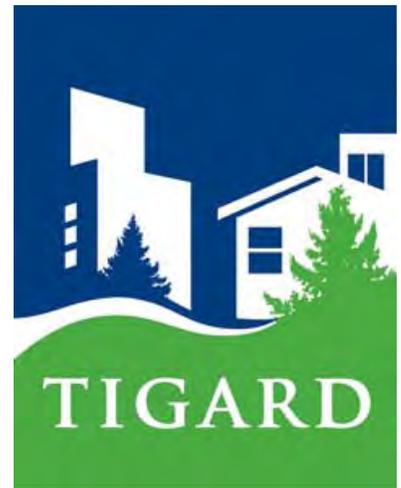


CITY OF TIGARD PARKS DEPARTMENT



Tigard

PARK SYSTEM MASTER PLAN
ADOPTED JULY 14, 2009



**CITY OF TIGARD
PARKS SYSTEM
MASTER PLAN UPDATE**

JULY 2009

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the many citizens, staff, and community groups who provided extensive input for the development of this Parks & Recreation Master Plan Update. The project was a true community effort, anticipating that this plan will meet the needs and desires of all residents of our city.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION	1
WHY ARE WE UPDATING?	
MASTER PLAN UPDATE PROCESS	
COMMUNITY PROFILE	
II. PARK SYSTEM TODAY	7
PARKLAND	
RECREATION FACILITIES	
TRAILS	
RECREATION PROGRAMMING	
III. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT	25
METHODS	
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	
IV. NEEDS ANALYSIS	29
PARKLAND NEEDS	
RECREATION FACILITY NEEDS	
TRAILS	
RECREATION PROGRAMMING NEEDS	
V. PLANNING FRAMEWORK	45
COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GOALS	
VI. RECOMMENDATIONS	51
PARKLAND	
RECREATION FACILITIES	
TRAILS	
RECREATION PROGRAMMING	
VII. IMPLEMENTATION	79
NON-CAPITAL PROJECTS	
CAPITAL PROJECTS	
PROJECT PRIORITIZATION	
PROJECT FUNDING	

BIBLIOGRAPHY

M A P S

Map 1: Existing Facilities

Map 2: Access Analysis

Map 3: Park Concept

L I S T O F F I G U R E S

Figure 1.1: Planning Process

L I S T O F T A B L E S

Table 2.1: Tigard Parks Inventory

Table 2.2: Tigard School District Inventory

Table 2.3: Recreation Services supported by the City of Tigard

Table 4.1: Summary of Parkland Needs

Table 4.2: Summary of Recreation Facilities Needs

Table 7.1: Priority I Projects

Table 7.2: Summary of Projected Existing Funding Sources

A P P E N D I C E S

Appendix A: Park and School Facility Inventory

Appendix B: Design Guidelines

Appendix C: Project List

Appendix D: Funding Sources

Appendix E: Adopting Resolution



I. INTRODUCTION

In June 2008, the City of Tigard began updating the community’s Park System Master Plan, the document that guides park, recreation and trail development in the City. Much has changed in Tigard over the ten years since the past Park System Master Plan was adopted in 1999. The update of the Park System Master Plan provides an opportunity to check in with the community and make sure that the projects and priorities for parks and recreation match the current needs of residents. In addition to the prior system master plan, the planning process builds on the community priorities, goals and policies developed during the recent update to the Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space element of the Comprehensive Plan.

ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE 1999

Tigard can be proud of its achievements since the adoption of the 1999 Plan. Parkland acquisition has been a focus over the years with park property in various stages of planning and development. These achievements include the implementation of the Cook Park Master Plan and development of the Northview and Bonita Parks; expansion of the Fanno Creek Regional Trail system and many local trails; addition of Jim Griffith Memorial Skate Park; and the addition of three off-leash dog parks, including Potso, Ash Street and Summerlake Dog Park.

In addition to the acquisition of land mentioned above, land has been acquired for neighborhood parks and trail segments, including Fanno Park, Bonita Park, Jack Park and portions of Fanno Creek Trail.

Other significant accomplishments include adding new parks, improving the condition of sports fields and building a pedestrian bridge across Tualatin River. Many of the projects were completed in partnership with other agencies.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

Tigard has experienced a high level of growth since the 1999 Parks Plan. This translated into steady development throughout the city with much of it focused on the west side. With an emphasis on downtown redevelopment, the downtown plan encourages a vital, vibrant, mixed-use and pedestrian-friendly environment. Businesses continued to thrive in Tigard, attracting a large workforce from outside the city limits. The

current economic conditions may change this pattern of development and employment, but may only require the City to be innovative in its approach to growth.

DEMOGRAPHICS

The 2007 official population for Tigard was 46,715 with the highest percentages of residents in the 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 age groups. Families account for two-thirds of Tigard households, with one third having children under 18.

Tigard's income distribution indicates that it is predominantly a middle class city, with concentrations in the middle range of the income spectrum. With 70% of the workforce working outside of Tigard, and a higher number of jobs than employable workers, thousands of workers commute to Tigard for employment.

The majority of Tigard residents identify themselves as white (85.4%). Asians make up about 6% of the population in the City of Tigard and approximately 9% of Tigard citizens identify themselves as Hispanic or Latino, slightly lower than the rest of Washington County.

The majority of new development has occurred in the City's west quadrant in previously undeveloped areas. Residential development also occurred on larger vacant parcels in the southern quadrant. Infill development has occurred throughout the City.

Tigard maintains a buildable lands inventory (BLI) that tracks available residential land. The 2006 BLI identified approximately 600 acres of undeveloped land available for development. These 600 acres of buildable land represent approximately 8% of the nearly 7,500 acres of land within Tigard's city limits.

DOWNTOWN

Downtown Tigard is designated as a Station Community in the 2040 Regional Growth Concept, indicating its location along the Westside Commuter Rail corridor. This designation indicates the intention to increase density and promote the downtown as an important center of the community. This intention is also emphasized in the recently completed Downtown Improvement Plan. The downtown plan lays out a blueprint for a vital, vibrant, mixed-use and pedestrian-friendly environment. Included in the features that will make Tigard's downtown unique are a central plaza to increase community identity and the integration of



environmental features into multi-modal transportation and pedestrian-friendly streets.

EMPLOYMENT AREAS



Tigard has recognized that parks are just as significant in commercial and industrial areas as in residential areas. However, the recreation needs of workers are different from the needs of residents. Local residents need neighborhood parks to support their leisure activities, such as playing catch, walking the dog, playing with kids, picnicking and walking. Employees may live in Tigard or may travel to Tigard only for their job. While employees are working, they may have time available for exercise, picnicking and enjoying the outdoors.

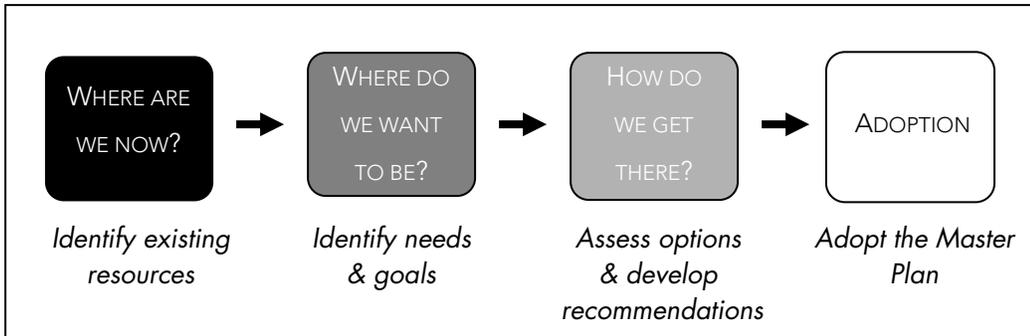
Walking paths provide places to exercise, as do basketball courts, tennis courts, disc golf courses and other sports facilities that support pick-up games. Benches, picnic areas and similar facilities provide healthy opportunities to relax and socialize during lunch and work breaks. Organized sports leagues and facilities provide opportunities for team building, as well as socializing and exercise. These activities help employees become more effective and productive; they also make Tigard a more attractive place for employers.

In 2000, Tigard developed and adopted innovative code changes to authorize recreational uses within industrial zoning districts. The code changes allow industrial floodplain to be used for outdoor recreation, provided the recreational use does not preclude development of the upland portion of an industrial property. The amendments also allow conditional use of industrial upland for recreation. Buildable industrial land developed for outdoor recreational use is not removed from the City's industrial land inventory, but continues to be available for conversion to industrial use. The new flexibility enabled the City to locate a suitable site for Potso Dog Park in an industrial area.

PLAN UPDATE PROCESS

The planning process for the Park System Master Plan update was organized into four phases, as depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1.1: Planning Process



Phase I: Where Are We Now? Phase I reviewed the planning context, the inventory of parks and facilities, and an evaluation of assets. This phase included a brief demographic profile, review of land use and development patterns and a synopsis of relevant previously completed planning studies. This phase also included introductory workshops with the park commission to identify key issues for the Plan.

Phase II: Where Do We Want to Be? Phase II involved significant outreach to the community through a series of public involvement efforts. Through these forums, community members identified major park and recreation needs and priorities, as well as a vision for the future. In addition to the qualitative community input, the planning team conducted technical analysis of the park system, facilities and trails; as well as an analysis of recreation programs.

Phase III: How Do We Get There? Based on the findings of the first two phases, the planning team developed recommendations to help the community realize its vision for the parks system. These recommendations address parks and facilities, trails, recreation programs and natural areas.

Phase IV: Adoption: In Phase IV, the Park System Master Plan underwent a public review process, where the plan was presented to staff, parks and recreation advisory board, residents and the City Council for refinement and adoption.

PLAN ORGANIZATION

The Tigard Park System Master Plan is organized as seven chapters and two appendices. These include:

- **Chapter 1: Introduction** describes the purpose of the Plan, the planning context and area, the planning process, public involvement in Plan development and the organization of this document.
- **Chapter 2: The Park System Today** defines the City’s classification system for park land and summarizes the current inventory and availability of parks, recreation facilities and programs in Tigard.
- **Chapter 3: Public Involvement** describes the public involvement process and presents key findings from the public involvement process.
- **Chapter 4: Needs Analysis** summarizes the community needs for parkland, recreation facilities, trails and programs.
- **Chapter 5: Planning Framework** describes the vision, goals and objectives for parks, open space and recreation services.
- **Chapter 6: Recommendations** describes strategies for enhancing the park system in Tigard, which include new parks, existing and planned sites, recreation facilities, natural areas, trails and recreation programming. The chapter includes specific recommendations for developing the proposed system.
- **Chapter 7: Implementation** explains strategies for the City to pursue to achieve the recommended improvements to the park system, including prioritizing both capital and non-capital projects. A funding package, targeted to include adequate resources to complete all of the highest priority projects is also included.

The appendices to this Plan include the following:

- **Appendix A: Park Inventory** presents the inventory of current parkland in Tigard, along with a summary of recreation facilities.
- **Appendix B: Design Guidelines** presents guidelines for the design and development of future parks and facilities within Tigard.
- **Appendix C: Funding Options** details the potential funding sources Tigard could use to implement capital and non-capital projects, as well as fund ongoing operations of the park system.

Available under a separate cover from Tigard Parks and Recreation are:

- **Recreation Survey Report** includes the complete report from the city-wide recreation survey conducted in Tigard between June and July 2008.
- **Community Questionnaire Summary** includes the key findings from the Tigard Park and Recreation Questionnaire online and in paper form.
- **Recreation Needs Assessment Report** presents the entire Needs Assessment report, which establishes in quantifiable terms the community's need for parkland and recreation facilities in Tigard.



II. THE PARK SYSTEM TODAY

Tigard residents are served by a variety of parks that provide a diverse array of recreation opportunities. This chapter identifies the City's park and recreation resources and describes the park classification system used to categorize and analyze specific park sites. It includes an overview of the inventory of City-owned park sites, along with an inventory of specific recreation facilities within the planning area.

PARK CLASSIFICATION

A strong park system is made up of different types of parks, recreation facilities and open space areas. Each is designed to provide a specific type of recreation experience. Separately, a specific type of park may only serve one function, but collectively, the entire system will meet the needs of a diverse community by providing a wide variety of leisure opportunities. The point of classifying parks by their function is to identify what types of opportunities are being provided in Tigard and what needs are being met. By classifying parks by their function, a community can plan for and evaluate recreation needs more easily, providing a more efficient and usable park system that minimizes conflicts between park users. This plan refers to seven classifications of park land, based on the definitions provided in the Comprehensive Plan. These classifications are:

- Community parks;
- Neighborhood parks;
- Pocket parks;
- Linear parks;
- Special use areas;
- Open space; and
- Undeveloped parkland.

Undeveloped parkland is differentiated by the intention to develop this land into another park category. This category recognizes city ownership of the property, but avoids overstating the developed park acreages.

Table 2.1: Tigard Parks Inventory

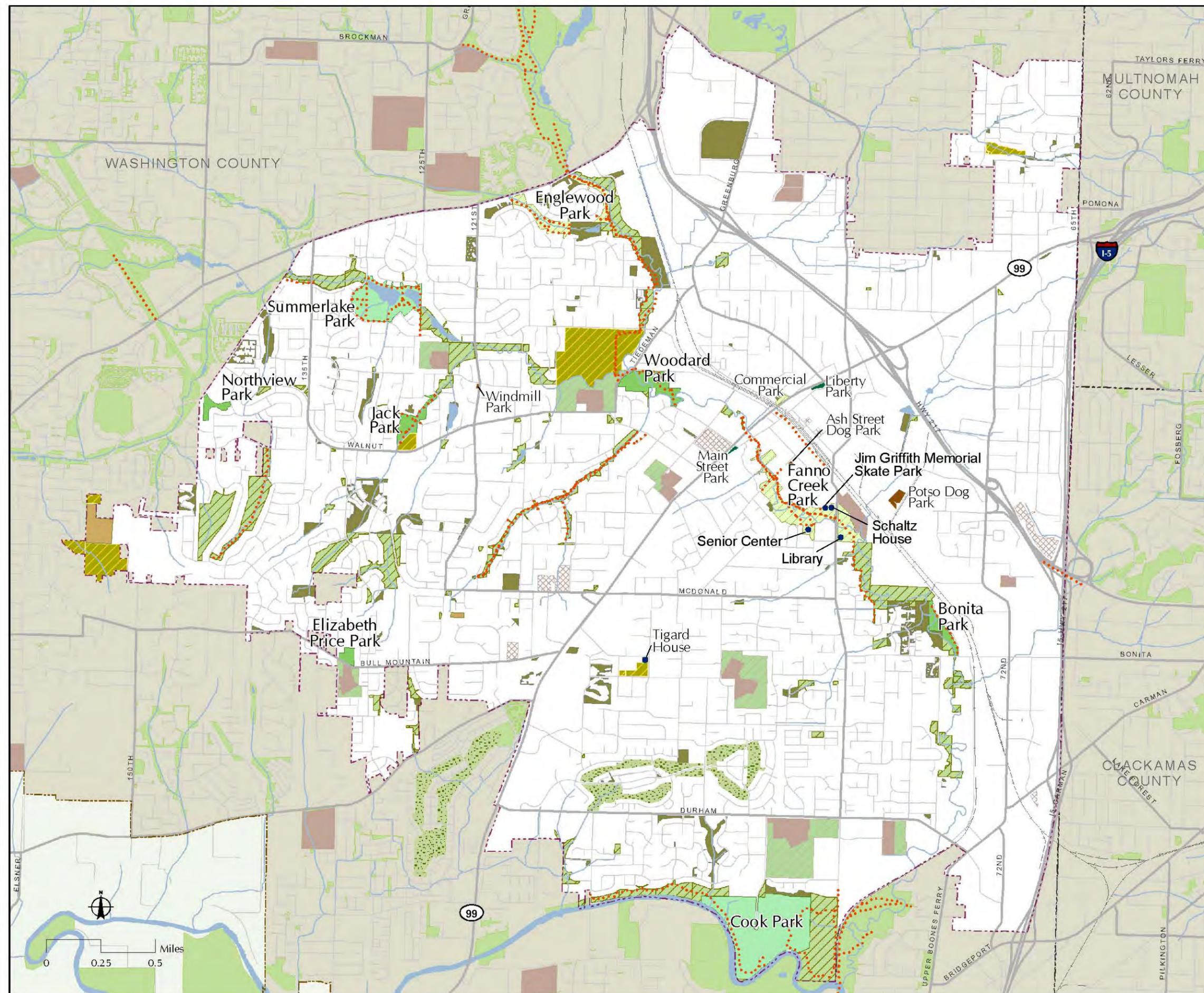
PARK	ACREAGE
COMMUNITY PARKS	
Cook Park	74.8
Summerlake Park	29.8
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	
Bonita Park	7.7
Elizabeth Price Park	2.7
Jack Park	8.0
Northview Park	3.5
Woodard Park	14.0
POCKET PARKS	
Liberty Park	0.5
Main Street Park	0.3
LINEAR PARKS	
Commercial Park	.8
Englewood Park	15.1
Fanno Creek	31.5
SPECIAL USE AREAS	
Ash Street Dog Park	.2
Jim Griffith Memorial Skate Park	-
Potso Dog Park	2.0
Tigard House	0.4
Windmill Park	0.1
OPEN SPACE	
Various parcels	190.1
UNDEVELOPED PARKLAND	
Cach Community Park	21.2
East Butte Heritage Park	3.4
Fowler Park	48.2
Jack Park Extension (TVFR)	1.9
Schaltz House (Fanno Creek House)	1.6
Senn Park	4.5
TOTAL	462.2

Map 1, on the following page, shows the locations of the existing parks and facilities in the City of Tigard. A detailed account of parks and recreation facilities is provided in Appendix A.



Tigard Park System Master Plan Update

Tigard, Oregon



- Facilities
- Trail
- █ Pocket Park
- █ Neighborhood Park
- █ Community Park
- █ Linear Park
- █ Public Open Space
- █ Undeveloped Parkland
- █ Special Use Site
- █ Private Open Space
- █ Other Open Space
- █ Other Public Property
- █ Golf Course
- █ School Grounds
- █ Private School
- █ Public School
- Major Arterial
- Local Street
- Railroad
- Stream
- █ Water Body
- - - County Line
- - - City Limits
- █ Urban Growth Boundary

Map 1: Existing Facilities

COMMUNITY PARKS

Community parks provide a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities for all age groups and are generally larger in size and serve a wider base of residents than neighborhood parks. Community parks often include developed facilities for organized group activity, as well as facilities for individual and family activities. Community parks also provide opportunities for environmental education and community social activities.

The existing community parks are:



- **Cook Park** – This 75-acre park contains five soccer fields, two softball and two baseball fields. A basketball court and two hoops are available as well as two horseshoe pits and volleyball courts. This park provides a boat ramp and dock with opportunities to fish. Open turf areas, play equipment and paved and soft surface paths/trails are accessible. Fifteen picnic areas and five group picnic areas along with four restroom structures are located at Cook Park. This park also contains a storage building and off-street parking and is home to the Tigard Festival of Balloons and sports tournaments that draw teams from around the West.
- **Summerlake Park** – This 30-acre park provides a baseball field, basketball court and two hoops in addition to the only tennis courts provided by the City of Tigard. Horseshoe pits and play equipment are available at this site. A group picnic area and restroom structure is located on site as well as other picnic areas and a temporary/portable restroom. This park also contains off-street parking and several drinking fountains.

Community parks are the signature facilities in Tigard that promote community identity while also providing local park services to nearby residents. Community parks are desired because of their high capacity for use and multiple programs. This will be important as infill and higher density development continues in Tigard.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Neighborhood parks are the foundation of the parks and recreation system, as they provide accessible recreation and social opportunities to nearby residents. When developed to meet neighborhood recreation needs, school sites may serve as neighborhood parks.

The existing neighborhood parks are:

- **Jack Park** – Once providing only softball fields, Jack Park is the only neighborhood park that contains a baseball field which is suitable for Little League play. A basketball court with two basketball hoops, open turf area as well as play equipment are located at the park. For site amenities, Jack Park includes temporary/portable restrooms as well as a picnic area and drinking fountains.
- **Elizabeth Price Park** – This park, when completed, will be the smallest neighborhood park (2.6 acres). Several amenities are planned for this park such as play equipment, paved path/trail, picnic tables, benches and drinking fountains.
- **Bonita Park** – This park is one of the most recently constructed in the City. The site includes a total of 8 acres of land, which includes both active and natural spaces. One full basketball court and two additional half courts are available at the park along with an open turf area and play equipment. Bonita Park includes temporary/portable restrooms, as well as a picnic area and drinking fountains. An irrigation system is located at this park.
- **Northview Park** – This 3 acre park includes open turf areas, play equipment, and a soft surface path/trail and picnic area.
- **Woodard Park** – With 14 acres, Woodard Park is the largest neighborhood park. A picnic area and drinking fountains, as well as temporary/portable restrooms, are provided at Woodard Park along with open turf areas and play equipment.



POCKET PARKS

Pocket parks provide recreation opportunities for residents in areas not adequately served by neighborhood parks, such as town centers or areas of high density development.

The existing pocket parks are:

- Liberty Park
- Main Street Park

These two small sites do not contain any park amenities, but rather provide green space and beautification areas in the Tigard town center.

LINEAR PARKS

Linear parks offer opportunities for trail-oriented outdoor recreation along built or natural corridors, connect residences to major community destinations and provide some active and passive recreation facilities to meet neighborhood needs. This is especially important in areas not adequately served by traditional neighborhood parks. Linear Parks are becoming increasingly important for pedestrians, non-motorized travel and exercise.

Tigard has three linear parks. The sizes of linear parks are adequate to protect natural resources and accommodate intended uses. For nearby residents of all ages, linear parks encourage an active healthy lifestyle by providing trail-oriented activities and opportunities.

The existing linear parks are:

- **Commercial Park** – This linear park is primarily used as a pedestrian route between Commercial Street and Center Street.
- **Englewood Park** – This 15-acre park contains a little over one mile of paved pathways. In addition to the trail, there are three playgrounds and a basketball hoop.
- **Fanno Creek** – With 31 acres of open space and a paved, multi-use trail, Fanno Creek is the largest linear park. Fanno Creek Park is the centerpiece of the proposed downtown redevelopment and revitalization. Future Fanno Creek Park planning includes a community meeting place (the Fanno Creek House) and a community gathering place (the Plaza).



OPEN SPACE

Open spaces are publicly or privately-owned areas, undeveloped or minimally developed, and are intended for either active or passive outdoor recreation. Open spaces may include developed facilities that support outdoor recreation and trail-oriented recreation, or areas solely set aside for nature-oriented recreation and the protection of natural resources, such as fish and wildlife habitat. This type of land often includes wetlands, steep hillsides or other similar spaces as well as land intentionally left undeveloped to protect surrounding land uses or to manage stormwater.

These properties have also been referred to as greenspaces or greenway areas and are intended to contain a natural quality that protects valuable natural resources and provides wildlife habitat and opportunities for

nature-related outdoor recreation, such as viewing and studying nature and participating in trail activities. Greenways are often linear in nature. In Tigard, many of the greenways are along streams and watersheds. Acquisition and protection of these natural areas will be more important in higher density development.

