,000	Acquisition
SUBTOTAL		\$750,000	
Sports Facilities			
Misc. Field Improve.		\$275,000	Development
SUBTOTAL		\$275,000	
TOTAL COST		\$1,425,000	

ALL PROJECTS

Table 58
All Projects
Park and Recreation Plan

	Facility	Planning	Acquisition	Development	Major Upgrade	Minor Improve.	Other
	Mini Parks						
M-21	Senior Citizens Park						X
M-37	Stafford Park						X
M-38	Hazelwood Park						X
M-39	Hartke Park						X
M-46	Shanendoah Park						X
	Neighborhood Parks						
N-3	Holcomb School/Park (P)	X	X	X			
N-5	Park Place Park			X		X	
N-8	Livesay Park (P)	X	X	X			
N-14	Barclay Park	X	X				
N-15	Atkinson Park	X			X		
N-25	McLoughlin Park (P)	X	X	X			
N-27	Country Village Park (P)	X	X	X			
N-29	Barclay Hills Park				X		
N-34	Old Canemah Park	X			X		
N-35	Canemah Park	X		X	X		X
N-36	Rivercrest Park					X	
N-40	King School/Park (P)	X	X	X			
N-41	Gardiner School/Park (P)	X	X	X			
N-43	Forest Ridge Park (P)	X	X	X			
N-50	Central Point Park (P)	X	X	X			
N-52	Jesse Court Park (portion of site)	X		X			
N-55	Glenhaven Park (P)	X	X	X			
N-57	Caufield Park (P)	X	X	X			
N-59	Glen Oaks Park (P)	X	X	X			
	Community Parks						
C-6	Holcomb Road Park (P)	X	X	X			
C-18	City Park (P)	X					X
C-45	Chapin Park					X	
C-47	Hillendale Park				X		
C-48	South End Park (P)	X	X	X			
C-58	Moss Park (P)	X	X	X			
	Regional Parks						
R-4	Clackamette Park	X		X			X

(P) = Proposed

Table 58 (Continued)

	Facility	Planning	Acquisition	Development	Major Upgrade	Minor Improve.	Other
	Linear Parks						
L-24	McLoughlin Promenade	X	X	X	X		
L-53	Powerline Park	X	X	X			
	Special Use Areas						
SU-9	End of the Oregon Trail Interpretive Center						X
SU-11	Sport Craft Landing					X	
SU-12	Old Town Plaza (P)	X	X	X			
SU-13	McLoughlin/Barclay Houses					X	
SU-17	Aquatic Center						X
SU-19	DC Latourette				X		
SU-20	Carnegie Center					X	
SU-22	Ermatinger House					X	
SU-23	Pioneer Community Center				X		
	Open Space Areas/Greenways						
OS-1	Clackamas Heights Open Space (P)	X					
OS-2	Clackamas River Greenway (P)	X	X				
OS-7	Redland Road Open Space (P)	X					
OS-10	Willamette River Greenway (P)	X	X				
OS-16	Abernethy Creek Greenway (P)	X					
OS-26	Country Village Open Space (P)	X					
OS-28	Newell Creek Canyon	X					X
OS-30	Singer Creek Greenway	X				X	
OS-32	Waterboard Open Space	X				X	
OS-33	Coffee Creek Greenway	X				X	
OS-42	Canemah Bluff Open Space	X					X
OS-49	Little Beaver Creek Greenway	X					X
OS-51	Central Point Greenway	X					
OS-54	Mud Creek Open Space	X					
OS-56	Caufield Creek Greenway	X					X
OS-60	Thimble Creek Greenway						

(P) = Proposed

Table 58 (Continued)

	Facility	Planning	Acquisition	Development	Major Upgrade	Minor Improve.	Other
	Pathways/Trails						
T-1	Clackamette Heights Trail	X		X			
T-2	Clackamas River Trail	X		X			
T-3	Willamette River Trail	X		X			
T-4	Abernethy Creek Trail	X		X			
T-5	Newell Creek Trail Loop	X					X
T-6	Thimble Creek Trail	X	X	X			
T-7	Canemah Bluff Trail	X					X
T-8	Waterboard Trail	X		X			
T-9	Singer Creek Trail	X		X			
T-10	Powerline Trail	X		X			
T-11	Little Beaver Creek Trail	X	X	X			
T-12	Central Point Trail	X	X	X			
T-13	Mud Creek Trail	X	X	X			
T-14	Caufield Creek Trail	X	X	X			
T-15	Beaver Ridge Trail	X	X	X			
	Specialized Facilities						
--	Skate Area	X		X			
--	Group Picnic Area	X		X			
--	Adventure Playground	X		X			
--	Beautification Areas	X		X			
	Indoor Recreation Facilities						
--	Recreation Center	X		X			
--	Indoor Pool	X		X			
	Sports Facilities						
--	Sports Complex	X		X			
--	Soccer Complex			X			
	Cemeteries						
--	Mountain View Cemetery	X		X			X
--	Straight Cemetery						X

(P) = Proposed

PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

OREGON CITY, OREGON

Summary Report

INTRODUCTION

Oregon City has long been at the edge of the Portland metropolitan area and watched other communities grow. Now it is part of that population growth and with it comes the demand for additional services.

Over the years Oregon City has managed to keep up with the demand for parks and recreation facilities but in recent times financial constraints have curtailed its ability to develop new facilities or even maintain its present inventory. Now with new population growth there is even more pressure placed on the existing system.

Until now, the City has been able to forgo the needs of park and recreation services and instead has placed its emphasis on other services. This process of deferring park maintenance and park improvements has created a situation where a significant amount of money will be needed to bring the park system up to an acceptable level.

Added to the deferred maintenance issue is the need for more sport fields. Private sport groups have been very active in using their own resources to upgrade sport fields in Oregon City, but without additional land for field expansion, are restricted to the existing field inventory. This has created overuse of existing fields and in some cases adversely impacted the adjacent neighborhood.

One of the reasons that park and recreation services have not received its share of public financial support is that responsibility and accountability is divided between many departments and advisory boards. There has not been one single combined voice advocating the need for park and recreation services.

The Park and Recreation Master Plan takes a comprehensive look at park and facility needs in Oregon City and prescribes an approach to meeting these needs. While there are solutions to financing new improvements to the park system, the critical issue will be to determine how these new improvements can be maintained. Both of these issues, constructing new facilities and finding new money for their maintenance, will require support of city residents in the form of tax supported measures. The time of decision is now; whether to continue to defer meeting the needs of park and recreation services or whether to meet the needs while land is still available.

EXISTING PARK AND FACILITY INVENTORY

Park and Facilities	Acres	# Sites
Mini Parks	7.0	7
Neighborhood Parks	25.4	4
Community Parks	33.1	2
Regional Parks	21.8	1
Special Use Areas	70.3	11
Linear Parks	5.1	1
Natural Open Space	159.4	7
Undeveloped Park Land	19.2	7
TOTAL	341.3	40
Facilities		
Baseball Fields		7
Softball Fields		12
Multi-use Backstops		9
Soccer Fields		11
Tennis Courts		15
Indoor Swimming Pool		1

PROPOSED NEW PARK FACILITIES

Area 1 (Hazel Grove, Tower Vista, South End Neighborhoods)

Neighborhood Parks	4
Community Parks	1
Natural Open Space	2

Area 2 (Hillendale, Gaffney Lane, Thayer neighborhoods)

Neighborhood Parks	3
Community Parks	1
Linear Parks	1
Natural Open Space	3

Area 3 (Barclay Hills, Rivercrest, Canemah, Falls View Neighborhoods)

Neighborhood Parks	3
Natural Open Space	4

Area 4 (McLoughlin, Park Place Neighborhoods)

Neighborhood Parks	3
Community Parks	2
Special Use Areas	1
Natural Open Space	5

RECOMMENDED PARK GUIDELINES

- A neighborhood or community park should be located within walking distance (about a half mile) of most neighborhoods. In places where little vacant land exists for a park site, the City should partner with the School district to develop recreation facilities on school playgrounds.
- The City should preserve natural open space corridors along creeks, urban drainage ways and steep hillsides.

- Because of their limited recreational and open space value, future mini-parks should be discouraged. Where existing mini-parks are found within the service area of a neighborhood or community park, the mini-park should be sold unless the local neighborhood is willing to assume its maintenance responsibilities.
- Under most conditions, neighborhood parks should be no smaller than 3 acres with the optimum being 5-7 acres.
- A portion of Clackamette Cove should be reserved for active and passive recreation use. A master plan should soon be developed for the site to resolve uses and configurations.

SPECIALIZED FACILITIES

Indoor Recreation/Aquatic Center

Because the existing pool is nearing the end of its economic life, plans should soon be made for replacing this facility. Suggested activity spaces include:

- 25 yard competitive tank
- leisure pool element
- small gymnasium
- other meeting and activity spaces

Sport Fields

There is a current shortage of sport fields in Oregon City, but more important, many of them are in poor condition or substandard in size or configuration. By the year 2020 Oregon City will need an additional:

- 26 baseball fields
- 10 softball fields
- 29 soccer fields

Other Recommended Facilities

- Skateboard Park
- Group Picnic Area
- Adventure Playground

MANAGEMENT AND OPERATION RECOMMENDATIONS

General Management Recommendations

- Create a Parks & Recreation Department who will be responsible for all aspects of leisure services in Oregon City
- Assign the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board all advisory functions related to leisure services.
- Keep the Pioneer Community Center under the jurisdiction of the newly formed Parks and Recreation Department.
- Encourage more general public use of the Pioneer Community Center.
- Create an advocacy group to promote leisure services in the community.
- Expand the number of recreation programs offered by the City.

Park Maintenance

- Move park maintenance functions under the newly formed Parks and Recreation Department.
- Establish a higher and more stable funding program for park maintenance.
- Assign building maintenance to the Park Maintenance Division.

FINANCING STRATEGY

The Plan recommends facilities and programs for Oregon City based on the need for the next 20 years. It is expected that the city population will have reached 50,000 by then. Land will need to be acquired while it still is available and sport facilities and other facilities should be developed on a continuing basis.

The park and facility improvements recommended in the Plan can be divided into two categories; those that are regional in nature and those that primarily serve the local community. These include:

Regional Facilities and Programs

Indoor Recreation Center
Sports Field Complex
Regional Parks
Senior Program

Community Facilities and Programs

Neighborhood and Community Parks
Most Trail Development
Recreation Programs
League and Practice Fields

Because some of the facilities and programs are regional in nature it is recommended that a regional service district be formed to pay for the construction and operation of these types of facilities. It might also be possible for the Oregon City area to annex to the existing North Clackamas Park and Recreation District.

To fund local community facilities and programs, four sources of revenue are recommended:

- A four year serial levy to pay for existing parks upgrades and improvements.
- Update the System Development Charges to pay for new park land acquisition and development.
- Create a Capital Facilities Fund out of the City's General Fund to finance long term park improvements.
- Seek grants and other outside funding sources.

DEVELOPMENT OPTION A

Funding Sources

Regional	
General Obligation Bond *	\$9,700,000
Local:	
Serial Levy (\$360,000 for 4 years.**	\$1,380,000
SDC's (\$150,000 annually)	\$900,000
Park Capital Facilities Fund (\$30,000 annually)	\$180,000
Grants	\$10,000
Miscellaneous Sources	\$35,000
Total Revenue	\$12,250,000

* GO Bond based will cost approximately \$0.22 per \$1,000 assessed valuation.