Tigard owns 197 acres of open space, greenspace and greenways. Much of the land is concentrated around creeks, the Tualatin River and wetlands. In many cases, these lands are accessible through trails.

SPECIAL USE AREAS

Special use areas are public recreation lands that are specialized or single-purpose in nature. Examples are dog parks, skate parks, golf courses, display gardens, recreation centers and a wide range of other activities and facilities.

The existing special use areas are:

- **Potso Dog Park** – off-leash dog area
- **Ash Street Dog Park** – off-leash dog area
- **Windmill Park** – historic windmill
- **Tigard House** – Carpenter Gothic Victorian house listed on the National Register of Historic Places
- **Jim Griffith Memorial Skate Park** – skate and BMX park

Since the 1999 Plan, Potso Dog Park, Ash Street Dog Park and Jim Griffith Memorial Skate Park have been added to the park system. In addition, the Windmill Park was reclassified as a special use area to bring attention to its historical value within the park system.

UNDEVELOPED PARKLAND

Undeveloped park sites include land that has been acquired by the City for future park improvements. These sites currently provide green space in Tigard and may be developed to one of the other park classifications in the future. Their size varies depending on the purpose of their acquisition.

The existing undeveloped parklands are:

- **Cach Park** – This site includes the Cach Creek Nature Park and other properties acquired since the 1999 Parks Master Plan. This site was purchased with the intention of developing a community park with a wide variety of amenities. The development of this park will take place after a water reservoir is placed on the property.
- **East Butte Heritage Park** – East Butte is located adjacent to the Tigard House and is currently being acquired.
- **Fowler Property** – The Fowler property is north of Fowler Middle School. With Native American significance and a historic grove of oak trees, the Fowler property represents a unique mix of historical and environmental opportunities for the City. The property also has existing competitive sports fields adding variety to the potential recreation opportunities. The Trust for Public Land is in the process of acquiring funds to purchase this approximately 48-acre property.
- **Jack Park Extension (TVFR)** – The site lies adjacent to Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue Station 50, where the fire department has donated land for additional park amenities. The land will be available in Fall 2009.
- **Fanno Creek House** – Also known as the Schaltz House, this City property is a two-story 1930's house with a garage. It is anticipated to have a public meeting room for up to 40 people and gardens.
- **Senn Park** – This property is located in northeast Tigard. Primarily a natural area, this property is being considered a neighborhood park and designed to include a small play area and trailhead.

SCHOOL SITES

Given their contribution to the City's recreational opportunities, school sites are included in the park classifications. These sites include playfields that range in size and amenities, since their design characteristics are based on the different opportunities for joint use offered at the school sites. Elementary school playfields often partially serve as neighborhood park sites, and middle and high school playfields often fill many functions of community park sites. However, simply having a playground does not make an elementary school or middle school site an effective park. The playfields typically complement the amenities found on the adjacent school properties.



There are six elementary schools, two middle schools and one high school in Tigard to provide residents with additional spaces for active recreational pursuits. Some of the fields feature a running track in addition to ball fields and multi-purpose paved areas. Table 2.2 provides a list of schools and total acres for each school site. A complete inventory of facilities and amenities for each school site appears in Appendix A.

Table 2.2: Tigard School District Inventory

FACILITY	TOTAL ACREAGE*
Elementary Schools	
Alberta Rider	4.9
Charles F. Tigard	4.8
Durham	5.3
James Templeton	8.1
Mary Woodward	6.4
Metzger	6.0
Middle Schools	
Fowler	33.1
Twality	11.5
High School	
Tigard High School	32.0
Undeveloped Property	
Other School District Property	18.8
TOTAL	130.9

* Acreage excludes covered structures

RECREATION FACILITIES

The current Comprehensive Plan defines community recreation facilities as, “the wide variety of indoor and outdoor sports and leisure facilities publicly-owned and operated to promote the health and well-being of the community”. Some are used primarily for active recreation, and others are designated for passive uses, with some overlap among or within individual facilities. The City of Tigard maintains two indoor recreation facilities: the Senior Center and Tigard Library. The Senior Center is operated by a third party and the library is operated by Tigard’s Library Department. A complete list of recreation facilities for each park site appears in Appendix A.

SPORTS FIELDS

Competitive sport fields are an important part of any park system. These facilities provide space for community leagues, school sports and informal practice and an area for games to be played safely. The inventory of sports fields is complicated by the various size standards and the condition of the fields. The counts provided here are the best estimate of the fields that exist in Tigard, both within City parks and school sites, based on information gathered by the planning team. In some cases, the fields are inadequate for organized sports due to factors such as condition or size, but the fields still present an opportunity to meet community needs for sports play.

Baseball Fields

Baseball fields must have a backstop, dugouts and a grass infield. Outfield and baseline dimensions vary according to intended age group and league. An outfield fence, although desirable, is not required. Fields must be level without holes. A total of 12 baseball fields exist in the City of Tigard.

Softball Fields

Softball fields must have a backstop, skinned infield and dugouts or player benches. Outfield and baseline dimensions vary with intended use. An outfield fence is not required, but fields must be level without holes or mounds. A total of 11 softball fields are located in the City of Tigard.

Soccer Fields

Soccer fields can vary in dimension according to the intended age group. However, in order to support regulation play, a soccer field must be at least 50 yards x 80 yards for youth and 60-75 yards x 110-120 yards for adults. Portable goals are generally used. Fields must be level without holes or mounds. A total of 23 soccer fields exist in the City of Tigard.

Football Fields

Football fields are developed, level playing fields with sufficient space for a regulation field and goal posts. A total of 3 football fields exist in Tigard.

SPORTS COURTS

Basketball Courts

Outdoor basketball courts may be half court or full court configurations and are generally used for informal pickup games. Basketball courts are usually constructed in pairs at larger parks and schools. Courts must include regulation hoops and lines. The playing area should be covered

with asphalt or some other hard surface. No major cracks or irregularities should exist. The City of Tigard has 4 outdoor basketball courts and 11 basketball hoops. The school district has 26 basketball hoops.

Tennis Courts

Tennis courts are generally constructed in pairs or groupings of four or more. Courts must have adequate fencing, net and a color-coated surface. No major cracks or surface irregularities should exist. Tennis courts are usually located at larger parks, such as community parks, or at high schools and middle schools. The City of Tigard has 2 tennis courts. The school district has 13 tennis courts and 4 tennis practice walls.

Volleyball Courts

Volleyball courts may be located indoors or outdoors. Outdoor surfaces include turf or sand. Regulation volleyball courts should be 60 feet by 30 feet in size, with a net height that varies with age and gender. Courts may be accompanied by seating areas. The City of Tigard has 2 volleyball courts.

OTHER FACILITIES

Dog Parks

Dog parks can be either free-standing facilities or dedicated portions of larger parks. In either case, these areas are designed as off-leash areas for dogs and dog owners. Dog parks should include shade structures, trash receptacles and drinking fountains, and may also include special features such as concessions. There are off-leash dog facilities located at Potso Dog Park, Ash Street Dog Park and Summerlake Park.

Picnic Areas

Picnic areas are groupings of one or more picnic tables within a park setting. Picnic areas may be situated under shade structures or in permanent pavilions, in which case, they are referred to as group picnic areas. Group picnic areas should be able to accommodate groups of 25 or more. Often, barbecue pits or grills are provided. Drinking water and restrooms should be located within easy walking distance. Usually, group picnic areas can be reserved for a fee by groups for family or business events, weddings and other gatherings. A total of 23 picnic areas are in the City of Tigard park system.



Playgrounds

Playgrounds may be developed in all shapes and sizes and may contain multiple design components. Children’s play areas may be designed for different age groups to provide play opportunities for as many children as possible. These facilities can incorporate thematic areas with interpretive and educational elements. Playgrounds can be constructed using a variety of materials, but must include impact-attenuating surfacing and a sufficient barrier to separate preschool and school age areas and to keep children safe from traffic and conflicting uses. There are 19 playground sites in the City of Tigard.

Skate Parks

Skate parks vary in size, with 10,000 – 20,000 square feet as a general standard for a full-size dedicated facility. Skate parks must have a concrete or other hard surface, and may include half pipes, quarter pipes and handrails. A skate park may also contain other features designed for tricks, such as ramps, stairs, trick boxes or pyramids. Smaller stand-alone skate facilities, such as skate rails, may also be included in parks. The Jim Griffith Memorial Skate Park is the only existing skate park in Tigard.



Boat Ramp and Docks

Waterfront sites are highly valued for fishing, hiking and swimming. Access to the river can include overlooks and trail access, as well as opportunities to launch boats for fishing and floating.

Boat use on the water varies from fishing boats to small craft, such as kayaks and motor boating. Launch facilities vary as well. Small boat launches can be as simple as a clear path to walk canoes and kayaks down to the water. Boat ramps and docks provide water access for non-motorized or motorized boats and usually consist of concrete or other hard-surfaced materials. In general, boat trailer parking and other appropriate amenities accompany these facilities.

Fishing docks provide a designated area for fishing from the shore (land) or adjacent to a body of water. Fishing docks usually are constructed out of wood, metal, concrete or a combination of these materials.

The only boat ramp/dock exists at Cook Community Park.

Horseshoe Courts

Horseshoe pits consist of sand boxes with a metal stake serving as a target. Pits come in pairs and in many cases several pairs are located together for group play. There are 2 horseshoe courts at Cook Park and 2 at Summerlake Park.

Interactive Water Features/Spraygrounds

Interactive water features, also known as spraygrounds, are spray features with no standing water. These facilities are lower in cost to build and operate than a swimming pool, and still provide a way to cool off in the warm months. Spraygrounds can be provided at the local level, as well as at community and regional scales. In many cases, these facilities double as decorative additions to parks that are appealing even when water is not running. There are no water features or spraygrounds in the City of Tigard.

Restrooms

Restrooms can be unisex/single-occupant facilities, multiple single-occupant facilities within one structure, or gender-separated facilities of varying capacities. In addition to being self-contained or part of a larger community facility, restrooms can be temporary or portable. Restrooms are highly valued facilities, particularly at park sites that are distant from home and for activities that last multiple hours. A total of 10 permanent and portable restrooms are in the Tigard Park system.

Off-Street Parking

Off-street parking is formally developed parking that is included within a park site. Existing surface treatments include paving and gravel/dirt. The standard for parking lots in Tigard is a paved surface. Tigard maintains three parking lots of varying sizes, mostly serving larger park types.

INDOOR FACILITIES

Indoor Pools

Pools vary in size and depth according to intended age group and use. They may be located indoors or outdoors, and may be recreational or competition-oriented in nature. Recreational pools may include water features designed for use by different age groups, such as slides or spray elements. The only indoor pool in Tigard is at Tigard High School.

Community and Senior Centers

Community centers are facilities which provide a focus for recreational, social, educational and cultural activities within a neighborhood or community. Community centers generally vary from 10,000 to 80,000 sq. ft. in size and may contain gymnasiums, indoor tracks, fitness areas, pools, meeting rooms, teen spaces, office space and other amenities designed for community use.

A senior center is similar to a community center, except the focus for recreational, social, educational and cultural activities is towards seniors.

There are two indoor facilities associated with the City for recreation/meeting spaces. These include the Senior Center and Tigard Library. The City currently does not have a community center, but the Tigard Library functions as a community meeting space providing meeting rooms.

TRAILS



Trails and connectors provide public access routes for commuting and trail-oriented recreational activities including sidewalks, bikeways, multi-use trails and paths. Trails and connectivity have increased in importance and will continue to be a need in the future. They can be soft-surfaced or hard-surfaced. Examples of soft surfaces include soil, crushed rock and wood chips. Hardened surfaces include asphalt (permeable or impermeable), concrete, crushed rock or soil stabilized with resin products or cement, open or solid masonry and boardwalks.

Most soft surfaces do not provide accessibility for people with disabilities, but are preferable for some recreation activities, such as running. Most hardened surfaces are accessible, with the exception of some masonry surfaces. Hard-surfaced, multi-use pathway designs may incorporate adjacent soft-surfaced paths for running.

INTERNAL PATHWAYS

Trails within parks provide several benefits to park users. Walking is one of the healthiest activities for people of all ages, and surveys of communities across the western United States consistently reveal that walking for pleasure is one of the most popular recreational activities across all ages and income levels. Additionally, pathways that meet the needs of individuals with mobility issues increase access for all users.

TRAIL NETWORKS

The City of Tigard has many areas with developed multi-use pathways and many of the City’s parks contain internal sidewalks/walkways and/or unpaved trails. Additionally, Tigard has some existing multi-use paths connecting non-motorized travelers with the regional on-street bicycle network.

Metro is currently working with several local jurisdictions to develop a regional trails network. The 950 miles of existing and proposed trails will

cross jurisdictional lines of towns, cities and states to connect between parks, natural areas and other trails. Tigard has linkages to two regional trails identified by Metro with existing segments: Fanno Creek Greenway Trail and Westside Trail. Map 1 depicts the location of existing trails.

- **Fanno Creek Greenway Trail** – This trail begins at Willamette Park on the Willamette River Greenway, just south of downtown Portland. It stretches 15 miles to the west and south through Beaverton, Tigard and Durham, and ends at the Tualatin River in Tualatin. Approximately half of the trail is complete; additional sections are under construction. Two key links on this trail remain to be built in Tigard.
- **Westside Trail** – An electric powerline corridor owned by PGE and BPA, this trail route runs from the Tualatin River near the Tualatin Wildlife Refuge north to Forest Park. Currently, some portions of the trail are complete, totaling more than 2 miles of the 16-mile trail. While not developed, this corridor passes through Northview Park and has potential to link Beaverton and Tigard.

Local trail networks can also be found throughout the City of Tigard. Generally, the trails follow local creeks and development patterns. These local trails provide important connections between neighborhoods, to parks and schools, or simply an off-street place to walk or bicycle for exercise. In addition to formal, paved or soft-surfaced trails, the City of Tigard is also working to identify informal “neighborhood connectors.” These pathways exist but are not yet a part of the formal trail system. These could be added to the trail network through an easement or acquisition of land or be recognized and developed where they already exist on public lands.

RECREATION PROGRAMMING

Though the City of Tigard Parks Department does not have a recreation division, the City supports or facilitates recreation opportunities by providing funds, facilities and/or services to community organizations. In addition, the Tigard Library and Police Department provide some basic programming directly. Table 2.3 provides a list of major recreation services provided in Tigard, both by the City and through community partners.

Table 2.3: Major Recreation Services in the City of Tigard

PROGRAM	YOUTH	TEENS	ADULT	55+
FITNESS				
Tigard Library		✓		
SPORTS				
Tigard Youth Football	✓			
Tigard Basketball	✓	✓		
Tigard Swim Center	✓	✓	✓	
Tigard-Tualatin Swim Club	✓	✓		
Tigard-Tualatin Water Polo Club	✓	✓		
Tigard Baseball	✓	✓		
Tigard Little League	✓	✓		
Tigard-Tualatin Babe Ruth Baseball	✓	✓		
Southside Soccer	✓	✓		
MARTIAL ARTS				
Tigard Library		✓		
ARTS, CRAFTS, HOBBIES				
Tigard Library	✓	✓	✓	✓
AFTER SCHOOL/SUMMER CAMP				
Tigard Police Department DARE/GREAT	✓	✓		
Non-profits	✓	✓		
55+				
Tigard Senior Center				✓
NATURAL/ENVIRONMENTAL				
Tualatin Riverkeepers, Friends of Trees	✓	✓	✓	✓

Sports programming is the primary organized recreation activity. Sports program opportunities are offered in football, basketball, swimming, water polo and baseball.

The Tigard Library offers a variety of recreation programming for all age groups. The major program areas are fitness, martial arts and arts, crafts and hobbies. These are typically introductory level classes.

The Tualatin Riverkeepers offer environmental education programs for all ages and day camps for youth and teens. This group uses Cook Park extensively for their programming.

The City also supports, through providing facilities or services, a variety of special events ranging from bike safety fairs to the Tigard Festival of Balloons.

OTHER PROVIDERS

There are other recreation opportunities available by third party providers. The providers are private, non-profit and adjacent city recreation organizations. The major program areas that these providers serve are fitness, sports, martial arts, performing arts, arts, crafts, hobbies, aquatics, summer camp and environmental education. These programs are youth and adult focused and are located at private membership-based facilities or public facilities that require higher out of district fees for Tigard residents.

III. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND TRENDS



To develop a solid foundation for the Park System Master Plan, Tigard solicited feedback from a broad spectrum of residents regarding their needs, preferences, attitudes and vision for parks and recreation services. This chapter summarizes the results of the public involvement process. It includes key findings for parks, recreation facilities, trails and recreation programming. The park and recreation needs identified here provide a foundation for the recommendations identified in Chapter 6.

OVERVIEW

A variety of activities were conducted throughout the planning process to ensure participation from a cross-section of the community, including various age groups and diverse special interests. In total, over 700 Tigard residents and visitors participated in this planning process. Each of the community engagement opportunities is described below.

- **Community Intercept Event** – One intercept event was held during the planning process. Project staff hosted a booth at the Balloon Festival on June 14, 2008. The booth included interactive displays, flyers about the project website and the recreation questionnaire.
- **Community Questionnaire (online and paper)** – Between June and July 2008, Tigard residents were invited to provide input on how and why they use parks and recreation facilities. A questionnaire was available online through the project website and paper copies were available at the Public Works offices and Tigard Balloon Festival. The web version was presented in both English and Spanish. Almost 250 residents participated.
- **Park and Recreation Needs Assessment Phone Survey** – A statistically valid telephone survey was administered during July and August 2008 by Northwest Survey & Data Services. A total of 404 Tigard residents aged 18 and older participated in the survey.
- **Community Workshop** – The Tigard community was invited to an interactive community workshop in September 2008. The workshop was held at the City of Tigard Public Works building at

the regularly scheduled Park and Recreation Advisory Board meeting date and time.

- **Stakeholder Interviews** – During April through June 2008, the consultant team conducted a series of one-on-one meetings with seven stakeholders representing specific interests in the park system.
- **Recreation Provider Focus Group** – A focus group was conducted with current recreation providers in Tigard. In April 2008, the consultant team met with six individuals connected to multiple recreation service providers. The purpose was to identify existing recreation providers/programs, issues and needs and opportunities.

KEY FINDINGS

The public involvement findings are organized into themes that will guide the recommendations. The following are the key findings identified.

Parks, open space, trails and recreation services are important to Tigard residents.

- On a five-point scale, 83% of questionnaire respondents indicated that these services are “Very Important.”
- Phone survey results indicated a high willingness to pay for additional services.
- The benefits of parks and recreation most indicated by questionnaire respondents included providing opportunities to enjoy the outdoors/nature and youth development.

New park sites and facilities are needed in Tigard.

- Additional developed parks and natural areas are desired. Participants indicated that there is currently a lack of convenient facilities.
- Intercept participants selected a wide variety of additional recreation facilities and activities that they would like to see offered in Tigard.
- Small and large developed parks (supporting a variety of activities and providing local access) are the most needed park types indicated in the questionnaire.



Recreation programming is a highly desired service.

- Participants specifically mentioned in each activity that recreation programming was a high priority or interest.
- The scientific telephone survey results indicated a very high interest in City-provided recreation programs (71% in favor) with support maintained when a potential cost was included.
- Special events, arts and culture and outdoor/environmental programming were most interesting to participants at the public visioning workshop.
- The questionnaire results show support for large facilities (pool, recreation or community center) to support programming.
- When asked about other funding measures, respondents to the telephone survey continued to emphasize their priority of creating new recreation opportunities.
- Participants stated that recreation programming could start small and build on the strengths of the park system.

Open space and trails are valued resources.

- According to the results, the primary reasons people use parks is to enjoy nature and exercise.
- Residents encourage some access to natural areas.

Trail systems need connections

- Residents indicated that connections to key community locations are important to encourage walking and biking.
- Inconvenient locations and lack of facilities are the main reasons survey participants don't use trails more often for recreation and transportation.

THEMES

Strengths & Assets

Parks can play important roles in the life of a community, offering places for neighbors to gather, adults and children to exercise or play and occasions to be celebrated. Tigard's current recreation and parks system has a number of strengths and assets that support the community and enhance the natural beauty of the city. These include sports facilities, natural habitat areas, landscaping, trails and family gathering locations. In

addition, the City is playing an important role in the programming and coordination of after-school programs, community classes and sports fields.

Challenges

During the planning process, some challenges were identified. These include protecting open space for its natural resource value; providing a diverse range of quality recreation programming for adults and children, and providing safe and convenient pedestrian access and connections.

Opportunities & Ideas

A number of significant opportunities and ideas arose from community input efforts. These include acquiring and expanding upon park land, including wetlands and open space, balancing access and preservation of natural areas, providing amenities for larger gatherings and varying functions including concerts, fitness classes, outdoor/indoor environmental programs and additional dog facilities. Furthermore, many opportunities for upgrades to existing amenities were mentioned. These include trails and access points, playgrounds, sport fields and year-round indoor facilities, such as a pool or community center. The City is encouraged to expand its role in recreation programming, including special events, aquatic programs and sports programs. Overall, the community voiced the importance of the parklands being safe, inviting and functional as this will contribute to the cohesiveness and beauty of the City and its environment.



IV. NEEDS ANALYSIS

The purpose of the assessment is to establish in quantifiable terms the need for park-related amenities, recreation facilities, and programs in the City of Tigard. These needs are based on the resources that exist and those that are desired for the future. For this reason, the identification of park and recreation needs is inextricably intertwined with the planning context for existing resources and the community's vision for the future.

This chapter summarizes the results of the needs assessment. The chapter also notes increasing community demand for recreation programming. The park and recreation needs identified here, along with the public involvement findings in Chapter 3, provide a foundation for the goals and objectives identified in Chapter 6.

PARKLAND NEEDS

The need for parkland in each category was analyzed based on a geographic model of park access, the standards for comparable communities, public involvement findings and the trends observed in park systems throughout the western states. This multi-faceted approach identifies specific needs for parkland and reflects community preferences for the park system.

At the time of the 1999 *Park System Master Plan*, Tigard's population was 37,000. By 2007, the population had reached 46,715. For the purposes of this plan update, a moderate growth is assumed at 1.5% per year resulting in a 2028 population of approximately 63,042 people. This future population is consistent with Metro projections. These populations were used to analyze the level of service (LOS) standards. The parkland analysis developed existing and proposed level of service standards, expressed in terms of acres of land per 1,000 persons in the City of Tigard, for each park type. However, no standard was proposed for pocket parks or special use areas. These park types can be used as substitutes for other park categories when there is not the opportunity to have a larger multi-purpose site.