** Serial Levy based on a rate of 0.35 per \$1,000 assessed valuation

Recommended Projects

Project Name	Cost \$ (1999)
Park Upgrade	
Park Place Park	\$140,000
Atkinson Park	\$10,000
Latourette Park	\$75,000
McLoughlin Promenade	\$50,000
Rivercrest Park	\$40,000
Chapin Park	\$75,000
Hillendale Park	\$115,000
SUBTOTAL	\$505,000
Land Acquisition	
Gardner School/Park	\$250,000
Forest Ridge Park	\$250,000
Glenhaven Park	\$250,000
Caufield Park	\$250,000
South End Park	\$1,000,000
SUBTOTAL	\$2,000,000
Indoor Facilities	
Aquatic/ Recreation Center	\$7,000,000
SUBTOTAL	\$7,000,000
Sports Facilities	
Sports Complex	\$2,500,000
Misc. Field Improve.	\$200,000
SUBTOTAL	\$2,700,000
TOTAL COST	\$12,205,000

DEVELOPMENT OPTION B

Funding Sources

Regional

None

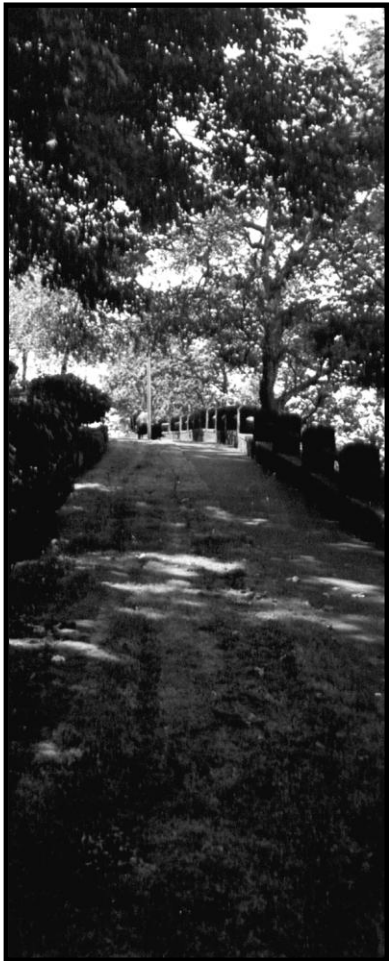
Local:

System Development Charges	\$900,00
(\$150,000 annually)	0
Park Capital Facilities Fund	\$420,00
(\$50,000 annually)	0
Grants	\$50,000
Miscellaneous Sources	\$55,000

Total Revenue	\$1,425,000
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Recommended Projects

Project Name	Cost \$ (1999)
Park Upgrade	
Park Place Park	\$150,000
Rivercrest Park	\$50,000
Chapin Park	\$75,000
Hillendale Park	\$125,000
SUBTOTAL	\$400,000
Land Acquisition	
Gardnier School/Park	\$250,000
Forest Ridge Park	\$250,000
Caufield Park	\$250,000
SUBTOTAL	\$750,000
Sports Facilities	
Misc. Field Improve.	\$275,000
SUBTOTAL	\$275,000
TOTAL COST	\$1,425,000



APPENDIX

APPENDICES A, B & C

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

Aquatic Center

Location:

Clackamas County, lies within Oregon City city limits: bordered by 13th Street on the north, Jackson Street on the east, 12th Avenue on the south and John Quincy Adams on the west.

Size:

1.33 Acres

Ownership:

City of Oregon City

Status:

Developed

Existing Facilities:

Indoor swimming pool (25m x 14m), outdoor wading pool, meeting space (64' x 42); parking area

Deficiencies:

Lack of parking; condition of the structure

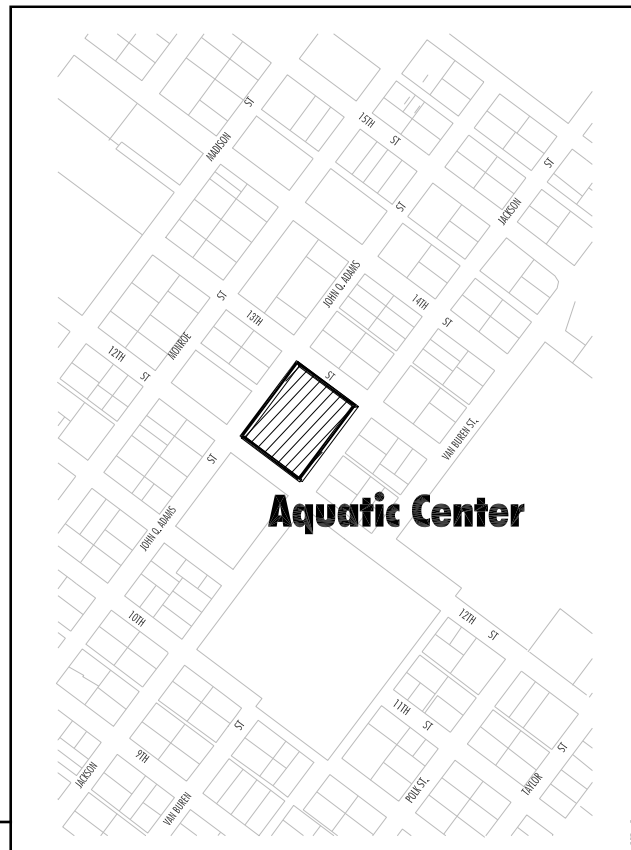
Planned Improvements:

Install signage; tree/landscape evaluation; building renovation

Comments:

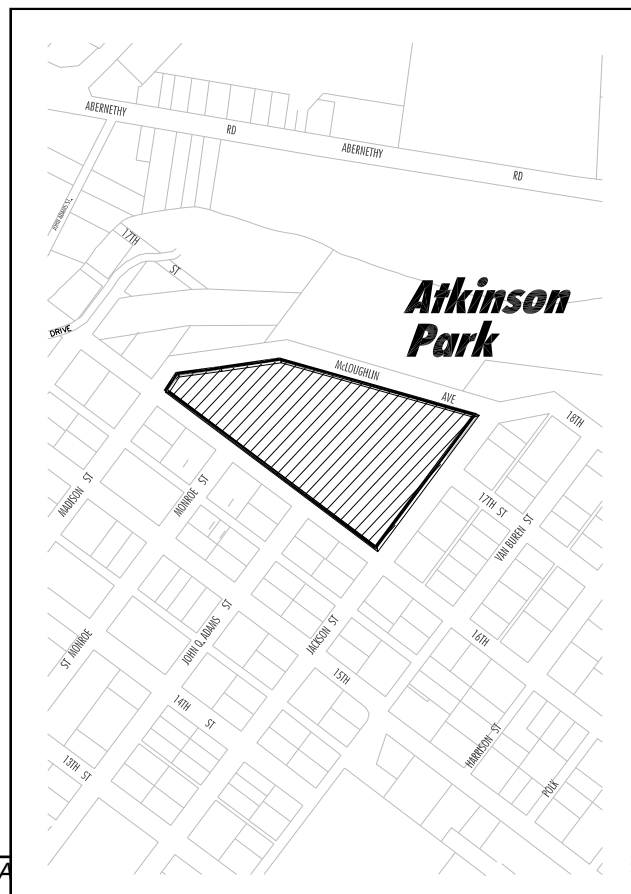
This site lies adjacent to the Oregon City High School. Currently, the building is in very poor condition.

Site Location:



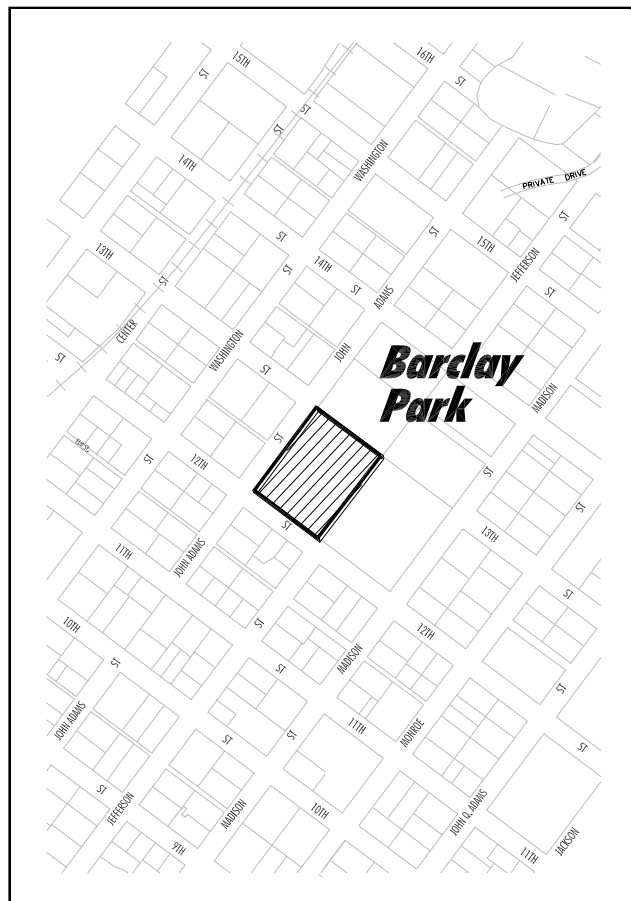
Atkinson Park

Location:	Clackamas County, within Oregon City city limits; located at the corner of Jackson Street and 16th Street.
Size:	5.60 Acres
Ownership:	City of Oregon City:
Status:	Developed (under-developed)
Existing Facilities:	Clubhouse building (Buena Vista House), playground, picnic shelter (1 BBQ), natural area, open play area, restroom building, maintenance access road
Deficiencies:	Facilities are old and need to be replaced, visibility into the site is poor due to the terrain and the location of the Buena Vista Clubhouse; ADA accessibility; restroom building is not functional
Planned Improvements:	Develop parking area, rehabilitate Buena Vista Clubhouse and restroom building, re-roof picnic shelter; install signage, picnic tables, and perimeter park fencing; develop ADA accessible pathway and natural trails; construct park host site; tree/landscaping evaluation.
Comments:	This park has a nice setting at the top of a small knoll in the north portion of town. The City should consider developing a master plan for this site.

Site Location:

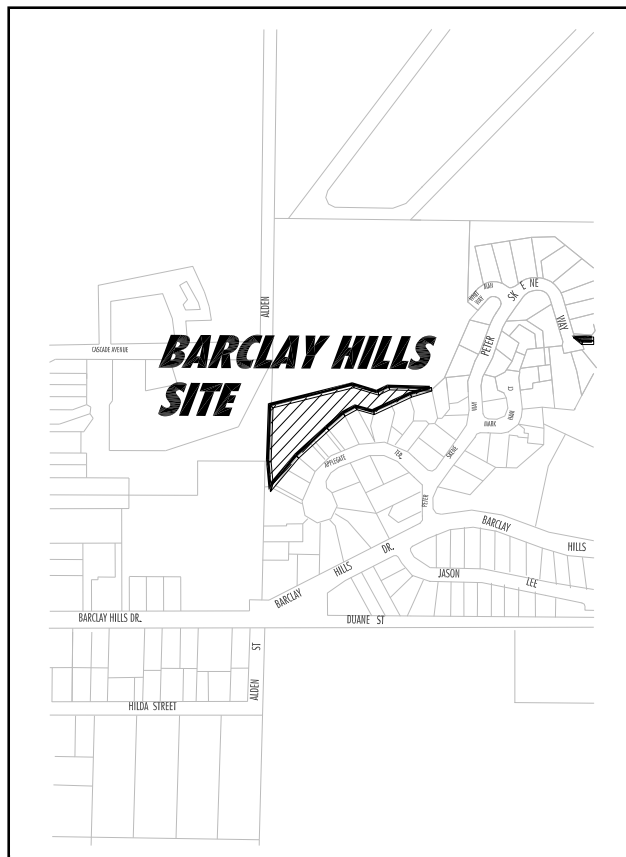
Barclay Park

Location:	Clackamas County, lies within Oregon City city limits; located at the corner of John Adams Street and 12th Street.
Size:	1.67 Acres
Ownership:	City of Oregon City
Status:	Partially developed
Existing Facilities:	Open play area
Deficiencies:	Lack of development and parking; ADA accessibility; minor turf improvements; street improvements
Planned Improvements:	Install picnic shelter building, playground equipment and signage; tree/landscaping evaluation.
Comments:	This is a small park located adjacent to Barclay Elementary School. The City should consider developing a master plan for this site.