The analysis of parkland also included a geographic element. The Access Analysis Map illustrates $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile service areas around each park that provides basic local park amenities. The map also indicates similar service areas for the elementary and middle school sites in Tigard, sites that have

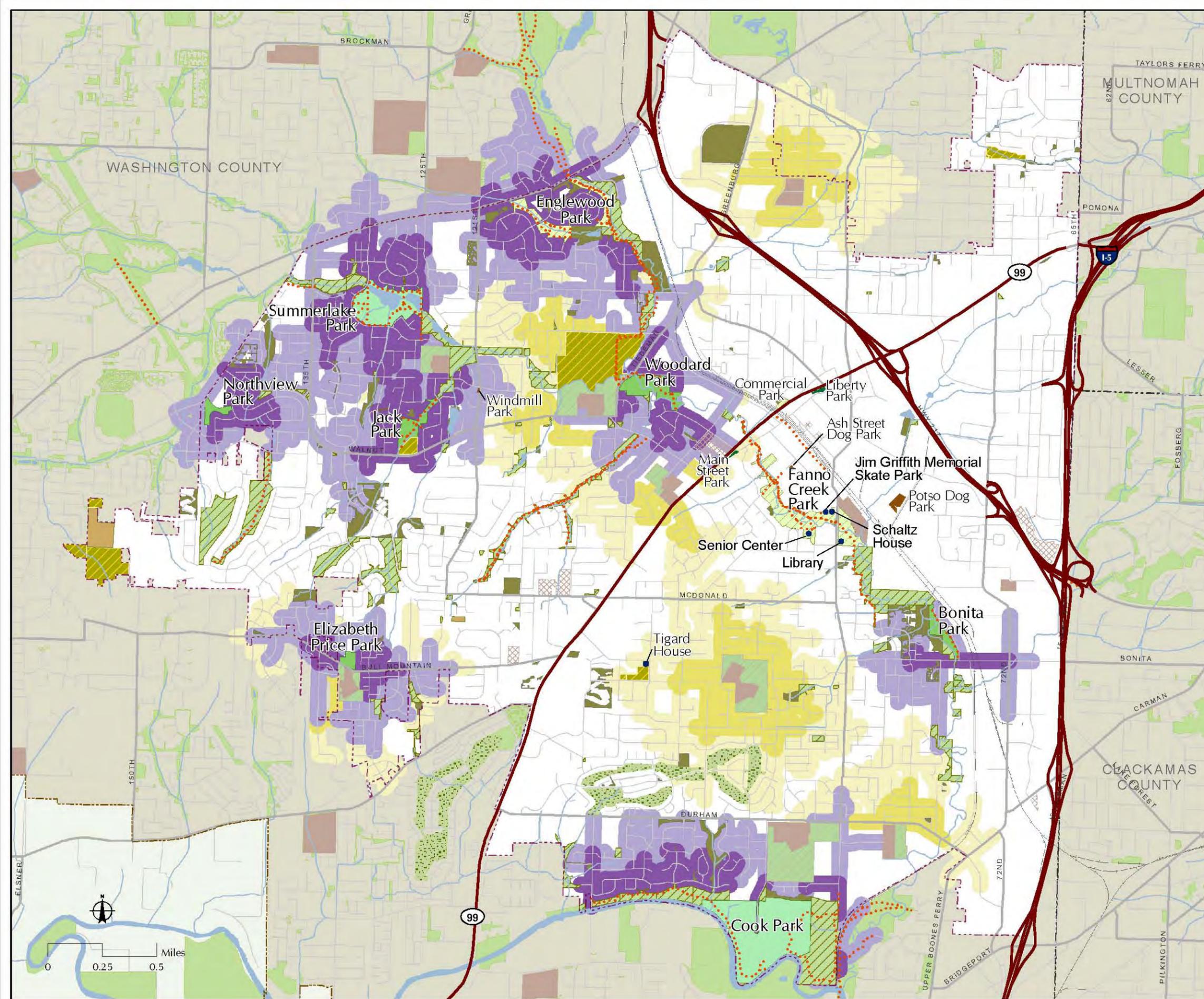
potential to serve park-like functions. These service areas are based on access to the parks using the street and trail network.

Much of the City, both residential and employment areas, are outside of the service areas of existing parks. Some of these areas could potentially be served by the addition of local park amenities to existing public lands. The analysis by park type includes needs based on geographic access as well as population based standards.



Tigard Park System Master Plan Update

Tigard, Oregon

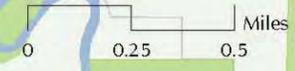


- Barrier
- 1/4 Mile Park Service Area
- 1/2 Mile Park Service Area
- 1/4 Mile School Service Area
- 1/2 Mile School Service Area

- Facilities
- Trail
- Pocket Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Community Park
- Linear Park
- Public Open Space
- Special Use Site
- Private Open Space
- Undeveloped Parkland
- Golf Course
- School Grounds
- Private School
- Public School
- Other Public Property

- Major Arterial
- Local Street
- Railroad
- Stream
- Water Body
- County Line
- City Limits
- Urban Growth Boundary

Map 2: Access Analysis



COMMUNITY PARKS



Standards Analysis

The majority of Tigard's parkland, excluding open space, is contained within two community parks that serve large portions of the community. With a total of 104.65 acres of community parkland, the current level of service, or LOS, is 2.24 acres/1,000 residents. The 1999 adopted LOS standard is 3.5 acres/1,000 residents. Tigard is not meeting the adopted standard for community parks.

Table 4.1 shows that based on the 2028 population projections, Tigard will need to provide an additional 116 acres of community parkland to maintain the current level of service.

Geographic Analysis

Some of these areas should be served by larger community parks, as land availability allows, so that additional facilities such as sports fields may be accommodated. To achieve a reasonable distribution of these larger parks throughout the city, three areas need additional community parks.

- Few large properties suitable for community park development are available within the city limits.
- Area north of Fowler Middle School should be considered for community park service
- Development of the Cach property will provide community park access to much of the south west corner of Tigard.
- One additional site should also be targeted north of Durham Road and south of Downtown Tigard. It is possible that the grounds of Tualatin Middle School could serve some of this community park function.

Summary of Need

- Achieving the adopted standard of 3.5 acres of community parkland per 1,000 residents is unrealistic within the current planning area.
- The 1999 adopted standard for community parks was based on a development scenario for the City of Tigard that included the large unincorporated area of Bull Mountain. This anticipated future expansion of the City is no longer likely; therefore, the standard should be reduced to 3.0 acres/1,000 residents.
- Cach Park, in addition to two to three undetermined properties (20-30 acres each), are needed for community parks.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Standards Analysis

Tigard has five neighborhood parks containing a total of 35.9 acres. This results in a current LOS of .77 acres / 1,000 residents. This is below the adopted standard in the 1999 Plan of 2.5 acres/ 1,000. Based on the 1999 standard, Tigard would need a total of 116 acres of neighborhood parkland, or an additional 80.5 acres.

Looking forward to the 2028 planning horizon, using the 1999 adopted standard, the City would need to provide an additional 121.7 acres of neighborhood parkland.

Geographic Analysis

The Park Service Areas map depicts the ¼ and ½ mile service area around each neighborhood park, which makes up the prototypical local park. As the map illustrates, many areas within the city are not served by a local park within ½ mile. Even fewer areas are served at ¼ mile. Some of the underserved areas do not appear to have adequate land appropriate for neighborhood park use. In these cases, adding basic park amenities to existing or future linear parks could meet local park needs.

With the exception of the underserved areas identified for community park service, all underserved areas should be targeted for basic park amenities in either neighborhood parks or linear parks.

Summary of Need

- The 1999 adopted standard for neighborhood parks was based on a different development scenario for the City of Tigard. Current and future development will be much less than anticipated and, therefore, the standard should be reduced to 1.5 acres/1,000 residents.
- However, there is still a need for additional neighborhood parks. Considering the addition of community parks and placing amenities in linear parks will help to meet the geographic distribution of basic park amenities found in neighborhood parks. Placing facilities in Fanno Creek Park, in addition to considering development of some open space sites to serve neighborhood functions will help meet the adjusted standard.
- School sites could be considered in providing local park services. However, simply having a playground does not make an elementary school or middle school site an effective park.



Improvements may be necessary to provide the basic park amenities at these sites and the City should consider the fact that these sites will not be available at all times (typically only after school hours). Map 2 identifies ¼ and ½ mile service areas around all schools in Tigard.

- The limited land availability makes serving all local park needs in Tigard with neighborhood and community parks impractical.
- Changes in the ways that people use parks in Tigard creates opportunities to meet basic park needs in a variety of settings. Trail use, in particular, appears to be more popular than many traditional neighborhood park activities.

LINEAR PARKS

Standards Analysis

Tigard has three linear parks totaling 47.26 acres resulting in a LOS of 1.01 acres/1,000 residents. Though the 1999 Master Plan did not recommend a standard, the linear park acreage has remained the same, resulting in a decreased level of service.

Geographic Analysis

Linear parks may meet local park needs, but are designed to serve many purposes, including trail corridors and natural areas. Englewood Park is included in the geographic service analysis due to the amenities located in the park. Using linear park sites to fulfill local park needs should be considered on an opportunity basis. Where underserved areas include existing or potential linear park corridors, these sites should be considered for additional development.

Some underserved areas that could potentially be served by existing linear parkland are described below.

- The addition of basic active amenities in Fanno Creek Park may serve the residents and businesses in this area.
- The trail system serving the Genesis and Pathfinder developments is in an area that is underserved for local park access.

Summary of Need

- The 1999 plan did not adopt a standard. A standard is proposed due to the opportunities in meeting recreation needs for residents and to mitigate the decrease in the neighborhood park standards.
- If 1.25 for Linear Parks and 2.5 for neighborhood parks is combined, a total of 3.75 acres of parkland is designated to meet residents' local park needs in Tigard neighborhoods. This is actually more local park emphasis than the 1999 plan.
- Not all linear park corridors are appropriate for further development. Site conditions and local need should be considered.
- In order to substitute for a neighborhood park, linear parks should include all of the essential local park amenities.

OPEN SPACE

Standards Analysis

Tigard has 55 public open space sites containing a total of 197.15 acres. This results in a current LOS of 4.22 acres/1,000 residents. This is below the standard proposed in the 1999 Master Plan of 5.0 acres/1,000. To meet this standard, Tigard needs an additional 36.42 acres of open space land.

Looking forward to the 2028 planning horizon, using the 1999 Park System Master plan recommendation, the City would need to provide an additional 118.06 acres of public open space.

Summary of Need

- The 1999 adopted standard for open space was based on a larger planning area, including much more potential open space land. In the intervening 10 years, Tigard has emphasized open space acquisition with the help of Metro. As the community builds out its current growth area, this pace of land acquisition is not sustainable due to the limits of remaining land.
- Additional consideration for reducing the standard is based on potentially reclassifying some open space property. Open space sites could have basic park amenities added to serve local residents. Currently, several open space sites are located in areas that are not served by neighborhood or linear parks. The identified open space around the Senn property, Tigard House and the linear open space around the Pathfinder and Genesis trail systems total about 23 acres

and are opportunity sites. Reclassifying these sites would reduce the current level of service for this category by shifting it to neighborhood or linear parks.

- The term open space has served as a catch-all category that has included lands called greenspaces and greenways as well as undeveloped park land that is intended for other uses. The definitions of these categories should be reexamined for clarity and relevance. This examination may lead to a reclassification of some park sites and redistribution of acreage.
- With these factors in mind, a more realistic standard for open space alone would be 4.25 acres/1,000 residents.

SUMMARY OF PARKLAND NEEDS

Based on the proposed standards, guidelines and geographic analysis, the acreage needed currently (2008) and at the end of the planning horizon (2028) can be determined. The ‘total acres to meet adjusted standard’ category is the total amount of parkland acreage that City of Tigard should have. This only applies to park types with an adjusted standard. Table 1 summarizes the LOS and total acres needed by park type based on the adjusted standard.

Table 4.1. Summary of Parkland Needs

PARK TYPE	TOTAL ACREAGE	EXISTING LEVEL OF SERVICE	1999 STANDARD	PROPOSED STANDARD	ADDITIONAL ACRES NEEDED	
					CURRENT POPULATION 46,715	2028 POPULATION 63,042
Community Park	104.65 ac	2.24 acres/1,000	3.5	3	35.5	84.48
Neighborhood Park	35.95 ac	0.77acres/1,000	2.5	1.5	34.12	58.61
Linear Park	47.26 ac	1.01 acres/1,000	No Standard	1.25	11.13	31.54
Pocket Park	0.78 ac	.02 acres/1,000	No Standard	No Standard	-	-
Special Use Area	2.79 ac	.06 acres/1,000	No Standard	No Standard	-	-
Open Space	197.15 ac	4.22 acres/1,000	5	4.25	1.39	70.78
TOTAL	388.58	8.32acres/1,000	11	10	82.14	245.41

The analysis identified a need for 82 acres of total new parkland to meet the adjusted standard today and 245 acres total to meet the standards in 2028. The adjustments to the 1999 standards reflect an approach aimed at providing local access to basic park amenities using neighborhood, community and linear parks.

RECREATION FACILITY NEEDS

In addition to open land, the facilities that support play, learning and exercise are a critical part of the overall park system. The analysis of facility needs is first based on the LOS as it relates to the adopted standard. Taking into consideration the comments from the public outreach and national and regional trends, the discussion provides suggested actions to take.



NATIONAL AND REGIONAL TRENDS

National and regional data on sports and recreation trends can be considered to determine if the demand for particular types of activities is expected to increase, decrease or remain the same. Some of these trends are noted here.

- According to 2007 participation data collected by the National Sporting Goods Association (NSGA), the top three recreation activities with the greatest number of participants are exercise walking, swimming and exercising with equipment.
- NSGA data indicates that six of the top 10 recreation activities nationwide are fitness activities, including exercise walking (1), exercising with equipment (2), swimming (3), bicycle riding (6), working out at a club (8) and weight lifting (9).
- Nationally, sports participation is changing. Participation in football, baseball, soccer, softball and basketball all decreased in one year. Soccer is the highest-ranked sport in terms of participation.
- According to 2007 NSGA participation data, four of the top 15 activities are trail-related: exercise walking (1), bicycle riding (6), running/jogging (11) and hiking (14).
- Regionally, participation in sports seems to be increasing. SCORP data indicates that for Regions 2 & 3 in Oregon, which includes Tigard, participation in each of the following sports has increased between 1987 and 2002: football/rugby, baseball, soccer, outdoor basketball and softball.

BASEBALL FIELDS

- The City of Tigard currently has 12 baseball fields. Four are located at park sites and eight are on Tigard School District sites.
- Tigard will need to develop an additional 4 fields to meet the adopted guidelines for the existing population, bringing the total of City provided fields to 16. An additional 6 fields will need to be built, 10 more than in the current inventory, to meet the projected need in 2028, bringing the total to 22 fields.
- The 1999 adopted guideline for baseball fields was based on a different development scenario for the City of Tigard. Opportunities for large park sites will limit the number of fields that can be developed. To reflect this reality, the guideline should be reduced to 1/2,900 residents.
- Nearby facilities provided by other recreation agencies also impact the need for fields in Tigard.

SOFTBALL FIELDS

- The City of Tigard currently has 11 softball fields. Two fields are on parks sites and nine fields are on Tigard School District sites.
- To meet the adopted guideline, an additional five fields will need to be built, bringing the total to 16. However, to meet the guideline for 2028, an additional 5 fields for a total of 10 will need to be built, bringing the total to 21. Based on this analysis, no adjustment to the guideline seems necessary.
- Cach Park may be the only existing site suitable for new sports fields.
- Softball fields have the potential for use as youth baseball (Little League) fields.
- Sport fields are land and maintenance intensive facilities and Tigard has limited opportunities for large, level spaces in existing or potential parkland.



FOOTBALL FIELDS

- The City of Tigard currently has three football fields in its inventory of recreational facilities. All three are located on Tigard School District sites.

- The existing level of service meets the adopted guideline. One additional field will need to be built to meet the needs of the 2028 population. Based on this analysis, no adjustment to the guideline seems necessary.
- Typically football fields serve multiple uses, such as soccer, lacrosse, football and rugby.
- Sport fields are land and maintenance intensive facilities and Tigard has limited opportunities for large, level spaces in existing or potential parkland.

S O C C E R F I E L D S

- Based on the analysis of existing fields, opportunity sites and potential capacity, the guideline should be reduced to 1/2,000 residents.
- The City of Tigard currently has 23 fields for soccer. Five fields are on parks sites and 18 are on Tigard School District sites.
- To meet the adopted guideline, an additional 3 fields are needed for a total of 26 fields. To meet the demand in 2028, Tigard will need an additional 9 more fields, a total increase of 12 fields, for a total of 35 fields.
- The 1999 adopted guideline for soccer fields assumed a larger number of potential community parks with space for soccer fields.
- Some of the fields are currently not maintained to competitive guidelines. The existing count includes these fields that could be upgraded.
- Soccer fields, as well as football fields, may serve other recreation team activities such as lacrosse, rugby and ultimate Frisbee. Therefore, they serve a wider audience than many other types of sports fields.
- Field improvements may extend the season, length of playable time and enhance the quality of play. Improvements include, but are not limited to, lights and turf.
- Sport fields are land and maintenance intensive facilities and Tigard has limited opportunities for large-level spaces in existing or potential parkland.

DOG PARKS

- The current inventory of one fenced, off-leash area, and two stand alone dog parks serves the need of the community for the number and type of off-leash facilities.
- No adjustment to the guideline is necessary.
- Tigard will need to recognize and provide different types of facilities for dogs in meeting the guideline when the identified dog parks/off-leash areas need to be replaced.
- The current guideline is not specific about size and amenities required at a dog park.

COMMUNITY CENTERS

- There are two indoor facilities associated with the city for recreation/ meeting spaces. These include the Senior Center and Library. The City currently does not have a community center, but the library functions as a community meeting space.
- The guideline for senior centers should be dropped. Consideration should be given to the type of facilities needed to provide services to this growing and changing portion of the population.
- The national trend has shifted from specialized senior centers to multi-generational, multi-use community facilities.
- The guideline for community centers should be adjusted to 1 center per 50,000 residents.
- The downtown area has been suggested as a location for a recreation/community center. Also, Winco in the “Tigard Triangle” and Coe Manufacturing near Potso Park were mentioned.
- If a community center is built, consideration should be for a multi-purpose space to help decrease operation costs.

In addition to these established types of recreation facilities, Tigard needs to continue to add variety to individual parks. In order to build a park system that responds to the changing and locally based needs of specific neighborhoods in Tigard, the City needs a selection of facilities from which to draw for designing new parks and adding to existing sites.

FACILITY GUIDELINE SUMMARY

Table 4.2 summarizes the existing level of service, level of service guidelines and additional facilities needed for each facility type.

Table 4.2 Summary of Recreation Facilities Needs

	EXISTING FACILITIES			EXISTING LEVEL OF SERVICE	1999 GUIDELINES	PROPOSED GUIDELINES	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES NEEDED	
	PARKS	SCHOOLS	TOTAL				CURRENT POPULATION	2028 POPULATION
							46,715	63,042
Baseball Fields	4	8	12	1/3,893	1/1,800	1/2,900	4	10
Football Fields	0	3	3	1/15,572	1/20,000	1/20,000	0	1
Soccer Fields	5	18	23	1/2,031	1/1,5000	1/1,800	3	12
Softball Fields	2	9	11	1/4,246	1/3,000	1/3,000	5	10
Dog Parks	3	0	3	1/15,583	1/18,000	1/18,000	-	-
Community Centers	0	0	0	0/46,715	1/37,000	1/50,000	1	2

Six key facilities were considered for adjustments to the 1999 adopted guidelines. Based on the analysis contained in this report, the City should consider adjusting several of these guidelines to reflect the smaller planning area and the smaller number of parks in the proposed system. After these adjustments to the guidelines, Tigard shows unmet needs for several types of sports fields and a community center. These needs become more important when the standards are projected to the 2028 population.

TRAILS

Trails and trail-related activities are among the most popular recreation activities in terms of participation across most populations. Providing safe, off-street opportunities for people to walk, jog, bike and skate is becoming an important part of City transportation and park systems. Walking, both for pleasure and exercise, tops most national and City surveys as a favored recreation activity. Therefore, linear parks or trails that connect parks, neighborhoods and other community destinations have become popular, responding to the growing interest in walking, biking and other trail-related recreation.

Results of the 2008 Tigard park and recreation questionnaire support the SCORP survey findings. When asked about how natural areas should be used, almost 25% identified that limited use, such as trails, should be considered. The most frequent responses to develop more trails were to experience nature (27%) and to exercise (24%), followed by recreation (21%) and increasing non-motorized transportation options (17%).

The primary considerations in developing a city-wide and regional trails network are to serve all the existing and potential users, improve safety and to serve the origins and destinations with direct non-circuitous routes. Achieving these goals requires a trail network that provides multiple opportunities for access to key destinations from home and work. These locations may be origins, destinations or just a stop along the way in the future trail system, which will eventually connect Tigard's neighborhoods together. The top locations identified as destinations in the City of Tigard include community and neighborhood parks, schools, library and the downtown area.

Through this planning effort, as well as the neighborhood trail study, the existing and proposed trail system was assessed to identify linkage opportunities in the trail network. The proposed linkages are primarily along regional trails identified by Metro. In addition, there are many inter-connector trails that allow pedestrians to easily connect to a regional trail which are not connected.

RECREATION PROGRAMMING NEEDS

Analysis of existing services and public input reveals a number of gaps in the currently provided recreation opportunities. Some of these are services that are provided to a limited age group that could be expanded and others are programs that residents have expressed interest in that are simply not available in the Tigard area. Areas of programming identified as gaps are:

- Special events;
- Adult sports programming;
- Aquatic programming;
- Programs for residents 55 years and older; and
- Nature programs/environmental education.

In order to create programs in these areas, which have not been served by existing public or private providers, an additional programming agency is needed. The primary role of such an agency would be to coordinate instructors and programming locations and to promote these activities.

GAP ANALYSIS

Currently, recreation programming supported by the City focuses on youth and teens and provides very few opportunities specifically for adults and seniors. In addition, the City offers minimal or no fitness, performing arts, martial arts and aquatic programs. Third party recreation providers have at least partially filled this service gap for youth, teens and adults. Generally, seniors have limited or no organized recreation program opportunities outside of the senior center.

V. PLANNING FRAMEWORK



This chapter summarizes the goals and policies that define the preferred future for Tigard’s park system. These elements form a planning framework that has guided the development of the plan recommendations that appear in the next chapter, as well as the prioritization of Park System Master Plan projects.

This plan is guided directly by the Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space (PRTOS) chapter of the City of Tigard Comprehensive Plan. This PRTOS chapter was extensively updated based on public outreach conducted over the previous year and adopted in December 2007.

The Park System Master Plan is an implementation document that builds on the Comprehensive Plan effort and applies the goals and policies that are outlined below. These goals and policies are presented here for context. However, if any subsequent changes are made to the City’s Comprehensive Plan, the current version of the Comprehensive Plan represents the official guiding policy for the implementation of this plan.

VISION

The community envisions a future where a wide variety of recreational opportunities is available through a diverse system of parks, trails and open spaces. This system would be distributed throughout the community and would be easily accessible from all neighborhoods. It includes developed parks as well as open spaces to protect natural resources that the community holds in high regard. The citizens also know that simply planning for and providing the opportunities is not enough—funding must be secured to properly manage and maintain the system.

GOALS

The Comprehensive Plan contains policies and implementation measures toward achieving the goal of designing a park and recreation facilities plan. *Section 8, Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space* provides the following specific goals for parks and reaction. This section will review the planning goals and policies that provide the planning framework from which the City of Tigard must operate.

- Goal 1** *Provide a wide variety of high quality park and open spaces for all residents, including both:*
- *Developed areas with facilities for active recreation; and*
 - *Undeveloped areas for nature-oriented recreation and the protection and enhancement of valuable natural resources within the parks and open space system.*

Goal 2 *Create a Citywide network of interconnected on- and off-road pedestrian and bicycle trails.*

Goal 3 *Provide Tigard residents with a broad range of recreational, cultural and educational activities.*

POLICIES

For each of the goals stated in the Comprehensive Plan, policies have been adopted to guide the City’s actions toward meeting these goals.

- Goal 1** *Provide a wide variety of high quality park and open spaces for all residents, including both:*
- *Developed areas with facilities for active recreation; and*
 - *Undeveloped areas for nature-oriented recreation and the protection and enhancement of valuable natural resources within the parks and open space system.*

1. Tigard shall acquire, develop and maintain a diverse system of parks, trails, open space and recreational facilities that are safe, functional and accessible to all of its population.
2. The City shall preserve and, where appropriate, acquire and improve natural areas located within a half-mile of every Tigard resident to provide passive recreational opportunities.
3. The City shall seek to achieve or exceed the ideal park service level standard of 11.0 acres of parkland per thousand population. [NOTE: The total of the proposed



standards equals 10 acres per thousand, but this policy still applies as an ideal]

4. The City shall endeavor to develop neighborhood parks, or neighborhood park facilities within other parks, such as a linear park, located within a half-mile of every resident, in order to provide access to active and passive recreation opportunities for residents of all ages.
5. The City shall develop other parks, including linear parks, special use facilities, urban plazas, skate parks and pet areas, consistent with the descriptions and standards contained in the park system master plan.
6. The City shall acquire and manage some open spaces to solely provide protection of natural resources and other open spaces to additionally provide nature-oriented outdoor recreation and trail-related activities.
7. The City shall ensure public safety is a consideration in the planning, design and management of parks, open spaces and trails.
8. The City shall enforce park rules to protect public safety.
9. The City shall integrate green concepts into park and open space design, maintenance and operations.
10. In addition to standing committees such as the Park and Recreation Advisory Board and the Tree Board, the City shall continue to involve its residents and businesses as active participants and partners in all aspects of providing park and recreational services.
11. The City shall ensure that the community at large is adequately informed of recreation opportunities and programs; issues affecting park, open space and recreation services; and volunteer opportunities.
12. The City shall, either directly or in coordination with other stakeholders and agencies, seek opportunities to acquire public open space.

13. The City shall build and maintain partnerships with other governmental and private agencies and organizations to optimize funding and facility resources and to improve park and recreational opportunities.
14. When considering acquisition of new parkland and open space, the City shall identify funding for required maintenance and public safety activities.
15. The City shall require all development to pay a parks system development charge or to dedicate land in lieu of a park system development charge.
16. The City shall continue to encourage and recognize the important role of volunteers and community groups in meeting City park, trail, open space and recreation needs, as well as in building stewardship and promoting community pride.
17. The City shall maintain and manage its parks and open space resources in ways that preserve, protect and restore Tigard's natural resources, including rare and state and federally listed species, and provide "Nature in the City" opportunities.
18. The City shall provide funding for a high level of park, open space and recreational facility maintenance.
19. The City shall seek to establish and manage a fully functional urban forest.
20. The City shall continue to improve access to neighborhood parks and other facilities in order to serve all citizens, regardless of ability.
21. Acceptance of any land donated for park purposes shall be based upon its usefulness and adaptability to the Park System Master Plan.
22. City-owned property may be used for private wetlands mitigation considered on a case-by-case basis.



Goal 2 *Create a Citywide network of interconnected on- and off-road pedestrian and bicycle trails.*

- 23. The City shall create an interconnected regional and local system of on- and off-road trails and paths that link together neighborhoods, parks, open spaces, major urban activity centers and regional recreational opportunities utilizing both public property and easements on private property.
- 24. The City shall design and build greenway trails and paths to minimize their impact on the environment, including on wildlife corridors and on rare and state or federally listed species.



Goal 3 *Provide Tigard residents with a broad range of recreational, cultural and educational activities.*

- 25. The City shall endeavor to establish a comprehensive recreation program.
- 26. The City shall identify funding to provide a broad range of recreational opportunities.

* * * * *

Achieving the Comprehensive Plan policies described above may require capital projects, staff time or reallocation of resources to bring greater focus to the City’s park and recreation efforts. The recommended projects that will meet the goals and policies are described in the following chapter.



VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter outlines a series of recommendations for parks and recreation in Tigard. These recommendations are based on the findings of the community needs assessment and include new parks and facilities, improvements to existing parks and facilities and system-wide improvements. All of the recommendations are designed to help the City achieve its goals.

PARK SYSTEM CONCEPT

The vision for Tigard’s park system, as noted in Chapter 5, is one of a walkable, accessible, interconnected park and open space system that supports a wide variety of recreation experiences and opportunities.

This ideal park system will consist of a variety of park types, each offering certain types of recreation and/or open space opportunities. While each park type may separately serve a primary function, collectively these parks will meet the needs of the entire community. In this manner, the park system will serve Tigard residents on several levels. It also will provide the facilities needed to support a variety of programs and a balance of recreation opportunities.

PARKLAND RECOMMENDATIONS

The City of Tigard is fortunate to have a relatively large amount of parkland. However, while some residents have an abundance of parks in close proximity, other neighborhoods and communities are in need of additional parkland. Fortunately, Tigard is surrounded by undeveloped land with the potential to meet the park and recreation needs of area residents.

The community needs assessment identified a future need for 242 acres of additional parkland. Some of this land is already in City ownership and simply needs to be developed as a park. Other proposed parks will require property acquisition or joint use agreements with the Tigard-Tualatin School District.

Existing park sites are labeled by park name. On Map 3: Park System Concept, opportunity areas are marked with a blue asterisk that identifies the general vicinity for the proposed park location. The actual locations will be determined based on land availability, acquisition cost, park development standards and property owner’s willingness to sell. Existing

parks are color-coded by park classification. Existing and planned regional trails are identified with solid and dashed lines.

The park concept map was developed after analyzing projected population growth, current land availability and the ability of the City to acquire land in meaningful locations. This analysis is detailed in the needs analysis chapter of this plan. It is important to note that the map is a conceptual representation and is not intended to pinpoint exact locations for future park sites. Access to neighborhood and community parks is increased through the distribution of park facilities. Potential park locations are within a half-mile walking distance of most residents and most are sited in locations near the existing and planned pathways system.

PARK AMENITIES

Parks rarely serve just one purpose for visitors. Whether a community or neighborhood park, there are usually a number of amenities to choose from. Much of the public will travel to a park, not so much because of its classification, but because of the amenities that it provides. Many parks include, in some form, amenities such as play areas, trails and pathways and a recreation area. Each of these serves a specific purpose, but together they contribute to the visitor’s overall experience. It’s important to understand that when developing parks, the amenities—as much as the classification—are equally important in ensuring that Tigard residents are provided ample recreation opportunities. There are basic park amenities that must be provided to reach the level of service desired across the park system.



- Playground or play area;
- Trails or pathways;
- Benches, tables or other seating areas;
- Activity-oriented features, such as a basketball court, geared at increasing opportunities for play and physical activity;
- Site features such as trash receptacles and a drinking fountain; and
- Restrooms.

These features would not all be included in every park, but the goal is to have a park serving this variety of needs within walking distance of each resident—namely, a “Local Park”. Ideally, the full range of basic facilities would be provided at one site, but in some cases, basic park amenity access could be achieved through the combination of several sites in one area.



Tigard Park System Master Plan Update

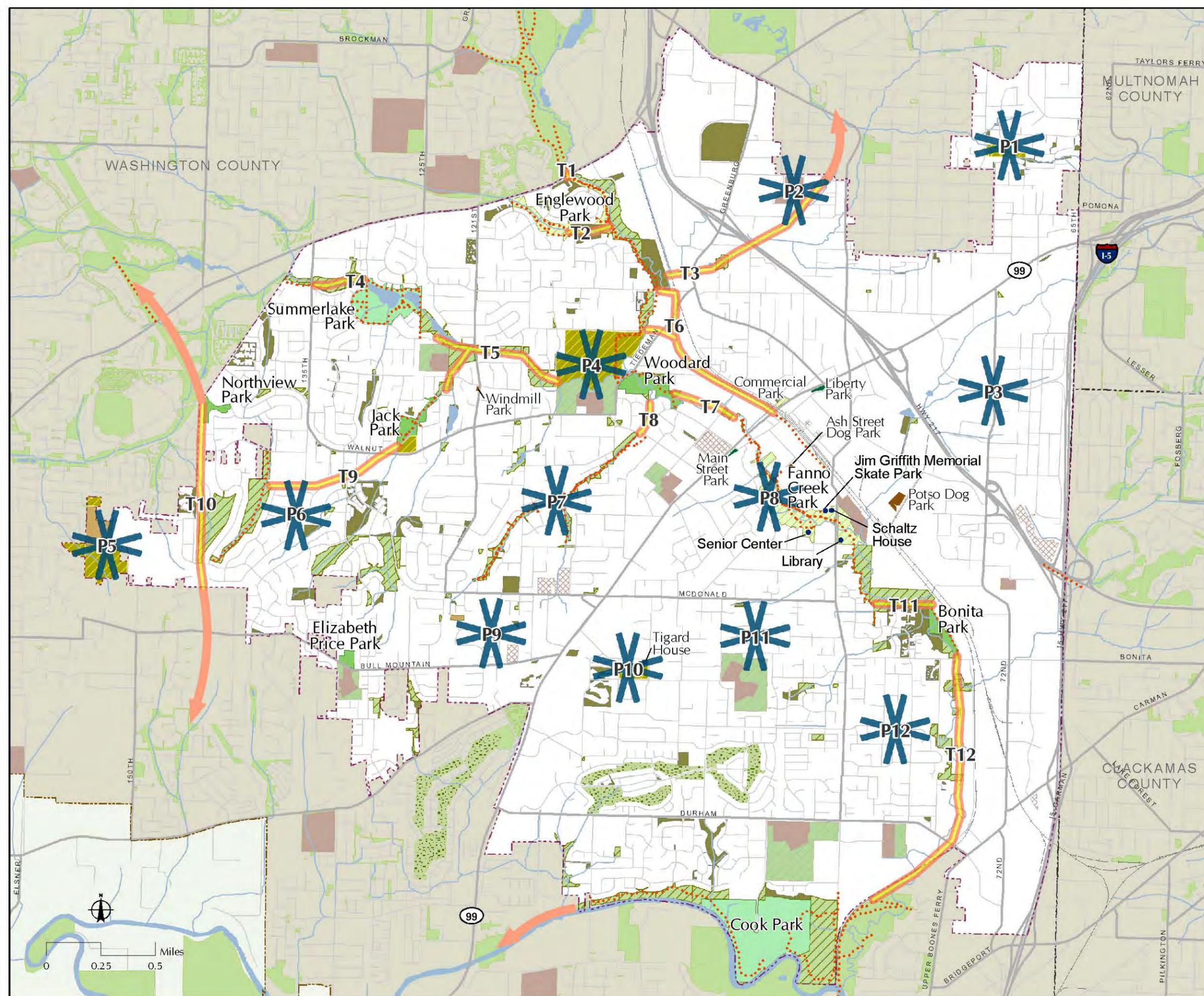
Tigard, Oregon

- Park Opportunity Area
- Trail Opportunities

- Facilities
- Trail
- Pocket Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Community Park
- Linear Park
- Public Open Space
- Special Use Site
- Private Open Space
- Undeveloped Parkland
- Golf Course
- School Grounds
- Private School
- Public School
- Other Public Property

- Major Arterial
- Local Street
- Railroad
- Stream
- Water Body
- County Line
- City Limits
- Urban Growth Boundary

Map 3: Park Concept Map



RECOMMENDATIONS BY PARK TYPE

The recommended improvements to Tigard's park system are detailed according to park classification. Proposed additional park types are included in the discussion of the park classification that the new park is intended to fit.

COMMUNITY PARKS

Recommendations for the Community Park category include decreasing the current Level of Service (LOS) standard to 3.0 acres/1,000 residents. Recommendations for specific community park sites are detailed below.

Cook Park

Cook Park is Tigard's largest and most diverse park. Current and future potential for this park includes expanding sports tournaments and festivals that attract people from around the region. The park is home to the Tigard Festival of Balloons, held each June, and a number of sports tournaments. Cook Park's river location provides easy access for canoeing, kayaking, boating, fishing and many miles of scenic waterways. It serves as a connection with the Fanno Creek regional trail. Recommendations for this park include:

- Make improvements to support large festivals; and
- Replace group picnic area in west portion of the park recently destroyed by fire.

Summerlake Park

Summerlake Park is a classic community park supporting a wide range of activities. Three foot-bridges cross its waterways, making Summerlake Lake the centerpiece of this park. The lake is home to numerous waterfowl and aquatic animals and this central area of open space is interspersed with small wooded areas where park visitors can enjoy the natural surroundings. Tennis courts, a basketball court, two playground areas and several picnic tables provide recreational opportunities. The small designated off-leash dog area in the park is the only off-leash dog facility in west Tigard. Recommendations for this park include:

- Complete implementation of the Summerlake Master Plan.

Proposed Cach Community Park (P5)

Cach Park represents one of a few land areas this size in Tigard. The site is made up of two pieces of undeveloped park land (Cach and Clute properties) with a large reservoir site in between. The original acreage purchased has limitations due to the Metro Greenspaces bond funds used to purchase it. Further, the water utility site will have limitations for park use due to the size of the required storage facility and security requirements. The City should continue to acquire land in this area to develop Cach Community Park. The eventual development of this park needs to be observant of the protections and limitations of this site but should also attempt to meet community needs for developed facilities, particularly larger-scale facilities, such as sports fields and large group gathering areas, if possible. Recommendations for this park include:

- Develop a site master plan that addresses the complexity of the site and its importance to the future of the Tigard park system;
- Integrate the water property into the design of the overall park, with attention to security needs for the reservoir; and
- Implement the site master plan to develop a full-featured community park. This should include local park amenities on the Clute property.



Proposed Fowler Park (P4)

With a historic grove of oak trees and Native American significance, the Fowler property represents a unique mix of environmental and historical opportunity for the City. The property also has existing competitive sports fields adding variety to the potential recreation opportunities. Upon acquisition, the Trust for Public Land will transfer rights to the property to the City with some development restrictions. It is intended to serve as a community park with large undeveloped open space with developed fields for baseball and football. Recommendations for this park include:

- Complete a master plan that will guide future park development. This master plan will need to address the limitations placed on the property by the purchase funding (proposed funding includes Metro Greenspaces bond funds). The Master Plan should also address the historic and environmental values of this property in balance with the desires for expanded recreation opportunities; and
- Implement the adopted master plan, in phases if necessary.

Proposed Community Park (P11)

The area north of Durham Road and south of downtown Tigard has an opportunity for an additional community park. Recommendations for this park include:

- Consider Templeton Elementary School / Twality Middle School for a school park with community park amenities;
- In partnership with the School District, complete a site master plan that identifies improvements to existing amenities and new school park facilities to enhance the quality and function of recreation facilities on this site. Examples of improvements could include upgraded sports fields, restrooms (available after school hours) community gathering and specialized play areas;
- If a school park is not feasible, the City should identify and acquire as large a property as possible to accommodate competitive sports facilities, larger play areas and community gathering places, complete a master plan for this site; and
- Implement improvements identified in the approved master plan.

Proposed Community Park / Sports Complex (P13)

Identifying land within existing parks for additional sports fields may be difficult due to size and use constrictions. The development of a sports complex is an alternative approach to meeting the future demand for sports fields and other large-scale outdoor recreation opportunities. Concentrating sports field development offers an opportunity to also concentrate supporting facilities such as parking and restrooms, thus making the most use of each facility investment. A community park and sports complex should be considered to provide additional formal sports fields for a broad mix of outdoor sports uses including fields and courts. Because of the land-intensive nature of sport fields, 20-50 acres will likely be required. Land may be available in Tigard, but consideration should be given to land outside of current city limits but within Tigard's Urban Growth Boundary. A site for a future sports complex has not been identified and does not appear on the plan maps. Recommendations include:

- Identifying and acquiring an adequately sized site;
- A master plan process that further analyzes the specific types of sports facilities needed; and
- Development according to the master plan.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Changes in the ways that people use parks creates opportunities to meet basic park needs in a variety of settings, not just neighborhood parks. Recommendations for the Neighborhood Parks category include decreasing the current LOS to 1.5 acres/1,000 residents. Site specific recommendations are detailed below.

Bonita Park

This park is one of the most recently constructed in the City. There are several native planting areas at Bonita Park, including two seasonal wetlands, native plantings along Fanno Creek, and an area of naturally occurring camas. The site also includes sports courts and play areas for all ages. Recommendations for this park include:

- Address the crossing at Bonita Road to create additional safe routes to the park and for the regional trail connection; and
- Connect the Fanno Creek trail at the north end of Bonita Park (T11).

Elizabeth Price Park

This park is the smallest neighborhood park in the Tigard system, serving much of the south west corner of Tigard. Built on a hillside reservoir site, this park represents a creative use of public land. Amenities include play equipment, a paved interpretive trail and picnic tables. This park should be maintained with amenities replaced as their life-cycle warrants.

Jack Park

Jack Park is the only neighborhood park that provides a baseball field. This is a small field, suitable for Little League play. The site lies adjacent to Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue, Station 50, where the fire department has donated land for additional park amenities. The land will be available Fall 2009. Recommendations for this park include:

- Continue with expansion of the park (underway in 2009) and integration with the fire station. This will expand the amenities at this site to include off-street parking, community meeting room, additional play structures and special uses, such as community gardens;
- Develop a basic site master plan to guide future improvements to this site;
- Construct a trail bridge to connect Jack Park with the additional property and amenities at Fire Station 50; and



- Consider upgrading the park trail if trail segments T5 and T9 are constructed. This could make Jack Park a significant trailhead for the area.

Northview Park

This small park on the west edge of Tigard sits on a small plateau overlooking Beaverton. The park includes open turf areas and play equipment. Recommendations for this park include:

- Design a connection to the Westside Trail; and
- Upgrade the open turf area.

Woodard Park

Tucked away in the center of the city, Woodard Park is the largest neighborhood park. The park is best known for its large oak trees and ponderosa pines; park structures were specifically designed around these mature trees. Park-goers can hear the creek babble along while walking the Fanno Creek trail as it winds through this quiet, neighborhood park. Recommendations for this park include:

- Continue restoration projects in the south part of the park;
- Develop the continuation of the Fanno Creek Trail along proposed segment T7; and
- Connect the park with the existing trail through proposed segment T8.

Tigard Triangle Area (P3)

The City is developing a plan for the area defined by Interstate 5 and Highways 217 and 99, called the Tigard Triangle Plan. This area is identified for commercial uses requiring a different focus when considering appropriate park or recreation facility needs.

Recommendations for park facilities in this area include:

- Address park and recreation needs for this area in the final Tigard Triangle Plan;
- Develop an on and off-street trail loop in the area with benches and other trail amenities; and
- Explore the potential for a small plaza with seating for employee breaks.

Proposed Neighborhood Park (P12)

No neighborhood park amenities exist in the area south of Bonita, east of Hall and north of Durham in Tigard. There may be potential to acquire 6-7 acres of land in this area. However, much of this land is in the Fanno Creek floodplain. Recommendations for this area include:

- Identify and acquire site for a neighborhood park to serve this area;
- Consider the addition of sports fields on the proposed site, requiring large flat areas suitable for development;
- Develop a master plan for the identified park site; and
- Implement the adopted master plan, in phases if necessary.

Proposed Neighborhood Park (P9)

No neighborhood park amenities exist in the area surrounding SW Gaarde St. between Highway 99 and SW 121st Avenue. Recommendations for this area include:

- Identify and acquire site for a neighborhood park to serve this area;
- Develop a master plan for the identified park site;
- Implement the adopted master plan, in phases if necessary; and
- Consider acquiring or leasing a portion of the nearby water department property to provide neighborhood recreation amenities for this area. Site suitability is poor due to access and visibility, so consider this as a last option.

Proposed East Butte Heritage Park (P10)

This site is adjacent to the Tigard House and is currently being acquired. It is intended to be a neighborhood park with basic park amenities for the local area. Recommendations for this park include:

- Develop a park master plan for this site; and
- Implement adopted master plan, in phases if necessary. Site should include basic park amenities to provide local park access.

SCHOOL SITES

The Tigard-Tualatin School District provides fields and facilities for recreation programming and Tigard Police recreation activities. This works well, but there are additional school district partnership opportunities that can enhance the Tigard Park System. The 1999 Park System Master Plan identified schools as areas to incorporate



neighborhood and community parks. There has been no change in the establishment of designated school parks since this time. Two school sites to consider are Metzger Elementary School (P2) and Templeton Elementary School/Twality Middle School (P11).

- Create an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with the Tigard-Tualatin School District to address access to school facilities, both indoor and outdoor, for use by the community.
- Design school parks to include separate play areas that can be accessed by the community during school hours while allowing the school to maintain security for students.
- Redesign of school grounds should include improvements aimed specifically at the outdoor education and play features used by the school. Enhancing school grounds and contributing to the maintenance of school sites are examples of contributions the community can make in exchange for increased use of school district facilities.

POCKET PARKS

These very small sites typically cannot support the full range of even the most basic local park amenities. In some cases a pocket park site is the only type of park possible in an area and, in such cases, special attention should be given to meeting local park amenity needs. Because the pocket park does not typically meet the basic local park needs, no LOS standard should be adopted for this park type.

Liberty Park

This site provides green space and beautification in the Tigard town center. Specifically, this site is home to the community holiday tree, a highly visible focus of the community's holiday celebrations. The City should continue to maintain current park amenities.

Main Street Park

This site provides green space and beautification in the Tigard town center. This site is currently maintained by an adjacent property owner. Should this agreement change or maintenance fall below City standards, the maintenance of this site should be funded by downtown beautification funds rather than by park resources.

LINEAR PARKS

While linear parks are primarily corridors for natural features or trails, providing basic park amenities in linear parks is an opportunity to meet local park needs throughout Tigard. A standard of 1.25 acres/1,000 residents is proposed in order to encourage this type of development and make best use of limited parkland resources in the City. Increases in the use of linear park land will also mitigate the decrease in the neighborhood park standards while still providing local access.

Commercial Park

This linear park is primarily used as a pedestrian route between Commercial Street and Center Street. The existing site is located on Oregon Department of Transportation right-of-way and is not a secure site for major capital investment, due to potential expansion of Highway 99 that could use this property. The City should actively pursue expanding this park or augmenting it with a nearby site with enough acreage to provide local park amenities to the adjacent neighborhood.