Site Location:

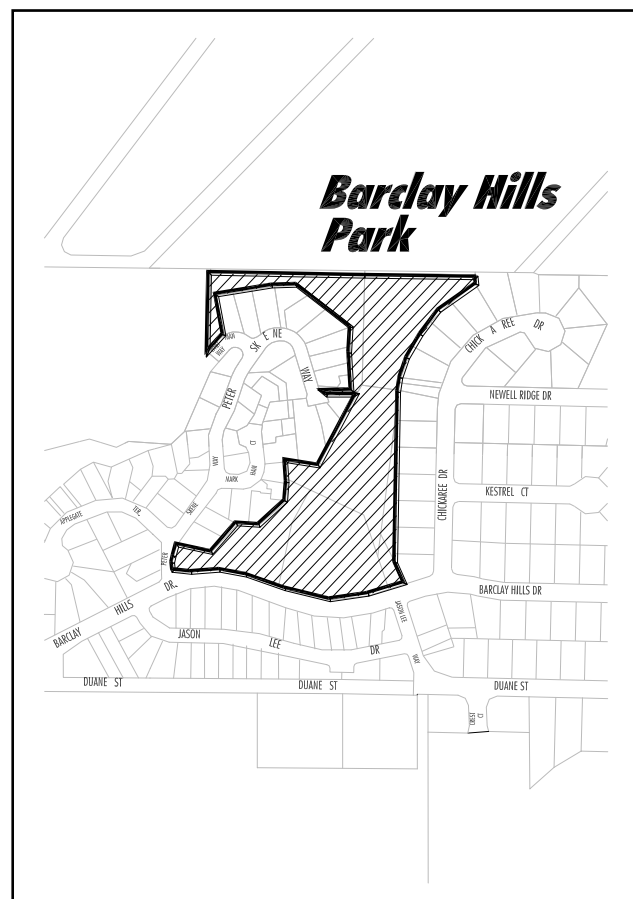
Barclay Hills Site

Location:	Clackamas County, within Oregon City city limits: located off Whitman Way
Size:	1.00 Acres
Ownership:	City of Oregon City:
Status:	Undeveloped
Existing Facilities:	None
Deficiencies:	None
Planned Improvements:	Unknown
Comments:	This parcel is a small wooded area that is part of the Barclay Hills development. It is not contiguous to Barclay Hills Park.

Site Location:

Barclay Hills Park

Location:	Clackamas County, lies within Oregon City city limits; located off Barclay Hills Drive
Size:	6.76 Acres
Ownership:	City of Oregon City
Status:	Developed
Existing Facilities:	Playground area (3), open play area, basketball court, natural area
Deficiencies:	Pathways and site amenities; ADA accessibility; street improvements; lack of parking
Planned Improvements:	Rehabilitate playground (FY 98), install drinking fountain (FY 98), develop trails (FY 03), install irrigation system and signage, picnic tables and benches; tree/landscape evaluation
Comments:	This is one of the newest parks in the City. It provides a mixture of active and passive recreational opportunities.

Site Location:

Camemah Park

Location:

Clackamas County, lies within Oregon City city limits; located at the terminus of 4th Avenue.

Size:

0.34 Acres

Ownership:

City of Oregon City

Status:

Developed

Existing Facilities:

Playground area, basketball court, open play area, picnic area (1 table), pathways

Deficiencies:

Pathways and site amenities; ADA accessibility; turf improvements, street improvements

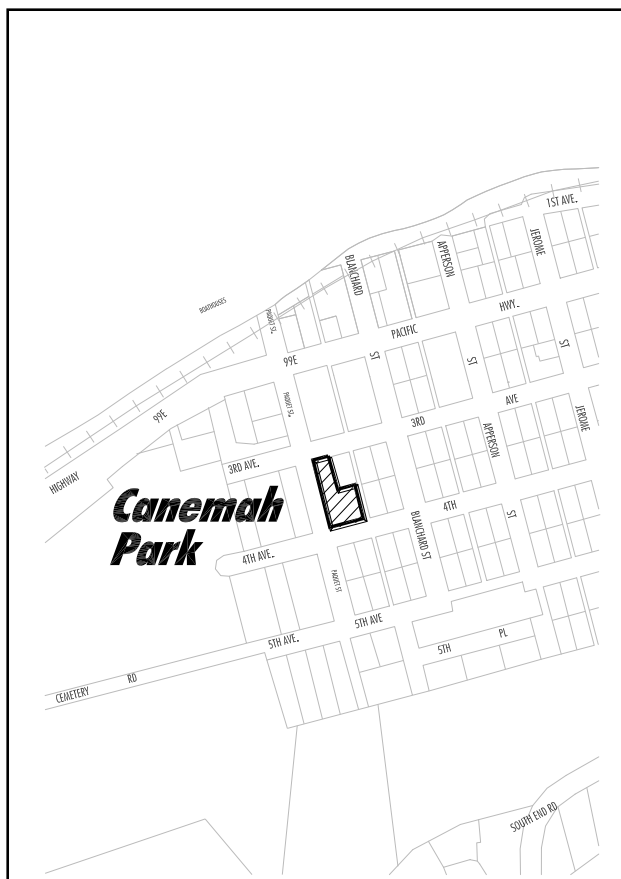
Planned Improvements:

Renovate playground equipment; upgrade irrigation system; prepare site survey

Comments:

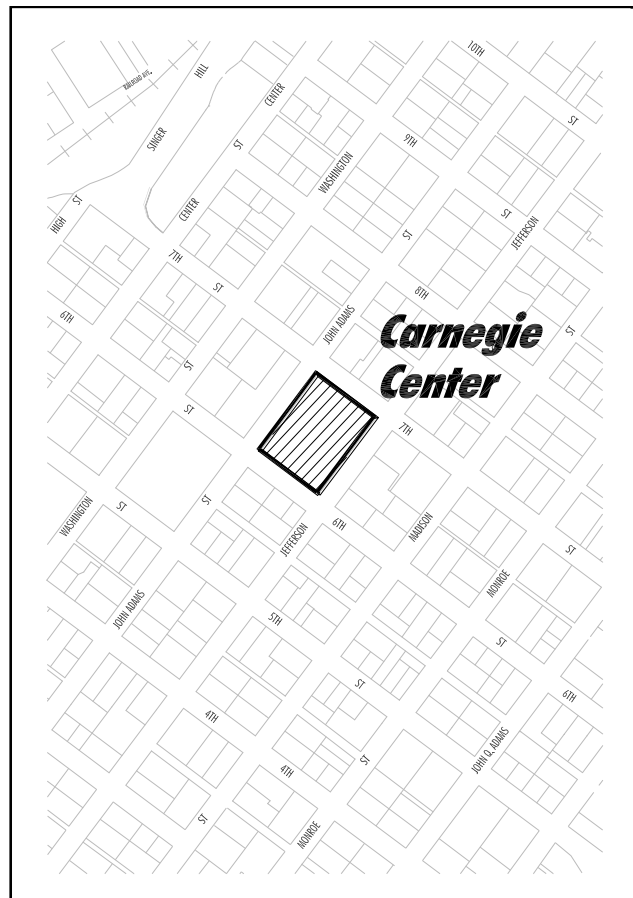
This site is located in the Canemah district. Although this site is relatively small, there may be some opportunity to expand the recreational opportunities at this park. Recently, Metro has acquired land to the south as part of the Canemah Bluff project. Some of this land could be utilized for passive uses. The City should consider developing a master plan for this site.

Site Location:



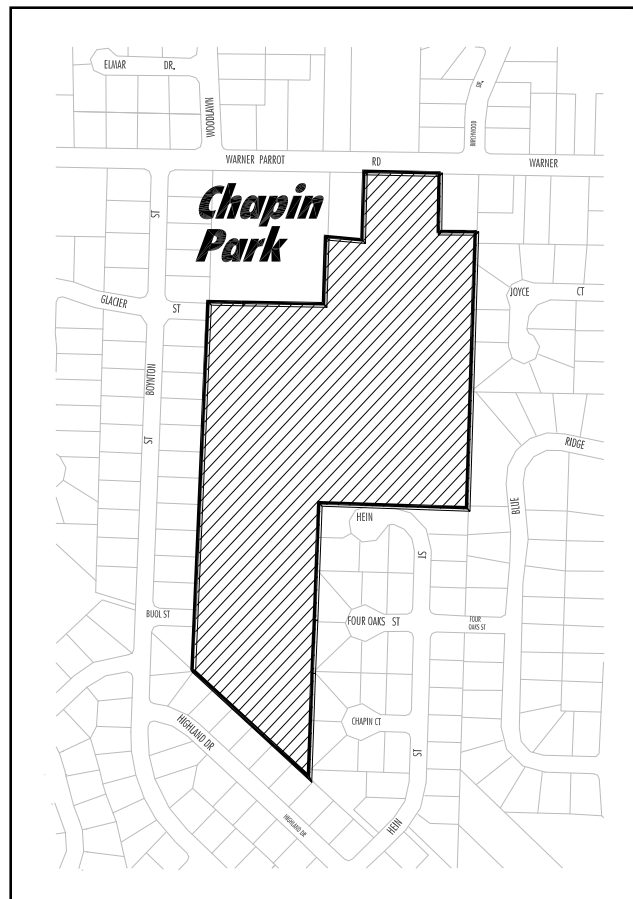
Carnegie Center

Location:	Clackamas County, lies within Oregon City city limits; bordered by 7th Street on the north, Jefferson Street on the east, 6th Street on the south and John Adams Street on the west.
Size:	1.30 Acres
Ownership:	City of Oregon City
Status:	Developed
Existing Facilities:	Arts Center, wading pool, playground, pathway
Deficiencies:	ADA accessibility; play equipment is old and needs to be replaced; pathways need resurfacing
Planned Improvements:	
Comments:	Renovate building; install signage, picnic tables and benches; tree/landscape evaluation The Carnegie Center building was at one time the old City Library. Some consideration should be given to relocating the playground area/ wading pool and developing facilities that enhance the activities that occur at the Carnegie Center.

Site Location:

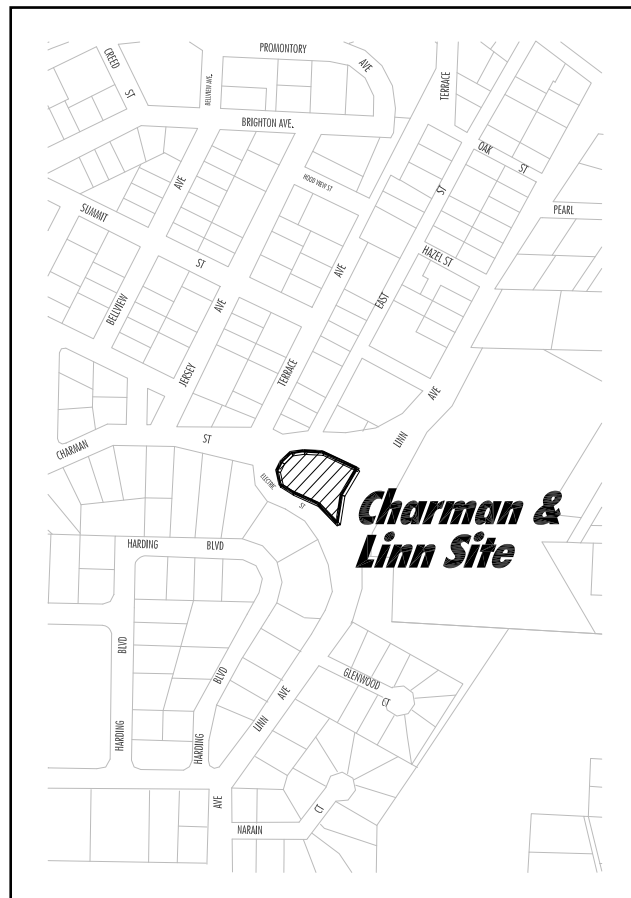
Chapin Park

Location:	Clackamas County, within Oregon City city limits. located off Warner Parrott Road
Size:	17.50 Acres
Ownership:	City of Oregon City
Status:	Developed
Existing Facilities:	Playground (youth and tot), picnic area, youth baseball/softball fields (2), softball fields (2), soccer field (overlay), restroom, parking area (65 spaces plus 2 handicapped), exercise course, restroom, pathway and caretaker.
Deficiencies:	
Planned Improvements:	Trees and landscaping, paved courts, picnic areas; ADA accessibility
Comments:	Update park master plan (FY 98);install picnic shelter (FY99), upgrade irrigation system (FY99), develop south trail loop (FY99), develop half court basketball (FY00), upgrade restroom While this site functions as a community park, it provides most of the sports field opportunities in the City.

Site Location:

Charman & Linn Site

Location:	Clackamas County, within Oregon City city: located at the intersection of Charman Street and Linn Avenue
Size:	0.60 Acres
Ownership:	Clackamas County; managed by the City of Oregon City
Status:	Undeveloped
Existing Facilities:	None
Deficiencies:	Physical location
Planned Improvements:	None
Comments:	This site is essentially a street triangle and has very limited recreational value. The site is heavily wooded.