- Maintain pedestrian connection route; and
- Provide local park amenities for neighborhood immediately north of this site, either on an expansion of this site or an additional site.

Englewood Park

Englewood is a walker's park with a variety of interesting things to see and do for visitors who traverse the trails. The park is split into an east and west segment, but each can be accessed by a short walk on Ironwood Loop. In addition to the trail, there are three playgrounds and a basketball hoop. Recommendations for this park include:

- Monitor adjacent properties for expansion opportunities;
- Connect the internal trail system. If the open space between park segments cannot be acquired, an on-street trail should be used to link the park segments;
- Monitor the creekside property in this area in addition to the park;
- Address flooding issues that limit trail usability by upgrading the Fanno Creek trail crossing (T1) to an overcrossing of Scholls Ferry Road; and
- Consider adding a restroom to the park, oriented to serve park and trail users.

Fanno Creek Park (P8)

Fanno Creek Park is the centerpiece of Tigard’s downtown redevelopment and revitalization. The park is in the process of being expanded in multiple directions, toward downtown with the upland park and plaza projects and south along the creek past the library. The upland park and plaza area will feature developed gathering and play areas to be implemented along with major redevelopment projects. The floodplain area is a grassy, wooded wetland that provides habitat for a variety of wildlife. The Fanno Creek Park Extension will be developed as a "natural environment" park with open spaces, wetlands, flora and fauna, and limited bridges, boardwalks and soft trails. The new library is located here, as well as a large, meadow field where public gatherings and events can take place. Recommendations for this park include:

- **Upland Park and Plaza** – Continue to follow the recommended “catalyst project” in the Downtown Improvement Plan to recognize and improve a central open space resource and gathering place adjacent to Fanno Creek, supporting a range of passive and active open space and public uses, including a farmers market. The projects and phasing of implementation are described in the Fanno Creek Park & Plaza Master Plan;
- **Lower Park** – In addition to the trail and restoration improvements in the site master plan, the City should consider adding additional local park amenities (play area, picnic site) to serve the area southeast of Highway 99 and north of McDonald. Consider a nature themed play area in this area. Potential locations include in the entrances to the park at Ash Street or adjacent to the Senior Center;
- **Park Gateway** – The master plan also calls for an improved park gateway with a cantilevered deck and a pathway into the park; and
- **Fanno Creek House** – Also known as the Schaltz House, this City property is a two-story, 1930s house with a garage. This site should be developed for public gathering space and gardens. It is anticipated this facility could accommodate up to 40 people and should be developed to serve for event rentals as well as classes and meetings.



Proposed Senn Park (P1)

The City is currently designing local park amenities for 0.2 acres of this property. This site will provide park access for the local area including trails in the remaining 4.5 acres of open space in this site. When complete,

this will be the only developed park in the northeast corner of Tigard. Recommendations for this park include:

- Implement the completed master plan, developing play features, site amenities, pathways and signage; and
- Combine the to-be-developed and natural portions of this site for inventory purposes into one 4.7 acre linear park site.

Undeveloped Linear Park (P7)

In the central portion of Tigard, north of Highway 99, local park access is limited by the lack of available land for new parks. The trail system serving the Genesis and Pathfinder developments is an opportunity area for basic park amenities. Recommendations for this area include:

- Develop as much of the basic park amenities as the space on public property along the trail will allow.

Undeveloped Linear Park (P6)

In the west edge of the City, between Jack Park and the Cach property, the City owns several open space and undeveloped properties. However, there are no developed parks north of Elizabeth Price Park on Bull Mountain Road. The open space in this area should be evaluated for an appropriate site that can be developed to serve local park needs.

Recommendations for this park include:

- Identify any flat areas that could be developed with local park amenities. Connections to the trail system can provide active elements needed for local park service.

OPEN SPACE

The 1999 adopted standard for open space (also referred to in past plans as greenspace or greenway) was based on a larger planning area, including much more potential open space land. In the intervening 10 years, Tigard has emphasized open space acquisition with the help of Metro. As the community builds out, this pace of land acquisition is not sustainable due to the limits of remaining land. Recommendations for open space areas in Tigard include the following:

- Decrease the LOS standard from 5 acres/1,000 to 4.25 acres/1,000 residents;
- Continue to acquire open spaces to protect important natural areas in the city, as opportunities arise;

- Consider providing basic park amenities in appropriate open space sites to serve local residents;
- Reclassify open spaces that fit into the linear park classification, especially when the sites include local park amenities or developed trails. Moving these parks will change the existing LOS (but not the standard) for both categories; and
- The City should examine open space properties to determine the appropriate management and use of specific properties or portions of properties. Existing open space classifications provided in the Comprehensive Plan lack a clear management direction that would assist the community in identifying, for example, land that is protected for ecological values and land that would support nature-oriented recreation.

SPECIAL USE AREAS

Special use areas provide specialized or single purpose facilities or parks throughout Tigard. No standard should be adopted for special use areas. However, the City should plan to acquire 10 acres of land to meet the land needs for special purpose park land needs that will arise in the future. Recommendations for specific special use sites are detailed below.

Potso Dog Park

The Potso Dog Park is located on leased land that is currently for sale. If the land is sold to another owner, the City should attempt to maintain the park either by extending the lease or potentially purchasing the property. If this site is phased out, an alternative large off-leash area should be identified and developed.

Ash Street Dog Park

Ash Street Dog Park will not reopen in the same location when it closes later in 2009. A new, similarly scaled dog park site should be identified and, if necessary, acquired. The facility does not need to be a stand-alone site but if it is to be included in a new or existing park site it should be included in master planning discussions. Once a site is identified and planned for, the City should develop an off-leash area to replace the Ash Street site.

Windmill Park

The City should continue to maintain current park site amenities.

Tigard House

The Tigard House and adjacent property at the East Butte Heritage Park provide one of two opportunities south of McDonald Street for neighborhood park amenities. The City should continue to maintain current park amenities and incorporate the site as part of the future East Butte Heritage Park planned for park opportunity area P10.

Jim Griffith Memorial Skate Park

The skate park should continue to program for skateboard and bicycle users. The City should consider adding a spectator area with seating beyond the perimeter fence and a restroom to serve park users and trail users connecting along Hall Boulevard.

Tigard Waterwise Garden

The waterwise garden planned for the area adjacent to the public works building should be developed and integrated into the listings of park resources. This feature will demonstrate the City’s commitment to clean water and educate the public about possibilities for similar efforts in residential and business landscapes. This site potentially has as much attraction as historic sites like Windmill Park.

RECREATION FACILITIES

SPORTS FIELD STRATEGY

The limited land availability in the City of Tigard creates considerable pressure to make the most of every acre of land in the park system. This issue becomes especially significant when related to the need for sports fields, which are land intensive. There is also the potential of attracting visitors to Tigard through sports. Providing space for regional club teams to practice, play and even hold tournaments can promote economic opportunities in the community.

Based on the demand analysis completed during this planning process, a guideline of one soccer field per 2,000, one baseball field per 2,900, one softball field per 2,000 and one football field per 20,000 people will meet this future local demand. These guidelines are based on the existing standard field capacity and should be adjusted to account for any improvements in field condition. With limited land and considerable local and regional demand for sports fields, the City should consider



intensifying the use of existing and future competitive sports fields using artificial turf and lighting to create the most possible playing time (similar to the facilities at Tigard High School). Through a season, the City might see the need for two or more full fields replaced by one fully utilized artificial turf field.

It is important to note the trade-offs to this approach. This kind of intensive improvement of sports fields is not appropriate for all sites, due to parking and other support facility limitations, moreover, it has a considerable capital cost. Typically, the capital cost of field improvement is largely passed through to the field users, rather than being borne by the local tax payers. While some teams have significant resources available from their large member base to pay for field time, local recreational organizations can be quickly priced out of the available field space. In addition, artificial turf fields are typically tightly scheduled and managed, which limits the availability for the casual pick-up game or emerging sport.

Community Park Field Upgrades

In general, the fields in Community Parks should be upgraded to the highest standard possible, truly maximizing the amount of playable time per field. Improvements would include phased upgrades, as resources are available, from the existing condition to graded, irrigated, sand-based fields with adequate drainage and ultimately to artificial turf fields with full field lighting. Lights will extend play into the evenings, helping to get as much use as possible out of this significant investment. New and existing fields, where they can be supported by key facilities such as parking and restrooms in community parks or special use sites, should be targeted for maximized use with the best playing surface that can be maintained.

Recreation Field Upgrades

Other fields in Tigard should also be improved to provide for enough field space to accommodate local recreational play and additional field space for competitive leagues. Improvements to fields at schools and neighborhood and community parks should include upgrades to sand-based fields with irrigation and drainage. Artificial turf upgrades should be carefully considered so that the park system continues to support both organized recreational play and informal pick-up games.

Informal fields, open turf areas that exist in many of Tigard's parks, can also help meet the need for recreational use. Even an irregular shaped small turf area, if property maintained, can support a pick-up soccer game

or even a youth team practice. As long as they can be maintained to a basic standard, these turf areas along with school sports fields should be able to serve much of the community's recreational uses.

OTHER FACILITIES

Dog Parks

The City of Tigard has great support for current off-leash dog facilities. Both stand-alone sites and facilities integrated into larger parks are considered valuable features of the park system. Ash Street Dog Park will soon disappear. Patso Dog Park is on leased land and the parking lot is only accessible after working hours. In addition, residents expressed the need for smaller dog facilities located throughout the City. The recommendations for dog parks include:

- Retain the facility guideline of 1 dog park/18,000 residents;
- Create design guidelines of what is required in a dog park that includes variety in the facilities for small and large dogs;
- If the Patso Dog Park must be replaced, acquire, plan and develop an two-acre or more dog park with off-street parking and the ability to section off the off-leash area for multiple uses or turf recovery; and
- Distribute any replacement dog facilities to provide more convenient access from all parts of the city.

Skate Parks

Tigard's skate park is a heavily used and highly valued new facility. Recommendations for skateparks include;

- Enhance the existing park with spectator facilities and a restroom; and
- Add skate spots in smaller parks to meet local needs.

Interactive Water Features/Spraygrounds

Based on the community interest in more diverse, active recreation opportunities, there is a need for water play facilities in the community. In meeting this need, the City should consider one sprayground in a central location; and incorporate interactive water features/spraygrounds in the design process. Guidelines should not be adopted.

Community Gardens

The City is managing a community garden. It's recommended that the City continue to support and expand community gardens throughout the City. Guidelines should not be adopted.

INDOOR FACILITIES

The wet Northwest winters are an important factor in the desire to expand indoor recreation opportunities in Tigard. Currently the City has a limited inventory of indoor facilities, including the Senior Center and the Library—neither of which is programmed by the Park Department. Programming needs and the level of community investment in recreation programming should drive the development of the specific indoor spaces. While the City continues to develop recreation programming options, the focus should be on how to maximize use of existing facilities rather than building new facilities.

Indoor Pools

Any resources committed to public swimming access in Tigard should be in cooperation with the School District or other existing providers of these facilities. In line with this approach, the guidelines for City-owned swimming pools should be dropped.

In spring of 2009 the Tigard Tualatin School District indicated concerns about the District's financial ability to continue to operate the swim center at Tigard High School. As a part of larger partnership discussions, the City and School District should determine the potential to continue aquatics programming in Tigard. As a part of this discussion, Tigard should investigate the current condition of the facility and begin discussions with the School District about potential sources of capital funds for upgrades. Any options discussed should take full advantage of the cooperative efforts to maximize public resources by the School District and the City.

Community Center and Senior Center

The City should consider a name change for the Tigard Senior Center that identifies the diversity of events and age groups that currently or potentially could use the facility.

The City should continue to follow the recommended "catalyst project" in the Downtown Improvement Plan to create a community gathering place for the arts and activities in the "Heart" of downtown that links visually and physically with the Fanno Creek Public Area across Burnham Street.

The guidelines should be dropped for senior centers and addressed on an as-needed basis.

The Fanno Creek House, also known as the Schaltz House, is a two-story 1930s house with a garage located in Fanno Creek Park. The City has identified this facility as a community center with features such as a public meeting room for up to 40 people and gardens. The City should design improvements at this site that support event rentals in addition to community meeting and class spaces.

DESIGN GUIDELINES

Design guidelines have been developed for each park classification in Tigard. The guidelines provide direction regarding the types of amenities and facilities that should be provided in parks, as well as other supporting facilities to be considered. The guidelines for each park type in Tigard include the definition, benefits and considerations about size and facilities to include. Appendix B includes the details of the design guidelines.

The guidelines are not created with the intent to apply a cookie-cutter approach to park planning and design. All parks and open space should be developed to respond to the unique needs and character of the park environment and nearby residents. A strong community involvement process—involving nearby neighbors, special interest and cultural groups and maintenance staff—will help to determine the best design for a particular park.

The design guideline approach should replace population-based standards for the following recreation facilities/amenities:

- Picnic Areas
- Open Turf Areas
- Playgrounds
- Basketball Courts
- Running Tracks
- Basketball Hoops
- Boat Ramp and Dock
- Tennis Courts
- Horseshoe Courts
- Volleyball Courts

The design guidelines should be considered in each park master planning process, as well as prior to any major renovation project in an existing park. This approach will help the City ensure that local needs are being met and that the park system provides a variety of experiences to users.



TRAILS

The recommendations provided in this section help complete and connect regional trails and provide major links in Tigard's trail system. This trail system is designed to provide linkages throughout the community into nearby communities and to other regional destinations. Tigard's trail system generally follows parks, natural areas and open space. Wherever possible, linkages should be provided between individual developments and the citywide trail system. Map 3 illustrates the trail network and delineates existing and proposed trails.

TRAIL SYSTEM RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations below address specific implementation steps for providing the trail system envisioned for Tigard.

- Develop trail categories for addressing maintenance and use needs. This plan has informally identified three types of trails for discussion:
 - Regional trails
 - Local inter-connectors
 - Local trails
- Upgrade existing trails. Tigard has existing trails that are a mix of paved and unpaved trails with varying degrees of formality. These should be upgraded to a consistent standard based on the type of trail;
- Actively seek funding to implement the key trail segments depicted on Map 3;
- Incorporate safe routes to parks in all new park locations and in any neighborhood planning efforts;
- Develop a trail brochure that describes existing trail routes and depicts them on a map. This brochure should be available on the web and printed copies should be available at locations in the community, such as City Hall and the library. This brochure should be updated periodically as new segments are added;
- Develop a trail signage plan and implement new signs throughout the system. The signage plan should include standards for kiosks with system maps, trailhead signs indicating distance and difficulty and trail signs posted along the route;

- Where trails are proposed on land not owned by the City, work with property developers and owners to provide access for the public through easements or other dedications of land to provide this amenity to both city residents and employees of Tigard businesses;
- For all proposed trail linkages, complete a corridor feasibility study to address design, public concerns, finances and other aspects of trail development; and
- Provide guidance for local trail development to increase connections between existing trails and key destinations.

REGIONAL TRAIL LINKAGE OPPORTUNITIES

There are four identified regional trails that pass through the City of Tigard. These are the Fanno Creek Trail, Westside Trail, Washington Square Regional Center Trail and Lower Tualatin River Greenway Trail.

Fanno Creek Greenway Trail

The Fanno Creek Greenway Trail is the longest planned trail in the city and is, at present, partially completed. The City should continue to develop this important regional link, including the following segments:

Scholls Ferry Crossing (T1)

Work with the Tualatin Hills Parks and Recreation District to improve the trail crossing at Schools Ferry and Fanno Creek;

Rail-to-Trail (T6)

The trail follows an inactive rail loop extending from Tiedeman to Main Street. The City is actively seeking approval from ODOT for the right to this trail. ODOT, the permit authority and underlying land owner, has rejected trail use. It is recommended that the City continue to seek approval from ODOT to the right-of-way for this rail;

Fanno Creek (T7)

An opportunity exists to link the Fanno Creek trail from the current terminus just north of Highway 99 to Woodward Park. Metro has identified this as a regional trail;

Bonita Park/Fanno Creek Link (T11)

The City should develop the Fanno Creek Trail through the Brown Property. It will require designing and constructing a bridge over Fanno Creek; and

Fanno Creek (T12)

An opportunity exists to connect Fanno Creek trail between Cook Park and Bonita Park. Multiple proposed trail alignments exist to connect these segments. The existing street network and rail line should be considered. Metro has identified this as a regional trail. The City should meet the need with additional land from property owners along Fanno creek.

Tualatin River Greenway Trail

The Tualatin River Greenway Trail is a water trail along the Tualatin River that will provide a water access point every 5-10 miles. The only developed access point in Tigard is at Cook Park. No additional river access is needed or available in Tigard.

Washington Square Regional Center Trail (T3)

The Washington Square Regional Center Trail will provide a loop around Washington Square on the east side of Highway 217 with connections to the Fanno Creek Greenway Trail. When completed, this trail will provide a connection to the east side of Tigard. None of this trail is developed.

This trail should still be developed as recommended in the regional trails planning efforts, if possible. Ash Creek is identified in the Washington Square Regional Center Trail as the main route which the trail will follow. There are identified trail sections that will be difficult to connect due to private property ownership.

Westside Trail (T10)

This regional trail is an electric powerline corridor owned by PGE and BPA. The trail planned to run along portions of the west side of the current urban growth boundary will likely receive high volumes of pedestrian and bicycle traffic. However, in order to develop the trail, the easement owner will need to agree to recreational uses. Two miles of the Westside Trail will pass through Tigard, though none of this has been developed. Some portions of the trail in other areas are complete, totaling more than 2 miles of the 16-mile trail. Tigard should participate in corridor planning for this trail with Beaverton and Washington County. In addition, connections from the existing and planned trails and parks in west Tigard should be developed. If the easement owner is willing to

allow use of this corridor, Tigard should also examine the potential of other recreation features.

LOCAL INTER-CONNECTOR TRAIL LINKAGES

The local inter-connectors are trails that provide links throughout the city to the regional trails. Some of these trails are constructed, though much of this is within the boundary of a park or public open space. The linkage opportunities primarily serve to connect these public spaces to improve connectivity throughout the city.

Englewood Park Trail (T2)

An opportunity exists to connect Englewood Park with the Fanno Creek trail. The easiest route geographically would cross private open space. If this crossing proves impossible, the City should consider using the existing street network.

Proposed Trail Corridor (T4)

An opportunity exists to extend a pedestrian trail from Summerlake Park west with an existing trail to the city limit. The local trail may be able to travel through existing public open space although it may be more practical to route it around the wetlands in these sites. In the interest of connecting the trail segments, the City should consider on-street (sidewalk) routes or the purchase of additional land.

Proposed Trail Corridor (T5)

An opportunity exists to link Summerlake Park, Jack Park and Woodard Park. Some of the trail is currently built. There are private property ownerships and natural resource considerations that make trail connections difficult. Consideration should be taken to build within the public open space where possible and to use street networks, with improved sidewalks, as alternatives.

Woodard Park Link (T8)

The development of a trail alignment in this area will connect the Fanno Creek Trail and Woodard Park with an already developed trail along the public open space areas. An undeveloped area in this neighborhood provides an opportunity for a portion of this link.

Proposed Trail Corridor (T9)

An opportunity exists to build a trail from Jack Park west to the trail corridor currently known as Ascension Trail. Portions of this trail may follow the creek, while some will need to bisect neighborhoods. Street networks should be considered for this trail.



LOCAL TRAILS

Local trail networks are throughout the City of Tigard and, generally, follow local creeks and development patterns. These local trails provide important connections between neighborhoods, parks and schools and simply an off-street place to walk or bicycle for exercise.

In addition to formal, paved or soft-surfaced trails, the City of Tigard is also working to identify informal “neighborhood connectors.” The purpose of this project is to focus on potential paths that would improve the convenience of daily trips to school, work and shopping areas. This includes providing short-cuts between two streets, additional connections to existing sidewalks and greenway trails and extending existing pathways.

The project is part of a broader strategy to get people out of their cars and to promote a healthier, more sustainable community. Future implementation of the neighborhood trail project recommendations will result in more choices for moving around Tigard and help create a better place to live.

When completed, the study results will be made part of the City’s Transportation System Plan. Recommended projects will be considered for future funding as part of the City’s Public Facilities Capital Investment Program.

RECREATION PROGRAMMING

Recreation programming opportunities are amongst the most highly desired expansions of the services offered by the City of Tigard. Existing services and facility support have reached a limited portion of the total potential market in Tigard and residents would like to have a wider range of both indoor and outdoor programming opportunities. In addition, to the public support for expanding these services, recreation programming offers the City a way to build support for other improvements to the park system and make better use of the facilities already developed within it.

Recognizing the existing programming options offered by the City and various community organizations, the City should work to consolidate the advertising, scheduling, registration and administrative oversight of recreation programming in Tigard. With a minimal commitment of resources, Tigard Parks could become the central point of contact for community members looking for program opportunities, as well as City and community groups looking to start or expand recreation programs.

The City should develop a recreation program that is built from a combination of contract and in-house providers. In exchange for City-provided advertising, registration assistance and, if necessary, assistance in finding facility space, the particular class or event would pay a portion of the registration fee to the City. Building the program from both sources allows the City to provide a wide range of services without starting from scratch in many different program areas.

INITIAL PROGRAMMING AREAS

Based on the existing programming offered, the typical recreation programs in similar communities, and the activities participants in the planning process desired, a number of gaps can be identified in the recreation program opportunities in Tigard. These gaps represent program areas not currently offered or groups not currently served. Each presents an opportunity for new programming by the City or by other community groups.

- Special events;
- Adult sports programming;
- Aquatic programming;
- Active senior programming; and
- Nature programs/environmental education.

In addition to these gaps, public input has indicated a strong ongoing support for the roles that the City has already taken on, including after school and general interest classes and coordinating field use by sports groups.

The City should pursue providers of programs that serve these markets or, if no programs exist, initiate prototype programs to test the public interest in the identified areas. For programs that the City will provide in-house, special focus should be placed on programs that can be accommodated in



existing City facilities, in school locations under an agreement with the Tigard-Tualatin School District or outside in Tigard's parks and natural areas. In this way Tigard can make the most of the existing park system by using programming to draw participants into park sites.

Additional details about how the City should consolidate recreation programming, along with strategies for implementing the capital improvements to the park system, are addressed in the final Implementation chapter of the plan.



VII. IMPLEMENTATION

This chapter both identifies specific projects for achieving Tigard’s vision for parks and recreation, and describes prioritization criteria for the projects. However, this is a long-term plan and the City of Tigard does not have the capacity to meet all the needs of the community nor implement all of the recommended projects in the near term. For these reasons, it is important to identify the highest priority actions, guiding the first steps that the community should take to maximize the success of the plan. This chapter considers the current political and financial realities and lays out a course of action to implement the recommendations and assist in community decision-making over the long-term.