Site Location:

Clackamette Park**Location:**

Clackamas County, lies within Oregon City city limits: located at the intersection of Clackamette Drive and Main Street.

Size:

21.76 Acres

Ownership:

City of Oregon City

Status:

Developed

Existing Facilities:

Boat launch (2 lane), boat trailer parking (43 plus 2 handicapped spaces), parking area 49 plus 1 handicapped space), swimming beach, restroom building, picnic area (2 area - 11 tables), shelter buildings (2 - 19 tables plus 4 BBQ's), campground (38 spaces), open play area, playground area, horseshoe pits (12 uncovered, 8 covered), pathways

Deficiencies:

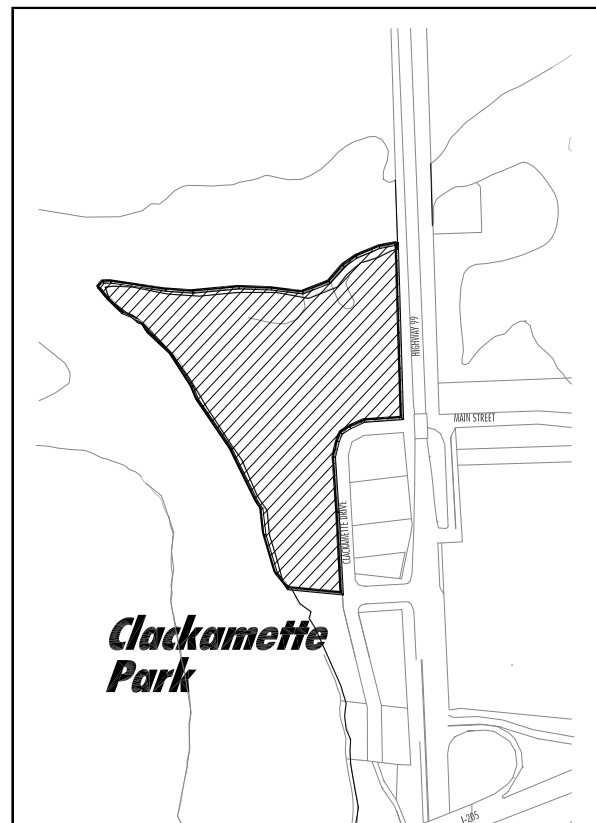
Minor turf improvements and landscaping, campground improvements; ADA accessibility; street improvements

Planned Improvements:

Construct multi-purpose building (FY 98); install signage, picnic tables, fishing pier, and playground equipment; tree/landscape evaluation

Comments:

This park is located at the confluence of the Willamette and Clackamas Rivers. The site provides the only boat access along the Clackamas River. The boat launch and pathway were recently upgraded to improve access to and along the river.

Site Location:

D.C. Latourette Park**Location:**

Clackamas County, lies within Oregon City city limits: bordered by 11th Street on the north, Monroe Street on the east, 10th Street on the south and Madison Street on the west.

Size:

0.80 Acres

Ownership:

City of Oregon City

Status:

Developed

Existing Facilities:

Basketball court (2 half courts with wall), tennis courts (2)

Deficiencies:

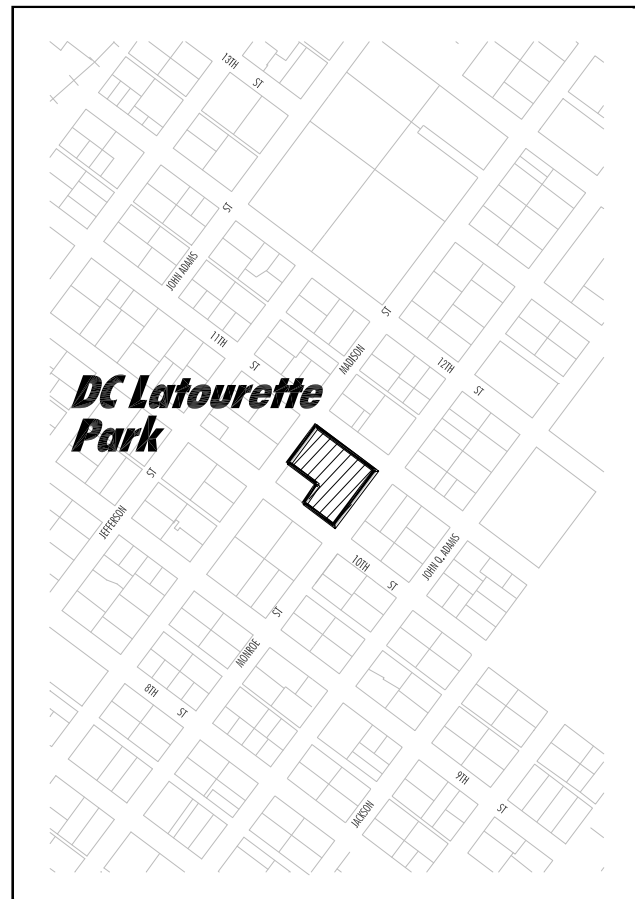
Courts are uneven and not color coated, perimeter fencing is damaged, interior rock walls are deteriorating; ADA accessibility

Planned Improvements:

Install signage and picnic tables; resurface tennis courts, site improvements, slope stabilization

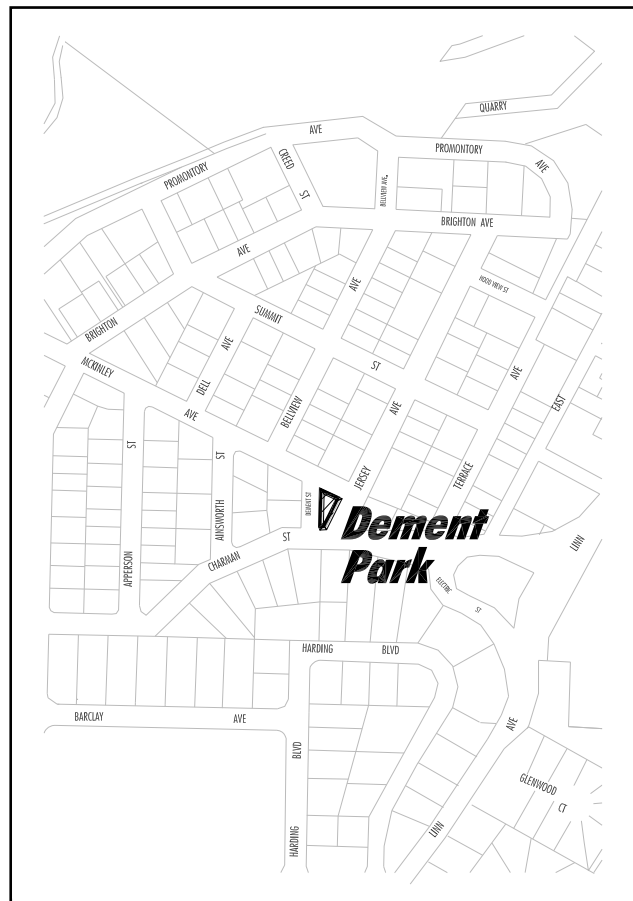
Comments:

This site is essentially an outdoor court complex.

Site Location:

Dement Park

Location:	Clackamas County, lies within Oregon City city limits: located at the corner of Jersey Lane and Charman Street.
Size:	0.07 Acres
Ownership:	City of Oregon City
Status:	Partially Developed
Existing Facilities:	Open play area, bus shelter (small)
Deficiencies:	Lack of development; ADA accessibility
Planned Improvements:	Install signage and picnic tables; tree/landscape evaluation
Comments:	This is a small park site that is bordered by streets and unimproved road ROW's. If the adjacent right-of-way is calculated into the site acreage, it would total 0.41 acres. Some considerations should be given to developing a park site master plan for this site.

Site Location:

End of Oregon Trail Interpretive Center and Historical Site

Location:

Clackamas County, lies within Oregon City city limits: located off Washington Street, south of Abernethy Road.

Size:

8.40 Acres

Ownership:

City of Oregon City: Leased to the End of the Oregon Trail Foundation

Status:

Developed

Existing Facilities:

Museum (3 structures), parking area (___ plus 7 handicapped and 12 bus spaces)

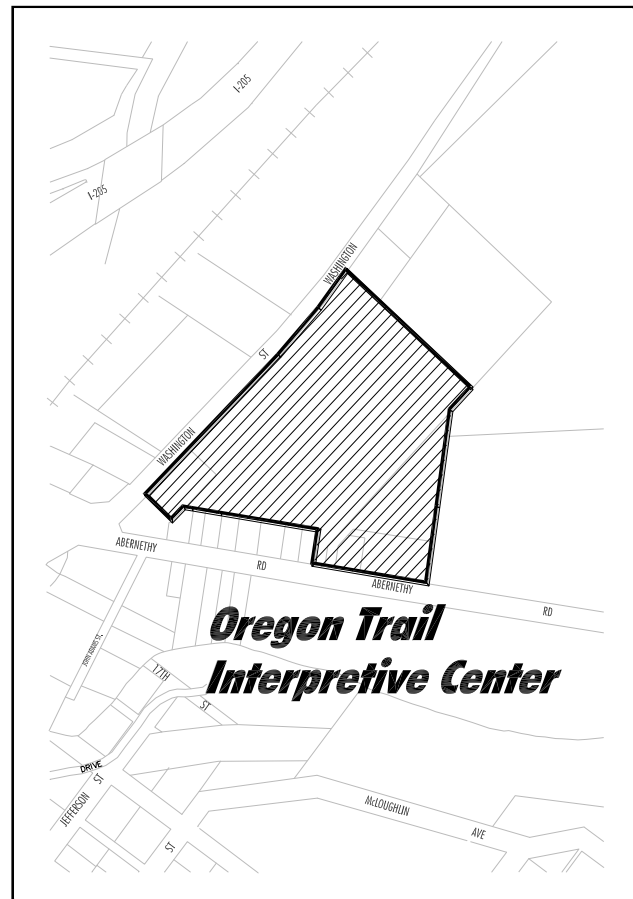
Deficiencies:**Planned Improvements:**

None

Comments:

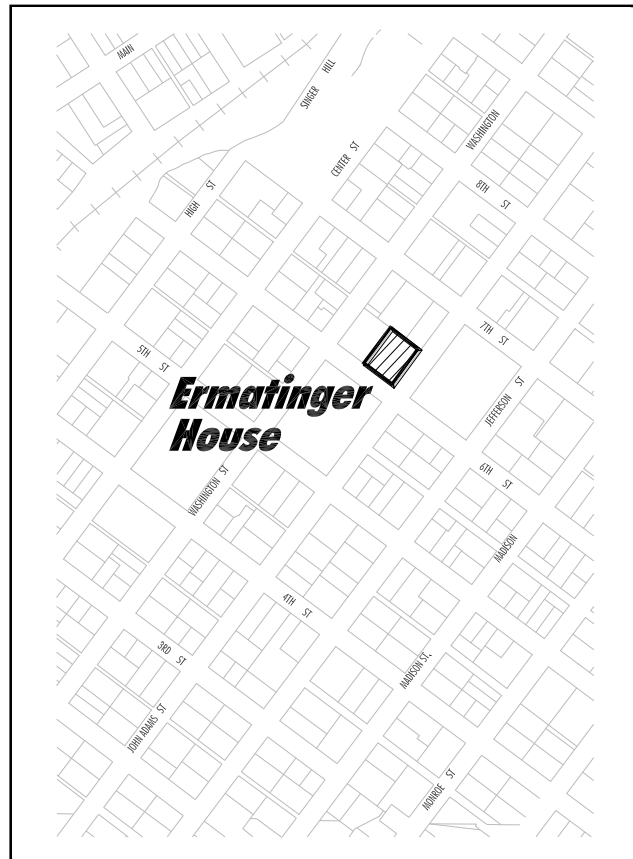
Unknown

This site was formerly known as Kelly Field. Now, the site is location of the Oregon Trail Interpretive Center.

Site Location:

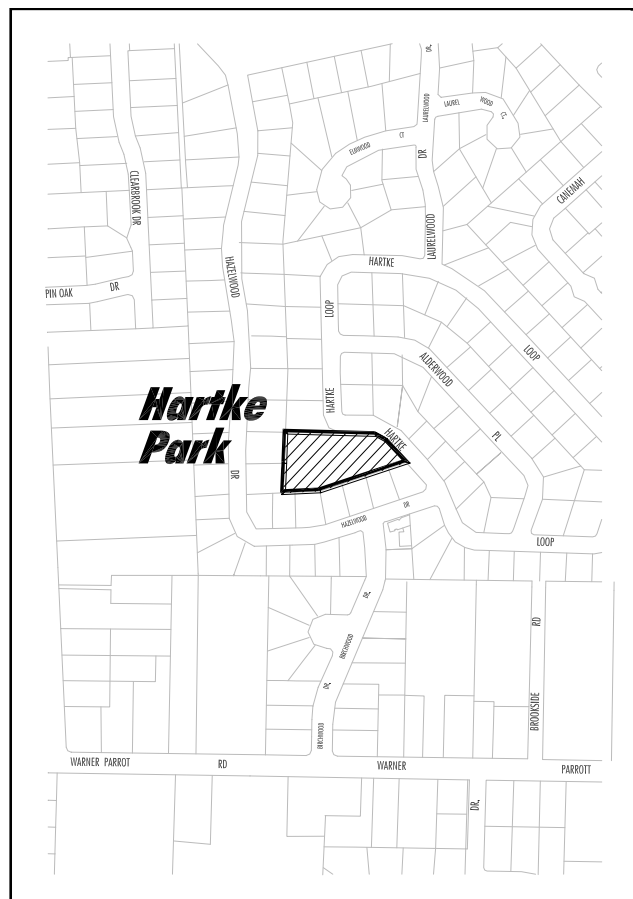
Ermatinger House

Location:	Clackamas County, lies within Oregon City city limits: located at the corner of 5th Street and John Adams Street.
Size:	0.25 Acres
Ownership:	City of Oregon City
Status:	Developed
Existing Facilities:	Museum, parking area (small)
Deficiencies:	ADA accessibility
Planned Improvements:	Install signage
Comments:	This is one of the oldest buildings in the State of Oregon.

Site Location:

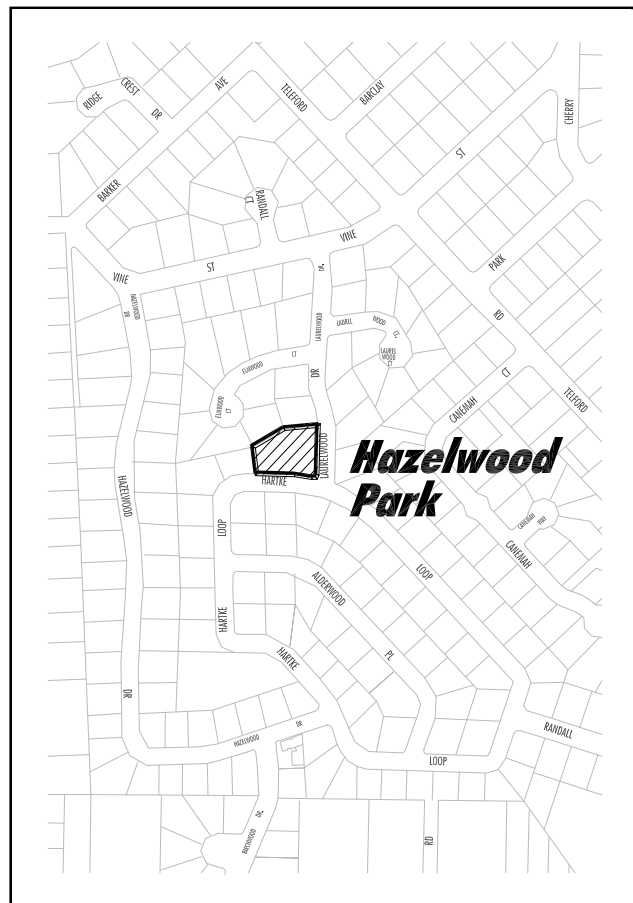
Hartke Park

Location:	Clackamas County, lies within Oregon City city limits: located off Hartke Loop.
Size:	1.50 Acres
Ownership:	City of Oregon City
Status:	Developed
Existing Facilities:	Playground area, open play area, tennis court (2), basketball court
Deficiencies:	Tennis/basketball courts are unfinished, playground is old; ADA accessibility; street improvements
Planned Improvements:	Install irrigation system, signage and picnic tables; upgrade playground equipment; resurface tennis courts; repair/resurface pathways; tree/landscape evaluation
Comments:	This one of two small parks that serves the immediate subdivision. Both are located in close proximity to one another.

Site Location:

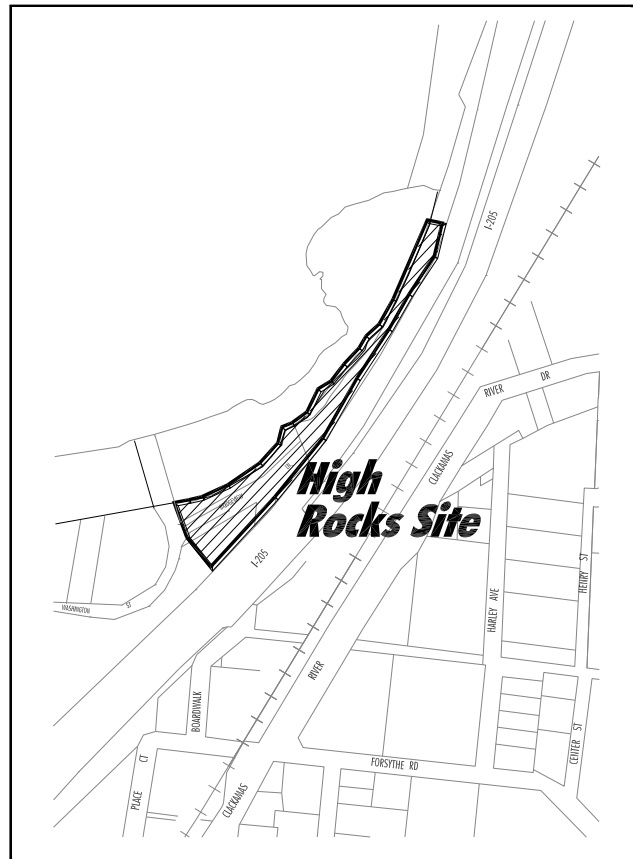
Hazelwood Park

Location:	Clackamas County, lies within Oregon City city limits: located at the corner of Hartke Loop and Laurelwood Drive
Size:	0.50 Acres
Ownership:	City of Oregon City
Status:	Developed
Existing Facilities:	Playground area, open play area; picnic area (1 table)
Deficiencies:	Lack of development; ADA accessibility; street improvements
Planned Improvements:	Upgrade irrigation system, signage and picnic tables; upgrade playground equipment; tree/landscape evaluation
Comments:	This is one of two small parks that serves the immediate subdivision. Both are located in close proximity to one another.

Site Location:

High Rocks Site

Location:	Clackamas County, lies within Oregon City city limits; located off Bridgeview Lane.
Size:	2.30 Acres
Ownership:	Various ownership; managed by the City Oregon City
Status:	Undeveloped
Existing Facilities:	Informal swimming area
Deficiencies:	Lack of access; ADA accessibility; litter/debris
Planned Improvements:	Install signage
Comments:	This site is a popular swimming area during the summer months.

Site Location:

Hillendale Park

Location:

Clackamas County, within Oregon City city limits; located off Clairmont Way

Size:

15.64 Acres

Ownership:

City of Oregon City

Status:

Developed

Existing Facilities:

Softball field, restroom, picnic shelter (10 tables), soccer field, tennis courts (2), playground (tot/youth), pathway, parking area (39 plus 1 handicapped space), portable restroom

Deficiencies:

Minor turf improvements

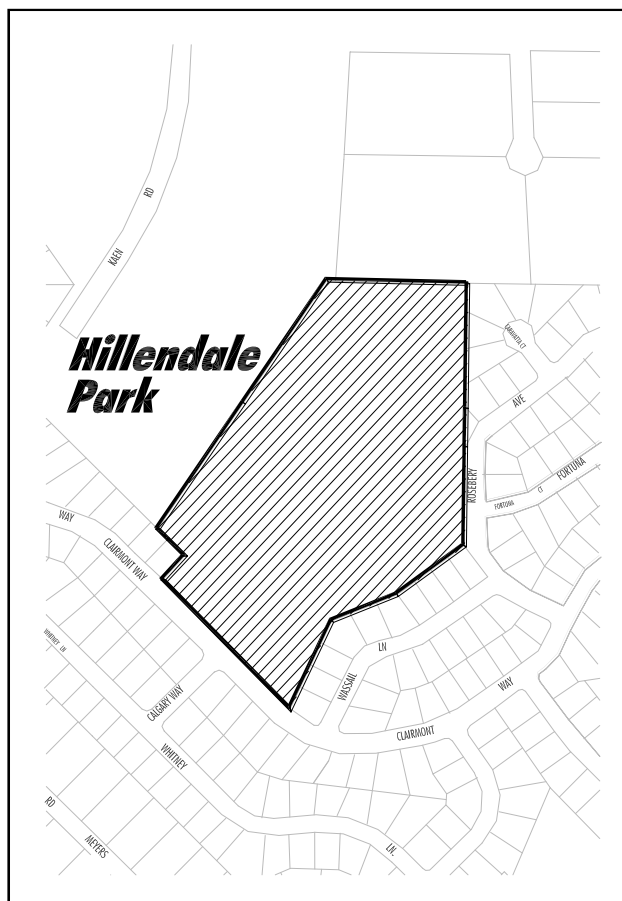
Planned Improvements:

Develop T-ball field and new parking area (FY 98); upgrade soccer field (FY98);upgrade playground equipment and develop north trail (FY00);expand irrigation system; install signage and picnic tables; screen outflow pond

Comments:

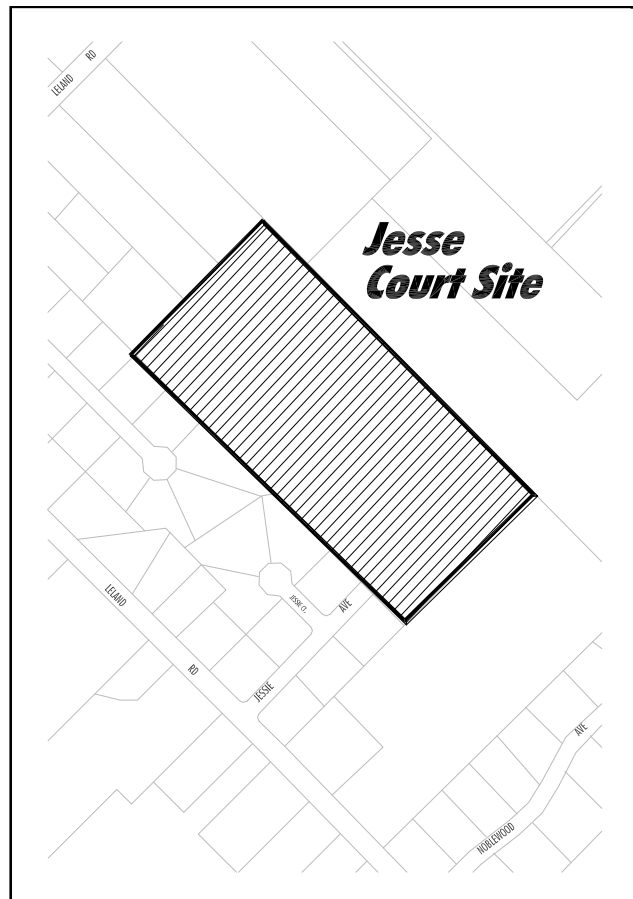
Some consideration should be given to developing a master plan for the development of the north portion of this site.