NON-CAPITAL PROJECTS

Three significant projects emerged from the planning process, separate from the physical park system and the capital projects related to expanding it. These projects were repeatedly identified as critical to meeting the needs of Tigard residents for recreation opportunities and making best use of resources in a largely built-out planning area. The cost implications of these projects are also different from buying land or building trails. For example, recreation programming has the potential to leverage an initial investment into a substantially larger amount of services due to income generated by the programs. For each of these non-capital projects, an approach to implementing the recommendation is proposed, along with a discussion of the financial implications of that approach.

RECREATION PROGRAM

Tigard is well-positioned to consolidate the many existing recreation classes, after-school programs, fitness programs, community events and environmental activities into a comprehensive recreation program. The key feature of this program, as seen from the program participant’s point of view, would be the single point of contact to discover and register for a broad range of opportunities. From the service provider’s point of view, a comprehensive program would provide consistent application of policies and standards for instructors and participants. The City would be assured that the proper checks have been made and that the necessary releases have been signed.

Initiating a Recreation Program

The primary recommendation is to start small and grow the program based on existing providers in the community. City-developed classes and programs should be used to fill in gaps only where a willing instructor or existing provider cannot be found. During the plan update process, the consultant team interviewed directors of six park and recreation agencies with small but effective recreation programs.

In nearly every case of an agency setting out to establish a recreation program, the first step is to fill one staff position for the coordination of the program. This position ideally would attract a recreation professional with 1-2 years of experience. The first task of the recreation coordinator would be to gather information about the existing programs offered by or supported by the City and consolidate the marketing information for each into a regularly published (sometimes twice a year but most often quarterly) recreation guide. To make the best use of limited resources, the coordinator should use online services and existing City distribution of materials, such as the newsletter, rather than printing a new stand-alone publication. The coordinator should also move quickly to centralize the registration and payment for participants in order to make the process as smooth as possible.

Once a registration system (either in-house or one of a variety of contracted online solutions) and publishing cycle has been established, the recreation coordinator can begin to expand on the existing offerings by bringing outside providers into the recreation guide. In exchange for marketing and registration services for their classes, these providers would agree to conform to the standard policies of the recreation program and a 20%-30% registration fee for these services. These providers could range from an environmental day-camp for two weeks in a city park to a recurring yoga class offered at a private studio or public building. Typically, if the necessary facilities are provided by the instructor and the program requires little City assistance, the registration fee will be at the lower end of this scale. In cases where the City assists the provider in finding space, or furnishes space in park facilities, the registration fee percentage would increase.

City developed and sponsored programs, particularly those that require the City to hire paid part-time or full-time staff, should be carefully examined prior to authorization to ensure the program meets an identified need and can provide a measurable benefit that is in line with the vision and goals of the park and recreation system. Because some programs are not able to recover the entire cost of providing them, clear expectations

should be set out for the amount of the total cost that should be recovered in participant fees.

Policy Requirements

As the City expands on the existing programs, there will be a need to standardize some of the policies that have been developed independently for police programs, library programs and outside providers. At the most basic level, all programs instructors, staff and volunteers (anyone leading or assisting with the provision of the program) needs to have a criminal background check, be fingerprinted and be screened for tuberculosis. The City should also develop a standard release of liability for the use of City facilities that will be included in the registration process. Models of these policies and legal releases can be found in nearby recreation programs, including Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District and the City of Portland Parks and Recreation. The City attorney can customize the approach that will work for them using the experience of these established agencies.



In addition to legal matters, the City should set out the performance standards by which the recreation program will be judged. Based on the public input received during this plan update, the community will support City investment in new community recreation services. With user fees and a percentage of outside program registrations coming in as program revenue, the City will be able to leverage additional services for each public dollar invested. Depending on the mix of programs the City pursues, the recreation program should be able to return 125%-160% of this investment in terms of services provided to the community. The basic measurement of this is the total expenditures of the recreation program, less any fees simply passed through to instructors or outside providers, divided by the City's contribution to the program. To simplify the accounting of these benefits and to maximize the motivation toward balancing programs that can cover all costs with those that require discounted fees, the program fees should be returned directly into the recreation budget and any balances should carry forward year-to-year.

Cost Implications

The start-up period for the recreation program should be broken down into two years, with the assumption that the first year is fully funded by the City and the second year has a reduced financial performance target with some of the costs off-set by program revenues. After the second year, the expansion of the program should be based on internal balancing of programming. The ongoing costs that the City should budget for are the coordination staff and an agreed-upon maximum operating investment to

cover the portion of program costs that have significant community benefit, such as less-than-full-cost enrollment in youth programs. The initial amount of this operating investment should be determined based on the difference between the actual resources committed to programs consolidated into the recreation program and the user fees currently charged. Pulling together the oversight of City-sponsored programming also allows for better management of the community's investment in these services. First year costs include:

- Establishing policy and new positions;
- First year of recreation guide production and distribution;
- First year promotion/marketing budget; and
- Establishing a registration system.

The actual costs of these tasks will vary based on the approach of the recreation coordinator but should have a solid start with a \$100,000 commitment from the City to cover start up costs and the staff position. Over time, the total budget of the recreation program will be expanded by the revenues received from programs. The amount of revenues received will depend on the mix of programs.

In the second year, the program should be adding more outside providers, which will at least partially off-set the cost of the registration system and the recreation guide. Much of the work of set up and consolidation will be complete and the coordinator should be able to focus more on developing some new programming and funding sources. The program may also need administrative assistance at this point. While costs have increased, the revenues are, at this point, partially off-setting them. For planning purposes, the recommended second-year City commitment remains \$100,000.

At the end of the second year the total program should be evaluated to identify the required investment to maintain the highest performing programs. In some cases, programs that do not cover their costs can be operated based on grant funding targeted to particular types of programs (such as gang and drug resistance). From year three onward, the costs to operate the recreational program should be based on a basic investment in support services, the recreation coordinator and administrative support and the approved program operating investment, which will be the total of the difference between the operating cost and user fees for programs. This investment will need to be approved for each new program, or program type, and should be reviewed following the programs first year and then again every two years. This will allow the City to maintain

control over the level of investment but will also allow regular growth of programs that can cover their operating costs.

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

In order to build the recreation program and expand and simplify access to the recreation options in Tigard, the City will need to form solid partnerships with providers of classes, workshops, cultural activities, arts and other recreational offerings in the city. These providers, ranging from hobbyists who teach for fun to private dance studios offering year-round classes, will help the City develop a program that meets the need for diversity and new activities in Tigard. Their participation in the recreation guide will also help support programs that fill in the gaps in what is offered privately.



In addition to these outside recreation providers, necessary to the development of the City recreation program, there is one key partnership that will, above all others, determine the range of recreation opportunities available to Tigard residents. The Tigard-Tualatin School District is the second largest owner of open space and recreation facilities in Tigard, second only to the City. Community sports groups have a long history of using the best of the school district fields for much of their practice and game needs. After school programs, including the D.A.R.E. program offered by the Tigard Police Department, use classrooms at several schools. Due to the small amount of available land that is suitable for park development, this plan recommends increasing use of all public lands within Tigard. This is especially true of organized sports fields. In some cases, the geographic analysis of park land needs identified school sites as the only likely provider of local park access in an area. Additionally, as the need for indoor space increases with new programming opportunities, classrooms, gyms, performance spaces and the swim center will become more important to meeting the community's needs.

This type of partnership also benefits the school district. The limited resources of school districts across the state are forcing them to be ever more focused on the core services they provide, chiefly teaching and learning. In many cases, the recreation and physical education activities that school districts have typically supported in the past have been cut back. This affects not only the opportunities that children get in school but also the development and maintenance of facilities that have always been used by the community to supplement the park system. Joint development of new facilities not only increases the resources available to build high quality facilities, but the shared use brings more of the

community into these facilities. The use of these school facilities, by parents as well as childless members of the community, increases the awareness and value of these large public investments. The more that the public interacts with the schools and sees the best use made of the tax funding going to them, the more support the school district will see in elections for additional capital and operations funding.

Cooperative efforts between schools and the parks department offer substantial benefits to both organizations and even more benefit to community members. However, with partnership comes an increased need for coordination between the two organizations. The City should take an active role in developing this partnership by establishing direct City Council and School Board discussion about the public benefits and over-arching policy arrangements needed to make this arrangement work best for their constituents. An agreement in principal about why and how the partnership should work can be followed by the formalization of policy about what each side will contribute and any limitations necessary. One of the most important factors to address is the maintenance responsibility for shared facilities. There are a variety of ways this can be worked out, from direct reimbursement for custodial work to the Park Department taking on maintenance of specific sport fields. The final details will depend on how the agreement works best for both parties.

Cost Implications

The partnership in itself will require some staff time to support bringing the elected decision makers together and taking the ideas from concept to agreements and policies. Following the establishment of an agreement between the two organizations, the cost to the City will be determined by how much maintenance and development of school property is agreed upon. Alternatives to meeting community needs without this collaboration would require the purchase of significant parcels of land, which is expensive at best and in some cases simply not possible.

OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT STUDY

This plan has focused on how to meet the need for developed parks and facilities while also recognizing that the extensive open space system requires a different type of attention. The recommendations include continuing to add to the open space component of the system, while also reclassifying some open space land into linear parks, focused on trail and local park use, and undeveloped parks. With the large commitment to open space that Tigard has made, an important follow-up effort will need to detail how to manage open space in the Tigard park system. The City



should complete an overview of the entire open space system to identify and catalog relevant facts about resources, restrictions on use (such as deed restrictions), pressures on natural resources and the general condition of the property. With this information available, the City can make determinations about the potential for access, through trails or overlooks, developed use where appropriate and the need for restoration or clean-up work across the system. This study should also identify the types of maintenance performed in each site and specify levels of effort based on the resource value and condition of each site. Of particular importance is how the City will proactively address tree health (to avoid hazards) and how invasive plant species will be approached. This study will assist in the day-to-day management, long range planning and making decisions about the resources necessary to properly maintain the open space portion of the park system.

Cost Implications

One option would be to contract this management study out to a qualified planning professional. Alternately, the City could pursue this project using existing staff resources to collect most of the information necessary. However, it is still likely to be necessary to consult with the appropriate environmental and design specialists as necessary while developing the management specifics. Overall this project will have a minimal one-time cost with significant ongoing benefits.

CAPITAL PROJECTS

The acquisition and development of new parks, trails and open spaces has continued to build the opportunities for recreation in the system. Moving forward, many of the capital projects, related to the acquisition, design and development of parks and facilities, will be focused on improving local access to parks and supporting a wider range of activities, programs and events. Tigard’s capital projects list, attached as Appendix C, provides a catalog of the specific improvements identified by the community, staff and the planning team during the course of this plan update.

PROJECT PRIORITIZATION

The recommendations in the prior chapter include considerably more projects than the City of Tigard can reasonably complete in the short term. In order to quickly and realistically move forward with these recommendations, the projects have been prioritized, based on public input and the planning framework provided by the Comprehensive Plan.



The following criteria were developed to realize these goals and objectives as soon as possible. By applying these criteria, the complete list of recommended projects were prioritized to identify the projects that should move forward first.

- *Meets Master Plan needs:* Projects should be prioritized based on their ability to meet park and facility needs as identified in the community needs assessment (i.e., their ability to fill existing geographic gaps, create connections between parks or satisfy relevant ADA or design guidelines).
- *Builds connections:* Projects should be prioritized on their capacity to create or strengthen physical and organizational connections across the City and the region.
- *Expands recreation opportunities:* Priorities should be determined based on a project's capacity to expand the city's recreation opportunities (i.e., their ability to accommodate new activities in high demand, or leverage potential for grant funding).
- *Promotes economic development:* Park and recreation projects that: enhance Tigard's position as a town center, attract visitors and create a positive environment for businesses and their employees should be prioritized.
- *Strengthens the community:* Lastly, proposed projects should be prioritized based on their ability to strengthen community identity, foster interaction between citizens and build true community. For example, projects that would serve a diverse cross-section of the community or projects that support community events should be ranked high in priority.

All of the projects included in the project list are important in achieving the vision of the community. Recognizing the importance of all of the projects, the priority rankings are described below.

Priority I: Projects should be recommended to include in the capital improvement list immediately and implemented within six years.

Priority II: Projects are less urgent or require additional work to prepare for implementation, such as the completion of a master plan.

Priority III: Projects should continue to be considered but would require a special opportunity or the completion of the higher priority projects before they are actively considered.

A complete list of projects and the priority assigned to each is provided in Appendix C of this report.

PRIORITY I CAPITAL PROJECTS

After evaluating all projects recommended in this plan by the criteria noted above, more than 30 capital projects were identified for implementation in the next six to ten years. These projects are the focus of the implementation plan presented in this chapter. These projects have been assigned planning cost estimates to assist in developing a funding strategy for Tigard.

The costs presented for the Priority I projects are based on current construction costs for similar parks in Oregon, as well as the experience of the planning team. It is premature to generate an exact cost for each project, since no specific plans have been developed. As a result, the costs presented in this chapter should be viewed more as preliminary project budgets than as cost estimates. As the projects move forward, site designs will result in more accurate estimates. The Priority I projects and their planning costs are presented in Table 7.1. The total costs of Priority I projects will be approximately \$19,000,000.

Table 7.1: Priority I Projects

PARK NAME	PROJECT TYPE	PLANNING COST
Cach Community Park	Design	\$ 150,000
Cach Community Park	Planning	\$ 5,000
Fowler Property	Acquire land	\$ 6,250,000
Fowler Property	Design	\$ 200,000
Fowler Property	Planning	\$ 10,000
Bonita Park	Improve crossing	\$ 75,000
Jack Park	Design	\$ 15,000
Jack Park	Bridge	\$ 100,000
Jack Park	Improve park amenities	\$ 100,000
Proposed East Butte Heritage Park (P10)	Design	\$ 60,000
Proposed East Butte Heritage Park (P10)	Develop	\$ 350,000
Proposed Local Park (P12)	Acquire land	\$ 800,000
Tigard Triangle Area	Planning	NIC
Fanno Creek Park - Urban Plaza	Acquire	\$ 1,000,000
Fanno Creek Park - Lower Park	Develop	\$ 2,115,000
Fanno Creek Park - Urban Plaza	Develop	\$ 4,100,000

PARK NAME	PROJECT TYPE	PLANNING COST
Fanno Creek Park - Park Gateway	Develop	\$ 850,000
Fanno Creek Park - Upland Park	Develop	\$ 1,100,000
Fanno Creek Park - Fanno Creek House	Improvements to indoor space	\$ 135,000
Proposed Senn Park	Develop	\$ 250,000
Jim Griffith Memorial Skate Park	Improve park amenity	\$ 150,000
Potso Dog park	Partnership	NIC
Bonita Park/Fanno Creek Link (T11)	Design	\$ 100,000
Bonita Park/Fanno Creek Link (T11)	Develop	\$ 500,000
Fanno Creek (T12)	Planning	\$ 15,000
Fanno Creek (T7)	Planning	\$ 7,500
Fanno Creek (T7)	Acquire	\$ 150,000
Rail-to-Trail (T6)	Planning	\$ 15,000
Rail-to-Trail (T6)	Acquire	\$ 400,000
Westside Trail (T10)	Planning	\$ 10,000
Proposed Trail Corridor (T4)	Planning	\$ 10,000
Proposed Trail Corridor (T4)	Acquire	\$ 175,000
Proposed Trail Corridor (T5)	Planning	\$ 15,000
		\$19,212,500

NIC: Not included in cost

Appendix C provides descriptions of each project and how it fits into the planning framework.

PROJECT FUNDING

There are a number of possible funding sources for programs, non-capital projects, parks and facilities acquisition, development and maintenance. Most sources are limited in scope and can only be used to fund specific types of projects, but will not fund operations. Because of these limitations, the City of Tigard will have to carefully consider all funding options to determine the best strategy for implementing system improvements.



OPERATIONS FUNDING

Securing funds for maintenance and operations is a challenge for most cities and will be critical to the expansion of the City of Tigard park system. For the projects in this Park System Master Plan, new and ongoing operating resources will primarily be needed for consolidating

and expanding the recreation program offerings and for the incremental increases in maintenance costs as new parks and facilities are developed.

The following funding sources may be used for ongoing maintenance and operations, as well as capital projects.

- General Fund
- Local Option Levy/Serial Levy
- Fees and Charges
- Public/Private Partnerships
- Taxes and Surcharges
- Parks and Recreation District

A variety of funds/funding options are included within the categories noted above. Each of these options is described in Appendix D: Funding Sources.

As long as the City maintains its commitment to funding the maintenance of the park system, including new park acreage as it is added, major shifts in the sources of operating funding should not be necessary. The need for new operating funds will be focused on the initiation of the comprehensive recreation program. As the recreation program grows, the City may wish to establish a dedicated funding stream that is independent of the general fund. In order to provide reliable, ongoing funding for operations, a special district (which may or may not include both parks and recreation responsibilities) would be the recommended funding source. The district would require voter approval but would not require the reauthorization of a local option levy. The independent funding of the recreation program should be considered after the initial start-up period. By providing these services, the strong connection to the City will be maintained and the public goodwill accumulated and attributed to the district and the City.

CAPITAL FUNDING

Priority I capital projects will require significant investments of one-time acquisition, planning and development funds over the course of plan implementation. The following funding sources may be used for capital expenses only.

- System Development Charges (SDCs)
- Grants
- General Fund
- Urban Renewal/Tax Increment Financing
- Bonds
- Local Improvement Districts
- Donations
- Trusts, Estates and Exchanges

Descriptions of specific funding sources for capital and operations are described in more detail in Appendix D: Funding Sources. Cities should be cautious in pursuing capital development unless funds are available to maintain new assets.

Existing Capital Funding Sources

The City of Tigard relies on two major types of funding for capital projects: grants from federal, state and local agencies and fees and charges (primarily system development charges). Several smaller sources, including donations and funds from the tree replacement program have also contributed to capital funding. With the exception of system development charges, which are tracked separately for accounting purposes, all capital funds are tracked in the Parks Capital Fund. Each of these sources has the potential to continue to contribute to the development of the park system over the next ten year period. The discussion below projects the amount that could reasonably be expected over the next ten years.

The largest source of capital funding for Tigard's park system is the system development charges (SDCs) designed to mitigate the impacts of growth on the park system. After averaging around \$400,000 per year for several years, the City modified the methodology, effective 2005, and revenues increased to just over \$1.2 million. Revenues have fallen off sharply with the current economic downturn and presently, the City is projecting \$180,000 in revenue for the current budget year; and will budget for a

similar number next year. Over the course of the implementation of this plan, economic recovery will balance out this downswing. However, due to the lack of large amounts of buildable land, system development charges will not likely reach averages of \$1 million or more. As a conservative estimate, Tigard is likely to bring in at least \$250,000 per year on average over the next ten years. This totals \$2.5 million during the 10-year implementation period. The decrease in expected funding should prompt the City to reevaluate the commitments of SDC funds to the capital improvement plan. Currently, the Fanno Creek Park improvements are allocated nearly \$1.5 million of park SDC funding. Even if the City decides to focus the use of this funding primarily on these projects, the timing may need to be reconsidered due to the slower accumulation of the park SDC fund.

System development charge funds can only be used for projects that expand the capacity of the system. Some improvements at existing parks, such as replacing features, do not qualify. The existing balance of the SDC fund is not included in this projection due to prior commitments of funding to current projects, making the available balance unclear.

The second major source of funding for capital projects has been grants, primarily as a result of Metro bond programs, that have been used to purchase open space properties. Other federal and state grants have also been awarded for park and trail projects. Funding programs such as the Metro Greenspaces Bond are not typically recurring sources of funds. However, if the City were willing to dedicate staff time to grant development, an irregular stream of capital funds could be expected. Assuming that the City was able to win a moderately large grant (perhaps \$400,000) every other year or smaller grants (\$200,000 or so) every year, the amount that Tigard could bring in over the 10-year period would be approximately \$2 million. This funding will be project based and must be spent on the eligible project.

An important consideration for grant funding is the common requirement for a local matching source of funding. In some cases, system development funds can be used for matching funds, however resources from the City's general fund may be required. Tigard has included one-time contributions for park projects in the past and has proposed additional projects in the coming year. These one-time needs are likely to come up periodically. However, with the importance placed on initiating recreation programs, and fewer funding opportunities for operating expenses, asking for a steady commitment of general funds for capital projects does not seem appropriate.

Other funding sources will also help fill in matching funds for grants as well as small projects over the implementation period. Income from investing other capital dollars, donations and gifts will accumulate over ten years. These existing funding sources are summarized below with a ten-year total.

Table 7.2: Summary of Projected Existing Funding Sources

FUNDING TYPE	ANNUAL ESTIMATE	10 YEAR PROJECTION
System Development Charges	\$250,000	\$2,500,000
Grants	\$200,000	\$2,000,000
Urban Renewal Funds	N/A	\$2,992,000
Other	\$25,000	\$250,000
TOTAL	\$475,000	\$7,742,000

Additional Funding

The revitalization of Tigard’s downtown has been focused in part on the expansion and development of Fanno Creek Park. This has resulted in the commitment of significant urban renewal funds to the various projects. Based on the 2008-2013 capital facilities plan, the urban renewal funds committed to Fanno Creek Park projects total \$2,992,000. The remaining funding for the projects is indicated as coming from system development charges, the parks capital fund or is unidentified. As the primary catalyst project in the downtown area, Fanno Creek Park is likely to be the only park project to benefit from urban renewal funding. This funding plan assumes that the commitments for Fanno Creek Park will remain at the levels published in the 2008-2013 capital improvement program.

The total planning level cost of Priority I projects equals \$19,212,500. This total, compared to the \$7,742,000 in projected capital funding from existing sources, leaves a gap of \$11,470,500. There are several ways this gap can be addressed. The most common way to address a gap in capital funding is to seek voter authorization for a bond levy. The initial projects prioritized in this plan include a great deal of project planning and community engagement to design new parks. This will position Tigard favorably in the community in preparation for a bond campaign. The increased involvement in recreation programming will also promote greater use of the park system, which will also build support for future funding. While the City has been planning on pursuing a capital bond as early as 2010, current economic realities may prompt the delay of that



request for funding. This delay could be an advantage for the bond campaign as it provides the City with some time to continue to build public interest in the projects that would be funded by the bond. If the City were to design a bond package around the Priority I projects, minus the projected existing funding, the cost per household in Tigard would be approximately \$64 per year or slightly more than five dollars per month. This assumes a 20-year bond at 5% interest and is based on the 2008 total taxable value of the City.

Other options for addressing this gap in funding include extending the timeline to achieve these projects or focusing on particular projects by re-prioritizing some into Priorities II or III.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following is a list of resources that have been referenced during the planning process. Some have been used as primary or direct resources for this report, while others have provided secondary information or will provide direct information for subsequent parts of the plan.

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TIGARD PARK SYSTEM
MASTER PLAN UPDATE

APPENDIX A
PARK AND SCHOOL
FACILITY INVENTORY

Table A.1: Parks

Facility	Total Facility Acreage	Softball Field	Baseball Field	Soccer Field	Basketball Court	Basketball Hoop	Tennis Court	Horseshoe Courts	Volleyball Courts	Boat Ramp and Dock	Open Turf Areas	Play Equipment	Paved Path/Trail	Soft Surface Path/Trail	Group Picnic Area	Restroom Structure	Temporary/Portable Restroom	Storage Building	Off-Street Parking	Picnic Area	Drinking Fountain	Fishing Docks	Fenced Dog Area	Skateboard Facility	Irrigation System
Pocket Parks																									
Liberty Park	0.50																								1
Main Street Park	0.28																								1
Subtotal	0.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Neighborhood Parks																									
Bonita Park	7.74				1	4					1	1					2			1	1				1
Elizabeth Price Park	2.67											1	1							1	1				1
Jack Park	8.05		1		1	2					1	1	0.38				1		Y	1	1				1
Northwiew Park	3.50										1	1		Y						1					1
Woodard Park	13.99										1	1	0.11				1			1	1				
Subtotal	35.95	0	1	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	4	5	1.49	1	0	0	4	0	1	5	4	0	0	0	4
Community Parks																									
Cook Park	74.81	2	2	5	1	2		2	2	1	1	3	1.2	Y	5	4	1	1	Y	15	3	1			2
Summerlake Park	29.84		1		1	2	2	2				2	1.7	Y	1	1	1	1	Y	3	3		1		3
Subtotal	104.65	2	3	5	2	4	2	4	2	1	1	5	2.9	1	6	5	2	2	2	18	6	1	1	0	5
Special Use Areas																									
Ash Street Dog Park	0.24																						1		1
Jim Griffith Memorial Skate Park	-																								
Potso Dog Park	2.02																1						1		1
Tigard House	0.40																								
Windmill Park	0.13																								
Subtotal	2.79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Linear Parks																									
Commercial Park	0.75											0.07													
Englewood Park	15.06					1						3	1.17												
Fanno Creek	31.45											1													
Subtotal	47.26	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Developed	191.43																								
Undeveloped Park Land																									
Cach Community Park	21.23																								
- Clute (not included in total)	1.4																								
East Butte Heritage Park/Canterbury	3.36																								
Fowler Park	48.18																								
Jack Park Extension (TVFR)	1.90																								
Schaltz House (Fanno Creek House)	1.60																								
Senn Park (includes open space)	4.45																								
Subtotal	80.72																								
Total	272.15	2	4	5	4	11	2	4	2	1	5	13	6.63	2	6	5	7	2	3	23	10	1	3	0	13

TIGARD PARK SYSTEM MASTER PLAN UPDATE

Table A.2: School Facilities

Facility	Total Non-Structure Acreage	Softball Field	Baseball Field	Soccer Field	Football Field	Running Track	Basketball Court	Basketball Hoop	Tennis Court	Tennis Practice Wall	Open Turf Areas	Multi Purpose Paved Area	Play Equipment	Paved Recreation Path/Trail	Soft Surface Recreation Path/Trail	Picnic Area	Group Picnic Area	Other
Elementary Schools																		
Alberta Rider	4.9			1				2			1	1	1					
Charles F. Tigard	4.8		1	1				4		1	1	1	1					
Durham	5.3			1						1	1	1	1					
James Templeton	8.1	2	1	1				4		2	1	1	1					
Mary Woodward	6.4		2	1							1	1	1					
Metzger	6.0	1		1				4			1	1	1					
Subtotal	35.5	3	4	6	0	0	0	14	0	4	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Schools																		
Fowler	33.1	1	2	3	1	1		8	5		2	1			1			
Twality	11.5	1	1	2	1	1		4	2		2							
Subtotal	44.6	2	3	5	2	2	0	12	7	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
High Schools																		
Tigard High School	32.0	4	1	7	1	1			6		1							
Subtotal	32.0	4	1	7	1	1	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undeveloped Property																		
Other School District Property	18.8																	
Subtotal	18.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	130.9	9	8	18	3	3	0	26	13	4	11	7	6	0	1	0	0	0

**TIGARD PARK SYSTEM
MASTER PLAN UPDATE**

**APPENDIX B
DESIGN GUIDELINES**

PARK DESIGN GUIDELINES

Design and development guidelines are intended to provide planning and site programming guidance and direction. Because site conditions and characteristics vary these guidelines are not intended to override site specific concerns or judgments. For example, during the design of a specific park, if community preferences differ from the guidelines but are consistent with park function and the overall guidance of the Plan, citizen preferences should take precedence.

For each park classification, these guidelines provide a description of the classification, considerations for site selection, features to provide, amenities to consider, and features to avoid (if any).

- The “Minimum Park Features to Include” heading identifies the basic resources that should be provided in parks of that classification;
- The “Additional Park Features to Consider” heading identifies resources that are also appropriate within parks of that classification if there is space, funding or community interest; and
- The “Park Features to Avoid” heading identifies resources that are not compatible with a classification’s function.

POCKET PARK

Pocket parks provide recreation opportunities for residents in areas not adequately served by neighborhood parks, such as town centers or areas of high density development.

Benefits

Provides for the day -to-day recreational needs of residents; provides space for community events; balances high density development and communicates neighborhood character.

Minimum Park Features to Include

Minimum features to include are children’s play area; at least one picnic table and one bench; ADA-compliant internal pathway system; park identification sign; and site furnishings (trash receptacles, bike rack, etc.)

Additional Park Features to Consider

Additional park features include open turf areas, trees, and, if space permits, sports courts (basketball court, tennis court, or volleyball court).

Park Features to Avoid

Pocket parks would generally not include high intensity sports facilities, restrooms, or off-street parking.

Site Selection

Pocket park sites are generally level, and the site should have physical characteristics that are appropriate for its intended use, such as well-drained soils and desirable topography.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

Neighborhood parks are the foundation of the parks and recreation system, as they provide accessible recreation and social opportunities to nearby residents. When developed to meet neighborhood recreation needs, school sites may serve as neighborhood parks.

Benefits

Provides access to basic recreation activities for nearby residents of all ages; contributes to neighborhood identity.

Minimum Park Features to Include

Minimum features to include are playground equipment; picnic area with shelter; open lawn area, targeting a minimum 75' x 100'; multi-use field; paved courts (minimum 1 basketball or 2 tennis courts); interior accessible path (paved route connecting all site elements); water fountain; site furnishings (benches, picnic tables, bicycle racks, trash receptacles, signs, etc.); and restrooms (portable structure).

Additional Park Features to Consider

Additional features include sports fields for baseball, softball, or soccer; skate park or skate facilities; sand or grass volleyball courts; other sporting facilities (horseshoes, bocce, lawn bowling, etc.); water playground; community gardens; off-leash dog area; open space area interpretation (if features are present on the site); and other features in keeping with the function of neighborhood parks.

Park Features to Avoid

Neighborhood parks generally do not include facilities for large groups, fields for competitive use or off-street parking. Facilities for activities that

result in overuse, noise, parking problems and congestion should not be provided.

Site Selection

Neighborhood parks should be located within a ½ mile radius of residences without crossing a major street for easy pedestrian and bicycle access. Neighborhood park sites are generally level, and sites with natural aesthetic appeal are most desirable. Locating neighborhood parks next to other park system components, such as greenways, increases their use and desirability. Neighborhood parks should be located adjacent to schools and fire stations whenever possible.

COMMUNITY PARK

Community parks provide a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities for all age groups and are generally larger in size and serve a wider base of residents than neighborhood parks. Community parks often include developed facilities for organized group activity as well as facilities for individual and family activities. Community parks also provide opportunities for environmental education and community social activities.

Benefits

Provides a variety of accessible recreation opportunities for all age groups; provides environmental education opportunities; serves recreation needs of families and provides opportunities for community social activities.

Minimum Park Features

Minimum features include restrooms (permanent structure); playground equipment with separate areas appropriate for different age groups; picnic area with shelter; open lawn area, minimum 75' x 100'; sports fields for baseball, softball, or soccer (artificial turf and field lighting subject to site conditions), fields may be in complexes within the park; paved courts (minimum one basketball or two tennis courts); interior accessible path (paved route connecting all site elements); water fountain(s); site furnishings (benches, picnic tables, bicycle racks, trash receptacles, signs, etc.); and parking, on or off-street of approximately 25 spaces per developed field and an additional two to three spaces per acre of developed park land.

Additional Park Features to Consider

Additional features include skate park or skate facilities; multi-use field; sand or grass volleyball courts; other sporting facilities (running track, horseshoe courts, bocce, lawn bowling, etc.); water playground; boat ramp and dock; community gardens; off-leash dog area; open space area interpretation (if features are present on the site); performance space, such as a stage area or band shell; and other features in keeping with the function of community parks.

Park Features to Avoid

Features to avoid include those that detract from or conflict with the community park uses and regional-scale facilities (water park, convention center, etc.).

Site Selection

The site should have physical characteristics appropriate for both active and passive recreation, such as suitable soils, positive drainage, varying topography, and a variety of vegetation. A naturally attractive site character is highly desirable. If land is within the floodplain, facilities should be designed to withstand periodic inundation.

LINEAR PARK

Linear parks may provide opportunities for trail-oriented outdoor recreation along built or natural corridors, connect residences to major community destinations, and provide some active and passive recreation facilities to meet neighborhood needs. This is especially important in areas not adequately served by traditional neighborhood parks. Linear Parks are increasingly becoming important for pedestrians, non-motorized travel, and exercise.

Benefits

Protects natural resources; provides environmental education opportunities; provides opportunities for trail-oriented activities and provides access to basic recreation opportunities for nearby residents of all ages to encourage an active, healthy lifestyle.

Minimum Park Features to Include

Linear parks can include paved or soft-surfaced trails to accommodate jogging, biking, walking, skateboarding, dog walking, horseback riding, canoeing or rollerblading.

Additional Park Features to Consider

Active and passive recreation facilities may include small-scale sports facilities, such as basketball hoops, children’s play equipment, off-leash dog areas, seating, public art, picnic tables, lighting, community gardens, and landscaping. Restrooms may be considered, particularly if the park contains a regional trail segment.

Park Features to Avoid

Recreation facilities intended for large groups, and off-street parking are generally not provided.

Site Selection

Although natural corridors, such as creeks and rivers are preferred, opportunities to create built corridors should be strongly encouraged. Built corridors are constructed during development or redevelopment, such as corridors created in residential subdivisions, revitalized waterfronts, abandoned railroad beds, roadway right-of-ways, boulevards, utility right-of-ways and drainage-ways. The minimum corridor width should accommodate a multi-use trail plus buffer planting (25’-50’) and would optimally be at least 200’ wide.

OPEN SPACE / GREENSPACE / GREENWAY

Open space are public or privately owned areas, both undeveloped or minimally developed, intended for either active or passive outdoor recreation. Open spaces may include developed facilities that support outdoor recreation and trail-oriented recreation, or areas solely set aside for nature-oriented recreation and the protection of natural resources, such as fish and wildlife habitat. This type of land often includes wetlands, steep hillsides, or other similar spaces, as well as land intentionally left undeveloped to protect surrounding land uses or manage stormwater.

Greenspace or greenway are areas intended to contain a natural quality that protects valuable natural resources and provides wildlife habitat and opportunities for nature-related outdoor recreation, such as viewing and studying nature and participating in trail activities. Greenways are often linear in nature. In Tigard many of the greenways are along streams and watersheds. Acquisition and protection of these natural areas will be more important in higher density development.

Minimum Park Features to Include:

Minimum features include trails; and site furnishings (benches, picnic tables, bicycle racks, trash receptacles, signs, etc.) appropriate for the intended scale and use of the open space area.

Additional Park Features to Consider:

Additional features to consider are trailhead or entry kiosk; interpretive signage or exhibits; viewpoints; parking, on or off-street; restrooms; picnic area with shelter; outdoor classroom/gathering space; interpretive center or building; and environmental restoration areas.

Park Features to Avoid:

Features to avoid are those that conflict with or detract from the site's natural resources, such as turf, ornamental plantings, and active uses such as sports fields.

Site Selection

The quality of the resources is the most important determinant for site election. In addition, sites that provide medium to high potential for environmental education, aesthetics or buffering qualities, and outdoor or trail-oriented recreation are preferred. The recommended corridor width is approximately 200'; the minimum width is 50'.

SPECIAL USE AREAS

Special use areas are public recreation lands that are specialized or single purpose in nature. Examples are dog parks, skate parks, golf courses, display gardens, recreation centers, and a wide range of other activities and facilities.

Benefits

Provides accessible, specialized recreation opportunities for all age groups; provides environmental/historical education opportunities; serves recreation needs of targeted user groups; and provides the ability to host large regional or national scale special events, such as tournaments.

Minimum Park Features to Include

Minimum features include specialized use facility (indoor or outdoor); site furnishings (benches, picnic tables, bicycle racks, trash receptacles, signs, etc.) appropriate for the intended scale and use of the park; restrooms (permanent structure); and parking, on or off-street.

Additional Park Features to Consider

Consider additional features and amenities that support the primary special use on the site. These could include playground equipment; open lawn area; picnic area with shelter; multi-use fields; sports fields for baseball, softball, or soccer; skate park or skate facilities; sand or grass volleyball courts; other sporting facilities (horseshoes, bocce, lawn bowling, etc.); water playground; community gardens; off-leash dog area; open space area interpretation (if features are present on the site); and concessions, vendor, or lease space.

Park Features to Avoid

Avoid features that conflict with or detract from the site's specialized use.

Site Selection

The site size should be adequate to support the proposed specialized use, as well as necessary supporting facilities, including parking. Site selection criteria will be dependent on the specific specialized use proposed, and may include criteria determined through an economic feasibility study. The site should be accessible from the communitywide trail system. Prior to the addition of any special use areas, the City should prepare a detailed cost/benefit analysis and maintenance impact statement for each proposed site being considered.

TRAILS AND CONNECTORS

A public access route for commuting and trail-oriented recreational activities, includes sidewalks, bikeways, multi-use trails and paths.

Benefits

Provides opportunities for trail-oriented activities; reduces auto-dependency; and connects community facilities.

Minimum Park Features to Include

A variety of pathway types are needed to accommodate activities such as walking, running, biking, dog walking, rollerblading, skateboarding, and horseback riding. Trails can be located within parks, within linear parks and greenways, or be designed as a part of the Citywide transportation system. Waterways can provide trail-like facilities for boating and canoeing. Each type of trail should be designed safely accommodate users, and meet recognized design standards.

Additional Park Features to Consider

Consideration should be given for trail location, connections and orientation should encourage user to walk or bicycle to the trail; parking for particular trailheads; loop and interconnect trails to provide a variety of trail lengths and destinations; standard trail signs with information regarding trail conditions and degrees of difficulty; access to drinking water at trailheads; and benches or other places to sit with thought to locate them near scenic viewpoints or overlooks.

Park Features to Avoid

Active recreation facilities and facilities that do not directly support outdoor recreation and trail-oriented recreation should not be included, such as ornamental plants, lawns, and active recreation facilities.

Site Selection

Trail systems should be coordinated with the City of Tigard's Pathway Plan to create a pedestrian and bicycle system that connects all components of the park system and major community destinations. The trail system should provide access for people with disabilities and accommodate diverse recreational needs. Trail development is guided by site opportunities and constraints, such as pedestrian access, slope, natural resources, views and drainage.

TIGARD PARK SYSTEM
MASTER PLAN UPDATE

APPENDIX C
CAPITAL PROJECT LIST

Tigard Park System Master Plan										
Capital Projects List										
Park/Facility Type	Site Name	Project Type	Description	Comprehensive Plan Goal			Priority			Priority I Project Planning Cost
				1: Park Variety	2: Interconnected	3: Activities	1	2	3	
Community Park	Cach Community Park	Design	Develop a master plan that addresses property use limitations and the needs of the community- Provide neighborhood amenities (playground, bench, picnic table) and additional community park features as appropriate.	✓			✗			\$ 150,000
Community Park	Cach Community Park	Planning	Develop a site management plan that addresses the requirements of the Metro funding.	✓			✗			\$ 5,000
Community Park	Cach Community Park	Develop	Develop park according to master plan	✓				✗		
Community Park	Cook Park	Improve park amenity	Add infrastructure for large festivals	✓		✓		✗		
Community Park	Fowler Property	Acquire land	Purchase a portion of the School District's Fowler Property for park use.	✓	✓		✗			\$ 6,250,000
Community Park	Fowler Property	Design	Develop a master plan that addresses property use limitations and the needs of the community	✓	✓		✗			\$ 200,000
Community Park	Fowler Property	Planning	Develop a site management plan that addresses the requirements of the Metro funding.	✓			✗			\$ 10,000
Community Park	Fowler Property	Develop	Develop property according to master plan	✓	✓			✗		
Community Park	Proposed Community Park (P11)	School Park	Explore the potential to develop additional facilities at Templeton Elementary School / Twality Middle School to meet community park needs	✓		✓		✗		
Community Park	Proposed Community Park (P11)	Identify/Acquire Site	If school park project is not feasible, identify and acquire a community park property in the P11 opportunity area.	✓		✓		✗		
Community Park	Proposed Community Park (P11)	Design	Develop a master plan for either a school park redevelopment or new community park site.	✓		✓			✗	
Community Park	Proposed Community Park (P11)	Develop	Develop park according to approved master plan	✓		✓			✗	
Community Park	Proposed Community Park Sports Complex (P13)	Identify/Acquire Site	Identify and acquire land for a sports park complex	✓		✓			✗	
Community Park	Proposed Community Park Sports Complex (P13)	Design	Develop a master plan that further analyzes needs for specific sport facilities and builds in flexibility of uses.	✓		✓			✗	
Community Park	Proposed Community Park Sports Complex (P13)	Develop	Develop park according to approved master plan	✓		✓			✗	
Neighborhood Park	Bonita Park	Improve Crossing	Enhance crossing at Bonita Road for park and regional trail users. This crossing should be designed for young park users.		✓		✗			\$ 75,000
Neighborhood Park	Jack Park	Design	Develop a basic park master plan to guide future development of this park.	✓	✓		✗			\$ 15,000
Neighborhood Park	Jack Park	Bridge	Design and develop a bridge to connect Jack Park with Fire Station 50		✓		✗			\$ 100,000
Neighborhood Park	Jack Park	Improve park amenities	Develop play area on park extension.	✓			✗			\$ 100,000
Neighborhood Park	Jack Park	Improve trail amenities	Upgrade internal trail segments to match role as a major connection point after proposed trails T5 and T9 are constructed.		✓			✗		
Neighborhood Park	Metzger Elementary School	School Park	Work with the school district to create space on the school grounds that can provide local park amenities to residents. This site should connect with the Washington Square Regional Trail.	✓	✓	✓		✗		
Neighborhood Park	Northview Park	Improve park amenity	Upgrade the open turf area	✓		✓		✗		
Neighborhood Park	Northview Park	Design	Design a pathway from the park down the hill to the Westside Trail Corridor.		✓				✗	
Neighborhood Park	Northview Park	Develop	Implement trail connection between park and Westside Trail		✓				✗	
Neighborhood Park	Proposed East Butte Heritage Park (P10)	Design	Develop a master plan for East Butte Heritage Park that integrates the historic Tigard House into the theme of the park.	✓		✓	✗			\$ 60,000
Neighborhood Park	Proposed East Butte Heritage Park (P10)	Develop	Add local park amenities (playground, picnic site) according to approved master plan	✓			✗			\$ 350,000
Neighborhood Park	Proposed Local Park (P12)	Acquire land	Identify new park land adequate for local park amenities. If larger site is available, acquire additional land for competitive sport facilities such as baseball and soccer fields.	✓	✓		✗			\$ 800,000
Neighborhood Park	Proposed Local Park (P12)	Design	Develop a master plan for new park site considering the need for additional sports facilities and connections to the Fanno Creek Trail.	✓	✓			✗		
Neighborhood Park	Proposed Local Park (P12)	Design	Develop park according to master plan	✓	✓				✗	
Neighborhood Park	Proposed Local Park (P9)	Acquire land	Identify and acquire a park site that meets the basic design guidelines for a neighborhood or linear park.	✓				✗		
Neighborhood Park	Proposed Local Park (P9)	Design	Develop a master plan for this property	✓				✗		
Neighborhood Park	Proposed Local Park (P9)	Develop	Develop park according to the approved master plan, including local park amenities.	✓					✗	
Neighborhood Park	Tigard Triangle Area	Planning	Address park and recreation needs for this area in the final Tigard Triangle Plan. Consider the development of a trail loop in the area as well as a plaza for employee breaks.	✓	✓	✓	✗			NIC
Neighborhood Park	Tigard Triangle Area	Develop	Develop recreation amenities resulting from Triangle Area planning efforts.	✓	✓	✓		✗		
Neighborhood Park	Woodard Park	Develop	Continue restoration projects in the south part of the park	✓		✓		✗		
Linear Park	Commercial Park	Expand/Replace	Expand or replace this park site to allow for local park amenities to be provided to the adjacent neighborhood.	✓	✓			✗		
Linear Park	Englewood Park	Develop	Connect the internal trail system (T2). Ideally this would include acquisition of the open space between the two park segments, but an interim solution would be to provide signage and sidewalk connections between park segments.		✓			✗		
Linear Park	Englewood Park	Add local amenities	Consider adding a restroom within this park, preferably near the regional trail, to serve local park and trail user needs.	✓	✓			✗		
Linear Park	Fanno Creek Park - Urban Plaza	Acquire	Acquiring additional floodplain properties for Fanno Creek Park expansion.	✓	✓		✗			\$ 1,000,000
Linear Park	Fanno Creek Park - Lower Park	Develop	Improve lower park according to master plan. Add local park amenities to the lower park to serve neighborhoods south of the	✓	✓		✗			\$ 2,115,000
Linear Park	Fanno Creek Park - Fanno Creek House	Improvements to indoor space	Develop a public meeting space outdoor facilities for picnics and group gatherings, and potentially a community garden at the Fanno Creek House near the Hall Boulevard entrance to the park	✓	✓		✗			\$ 135,000
Linear Park	Fanno Creek Park - Urban Plaza	Develop	Develop plaza as per master plan to support a range of uses, including an interactive fountain.	✓		✓	✗			\$ 4,100,000
Linear Park	Fanno Creek Park - Park Gateway	Develop	Park Gateway at Main Street	✓		✓	✗			\$ 850,000
Linear Park	Fanno Creek Park - Upland Park	Develop	Develop upland park as described in master plan	✓		✓	✗			\$ 1,100,000
Linear Park	Proposed Senn Park	Develop	Implement the adopted master plan. For future planning purposes, combine the site with the natural area adjacent to it.	✓			✗			\$ 250,000
Linear Park	Undeveloped Linear Park (P6)	Identify/Acquire Site	The ideal site would have good visibility, level terrain, and connections with the trail system. If possible, the City should look to utilize open space land already in public ownership.	✓	✓			✗		
Linear Park	Undeveloped Linear Park (P6)	Design	Develop a master plan for the identified site	✓	✓				✗	
Linear Park	Undeveloped Linear Park (P6)	Develop	Develop park according to the approved master plan, including local park amenities and trail connections.	✓	✓				✗	
Linear Park	Undeveloped Linear Park (P7)	Design	Design a portion of the linear park land along the trails indicated at P7 to include local park amenities to serve the surrounding neighborhoods.	✓	✓			✗		
Linear Park	Undeveloped Linear Park (P7)	Develop	Develop basic park amenities as the site(s) will allow.	✓	✓			✗		
Special Use Area	Additional Dog Park	Land acquisition	If current site cannot be preserved, identify land to replace the Potso park with a 2 acre dog park	✓				✗		
Special Use Area	Additional Dog Park	Design	Develop a master plan for a new dog park. If the site allows, consideration should be made for separating the site to allow turf rest or multiple activities.	✓		✓		✗		
Special Use Area	Additional Dog Park	Develop	Develop the dog park according to the master plan.	✓					✗	