Site Location:



Jesse Court Site

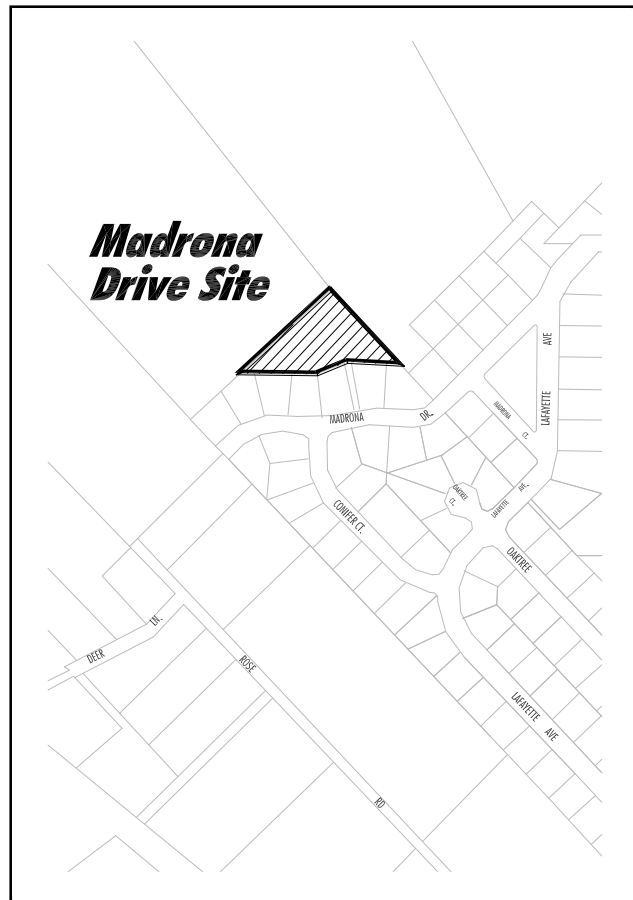
Location:	Clackamas County, located outside the Oregon City city limits: located off Jessie Avenue, north of Leland Road.
Size:	13.50 Acres
Ownership:	Oregon City School District
Status:	Undeveloped
Existing Facilities:	None
Deficiencies:	Limited access
Planned Improvements:	Development
Comments:	The City is currently working with the school district to develop this site.

Site Location:

Madrona Drive Site

Location:	Clackamas County, within Oregon City city limits; located north of Madrona Drive
Size:	1.10 Acres
Ownership:	City of Oregon City
Status:	Undeveloped
Existing Facilities:	None
Deficiencies:	Access and visibility
Planned Improvements:	Install signage
Comments:	Currently, there is no access to this site (land-locked).

Site Location:



McLoughlin & Barclay House

Location:

Clackamas County, within Oregon City city limits: located off Center Street

Size:

0.80 Acres

Ownership:

City of Oregon City ; buildings are owned and maintained by a private organization.

Status:

Developed

Existing Facilities:

Museum

Deficiencies:

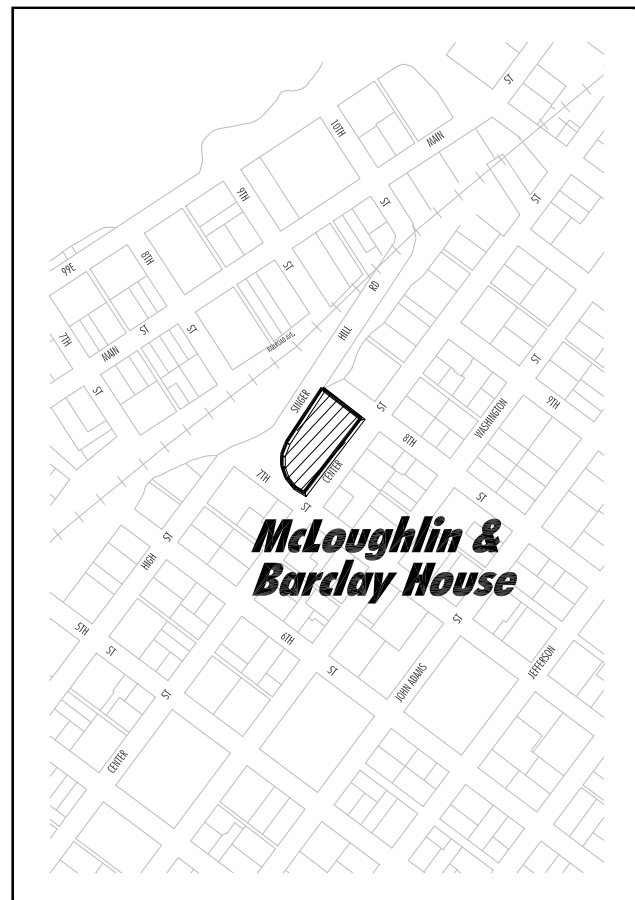
ADA accessibility

Planned Improvements:

Install signage and new walkways; site work; tree/landscape evaluation

Comments:

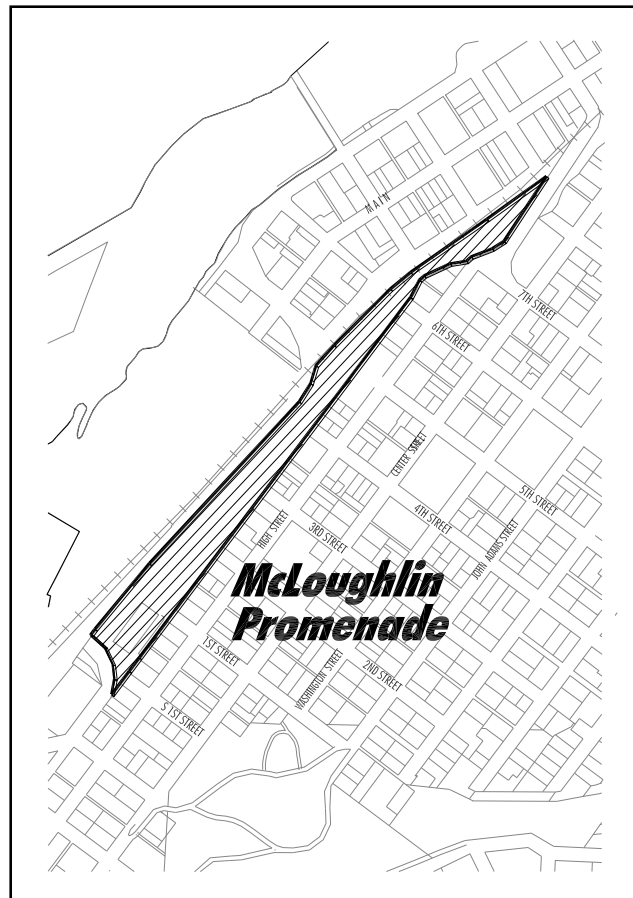
The McLoughlin House and Barclay House are historic homes located in downtown Oregon City.

Site Location:

McLoughlin Promenade

Location:	Clackamas County, within Oregon City city limits; located between S. 1st Street and 7th Street, west of High Street
Size:	5.10 Acres
Ownership:	City of Oregon City
Status:	Developed
Existing Facilities:	Viewpoints, pathways
Deficiencies:	None
Planned Improvements:	Site survey and develop new access points (FY03); install signage and picnic tables; tree/landscape evaluation
Comments:	This site provides a nice setting and offers excellent view of the Willamette River. The promenade connects with the historic municipal elevator.

Site Location:



Mt. View Cemetery

Location:

Clackamas County, within Oregon City city limits; located east of Molalla Avenue off of Hilda Street.

Size:

54.00 Acres

Ownership:

City of Oregon City:

Status:

Partially Developed

Existing Facilities:

Burial plots

Deficiencies:

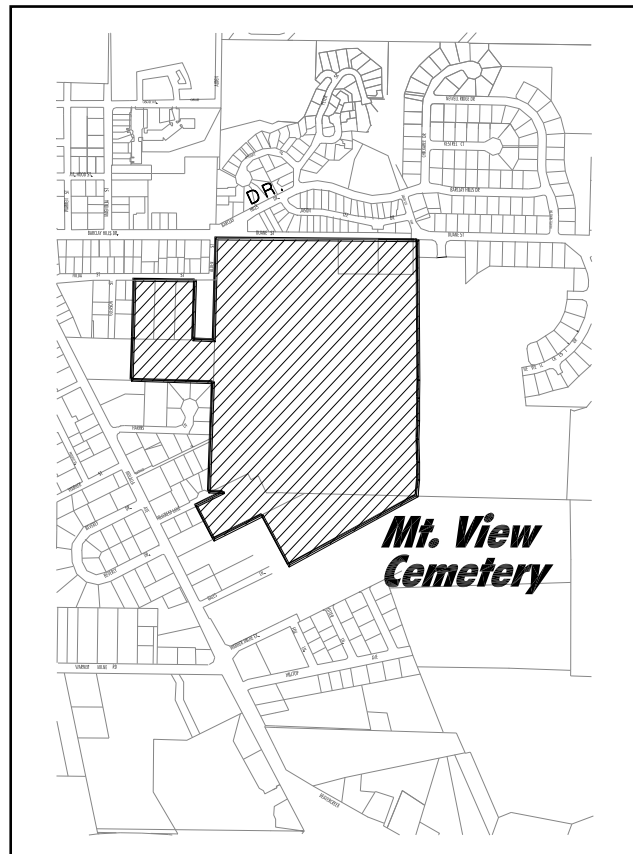
None

Planned Improvements:

Burial plot expansion

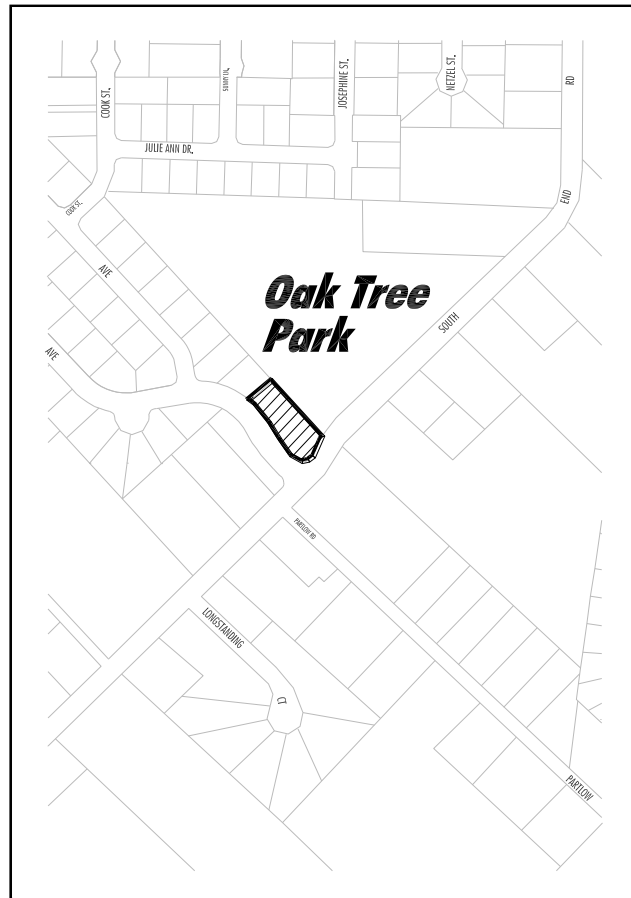
Comments:

This is the largest of two City owned and maintained cemeteries.

Site Location:

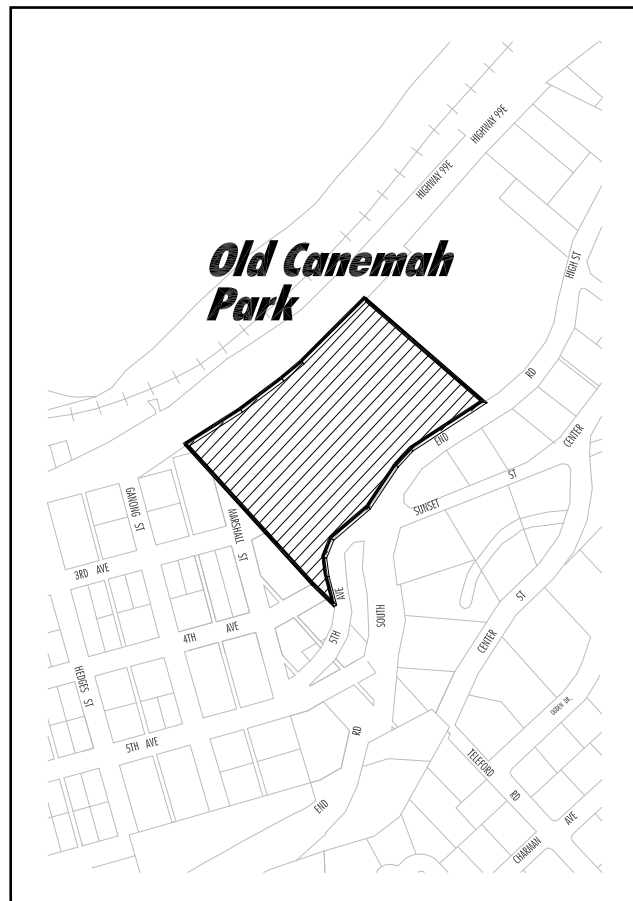
Oak Tree Park

Location:	Clackamas County, within Oregon City city limits; located at the northwest corner of South End Street and Oak Tree Avenue
Size:	0.50 Acres
Ownership:	City of Oregon City
Status:	Undeveloped
Existing Facilities:	None
Deficiencies:	Size and location
Planned Improvements:	Develop tree park (FY03); install signage
Comments:	This is a small park site located at the entrance of the Oak Tree Subdivision. Because of its size and location, it has very limited recreational value. Some consideration should be given to disposing of this site.