Tigard Park System Master Plan Capital Projects List				Comprehensive Plan Goal			Priority			Priority I Project Planning Cost
Park/Facility Type	Site Name	Project Type	Description	1: Park Variety	2: Interconnected	3: Activities	1	2	3	
Special Use Area	Jim Griffith Memorial Skate Park	Improve park amenity	Add a double restroom (unisex) to serve users of this site and trail users.	✓	✓		✗			\$ 150,000
Special Use Area	Jim Griffith Memorial Skate Park	Improve park amenity	Add a spectator area with seating beyond the perimeter fence	✓		✓		✗		
Special Use Area	Potso Dog park	Partnership	Negotiate with new landowners to extend lease or acquire the current dog park site	✓			✗			NIC
Regional Trail	Bonita Park/Fanno Creek Link (T11)	Design	Design a trail connection through the Brown Property, this project will require survey work, wetlands permitting, and design that reflects the sensitive nature of this site and the importance of this trail connection.		✓		✗			\$ 100,000
Regional Trail	Bonita Park/Fanno Creek Link (T11)	Develop	Develop regional trail section including boardwalk and bridge that are sensitive to the wetlands on this property.		✓		✗			\$ 500,000
Regional Trail	Fanno Creek (T12)	Planning	Implement a corridor study to identify the exact route and challenges to developing this trail segment.		✓		✗			\$ 15,000
Regional Trail	Fanno Creek (T12)	Acquire	Acquire land through outright purchase or easement from Bonita Park south to Cook Park.		✓			✗		
Regional Trail	Fanno Creek (T12)	Develop	Develop appropriately scaled facilities for this section.		✓				✗	
Regional Trail	Fanno Creek (T7)	Planning	Implement a corridor study to identify the exact route and challenges to developing this trail segment.		✓		✗			\$ 7,500
Regional Trail	Fanno Creek (T7)	Acquire	Acquire land through outright purchase or easement from Woodard Park south to Highway 99.		✓		✗			\$ 150,000
Regional Trail	Fanno Creek (T7)	Develop	Develop appropriately scaled facilities for this section.		✓			✗		
Regional Trail	Proposed Trail Corridor (T9)	Planning	Implement a corridor study to identify the exact route and challenges to developing this trail segment.		✓			✗		
Regional Trail	Proposed Trail Corridor (T9)	Acquire	Acquire land through outright purchase or easement from Jack Park southwest to the open space.		✓			✗		
Regional Trail	Proposed Trail Corridor (T9)	Develop	Develop appropriately scaled facilities for this section.		✓			✗		
Regional Trail	Rail-to-Trail (T6)	Planning	Right-of-way should be master planned to identify appropriate uses of land adjacent to trail and trail amenities required.		✓		✗			\$ 15,000
Regional Trail	Rail-to-Trail (T6)	Acquire	Acquire land through outright purchase or easement connecting from Fanno Creek Trail along the railroad tracks south to Highway 99.		✓		✗			\$ 400,000
Regional Trail	Rail-to-Trail (T6)	Develop	Develop appropriately scaled facilities for this section.		✓			✗		
Regional Trail	Schools Ferry Crossing (T1)	Overpass crossing	Work with the Tualatin Hills Parks and Recreation District to improve the trail crossing at Schools Ferry and Fanno Creek.		✓			✗		
Regional Trail	Washington Square Regional Center Trail (T3)	Planning	Implement a corridor study to examine a range of bike and pedestrian solutions in this area.		✓			✗		
Regional Trail	Washington Square Regional Center Trail (T3)	Acquire	Acquire land through outright purchase or easement from Fanno Creek Trail along Ash Creek and north to Portland City limits		✓			✗		
Regional Trail	Washington Square Regional Center Trail (T3)	Develop	Develop regional trail facilities for this section.		✓			✗		
Regional Trail	Westside Trail (T10)	Planning	Implement a corridor study to identify the exact route and challenges to developing this trail segment.		✓		✗			\$ 10,000
Regional Trail	Westside Trail (T10)	Acquire	Acquire land through outright purchase or easement along Metro's identified corridor.		✓			✗		
Regional Trail	Westside Trail (T10)	Develop	Develop appropriately scaled facilities for this section.		✓				✗	
Local Inter-Connector Trail	Proposed Trail Corridor (T4)	Planning	Implement a corridor study to identify the exact route and challenges to developing this trail segment.		✓		✗			\$ 10,000
Local Inter-Connector Trail	Proposed Trail Corridor (T4)	Acquire	Acquire any additional land needed to connect from Summerlake Park west to the built section of trail.		✓		✗			\$ 175,000
Local Inter-Connector Trail	Proposed Trail Corridor (T4)	Develop	Develop appropriately scaled facilities for this section.		✓			✗		
Local Inter-Connector Trail	Proposed Trail Corridor (T5)	Planning	Implement a corridor study to identify the exact route and challenges to developing this trail segment.		✓		✗			\$ 15,000
Local Inter-Connector Trail	Proposed Trail Corridor (T5)	Acquire	Acquire any additional land needed to connect from Fowler property to Summerlake and Jack Park.		✓			✗		
Local Inter-Connector Trail	Proposed Trail Corridor (T5)	Develop	Develop appropriately scaled facilities for this section.		✓			✗		
Local Inter-Connector Trail	Woodard Park Link (T8)	Planning	Implement a corridor study to identify the exact route and challenges to developing this trail segment.		✓			✗		
Local Inter-Connector Trail	Woodard Park Link (T8)	Acquire	Acquire land through outright purchase or easement from Woodard Park southwest to the established trail corridor.		✓			✗		
Local Inter-Connector Trail	Woodard Park Link (T8)	Develop	Develop appropriately scaled facilities for this section.		✓				✗	

TIGARD PARK SYSTEM
MASTER PLAN UPDATE

APPENDIX D
FUNDING SOURCES

OPERATIONS AND CAPITAL PROJECTS

GENERAL FUND

The General Fund is the primary operating fund for the City. It goes to support a wide-variety of City functions, including police, fire, emergency medical services, comprehensive planning, parks operations and maintenance. Parks and recreation competes with these City services for dollars. Still, the General Fund is, by far, the largest source of revenue for parks operations and maintenance. Staff salaries and benefits, office supplies, equipment maintenance, and staff training are all covered by the General Fund in annual budget cycles. The General Fund is fed by property taxes, interest earnings, intergovernmental transfers, and other funds as noted below.

Property Tax

Property taxes are the largest single source of revenue for Tigard's General Fund. Nevertheless, property tax revenues are not typically used to support parks operations and maintenance.

Interest Earnings

Interest earnings refer to the amount of interest earned on reserved or fund balances during the fiscal year. Interest earned in parks specific funds, such as dedicated parks operations, park SDCs or capital funds, is available for the same purposes as the principal being invested. Public fund investments are highly regulated in Oregon, with allowable interest yielding only limited returns.

Intergovernmental Transfers

This funding mechanism refers to funds transferred from outside agencies. Examples include transfers from the state or federal government as an allocated pass-through revenue source, RV registration fees, and gasoline tax transfers.

Other

Other sources of general fund support include state-shared revenue, licenses and permits, hotel/motel tax, community services, and fire contracts, which comprise nearly one-third of the General Fund. Franchise fees, utility license fees and business income taxes make up the remaining portion.

LOCAL OPTION LEVY/SERIAL LEVY

A levy is a property tax mechanism that raises funds based on an amount of assessed value. Levies are voter-approved and are subject to a double majority, except in November elections in even-numbered years, when a simple majority will suffice. Levies can be used for either capital or operations expenses. Capital levies can be imposed for ten years and operating levies can be imposed for five years. If the local option levy combines capital and operating expenses, the levy is subject to a five year limit. Local option operating levies can be used for general operations or for a specific purpose. If used for a general purpose, they will be receipted directly in into the City's General Fund. If used for a specific purpose, a special revenue fund must be established.

Cities can place up to four local option levies on a ballot within a calendar year. Potential revenue from a local option levy may be reduced due to the \$10/\$1,000 of real market value property tax rate limitations for general government taxes. If the \$10 limitation is exceeded for any individual property, all general government-taxing authorities receive only a prorated share of their tax levy, so that the total general government taxes remain within the cap. This situation is called compression. Compression occurs in two stages, with local option levies compressed first, followed by the compression of permanent tax rates.

F E E S A N D C H A R G E S

Enterprise revenues (user fees) and earned income generate revenue for the City and are described below:

Facility-Use Charges

Facility charges generate revenue for parks by charging for the use of City facilities (e.g., sport fields, picnic shelters, meeting rooms, community garden plots). These charges may cover direct costs generated by facility use, such as field lighting or trash removal. Rates may also be set higher to subsidize parks maintenance and address the long-term impacts of facility use. Tigard can increase revenue for park services by expanding rental facilities (picnic shelters, meeting rooms, etc.) or by increasing rental fees and other facility-use charges.

Programming Fees

User fees for recreation programming generate revenue by charging users for some or all of the costs of providing services and materials. Charges for programming are often based on a cost-recovery strategy determined by the City. Some program areas, such as youth and senior programs, may be

partially subsidized, while programs for adults may be more suitable for higher fees and charges. Some programming fees also include built-in charges for facility use and maintenance.

Entry Fees

Park entry fees, day-use fees, or parking fees are used by some larger jurisdictions to generate revenue for parks. These are not typically recommended for City park sites and can be difficult to enforce. However, entry fees can be charged for some special events, where appropriate. The decision to charge entry fees at community events and festivals is often based on cost recovery goals for this type of recreation opportunity.

Concessions (Earned Income)

Food, beverage, and merchandise vendors or concessionaires that operate restaurants, coffee-kiosks, or other revenue-generating facilities in parks can also generate excess revenues to support the park system. The City can set-up specific arrangements with vendors and concessionaires for these services.

Park Sponsorships

The City may solicit sponsors who are willing to pay for advertising, signage, facility naming rights, etc., generating funds to support operations. In addition, sponsors are often sought to support a particular event or program.

Miscellaneous Rentals

Many cities are evaluating a variety of opportunities to generate revenue in parks. For example, some cities provide opportunities for organizations to rent display space, such as street banners or flags in urban plazas to advertise events. Companies may rent space to provide cellular phone towers in parks, or vendors may rent pads with hookups, where carts can be parked. (This rental space is different from taking a portion of proceeds from vendor sales.)

PUBLIC/PRIVATE COLLABORATION

Volunteers

Many cities are recognizing that volunteers can be a valuable source of labor to help with maintenance, programming, special events, and capital improvements. Volunteers can increase the quality and quantity of public services at a minimal cost, and provide an opportunity for citizens to contribute to the betterment of their community. Studies suggest that for every \$1 invested in volunteers, a city can realize as much as \$10 in

benefits. With tight fiscal conditions, more local governments are expanding volunteer programs.

Volunteer programs include individuals or groups who agree to take on specific tasks or perform certain services, such as maintenance, restoration, programming, and special event support. Volunteers may provide direct and indirect support to the park system. For example, a volunteer park clean-up crew directly saves on paid maintenance tasks. Volunteer safety patrols (community groups) may indirectly reduce facility damage and vandalism, protecting City assets.

Partnerships (Businesses and Non-Profits)

Partnership agreements allow the City to work with a private business or non-profit entity to help fund, build, and/or operate a public facility. Generally, the three primary incentives the City can offer potential partners are free land to place a facility (usually a park or other piece of public land), certain tax advantages, and access to the facility. For example, some cities have partnered with the YMCA or private health clubs to build multi-purpose recreation centers/aquatic facilities at city parks. These facilities are larger or more comprehensive than the city could have developed alone. In other cases, a business non-profit may be contracted to manage and operate a city-owned facility.

Partnerships with Neighborhood Associations

The City may craft agreements with various neighborhood associations for park operations and maintenance. Neighborhood groups may also volunteer to take on basic maintenance tasks, such as mowing and litter removal.

Grants and Foundations

Private grants and foundations provide money for a wide range of projects, such as unique capital projects or projects that demonstrate extreme need. They sometimes fund specific programs and, therefore, are noted here. However, grants and foundations rarely provide funds for park maintenance.

TAXES AND SURCHARGES

Many cities use tax mechanisms to help fund park and recreation projects and services. Examples are noted below. The City of Tigard could explore these or other potential tax mechanisms as part of the City's overall revenue strategy.

Park Utility Fee

A park utility fee creates dedicated funds to help offset the cost of park maintenance. Most City residents pay water and sewer utility fees. The park utility fee applies to all households and businesses and is collected through the utility billing system. Park utility fees have the potential to be a significant and stable revenue stream for local jurisdictions. For example, assuming the City of Tigard could successfully adopt a relatively small utility fee of \$2.50 per unit per month, it would generate approximately \$600,000 annually based on an estimated 20,000 households in Tigard

Tourism Tax

Several Oregon cities use rental, motel and restaurant taxes to support parks and recreation. These dedicated funds directly support department activities. While the City of Tigard applies hotel/motel taxes to its General Fund revenue, currently a portion is not dedicated to support parks and recreation.

PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

The State of Oregon allows park and recreation districts to levy taxes on the population within their boundaries. There are three types of districts that may be formed:

Special District

Special districts are special-purpose taxing districts established to provide limited public services to people residing within the taxing district. An economic feasibility study must be completed prior to filing a petition for formation, to propose a permanent rate limit for operating taxes, expressed in dollars per thousand dollars of assessed value. The petition also requires the consent of a percentage of property owners or electors within the proposed district area. If the petition is approved, an election is required for the formation of the special district. Creating a district and establishing permanent property tax authority can be done as a single ballot measure, requiring a majority vote for approval. A district may also adopt other financing sources that may not require a vote.

Economic Improvement Districts

An Economic Improvement District (EID), also known as a Business Improvement District (BID), can be formed in commercial or business areas, but not residential areas, to fund specific services. An EID is funded through a business license surcharge levied against property square footage in commercial and industrial zones. The surcharge cannot be levied against residential square footage. In order to establish an EID, the City must establish a specific purpose or project for EID funding. The business license surcharge may not exceed 1% of all real market assessed value within the district. Property owners may opt out of the surcharge. However, the district cannot be created or renewed if 33% of the total assessed area opts out of the surcharge. An EID has a five year minimum lifespan and can be renewed at the end of this period. In addition, an EID does not affect the creation of an Urban Renewal District. Cities collect surcharge revenue and distribute it to an advisory group comprised of business representatives from within the district. Once collected, EID funding can be used for:

- Planning or management of development or improvement activities;
- Landscaping or other maintenance of public areas;
- Promotion of commercial activity or public events;
- Activities in support of business recruitment and development; and
- Improvements in parking or parking enforcement.

FUNDS FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS

SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT CHARGES

Systems development charges (SDCs) are applied to all new residential development and are an important source of funding for the acquisition and development of new parks and natural areas. Since SDCs are paid for by new development, the fees can only fund capacity enhancement projects that are needed as a result of the development. SDCs cannot be used for the preservation and maintenance of existing parks and facilities. The City's adopted SDC rates per residential dwelling unit are as follows:

- Multi-Family Unit \$4,134
- Single Family Unit \$5,215

BONDS

Voter approved bonds allow the City of Tigard to sell bonds and secure payment with revenue from increased property taxes. This assessment can be communicated as a rate per thousand of assessed value. In Oregon, the use of bond debt for capital construction and capital improvements excludes anticipated maintenance and repairs, and supplies and equipment that are not intrinsic to the structure. The process for placing a bond on a ballot is similar to a levy, however the city must pay for a bond rating and then conduct a feasibility study. These costs can be included in the bond amount.

Metro Greenspaces Bond

The Metro Greenspaces Bond passed in November 2006 providing over \$200 million for the purchase of natural areas. Tigard has acquired natural area lands using funds from this bond measure. Additional land purchases are in progress or possible in the near future.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS (LID)

An LID is a geographic area in which real property is taxed to defray all or part of the cost of a public improvement. The unique aspect of a LID is that its costs are apportioned according to the estimated benefit that will accrue for each property. The three primary principles that guide LIDs are: direct service, obligation to others and equal sharing. With these principles, the LID charges a special assessment to property owners who receive special benefits from an improvement beyond general benefits received by all citizens of the community. In Oregon, LIDs are governed by local ordinances. In order to create an LID, the City of Tigard would need LID participant's approval to issue bonds to pay for improvements. The assessment would be in relation to the property owner's share of the specific improvements. Bonds could then be sold in the amount of the improvement, secured directly by the assessments charged to the property owners, or indirectly by the lien against the assessed property.

URBAN RENEWAL/TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

This funding mechanism allows for the redevelopment of communities using public investment to stimulate private investment in areas that otherwise would have remained stagnant or undeveloped. This funding mechanism allows the City of Tigard to freeze property tax rates at the adopted level, using the incremental increase to fund priority projects predefined by the city.

DONATIONS

Donations of labor, land, materials, or cash by service agencies, private groups, or individuals is a popular way to raise small amounts of money for specific projects. Service agencies often fund small projects such as picnic shelters or playground improvements, or they may be involved in larger aspects of park development.

GRANTS

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)

These grants from the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development are available for a wide variety of projects. CDBG funds have limitations and are generally required to benefit low and moderate income residents. Grants can cover up to 100% of project costs.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

This is a federal grant program that receives its money from offshore oil leases. The money is distributed through the National Park Service and is administered locally by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department. The funds can be used for acquisition and development of outdoor facilities and require a 50% match.

Local Government Grants

This Oregon program uses Lottery dollars to fund land acquisition and development and rehabilitation of park areas and facilities. A 50% match is required for larger agencies and a 40% match for small agencies (cities/districts with a population of less than 5,000 and counties with a population of less than 30,000). The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department staff reviews and approves small projects of \$50,000 or less. Large projects exceeding this amount, but less than \$500,000, are reviewed and approved by the Local Government Advisory Committee. The funds for this program are available on a biannual basis.

Oregon Safe Routes to School (SRTS) Program

The Oregon Safe Routes to School (SRTS) Program provides funding to schools and local governments for projects that increase the ability and opportunity for children to walk and bicycle to school. Program funding is also available for development and implementation of projects and activities that will improve safety and reduce traffic, fuel consumption and air pollution within two miles of the school. The SRTS application requires local governments applying for grant funding to coordinate the application process with local school districts. For infrastructure related

project funding, the project must be within two miles of an affected school.

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) is a state agency led by a policy oversight board. Together, they promote and fund voluntary actions that strive to enhance Oregon's watersheds. The Board fosters the collaboration of citizens, agencies, and local interests. OWEB's programs support Oregon's efforts to restore salmon runs, improve water quality, and strengthen ecosystems that are critical to healthy watersheds and sustainable communities. OWEB administers a grant program that awards more than \$20 million annually to support voluntary efforts by Oregonians seeking to create and maintain healthy watersheds.

Recreation Trails Program

This is a grant program funded through the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department. Projects eligible under this program include: 1) maintenance and restoration of existing trails; 2) development and rehabilitation of trailhead facilities; 3) construction of new recreation trails; and 4) acquisition of easements and fee simple title to property. Grants are distributed on an annual basis and require a 20% match.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Grant Program

This program provides funding for the design and construction of pedestrian and bicycle facilities. The program lists pedestrian/bicycle bridges as an example of project type, eligible for project funding. Project proposals must meet ODOT guidelines. ODOT staff then determines whether the project should be advanced for final review by the Oregon Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee. Grant opportunities are available on an annual basis and require a 5% match from the City.

Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program

Also known as the Rivers & Trails Program or RTCA, this grant is administered by the National Park Service and federal government agencies so they can conserve rivers, preserve open space and develop trails and greenways. The RTCA program implements the natural resource conservation and outdoor recreation mission of the National Park Service in communities across America.

Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU)

Enacted in 2005, SAFETEA-LU allocated almost \$290 billion for infrastructure to maintain transportation infrastructure, including

bicycling and pedestrian facilities. This program will expire in September 2009.

Transportation Enhancement Program

This program provides federal highway funds for projects that strengthen the cultural, aesthetic, or environmental value of the transportation system. The intent of the program is to fund special or additional activities not normally required on a highway or transportation project. Funds are available for twelve "transportation enhancement activities", including pedestrian and bicycle projects. Transportation Enhancement or "TE" projects are selected through a competitive process. The funds are provided through reimbursement, not grants. Participation requires matching funds from the project sponsor, at a minimum of 10.27%. Applications are accepted only from public agencies. All projects must have a direct relationship to surface transportation.

Urban Forestry Grants

There are several 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.

TRUSTS, ESTATES AND EXCHANGES

Land Trusts

Private land trusts such as the Trust for Public Land and the Nature Conservancy employ various methods, including conservation easements, to work with willing owners to conserve important resource land. Land trusts assist public agencies in various ways. For example, land trusts may acquire and hold land for eventual acquisition by the public agency.

National Tree Trust

National Tree Trust provides trees through two programs: America's Treeways and Community Tree Planting. These programs require that volunteers plant trees on public lands. In addition, America's Treeways requires that a minimum of 100 seedlings be planted along public highways.

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 to the city.

Exchange of Property

An exchange of property between a private landowner and the city can occur to provide park space. For example, the city could exchange a less useful site it owns for a potential park site that is currently under private ownership.

TIGARD PARK SYSTEM
MASTER PLAN UPDATE

APPENDIX E
ADOPTING RESOLUTION

**CITY OF TIGARD, OREGON
TIGARD CITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION NO. 09-53**

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE CITY OF TIGARD'S PARK SYSTEM MASTER PLAN

WHEREAS, the Park System Master Plan supports the City Council's Goal of implementing the Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, questionnaires, meetings and workshops were completed to gage the community's opinions on parks, trails and open space; and

WHEREAS, the City of Tigard completed an analysis of current park, open space and recreational opportunities in Tigard and makes recommendations for future needs; and

WHEREAS, the Park System Master Plan was completed; and

WHEREAS, the Council has reviewed the Park System Master Plan; and

WHEREAS, the plan before the Council adequately and accurately identifies current and future park, open space, and recreational opportunities in Tigard.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Tigard City Council that:

SECTION 1: The Council adopts the City of Tigard's Park System Master Plan (Exhibit A).

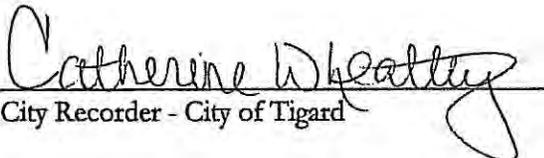
SECTION 2: This resolution is effective immediately upon passage.

PASSED: This 14th day of July 2009.



Mayor - City of Tigard

ATTEST:



City Recorder - City of Tigard