Site Location:

Old Canemah Park

Location:	Clackamas County, within Oregon City city limits: located off 3rd Avenue, between South End Road and McLoughlin Boulevard.
Size:	8.21 Acres
Ownership:	City of Oregon City
Status:	Partially developed
Existing Facilities:	Picnic area (3 tables), pathways, parking area, natural area
Deficiencies:	Access and visibility are limited; parking area is too small, excessive under-brush
Planned Improvements:	Install signage and picnic tables; construct meeting hall; tree/landscape evaluation
Comments:	This site offers views of the Willamette River and the surrounding area. The terrain consists of moderate to steep hillsides.

Site Location:

Park Place Park

Location: Clackamas County, lies within Oregon City city limits; located off South Front Avenue and Cleveland Avenue

Size: 6.50 Acres

Ownership: City of Oregon City

Status: Partially developed

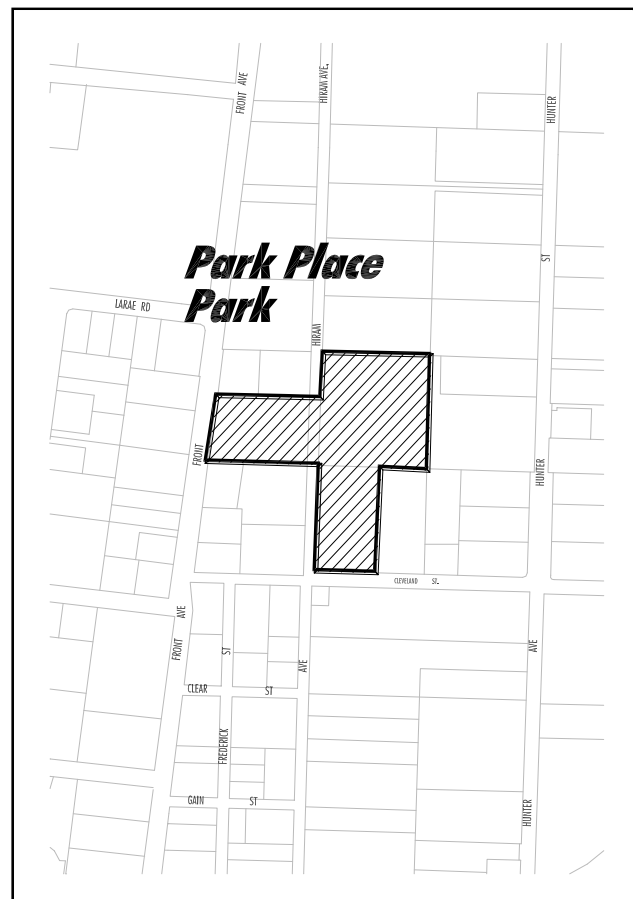
Existing Facilities: Playground area (tot & youth), open grass area, restroom building, pathways, parking area (10 plus 1 handicapped space), caretaker

Deficiencies: Lack of development; street improvements

Planned Improvements: Complete Phase II Construction - picnic shelter, picnic area, parking lot, basketball court, tennis court, playground equipment (FY01); Complete Phase III Construction (FY 02); install signage and picnic tables; tree landscape evaluation

Comments: This park is the newest addition to the Oregon City park system. Subsequent phases will provide additional facilities to this park.

Site Location:



Pioneer Community Center

Location:

Clackamas County, lies within Oregon City city limits: bordered by 6th Street on the north, John Adams on the east, 5th Street on the south and Washington Street on the west.

Size:

0.80 Acres

Ownership:

City of Oregon City:

Status:

Developed

Existing Facilities:

Senior Center, peace garden, pathway, parking area (10 spaces)

Deficiencies:

None

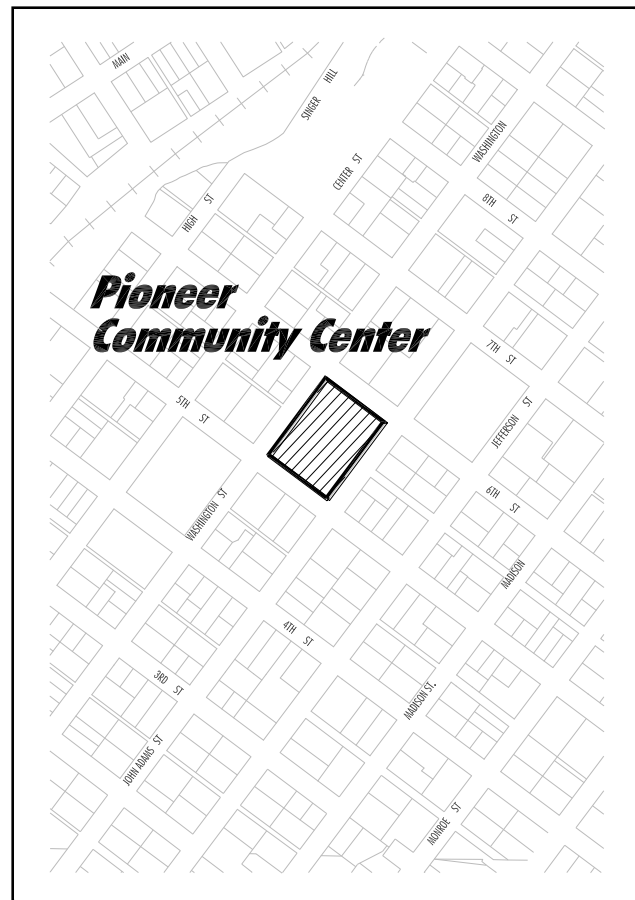
Planned Improvements:

Install signage and picnic tables; tree/landscape evaluation.

Comments:

This facility contains the Oregon City Senior Center. This site also contains a sister city (Tateshina, Japan) peace garden.

Site Location:



River Access Trail**Location:**

Clackamas County, lies within Oregon City city limits: located north of S.E 82nd Drive.

Size:

1.23 Acres

Ownership:

City of Oregon City:

Status:

Developed

Existing Facilities:

Pathway, parking area (10 spaces)

Deficiencies:

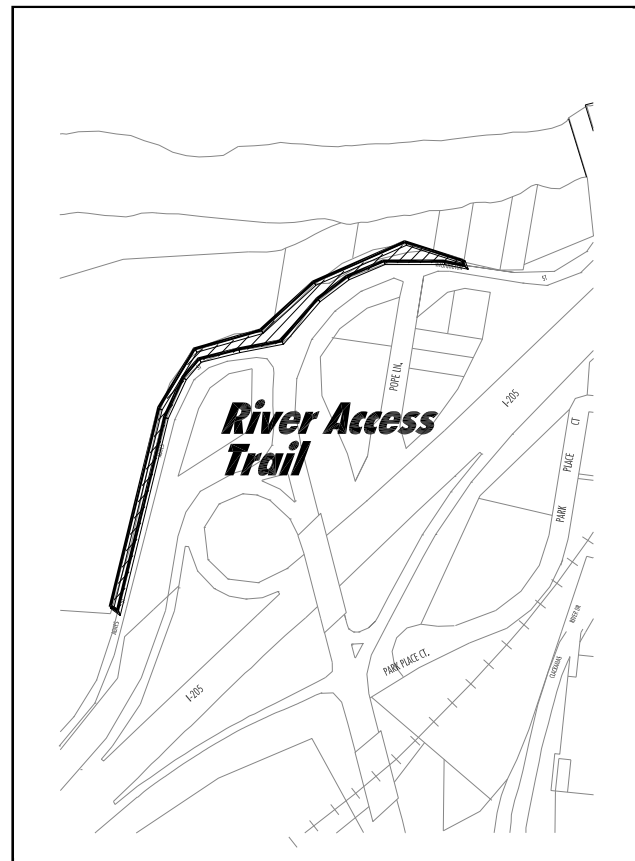
Lack of visibility; site amenities; street improvements

Planned Improvements:

Acquire land and expand trail system (FY03); install signage;
tree/landscape
evaluation

Comments:

This linear site parallels SE 82nd Drive and extends from the Water Treatment Plant on the west to the area west of the High Rock site

Site Location:

Rivercrest Park**Location:**

Clackamas County, within Oregon City city limits; bordered Brighton Avenue on the west, Barclay Avenue on the north, Harding Boulevard on the east and Park Avenue on the south.

Size:

6.50 Acres

Ownership:

City of Oregon City:

Status:

Developed

Existing Facilities:

Playground, multi-use backstop, wading pool, tennis courts (2), basketball court, open play area, picnic area (9 tables plus 2 BBQ's), picnic shelter, restroom building, horseshoe pits (2), parking area (65 spaces)

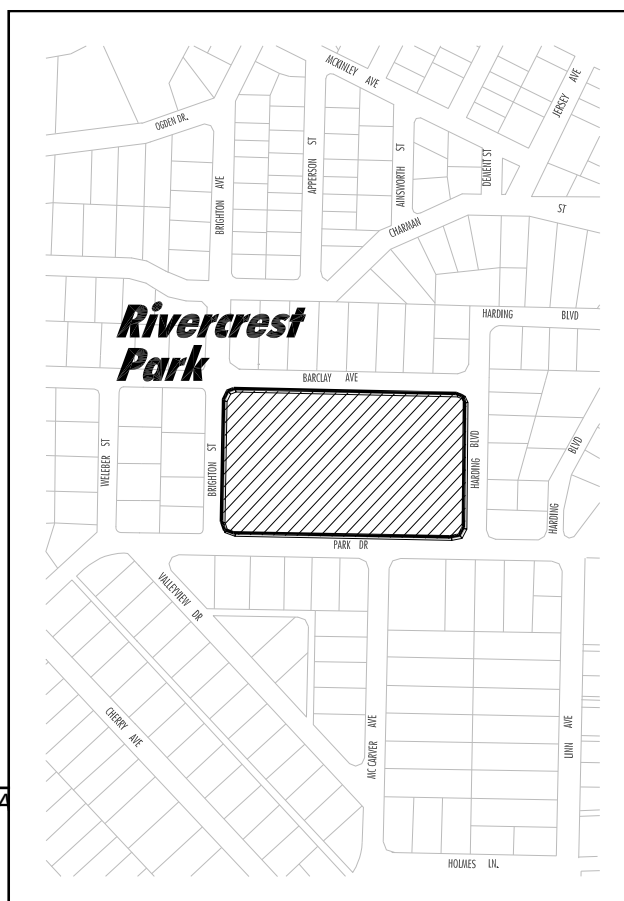
Deficiencies:**Planned Improvements:**

Lack of off-street parking; ADA accessibility; tennis court/basketball court is unfinished

Comments:

Rehabilitate picnic shelter and restroom, upgrade playground equipment; install a court separation fence, signage and picnic tables; tree/landscape evaluation

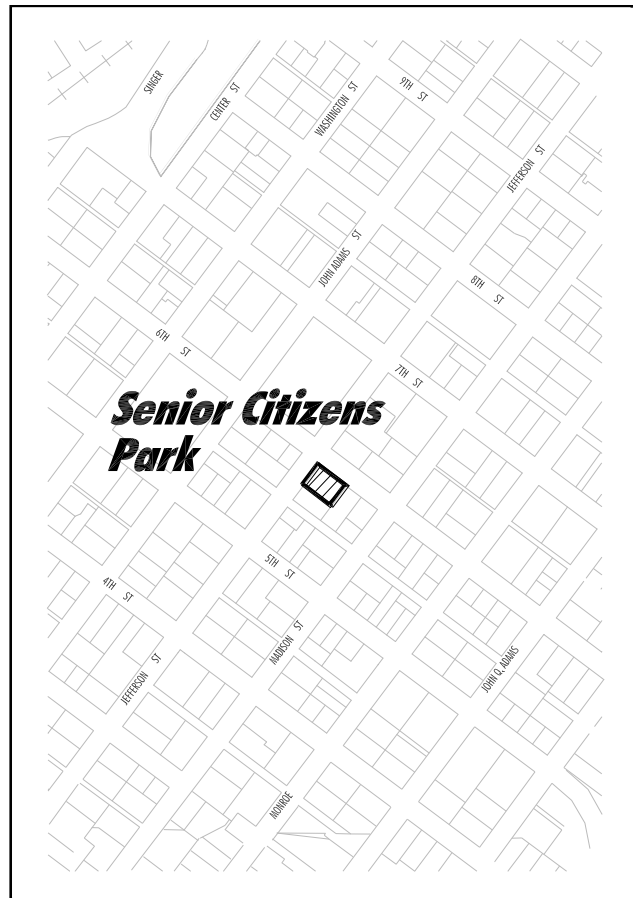
This site is sometimes referred to as a community park, due to its community-wide use. However, because of the size and the facilities it contains, it functions as a neighborhood park. The heavy use of this site is more likely due to the lack of alternative facilities, the mature vegetation and the quality of maintenance rather than its design.

Site Location:

Senior Citizens Park

Location:	Clackamas County, lies within Oregon City city limits: located at the corner of 6th Street and Jefferson Street.
Size:	0.20 Acres
Ownership:	City of Oregon City
Status:	Developed
Existing Facilities:	Restroom building, open grass area
Deficiencies:	Lack of development; ADA accessibility; restroom building is not functional
Planned Improvements:	Install signage and picnic tables; tree/landscape evaluation
Comments:	This site essentially consists of a single residential lot. Because of its size, it has very little recreational value. Some consideration should be given to disposing of this site.

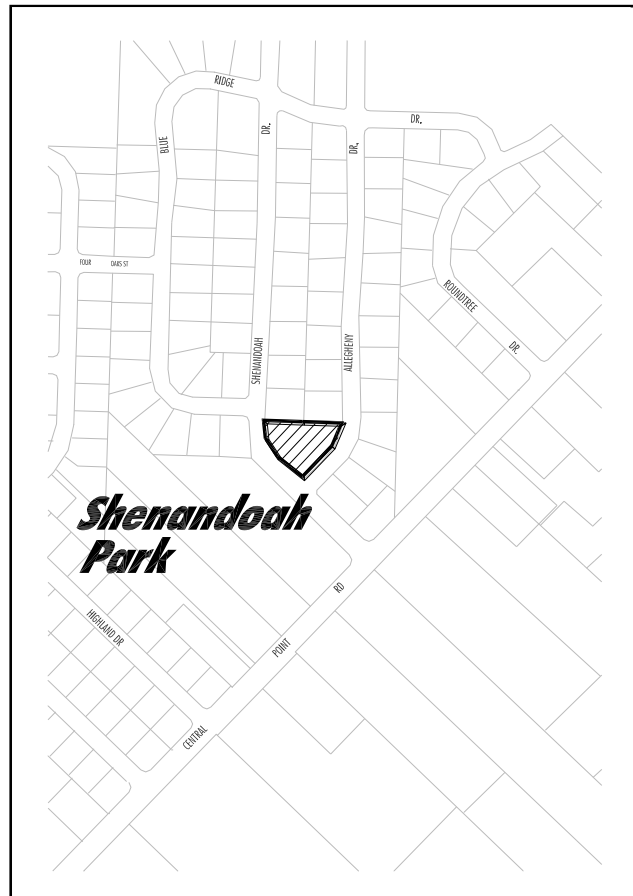
Site Location:



Shenandoah Park

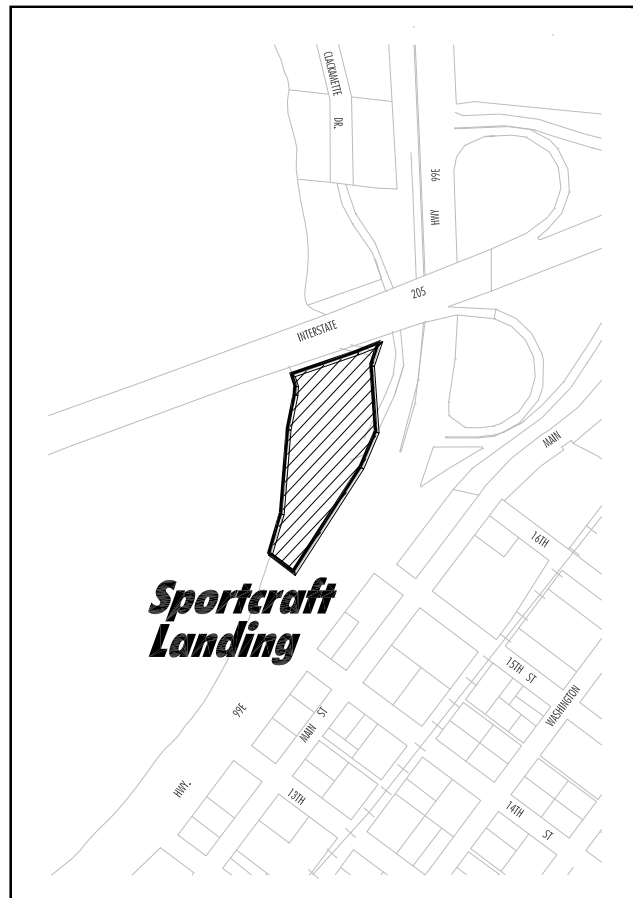
Location:	Clackamas County, within Oregon City city limits; located at the corner of Shenandoah Avenue and Allegheny Drive
Size:	0.70 Acres
Ownership:	City of Oregon City
Status:	Developed
Existing Facilities:	Open play area, playground
Deficiencies:	Lack of development; ADA accessibility; street improvements
Planned Improvements:	Install signage and picnic tables; construct half court basketball; tree/landscape evaluation
Comments:	This site is a small park site.

Site Location:



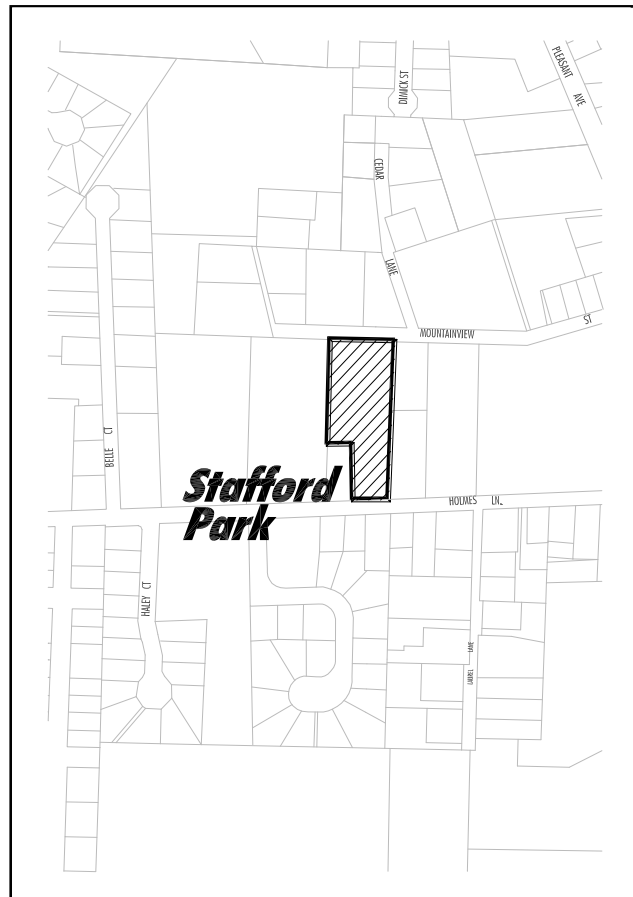
Sports Craft Landing

Location:	Clackamas County, lies within Oregon City limits: located at the south terminus of Clackamette.
Size:	2.00 Acres
Ownership:	City of Oregon City
Status:	Developed
Existing Facilities:	Boat launch (2 lanes), trailer parking area (30 spaces lower, 19 spaces above), parking (22 plus 2 handicapped spaces), restroom (portable), benches, pathway
Deficiencies:	Permanent restroom facility, parking lot improvements (resurfacing and curbing)
Planned Improvements:	Sealcoat parking area, landscape area along Abernethy Creek; install signage and picnic tables; tree/landscape evaluation
Comments:	This is the only boat launch in the City that provides direct access to the Willamette River. The Marina and Moorage operation is a private business and is leased.

Site Location:

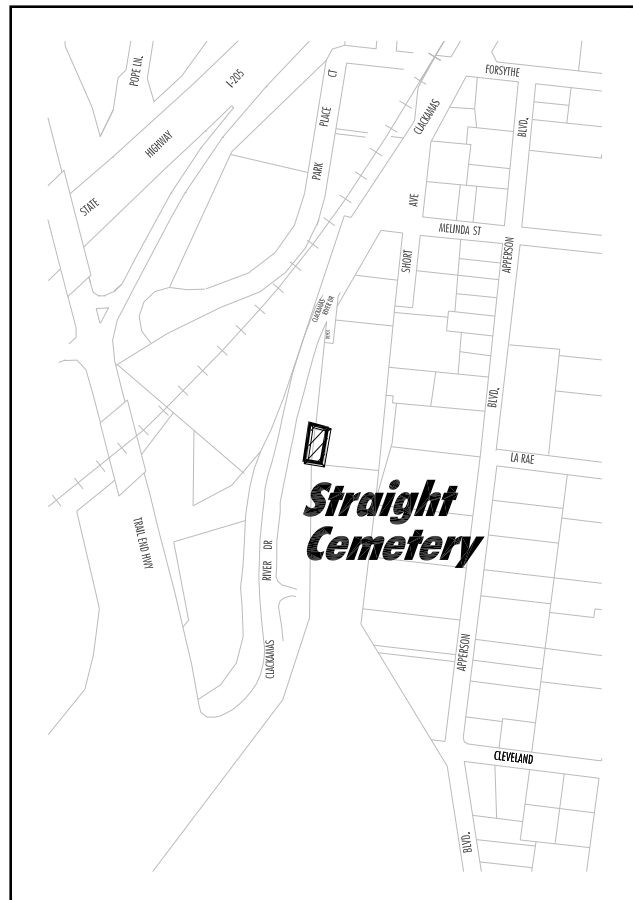
Stafford Park

Location:	Clackamas County, lies within Oregon City city limits; located between Holmes Lane and Mountainview Street.
Size:	2.10 Acres
Ownership:	City of Oregon City
Status:	Developed
Existing Facilities:	Playground area, open play area; picnic area (1 table); parking area (number is undetermined)
Deficiencies:	Lack of development; ADA accessibility
Planned Improvements:	Install irrigation system (FY00), develop pathway (FY00), and construct sidewalk along Homes (FY00); install drinking fountain, signage, picnic tables; upgrade playground equipment; tree/landscape evaluation
Comments:	Some consideration should be given to developing a master plan for this site.

Site Location:

Straight Cemetery

Location:	Clackamas County, lies within Oregon City city limits: located off Clackamas River Drive.
Size:	0.40 Acres
Ownership:	City of Oregon City
Status:	Developed
Existing Facilities:	Cemetery
Deficiencies:	Visibility
Planned Improvements:	Tree/landscape evaluation
Comments:	This is a small pioneer cemetery located off Clackamas River Drive.

Site Location:

Waterboard Park

Location:	Clackamas County, within Oregon City city limits; located west of Waterboard Park Road.
Size:	19.30 Acres
Ownership:	City of Oregon City
Status:	Developed
Existing Facilities:	Natural area
Deficiencies:	Access; ADA accessibility
Planned Improvements:	Expand and upgrade trail system; install signage and picnic tables, tree/landscape evaluation
Comments:	This site consists of moderate to steep hillsides. This area is subject to severe erosion and landslides.

Site Location: