

**PARKS AND RECREATION
MASTER PLAN
2013**

Tillamook Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	1-1
Overall Summary of Needs.....	1-1
Overall Approaches to Meet Needs.....	1-2
Chapter 1: Introduction	
Planning for Parks and Recreation is Important.....	1-3
Parks and Recreation Classifications.....	1-5
The Parks and Recreation Planning Process.....	1-5
Relation to Other Plans.....	1-6
Purpose, Organization of this Plan, and the Parks and Recreation Planning Process.....	1-6
Chapter 2: Parks and Recreation Inventory	
Community Description.....	2-1
Inventory.....	2-2
Park and Recreation Classifications.....	2-2
Neighborhood Park and Recreation Areas.....	2-2
Community Park and Recreation Areas.....	2-3
Regional Park and Recreation Areas.....	2-3
Special Use Park and Recreation Areas.....	2-4
Natural Areas.....	2-4
Overview of Parks and Natural Areas.....	2-5
City Owned and Maintained Park-and-Recreation Area Space.....	2-7
Non City Owned Park and Recreation Area Space.....	2-7
Public Parks and Recreation Facilities – Not City Owned.....	2-7
School Facilities.....	2-8
Regional and Special Use Park and Recreation Facilities.....	2-8
State, County and Other Park & Recreation Areas Outside the City.....	2-9
Trails and Pedestrian Connections.....	2-9
Waterways.....	2-10
Internal Park Trails.....	2-10
Sidewalks/Pedestrian Connections.....	2-10
Bicycle Routes.....	2-12
Service Areas.....	2-14
Review of Current Maintenance.....	2-15
Chapter 3: Community Needs Analysis	
Past, Existing and Future Land Use.....	3-1
Natural and Historic Resources.....	3-2
Recreation.....	3-3
Compact Residential Development.....	3-3
Schools & Education Action Plan.....	3-4
Community Valuing.....	3-4

Environment and Natural Resources.....	3-4
Tillamook City Gateways.....	3-5
Accessibility and Connectivity.....	3-5
Maintenance and Safety.....	3-5
Vandalism.....	3-5
Funding.....	3-6
Community Survey/Open House.....	3-6
Community Petitions.....	3-6
Conclusion and Recommendations to Meet Needs.....	3-7
Park and Recreation Needs.....	3-7
Chapter 4: Park and Recreation System Improvements	
Part I: Improvements to City System.....	4-1
Neighborhood Park and Recreation Areas.....	4-1
Community Park and Recreation Areas.....	4-3
Special Use Park and Recreation Areas.....	4-4
Regional Park and Recreation Areas.....	4-8
Natural Area Development Opportunity Sites.....	4-18
Trail, Pathway and Connector Development.....	4-22
Water Trail and Connector Development.....	4-25
Part II: Improvements to City Gateways.....	4-27
Part III: Improvements Summary.....	4-29
Part IV: Additional Park and Recreation Development, Maintenance and Implementation Factors.....	4-32
Development of Natural Area.....	4-33
Chapter 5: Project Costs, Phasing and Funding	
Proposed Projects to Current and Future Park and Recreation Areas.....	5-1
Project Costs.....	5-4
Phasing of Proposed Projects.....	5-4
Optional Funding Strategies.....	5-6
Funding for Operations and Capital Projects.....	5-6
Capital Improvements.....	5-7
Funding Recommendations.....	5-8
Summary.....	5-9
Appendix A: City Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Map.....	A-1
Appendix B: Expanded Park Inventory.....	B-1
Appendix C: Improvements List for Parks.....	C-1
Appendix D: Funding Sources and Future Costs.....	D-1
Appendix E: Restrictions.....	E-1
Appendix F: Community Survey Summary.....	F-1
Appendix G: List of City Goals, Objectives and Policies identified in the City Comprehensive Plan.....	G-1
Appendix H: Parks and Recreation Plan Maps.....	H-1

Executive Summary

This Master Plan identifies the findings and recommendations for providing and managing park, open space and recreational facilities in the City of Tillamook. Once implemented, the Plan will provide 1) policies for developing the park-and-recreation, open space and trail system, and 2) methods of financing improvements and management. The plan also provides a short-term strategy (five years) to meet the short-term park-and-recreation needs in the City of Tillamook and a long-term strategy (>5 years) to meet longer term park-and-recreation needs.

More specifically, the Plan identifies and evaluates existing park, recreation and open space areas, assesses the need for parkland, open space and specialized facilities, establishes criteria and standards for design, and management of the various areas, and provides an approach to funding acquisition, development and maintenance.

The Tillamook Parks and Recreation Master Plan is intended to guide development of the existing city parks and recreational system, and future decisions and activities about how the City will **acquire**, develop, optimize, operate and maintain land, facilities and programs for parks and recreation over a 10-year period. **It briefly The Plan** assesses the park, recreation, trail, and open space needs of the City and translates that information into a framework for meeting the physical, spatial and facility requirements to satisfy those needs. The City Parks and Recreation Master Plan is a long-term vision and plan of action for Tillamook's park system and recreational needs.

Through this Plan, the City of Tillamook can continue improving the recreational services provided at each park and the quality of its parks and recreation facilities to meet the needs of current and future residents.



Overall Summary of Needs



To satisfy park and recreational needs and demands with input from residents, City employees and other stakeholders, and **to be** consistent with standards and practices recommended in this Plan and the City

Comprehensive Plan, the City will need to do the following:

- Provide, develop, and maintain quality parks and special use areas that are readily accessible to residents throughout the City over the next ten (10) years.
- Create additional playing fields and/or replace existing fields to prolong their life and expand their capacity; and provide quality sports and recreation facilities and

programs for City residents of all ages, cultural backgrounds, abilities and income levels.

- Create a strong pedestrian connection of trail segments linking park and recreation areas together throughout the City; and develop and maintain a core and an interconnected system of these trails, to provide a variety of recreational opportunities, such as walking, bicycling and jogging.
- Create/enhance public spaces to **facilitate learning** and **playing, to-creating** and **imagin~~ing~~**, promot~~ing~~ health and wellness, and increas~~ing~~ cultural awareness.
- Effectively communicate information about City goals, policies, programs and facilities among City residents, City staff, City advisory committees, City Council, City Planning Commission, City Urban Renewal Agency, partnering agencies and other groups.
- Protect environmental resources, by acquiring, conserving and enhancing natural areas and open spaces within the City.
- Operate and maintain parks in an efficient, safe and cost-effective manner by incorporating principles of environmental and financial sustainability into the design, operation, improvement, maintenance and funding of City programs and facilities.

Overall Approaches to Meet Needs

The following approaches are adopted for the City to meet specific park and recreational needs and policies listed in the Comprehensive Plan:

- Continue to **acquire and** maintain enough land to provide for needed park land (including neighborhood, community and regional parks, special use facilities and natural areas for the community's residents and visitors, ensuring new park and recreation facilities are equitably distributed and all park and recreation facilities are accessible for a variety of users.
- Continue to take a multi-use approach to playing fields (rather than a dedicated field approach). The City will continue to partner with other agencies and user groups when possible to develop, manage and maintain fields.
- Develop partnerships and relationships with property owners, public and government entities of designated park and recreation areas.
- Establish a parks' maintenance and improvements program to meet the improvements and timelines identified throughout this master plan.

Chapter 1

Planning for Parks and Recreation Is Important

Parks and recreation areas can encourage passive and active recreational activities and can preserve open space, wildlife habitat and historical and cultural resources. Parks and recreation areas **can serve aesthetic purposes and enhance the overall aesthetics of a city and the individual neighborhoods in which they are located.** **These areas** create gathering spaces for public activities and events **by** providing recreational opportunities for residents of different generations and social classes to mix, **thereby** strengthening community bonds. A well-designed park encourages people to leave the solitude of their homes and make more social connections. Parks and recreation areas also provide a number of health and psychological benefits to residents of a community as they are spaces where people can participate in active, indoor/outdoor, recreational pursuits. The preservation of open space in a natural area has been shown to enhance a community's livability and character **as well as providing environmental benefits.** In summary, park-and-recreation areas provide a broad range of community benefits.

Gateways, Natural Areas, and Recreational Areas are three different types of park lands.

Gateways are generally open spaces that are not as accessible to the general public for active use. They are physically attractive areas set aside to retain visual aesthetics that signify the entrance to an area (City Gateways) identifying the area by title ('Welcome to the City of Tillamook').

Natural areas are lands usually set aside to preserve natural resources, to protect wildlife habitats and sensitive areas, and to retain visual aesthetics. These areas are usually less developed than parks and, depending on their location, can contain such recreational facilities as trails for hiking and wildlife viewing.



Recreation Areas include the City parks, **the multiple waterways in the City,** and also buildings, sites, **and** multiple-use community areas which have recreation as one of their primary purposes and other indoor or outdoor facilities which are dedicated to recreation purposes to serve the recreation needs of the community. These facilities are readily accessible to residential neighborhoods. Recreational activities in these areas can be communal or solitary, outdoors or indoors and active or passive. A list of typical recreational activities could be almost endless including most human activities, a few examples being reading, gardening, hiking, organized sports, and walking.

An *active recreation area* is generally *involves more intensive levels of development and areas well developed with facilities* for physical interaction with others and the surrounding environment, such as play equipment, *aquatic facilities* and playing fields *and areas* for team *sport* participation such as baseball, soccer, and football. Active Parks-and-Recreation areas include those areas used for individual and organized sports which *include may be found in* neighborhood, community, special use, and regional park/recreational areas.



A *passive recreation area* is generally an undeveloped space or environmentally sensitive area that requires minimal development. Natural areas, wetlands, woods, greenways, trails, *and waterways* are considered passive recreation areas. These areas are maintained for the health and well-being of the public and for the preservation of wildlife and the environment. The quality of the environment and "naturalness" of an area is the focus of the recreational experience in a passive recreation area. Passive Parks and Recreation areas involve low levels of development and include those areas used for walking, hiking, *kayaking, canoeing* and sightseeing, and include open space and natural areas.

A large number of park-and-recreation areas in Tillamook have both active and passive uses. Tillamook recognizes the importance of interaction with natural resources by connecting community assets with *the beginning of* an elaborate trail system. Trails and greenways positively impact individuals and improve communities by providing not only recreation and transportation opportunities, but also by influencing economic and community development.

Park-and-Recreation Classifications

To create the profile for the City of Tillamook Park System Facilities and Recreational Needs Inventory, it is important to develop a parks and recreation classification system. The park classifications characterize the existing parks and recreation system and establish a framework to help identify current and future park-and-recreation needs.

Park-and-recreation classifications serve as a guideline to evaluate the current park-and-recreation system in the City. The City's classification system categorizes developed park-and-recreation areas and their facilities based on the following characteristics: benefits, functions, size, service area, and amenities. In establishing these guidelines, each area's function was considered a more important factor than *sometimes* park size.

An ideal park-and-recreation system for a community is one made up of several different types or classifications of park-and-recreation areas. The City of Tillamook uses the following classifications: neighborhood, community, and

regional park-and-recreation area, special use facilities, undeveloped open space, and natural areas. Each classification provides a distinct type of recreational opportunity. The City of Tillamook currently contains seven (7) neighborhood park-and-recreation areas, four (4) community park-and-recreation areas, eight (8) special use facilities, two (2) regional park-and-recreation areas, and nine (9) natural areas. Table 2.1 details the park-and-recreation classification system and the service radius for the City of Tillamook.

Table 2.1- City of Tillamook Park-and-Recreation Classifications

Classification	Definition	Service Radius	Benefits and Use
Neighborhood Park-and-recreation Areas	Provide access to basic recreation opportunities to nearby residents of all ages. Neighborhood park-and-recreation areas should accommodate the needs of a wide variety of ages and user groups. They are located within walking and biking distance of users and should be accessible by sidewalks, trails, and/or low volume streets. They include the elementary school facilities,	0.50 mile	Neighborhood park-and-recreation areas provide access to basic recreation opportunities to nearby residents. They enhance neighborhood identity and preserve open space. Typical facilities and uses include: basketball and tennis courts, children's playground, picnic areas, multi-use sports fields, bike racks, paths, and lighting.
Community Park-and-recreation Areas	Provide a variety of active and passive recreation opportunities for all city residents. These parks are larger in size and serve a wider base of residents than neighborhood park-and-recreation areas. Community park-and-recreation areas often include facilities for organized group, individual, and family activities. In this case they include the Junior High and High School facilities.	1.00 mile	Community park-and-recreation areas provide recreation opportunities for all age groups. They provide educational opportunities, serve recreation needs of families, preserve open spaces and unique landscapes, and provide spaces for community activities and events. These parks can serve as a focal point for the community. Typical uses and facilities include: parking, bike racks, restrooms, covered areas, paths, competitive sports fields with lights, picnic and play areas, public art, water access.
Regional Park-and-recreation Areas	Serving the City and the region. They are usually large in size and often include one specific feature that makes them unique. Uses in regional parks often require support facilities such as off-street parking, civic buildings, include both active and passive types of recreational activities and offer a wide range of facilities and activities.	10.00 + miles	Regional park-and-recreation areas because of their size and unique cultural attractions draw visitors from the entire region. These areas, which usually have many uses including commercial event activities (such as weddings and seminar centers), require a higher level of management compared to smaller parks.
Special Use Park-and-recreation Areas	Special use park areas are facilities that provide a civic function or cultural and historical significance.	0.50 mile	Special use areas can be used for a variety of civic functions and community gatherings.
Natural Areas	Undeveloped land often located in environmentally sensitive areas including: wetlands, forested areas, riparian areas, and endangered plant/animal habitats. Provides trail orientated activities and nature based recreation. Open space and greenways protect natural resources and wildlife and allow residents to experience the natural environment close to home.	1.00 mile	Natural Areas may provide environmental and/or historical education. Typical facilities include: interpretive signs, maps, benches, and trashcans. Typical uses include wildlife viewing and trail activities.

The Parks and Recreation Planning Process

Planning for parks and recreation ensures the City can recognize and meet the changing park-and-recreation needs of the community by identifying potential areas for future parkland and open space **by identifying** possible recreational activities **compatible with these areas**, **and by** suggesting methods for securing and funding these areas and activities. Parks and recreation planning works with the community to determine the best way to plan for the future development of the parks and recreation in the City.

In the development of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan, the City **has taken** **took** the following courses of action:

- Provided public open houses and workshops to disseminate and gather information from the community regarding parks and recreation needs.
- Gathered existing parks and recreation information and evaluated the current parks and recreation system.
- Evaluated and documented the needs of the parks and recreation system as a 10-year horizon.
- Developed and evaluated various projects that address the 10-year needs described above.
- Developed a prioritized project list that meets the city’s needs and objectives and that is most feasible considering the current city funding.
- Estimated the revenue available for parks and recreation projects based on the city’s current funding level and provided additional potential revenue sources for the city.
- Compiled the results of this work into the Parks and Recreation Master Plan for review and recommendation by the Tillamook Planning Commission and review and adoption by the Tillamook City Council.

The process used in creating this Plan follows the policies identified in the Comprehensive Plan. These policies place importance on locally determined values, needs, and expectations. The Parks and Recreation Master Plan can also be integrated into other planning decisions and strategies addressing other community needs.

Relation to Other Plans

The Parks and Recreation Master Plan connects in many ways to a number of other City plans; and several documents have influenced, to a varying degree, park-and-recreation planning and services within the City. These Tillamook City documents were reviewed for policies, guidelines, and relevant information that can be incorporated and used in the City’s Parks and Recreation Master Plan. They include the following:



- the City Comprehensive Plan.
- the City Flood Mitigation Plan.
- the Tillamook Urban Renewal Plan.
- the City Town Center Plan.
- the City Transportation System Plan.
- the Tillamook Vision 2020 Document.

Purpose, Organization of this Plan, and the Parks and Recreation Planning Process

While existing park-and-recreation facilities attempt to provide the amenities that Tillamook residents expect from their park-and-recreation system, providing adequate parks and recreational opportunities can be a challenge. Tillamook must allocate limited resources amongst a range of city services. Prioritizing park-and-

recreation facility improvements based on available resources can help to efficiently balance the community's needs. This Plan will guide future development and management efforts for the Tillamook park system. The remainder of this plan is organized as follows:

Chapter 2: Parks and Recreation Inventory

This chapter inventories existing parks and available recreation facilities. The inventory identifies existing parks and existing recreational facilities, assesses general park conditions, recreational facility conditions, lists existing improvements, and identifies needed maintenance or improvements with associated maps.

Chapter 3: Community Needs Analysis

This chapter summarizes key findings, identifying current and future park needs using information synthesized from the Tillamook Comprehensive Plan and Vision 2020 Document and public input from a community survey, community meetings and workshops. The needs assessment considers factors such as Land Use, Natural and Historic Resources, Recreation, Compact Residential Development, School and Education Action Plan, Community Valuing, Environment and Natural Resources, Tillamook City Gateways, Accessibility and Connectivity, Maintenance, Funding, and Population Growth to identify the types of facilities needed by current and future residents. As is common in most complex planning processes, there are a large number of resident interests to be taken into account. At a minimum, the "stakeholders" in the Tillamook parks planning process include:

- The residents of Tillamook
- Tillamook Urban Renewal Agency
- Tillamook County
- Tillamook County Family YMCA
- Tillamook Bay Habitat & Estuary Improvement District
- Tillamook City Council
- Tillamook City Planning Commission
- Tillamook School District No. 9
- Tillamook Estuary Partnership
- Oregon Coast Scenic Railroad
- **Visitors to the City**

This chapter also identifies the City's goals, objectives and policies set in the Comprehensive Plan, the Transportation System Plan, the Flood Mitigation Plan, and Vision 2020 Document to help realize the community's needs.

Chapter 4: Park-and-recreation System Improvements

This chapter details a framework for system-wide and individual park improvements, identifies and prioritizes projects the City can implement to meet park needs, including the development of new parks, natural areas, **access to waterways** and trails over a ten (10) year period, and describes potential needs. This is the actual parks and recreation plan and is considered a stand-alone document that contains planned **treatments actions** for the current city system, the development of new city park-and-recreation areas and facilities, improvements to city gateways, **additional park-and-recreation development**, maintenance and

implementation factors, the goals and objectives and projects included in the City's Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

Chapter 5: Project Costs, Phasing and Funding

This chapter establishes future budgetary needs, **and** improvement costs, **and It** identifies potential funding techniques and sources of acquiring funds for parks **and in order** to execute the CIP over a ten (10) year period.

There are also several appendixes referenced in the document:

Appendix A: City Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Map

Appendix B: Expanded Park Inventory

Appendix C: Improvements List for Parks

Appendix D: Funding Sources and Future Costs

Appendix E: Restrictions on Specific Parks

Appendix F: Community Survey Summary

Appendix G: List of City Goals, Objectives and Policies identified in the City Comprehensive Plan

Appendix H: Parks Plan Maps

The Parks and Recreation Master Plan is a cohesive and achievable synthesis of ideas from community members and stakeholders. The outcome is a long-term vision for Tillamook's parks and recreation with clear and flexible paths for achievement.

The Tillamook Park and Recreation Master Plan should ensure that the Comprehensive Plan goals, objectives, policies and recommended actions continue to reflect the changing needs of the City; and that the character of parks, open space and recreational needs shifts in relation to these changes. Likewise, the Parks and Recreation Master Plan itself must continue to meet these changes.

Chapter 2

Parks and Recreation Inventory

The Tillamook Parks and Recreation Master Plan inventory creates a profile for the existing parks and recreation system.

Community Description

The City of Tillamook is located approximately 70 miles west of Portland, Oregon, an equal distance south of Astoria, Oregon, 5 miles from the Oregon coast and is serviced by State Highway 101. Within the surrounding area are the floodplains and lower reaches of the Wilson, Trask, and Tillamook Rivers; the rich agricultural lowlands; and the forested foothills of the Coast Range with an opening to Tillamook Bay to the northwest. Dairy fields, floodplains, and forest lands surround the City's Urban Growth Boundary.

The climate of the Tillamook area is typical of western Oregon with mild winters and moderate summers. As in other coastal areas, precipitation is heavy, over 90 inches per year, with about 70 percent occurring during the months of November through March. The general climate characteristics **also** allow the area to participate in the growing attraction of the recreation and tourist industry to the lush, rainy natural environment of the Oregon coast.

The City of Tillamook's population is projected to grow from 4,900 people in 2010 to between 5,000 and 6,000 residents in 2020.

Lands zoned as Public and Semi-public (P & S-P) and allocated for these park and recreational uses, lay throughout the City, and include: East Elementary School, the IOOF Cemetery, the Tillamook County Fairgrounds and Swiss Hall, Tillamook County Family YMCA, the Fairview Grange, Pioneer Museum, City Hall and County Courthouse, Tillamook Junior High School, Liberty Elementary School, Tillamook High School, and Wilson School. There are other public and semi-public properties such as the Wastewater Treatment Plant, Hospital, Transit Center, and County Public Works, but they were not included in the inventory due to their non-recreational nature.

Lands allocated for and zoned as Open Space (O) lay on the north side of the Trask River, along Hoquarton Slough, and along the western Urban Growth Boundary. Those areas designated and maintained as either parks or open space include: Carnahan Park, Dean Memorial Wayside Park, Lillian Goodspeed Park, Hoquarton Interpretive Park, Coatsville Park, Sue H. Elmore Park, Roosevelt Wayside Park, and the Pioneer Park. Areas currently allocated for future parks include the area at the confluence of the Hoquarton and Dougherty Sloughs, the area south of the Tillamook County Fairgrounds and the Heritage Recreation Area, which includes FEMA "Buyouts" on North Main south of Dougherty Slough and other properties owned by the City along Hoquarton Slough and Front Street. There are other O properties, such as the Jenck and Aufdermauer farms, and

Rosenberg forest property, and other forest properties that are not included in the inventory due to a lack of property owner permissions.

A large number of properties deeded to the City of Tillamook by FEMA in the City designated Floodway along North 101, such as Dean Memorial Wayside Park and Roosevelt (Tillamook Inn/Cullen) Wayside Park, have been designated as open space and are to remain open space. Other properties from FEMA but not designated open space include the former Dairy Queen property, the former Coast Tire property, the former Tillamook R.V. Repair property, and the former Safeway property. Since these lands are FEMA “Buyouts,” to remain “open” they are also included in the inventory for consideration as parks and recreational areas and, as already mentioned, are known as part of the Heritage Recreation Area.

Some properties included in the inventory of park and recreational areas are not allocated or zoned as Open Space or zoned Public Semi-public. These areas include the Seventh Day Adventist School on Marolf Loop Road, Tillamook Bay Child Care Center (TBCCC) and a large number of properties dedicated to the City in the Heritage Recreation Area. Conditionally these recreation areas can be considered recreation areas.

Inventory

The Tillamook Parks and Recreation Master Plan includes a description of all City-owned, developed and undeveloped parklands and recreational facilities and an evaluation of the condition of improvements in developed parks. The inventory also provides information about schools, civic and private recreation areas, as well as those parks that may be outside the community but are commonly used by City of Tillamook residents. The Tillamook Parks and Recreation Master Plan identifies eight (8) developed parks, six (6) school playgrounds, six (6) recreation facilities, designated bicycle routes, boat launches, and a large number of parcels of undeveloped open space and natural areas within the community. Using existing documentation and criteria from the City of Tillamook Comprehensive Plan, the City Transportation System Plan and Vision 2020 Document as well as input from City residents, elected and appointed officials and committee members, City staff and others, a field analysis for each park was conducted (See Appendix B for a description of the inventory of each park and Appendix E for Restrictions on Specific Parks).

Recreation Classifications

Neighborhood Park-and-Recreation Areas

Neighborhood park-and-recreation areas offer accessible recreation and social opportunities to nearby residents. These should accommodate the needs of a wide variety of age and user groups and are a combination of playground and park designed primarily for non-supervised non-organized recreation activities. Elementary Schools are included in these areas since they also provide these amenities to nearby residents. Typically, facilities found in neighborhood park-

and-recreation areas include a children's playground, picnic areas, trails, open grass areas for passive and sports use, and/or outdoor basketball and tennis courts. Neighborhood park-and-recreation areas should be accessible by sidewalks, trails, and low traffic residential streets within half a mile of users and abut these streets on at least one side. Sizes range from approximately 0.20 to 10 acres. (Total acreage: 30.05 acres).

- Coatsville Park (1.55 acres)
- East Elementary School (10.98 acres)
- Liberty Elementary School (5.22 acres)
- Seventh Day Adventist School (8.36 acres)
- Tillamook Bay Child Care Center (TBCCC) (1.60 acres)
- Wilson School (2.15 acres)
- Pioneer Park (0.19 acres)

Community Park-and-Recreation Areas

Community park-and-recreation areas provide a variety of active, passive and structured recreational opportunities for all age groups. These park-and-recreation areas are larger in size and serve a wider base of residents than neighborhood parks. Community park-and-recreation areas are designed for and often include facilities for organized group activities, and individual, and family activities as well. Since they serve a much larger area and offer more facilities, they require more in terms of support facilities such as parking, restrooms, and play areas. These areas range in size from just over two acres to 25 acres, and should be within a mile of the users served. Tillamook's City parks, which are identified as community park-and-recreation areas, are unique: they attract larger numbers of users than the neighborhood parks, but are similar in size to many of the neighborhood park-and-recreation areas (Total acreage: 53.21 acres).

- Carnahan Park (6.82 acres),
- Lillian Goodspeed Park (2.32 acres),
- Tillamook Junior High School (20.50 acres),
- Tillamook Senior High School (23.57 acres).

Regional Park-and-Recreation Areas

Regional park-and-recreation areas serve the City and the region. They are usually located on an arterial or collector street, and are large in size and often include one specific feature that makes them unique. Regional park-and-recreation areas range in size from 40 to 60 acres. Uses in regional parks often require support facilities such as off-street parking, civic buildings, and include a wide range of active and passive types of recreational activities (Total acreage: 106.09 acres).

- The Heritage Area (42.81 acres)
 - Dean Memorial Wayside Park (800 North Main Avenue) (3.29 acres).
 - Food Cart Park (440 North Main Avenue) (0.49 acres).
 - Hadley Field (955 North Main Avenue) (4.77 acres).

- Hoquarton Forest (20.92 acres) outside City Limits and UGB
- Headlight Trailhead (**635 North Main Avenue**)(2.76 acres).
- Hoquarton Interpretive Park (**Main Avenue at Hoquarton Slough – east side**)(2.55 acres).
- Peeler Park (**Douglas Avenue at Front Street**)(0.44 acres).
- Sue H. Elmore Park (**Main Avenue at Hoquarton Slough – west side**)(0.68 acres).
- Foundry Park (**Elm Avenue at Hoquarton Slough**) (0.68 acres).
- Killamook Park (**2210 Hadley Road**) (1.47 acres).
- Ironworks Park (**Cedar Avenue and Front Street**)(4.76 acres).
- Tillamook County Fairgrounds (**4630 Third Street**)(63.28 acres).

Special Use Park-and-Recreation Areas

Special use park areas are facilities that provide a civic function or cultural and historical significance. These include indoor recreation areas, cemeteries, seasonal events, gateways, and other special uses (Total acreage: 19.95 acres).

- City Gateway South (0.50 acres).
- IOOF Cemetery (9.75 acres).
- Roosevelt Wayside Park (**1810 North Main Avenue**)(1.03 acres).
- Pioneer Museum (0.52 acres).
- Tillamook Bay Community College (TBCC) (3.79 acres).
- Tillamook County Public Library (0.80 acres).
- Tillamook County Family YMCA (3.09 acres).
- Tillamook Farmer's Market (0.47 acres).

Natural Areas

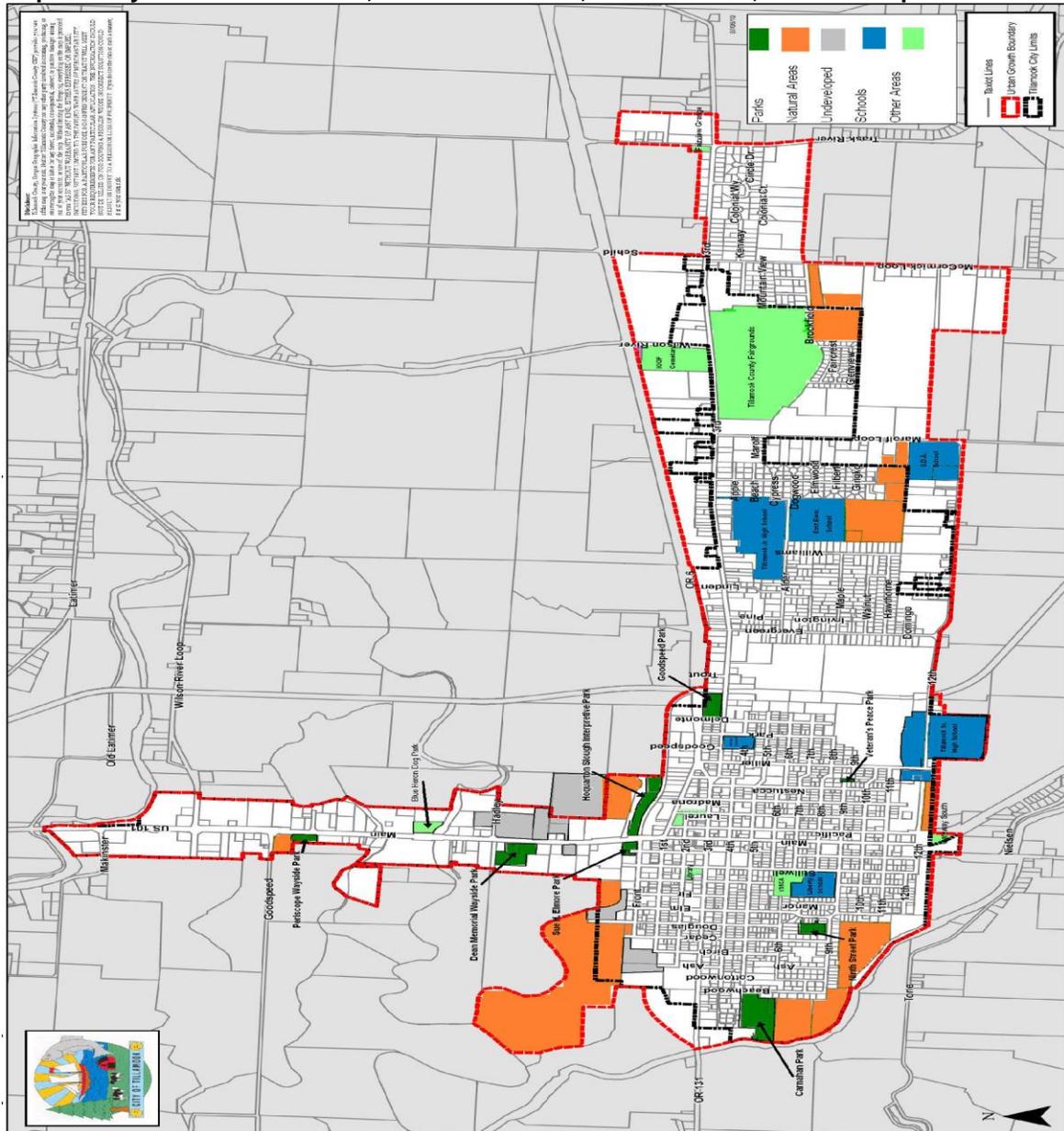
Natural areas consist of undeveloped land primarily left in its natural condition. This type of land includes forested areas, open space, steep hillsides, and river and creek corridors. In some cases, this land may include environmentally sensitive areas that are intended to protect natural environment, while other land may contain trails that provide citizens with an opportunity to connect to local natural resources (Total: 126.58 acres).

- County 101 + Goodspeed Road Wetlands (1.85 acres) (FEMA Acquisition).
- Fairlane Drive Wetlands (2.00 acres)(Private property permission required).
- Fairgrounds South (6.75 acres).
- Fifth Street Wetlands SW Jenck Open Space (28.60 acres)(Private property permission required).
- Hoquarton West Open Space (2.03 acres).
- Meadow Ave Wetlands/City Well/School District Natural Area (14.00 acres) (Private property permission required).
- NW Open Space (70.35 acres) (Private property permission required).
- South Gateway Wetlands (1.00 acres).

Overview of Parks and Natural Areas

The inventory reveals a potential park, recreation, and natural area system of 332.32 acres (see Map 2.1 City of City of Tillamook Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas, and Undeveloped Areas for site locations).

Map 2.1 City of Tillamook Parks, Recreation Areas, Natural Areas, & Undeveloped Areas



Another way to look at the park-and-recreation areas in the City is by properties. Table 2.1 summarizes each park by type and denotes individual park facilities.

Table 2.1 - Summary of City of Tillamook Parks, Recreation, and Natural Areas

Developed Parks	Acres	Zoning	Amenities	Access
Carnahan Park	6.82	Open Space	Restrooms, Parking lot, Dock and Boat Launch, Trask River, Grassy Field, Picnic Tables, Short Walking Path, Wetlands Area	Fifth St
Dean Memorial Wayside Park (part of Heritage Area)	3.29	Open Space	Walking Path, Memorial Plaque, Food Cart, Picnic tables, Non-designated Parking lot, Restrooms, Wooded/Wetlands Area	North Main Ave
Lillian Goodspeed Park	2.32	Open Space	Restrooms, Parking lot, Walking Path, Basketball Court, Tennis Court, Skateboard Park, Play Area	Del Monte Ave
Hoquarton Slough Interpretive Park (part of Heritage Area)	2.55	Open Space	Bathrooms, Parking lot, Walking Path, View Docks, Hoquarton Slough, wetlands	Main Ave
Coatsville Park	1.55	Open Space	Bathrooms, Parking lot, Grassy Field, Basketball Court, Tennis Courts, Play Area	Ninth St
Sue H. Elmore Park (part of Heritage Area)	0.68	Open Space	Boat Launch, Parking lot, Walking path, Hoquarton Slough	Front St
Roosevelt Wayside Park	1.03	Open Space	Information Kiosk, Food Cart	North Main Ave
Pioneer Park	0.19	Open Space	Grassy Field, Memorial Plaque	Ninth St
Natural Areas				
County 101 (Goodspeed Rd and North Main)	1.85	Commercial	Grassy field, wetlands	North Main Ave
Fairlane Drive Wetlands	2.00	Residential	Forested wetlands, Holden Creek	Brookfield Ave
Fairgrounds South	6.75	Public/Semi Public	Grassy field, wetlands, Holden Creek	Brookfield Ave
Fifth Street Wetlands SW Jenck Open Space	28.60	Open Space	Grassy field, Trask River, wetlands	Fifth St
Hoquarton West Open Space	2.03	Open Space	Trees, Hoquarton Slough	
Meadow Ave Wetlands/City Well/School District Natural Area	14.00	Public/Semi Public	Forestland, Holden Creek, Well, wetlands	
NW Open Space	70.35	Open Space	Forestland, Hoquarton Slough, wetlands	Douglas Ave
South Gateway Wetlands	1.00	Open Space		Pacific Ave
Undeveloped Open Space				
Peeler Park (part of Heritage Area)	0.44	Industrial	Forestland	Cedar Ave, Douglas Ave, Front St
Foundry Park (former Schmidt Property) (part of Heritage Area)	0.68	Industrial & Open Space	Hard surface, wetlands, waterfront	Douglas Ave
Killamook Park (former RV Repair Property) (part of Heritage Area)	1.47	Commercial	Hard surface, Gravel field	Hadley Rd
Headlight Trailhead (former Coast Tire Property) (part of Heritage Area)	2.76	Open Space	Hard surface, wetlands	North Main Ave
Hoquarton Forest (part of Heritage Area)	20.92	Commercial & Agricultural	Forestland, Hoquarton Slough, wetlands	North Main Ave
Food Cart Park (former DQ Property) (part of Heritage Area)	0.49	Commercial	Food Cart, Hard surface	North Main Ave
Hadley Ball Park (former Safeway Property) (part of Heritage Area)	4.77	Commercial	Grassy field	North Main Ave
Ironworks Park (part of Heritage Area)	4.76	Industrial & Open Space	Forestland, Hoquarton Slough, wetlands	Birch Ave, Cedar Ave, First Street
Schools				
East Elementary School	10.98	Public/Semi Public	Ball fields, Grassy fields, Basketball Court, Play area, Vegetable Garden	Alder Lane
Liberty Elementary School	5.22	Public/Semi Public	Ball fields, Grassy fields, Basketball Court, Play area	Stillwell Ave Ninth St
Seventh Day Adventist School	8.36	Residential	Ball field, Football/Soccer field, Play area	Marolf Lp
Tillamook Bay Community College	3.79	Public/Semi Public	Community College, rooms for various meetings, social gatherings & community activities	Third St Marolf Lp
Tillamook Bay Child Care Center	1.60	Residential	Fenced Play Area	Miller Ave
Tillamook Junior High School	20.50	Public/Semi Public	Ball fields, Grassy fields, Basketball Courts, Tennis Courts, Vegetable Garden	Alder Lane
Tillamook Senior High School	23.57	Public/Semi Public	Ball fields, Football/Soccer fields, Basketball Courts, Tennis Courts	Twelfth St
Wilson School	2.15	Public/Semi Public	Grassy fields, Basketball Court, Play area, Vegetable Garden	Third St Park Ave

Other Areas				
IIOF Cemetery	9.75	Public/Semi Public	Cemetery	Third St Wilson River Lp
City Gateway South/Entrances	0.50	Commercial & Open Space	Garden	Twelfth St
Tillamook County Pioneer Museum	0.52	Public/Semi Public	Museum Exhibit Halls, Garden, benches	Laurel Ave Pacific Ave Second St
Tillamook County Fairgrounds	63.28	Public/Semi Public	Exhibit Halls, pavilions, indoor tennis courts, track & grandstands, outside amusement areas, parking lots, storage buildings, stables, buildings for various meetings, social gatherings & community activities, public shops, & other public buildings.	Third St Marolf Lp
Tillamook County Family YMCA	3.09	Public/Semi Public	Privately maintained, owned and operated recreational resources and facilities, containing aquatic and recreational facilities.	Stillwell Ave
Tillamook Farmer's Market	0.47	Public/Semi Public	Public Street Market open one-day per week from June thru September.	Laurel Ave
Tillamook County Public Library	0.80	Commercial	Public Library, rooms for various meetings, social gatherings & community activities	Stillwell Avenue Second St Third St
TOTAL	337.71			

In this plan, the City owns and maintains a small amount of the park-and-recreation areas within the City. The following lists identify those areas owned and maintained by the City and those areas not owned by the City. This will become important in Chapter 5, when we start to look at park-and-recreation system improvements.

City Owned and Maintained Park-and-Recreation Area Space (Total: 54.72 acres)

- Carnahan Park (6.82 acres) (901 Fifth Street)
- Coatsville Park (1.55 acres) (1404 Ninth Street)
- Dean Memorial Wayside Park (3.29 acres) (800 North Main Avenue)
- Food Cart Pavilion (0.49 acres) (440 North Main Avenue)
- Hadley Ball Park (4.77 acres) (955 North Main Avenue)
- Hoquarton Forest (20.92 acres)
- Headlight Trailhead (2.76 acres) (635 North Main Avenue)
- Hoquarton Park (2.55 acres) (1 Main Avenue)
- Lillian Goodspeed Park (2.32 acres) (101 Del Monte/2700 Third)
- Peeler Park (0.44 acres) (1302 Front Street)
- Roosevelt Wayside Park (1.03 acres) (1810 North Main Avenue)
- Foundry Park (0.68 acres) (Elm Avenue at Hoquarton Slough)
- Killamook Park (1.47 acres) (2210 Hadley Road)
- Sue H. Elmore Park (0.68 acres)
- Pioneer Park (0.19 acres)
- Ironworks Park (4.76 acres)

Non City Owned Park-and-Recreation Area Space (Total: 275.3 acres)

- County 101+ Goodspeed (1.85 acres)
- City Gateway South (0.50 acres)
- East Elementary School (10.98 acres)
- Fairlane Drive Wetlands (2.00 acres)
- Fairgrounds South (6.75 acres)
- Fifth Street Wetlands SW Jenck Open Space (28.60 acres)
- Hoquarton West Open Space (2.03 acres)
- IIOF Cemetery (9.75 acres)
- Liberty Elementary School (5.22 acres)
- Meadow Ave Wetlands/ School District Natural Area (14 acres)
- NW Open Space (70.35 acres)
- Seventh Day Adventist School (8.36 acres)
- South Gateway Wetlands (1.00 acre)
- Tillamook Junior High School (20.50 acres)
- Tillamook Senior High School (23.57 acres)
- Tillamook County Fairgrounds (63.28 acres)
- Tillamook County Family YMCA (3.09 acres)
- Tillamook County Pioneer Museum (0.52 acres)
- Tillamook County Public Library (0.80 acres)
- Tillamook Farmer's Market (0.47 acres)
- Wilson School (2.15 acres)

Public Parks and Recreation Facilities – Not City Owned

Non-City recreation facilities are community assets that serve similar functions as city owned parks and recreation facilities. These assets include all schools,

Tillamook County Family YMCA, Tillamook County Fairgrounds, Tillamook County Pioneer Museum, Tillamook County Public Library, Tillamook Farmer’s Market and state and regional parks within a reasonable proximity to the City.

School Facilities

School facilities provide recreational resources similar to parks. Therefore, it is important to inventory all school owned facilities to limit duplication of recreation facilities already provided by the school district. All elementary, middle, and high schools in the Tillamook School District #9 that are within City of Tillamook city limits are considered in the inventory, as well the Seventh Day Adventist School.

Table 2.2 - School Recreation Facilities in the City of Tillamook Area

School Facility Name	Acreage	Facilities
East Elementary School	10.98	Ball fields, Grassy fields, Basketball Court, Play area, Garden
Liberty Elementary School	5.22	Ball fields, Grassy fields, Basketball Court, Play area
Seventh Day Adventist School	8.36	Ball field, Football/Soccer field, Play area
Tillamook Bay Community College	3.79	Public/Semi Public
Tillamook Bay Child Care Center	1.60	Multi-Use Residential
Tillamook Junior High School	20.50	Ball fields, Grassy fields, Basketball Courts, Tennis Courts, Garden
Tillamook Senior High School	23.57	Ball fields, Football/Soccer fields, Basketball Courts, Tennis Courts
Wilson School	2.15	Grassy fields, Basketball Court, Play area, Garden

Total = 76.17 acres

Regional and Special Use Park-and-Recreation Facilities

Tillamook County Family YMCA Facilities

YMCA facilities provide privately maintained, owned and operated recreational resources and facilities. It contains both aquatic and recreational facilities **such as basketball courts, racquet ball courts, weight rooms, aerobic classes, indoor running track, and other exercise equipment.** **Therefore it is important to inventory all these facilities to inventory recreation facilities provided by the YMCA** (3.09 acres).

Tillamook County Fairgrounds

The Tillamook County Fairgrounds is host to the famous Tillamook County Fair, and many other popular events that draw in a large number of visitors to the City, including the Taste of Tillamook, the Tillamook Seafood Festival, the Home and Gardens Show, the Holiday Bazaar, the Mayor’s Ball, the Mooggrass-Bluegrass Festival, Roller-skating rink, and many other recreational events. The Swiss Hall, another host to many community events, such as the North Coast Salmon Rendezvous, is also located on the Fairground’s property. The Fairgrounds provides exhibit Halls and pavilions, indoor tennis courts, track and grandstands, areas for outside amusement activities, off-street parking lots, buildings for assorted storage uses, the housing of animals, **and a venue for** various meetings, social gatherings and community activities, public shops, and other public buildings (63.28 acres).

Tillamook County Pioneer Museum

Tillamook County’s rich history is preserved for all to enjoy at the Tillamook County Pioneer Museum. The Museum includes 35,000 items plus an additional 10,000 photographs **ranging from prehistoric specimens to modern-day** (0.52 acres).

Tillamook County Public Library

The Tillamook County Public Library began with a few books from the State Library and 60 volumes donated by the public. Today, the Library has a wide selection of books and periodicals. It also has a large number of computers with high speed Internet access for general use (0.80 acres).

Tillamook Farmer’s Market

The Tillamook Farmer’s Market is open every Saturday from mid-June until the end of September. The Market attracts the residents of Tillamook and surrounding communities, rain or shine, for the fun, with an average of just over 2,000 attendees every Saturday. The vendors bring the finest that Tillamook County has to offer, from craft items to produce to educational booths to baked goods to steamy barbecue to the entertainment of folk guitarists, lounge singers, country & western musicians, and a salsa band.

Table 2.3 - Regional and Special Use Recreation Areas in the City of Tillamook

Name	Acreage	Facilities
Tillamook County Fairgrounds	63.28	Exhibit Halls and pavilions, indoor tennis courts, track and grandstands, areas for outside amusement activities, Off-street parking, buildings for assorted storage uses, buildings for the housing of animals, buildings for various meetings, social gatherings and community activities, public shops, and other public buildings.
Tillamook County Family YMCA	3.09	Grassy field, Off-street parking, Building for Recreation Events, Racquetball courts, Restrooms, Swimming pool(s), Walking path.
Tillamook County Pioneer Museum	0.52	Museum Exhibit Halls, Garden, benches
Tillamook County Public Library	0.80	Public Library, rooms for meetings, social gatherings & community activities
Tillamook Farmer’s Market	0.47	Public Street Market open every Saturday from mid-June thru September.

Total: 68.16 acres

State, County and Other Park-and-Recreation Areas Outside the City

The City of Tillamook is situated **near between** the Coast Range and the ocean coastline. The Oregon Coast is known for its many state parks, with several located near **the** City of Tillamook. The County also has recreation areas that are just outside the City. State and County park-and-recreation facilities in this inventory are determined to be those within reasonable proximity to City of Tillamook.

Table 2.4 - State and County Parks nearby the City of Tillamook

State Parks	Description	Location
Cape Lookout State Park	214 sites, 4 yurts, group tent sites, hiker/biker camp	12 mi SW of Tillamook
Cape Meares <i>State Scenic Viewpoint</i>	Ocean front beach, <i>hiking trails, viewpoints</i>	5 mi west of Tillamook
Munson Creek Falls State Park	Hiking trails, waterfall	5 mi south of Tillamook
Nehalem Bay State Park	284 electrical sites, 9 yurts, 17 horse camps/corrals	Outside Manzanita
Oswald West State Park	29 walk-in tent sites, ocean beach access	North County
County Parks		
Barview Jetty County Park	245 campsites w/ ocean beach and jetty access	2 mi north of Garibaldi
Kilchis River Recreation Area	34 campsites around a playground, with river access.	NE of Tillamook
Roy Creek Park	Hiking Trails with river access	North of Tillamook
Trask River Park	River access	East of Tillamook
Whalen Island Park	30 campsites, unique island setting, near the ocean.	South of Tillamook
Other Recreation Areas		
Alderbrook Golf Course	Golf Course	North of Tillamook
Bay Breeze Golf Course	Golf Course	North of Tillamook
Siuslaw National Forest	Camping area, hiking trails	South of Tillamook

Trails and Pedestrian Connections

Trails and sidewalks provide community recreation, areas for passive activities, and connectivity. The following lists identify internal park trails in the City parks and City sidewalks connecting the pedestrian to the parks.

Waterways

The City of Tillamook contains a number of waterways that extend along the City boundaries and intersect residential and commercial neighborhoods (See Waterways map in Appendix H). These include the following:

- **Cojack Creek**
- **Colby Creek**
- **Dougherty Slough**
- **Hall Slough**
- **Holden Creek**
- **Hoquarton Slough**
- **Jack Creek**
- **Trask River**
- **Wilson River**

Internal Park Trails

The City maintains 15.66 acres of parkland with approximately 2,270 linear feet of **various** pedestrian paths throughout the city parks.

- Sue H. Elmore Park (35 linear ft)
- Dean Memorial Wayside Park walking path (35 linear ft)
- Carnahan Park walking path (200 linear ft)
- Lillian Goodspeed Park walking trail (500 linear ft)
- Hoquarton trail (1,500 linear ft).

Sidewalks/Pedestrian Connections

The sidewalks in Tillamook are generally concentrated in the downtown commercial core (along Main and Pacific Avenues and the immediate side streets)

and the newer residential areas near the eastern city limits. Some streets, particularly where newer development exists, have sidewalks on both sides of the street, while others have sidewalks on just one side. The sidewalk system lacks connectivity in many areas, and, therefore, pedestrians have to share the roadway with bicycle and vehicle traffic.

It is important for a city's pedestrian system to connect residential areas with commercial centers, schools, community focal points and transit facilities, which are collectively referred to as pedestrian generators. The following descriptions characterize the pedestrian system near significant pedestrian generators in Tillamook:

- **Carnahan Park.** Even though sidewalk is provided along both sides of Fifth Street, there are no pedestrian pathways connecting the park to the sidewalks on Fifth and Beachwood.
- **Dean Wayside Memorial Park.** Adequate sidewalks exist on State Highway 101 North.
- **Lillian Goodspeed Park (corner of 3rd Street and Del Monte Avenue).** Pedestrian facilities serve Lillian Goodspeed Park on Third Street and Del Monte Avenue. With the integrated sidewalk system surrounding this park, pedestrians are removed from interacting with vehicles. There are crosswalks providing access to the park.
- **Hoquarton Interpretive Park.** Currently, a sidewalk extends northward on State Highway 101 from the park. There is no pedestrian connection south on 101 from the park.
- **Liberty Elementary School.** Good pedestrian facilities surround Liberty Elementary School, especially on Stillwell Avenue, and along the north side of 9th Street from Stillwell Avenue to Manor Place. Crosswalks are located along Ninth Street and along Stillwell Avenue.
- **Coatsville Park.** No pedestrian or bicycle facilities serve the area surrounding tyhe Park. A small gravel area is directly in front of the park, used for parking.
- **Seventh Day Adventist School.** There are no pedestrian facilities on Twelfth Street or Marolf Loop.
- **Sue H. Elmore Park.** Sidewalks and ramps recently were constructed along Front Street as part of the roadway improvements.
- **Tillamook County Fairgrounds.** The pedestrian facilities surrounding the Tillamook County Fairgrounds are inadequate and provide minimal connections. Sidewalks along Third Street are sporadic near the Fairgrounds, no crosswalks are provided. No pedestrian or bicycle facilities (sidewalks, shoulders or crosswalks) are located along Brookfield Avenue.
- **Tillamook County Family YMCA.** Good pedestrian facilities surround the YMCA, especially on Stillwell Avenue, with crosswalks located at Seventh Street and along Stillwell Avenue.
- **Roosevelt (formerly Tillamook Inn) Wayside Park.** Adequate sidewalks exist on State Highway 101 North.
- **Tillamook Junior High School and East Elementary School.** Pedestrian facilities around these two schools recently were constructed along Alder Lane. There is only

one striped crosswalk between the two schools. There is a faded striped walkway (for pedestrians or bicyclist) along the south side of Alder Lane.

- **Tillamook High School.** Pedestrian facilities immediately surrounding Tillamook High School are good, but adequate pedestrian connections to the east are missing. Evergreen Drive and 12th Street east of Evergreen Drive have no pedestrian facilities. Miller Avenue has sidewalks only on the west side of the street from 12th Street to 8th Street, then on both sides north of 8th Street.
- **Tillamook County Pioneer Museum.** Good pedestrian facilities surround the Museum, with crosswalks located at First Street, Second Street, Pacific Avenue, and Laurel Avenue.
- **Tillamook County Public Library.** Good pedestrian facilities surround the Library, with crosswalks located at Second Street and Third Street.
- **Pioneer Park.** No sidewalks exist on Ninth Street adjacent to both sides of the park.
- **Wilson Elementary School.** Sidewalks and crosswalks are present near the school. Crosswalks are located along 3rd Street at Park Avenue, and Miller Avenue and Del Monte Avenue.

Bicycle Routes

Cycling is an important recreational option, especially in scenic portions of the state, such as the Oregon Coast.

The bicycle system in Tillamook is minimal with designations occurring on the state facilities (U.S. 101 and Oregon 6), First Street, Third Street, Fourth Street, Twelfth Street, Stillwell Avenue, Evergreen Drive, and Alder Lane. Only U.S. 101 has bicycle signage north of downtown (to the northern city limits) and has a designated bicycle shoulder. Oregon 6 is designated as a bicycle route and shoulder without any signage. No separate bicycle facilities are provided on the majority of local streets; bicyclists are required to share the roadway with vehicle traffic and pedestrians. Alder Lane provides a narrow striped bicycle lane on the south side of the road from Evergreen Drive to Tillamook Junior High School and East Elementary School. Third Street provides a bicycle lane as well, from Evergreen to Marolf Loop Road.

Service Areas (See Service Area Map 2.3)

Parks of different sizes, types, and amenities are needed to provide **a lot of many** different activities to a diverse population. Currently, the City of Tillamook contains neighborhood, community, regional, and special use park-and-recreation areas, and natural areas. When determining the need for, and possible location of, additional park-and-recreation areas, it is important to consider which areas are currently 'well served' by parks and which areas don't have the luxury of multiple parks.

It appears the center of Tillamook, west of the mill, south of the sloughs has the benefit of the service of all types of parks and recreation areas available. However, the residents of town heading east do not appear to have this benefit as the number of park-and-recreation areas declines and the necessity of having a park-and-recreation area within walking distance increases.

- *DECEMBER THROUGH MARCH*: two full-time employees devote 25% of their time to park maintenance; this totals approximately 20 hours per week.
- *APRIL, MAY & JUNE*: two-three employees devote 75% of their time to preparing parks for summer use; this totals approximately 70 hours per week.
- Every other week throughout the growing season all parks are mowed; this takes one full time staff approximately 3 days.
- Every day two employees complete park rounds. Each park is visited, rest rooms are cleaned, trash is picked up, and a general “walk-through” is completed. Trash is collected from all the parks each Thursday.

The maintenance after weather events includes the following:

- After storms three full time employees clean up parks for up to four days
- After flooding Carnahan Park must be cleaned out; three full time employees devote three to four days to this task; this occurred five times in 2011.
- When the proposed parks along North Main Avenue flood, it will take three full time employees up to two weeks to clear out the area. These flooding events are unpredictable; occurring several years in a row then not occurring for seven or eight years.

The maintenance after vandalism – clean-up and repair:

- Vandalism is a common occurrence in Tillamook City Parks. Incidents may take place anywhere from weekly to once every few months. Depending upon the damage, clean up or repair can take a few hours to a few days. Restrooms are frequently closed after incidents of vandalism.

Chapter 3

Community Needs Analysis

A key step in the parks and recreation planning process is to identify and address community needs. In order to identify specific park system and recreational needs, information was gathered from City staff, the Tillamook Comprehensive Plan, Tillamook Transportation System Plan and Vision 2020 Document. Information from the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) was analyzed to assess regional recreation trends. In addition, results from a survey comprised of a quick poll of 18 items were collected, comments were gathered from an open house to see what park and recreational changes/improvements the general public and residents of the City would like to see in the City, and three petitions - one supporting a dog park, another supporting a community garden, and another supporting a bike and skate park - were accepted.

This chapter summarizes community needs as they relate to each of these identified park system issues:

- Past, Existing and Future Land Use
- Natural and Historic Resources
- Recreation
- Compact Residential Development
- School and Education Action Plan
- Community Valuing
- Environment and Natural Resources
- Tillamook City Gateways
- Accessibility and Connectivity
- Maintenance
- Funding

Past, Existing and Future Land Use

Public facilities in Tillamook have both public and semi-public uses. Public facilities include lands designed for public buildings, public utilities, schools, playgrounds, churches, meeting halls, and other similar sites.

In Tillamook, Public and Semi-Public uses include lands designed for public buildings, public utilities, schools, playgrounds, churches, meeting halls, and other similar uses which are considered public facilities.

The purpose of the public and semi-public district is to recognize existing public facility land use and areas for those uses, which generate large public gatherings, and to provide for the development of public facility services and other public-oriented uses.

Parks and open space enhance the livability of an urbanized area. Open space uses include land designed for parks, land to remain undeveloped, and future parks.

The purpose of the open space zone designation is to maintain, preserve, conserve and otherwise continue in existence desirable and appropriate uses of open space lands in the more undeveloped sections of the City *in order to assure continued public health by counteracting pollutants and* to assure the use and enjoyment of natural resources and scenic beauty for the economic and social well-being of the city and its citizens.

Open space designations are given to establish strict limitations on development in the floodplain, to lessen soil erosion along the banks of waterways and minimize water pollution resulting from development.

There is a need as described in the Comprehensive Plan, to provide sufficient land for park development to meet future recreational needs and to preserve open space lands as much as possible.

Natural and Historic Resources

Natural areas and open space are key elements of a park system. They provide environmental benefits, such as flood control, water purification, and wildlife habitat, as well as an opportunity to create trails and increase connectivity. In addition, many people enjoy natural areas because they facilitate passive use activities like walking and picnicking.

The City of Tillamook is surrounded by active and passive recreational areas and natural resources that include wetlands, estuaries, **waterways**, flood plains, agricultural lands, and forestlands on the surrounding hillsides. Wildlife species are of prime importance to the City. Their preservation, where consistent with designated land uses, is encouraged. This plan reflects a recognition of these resources which were instrumental in the designation of open space. ***Where possible, lands with important natural resources were included and excluded from the Urban Growth Boundary.***



There is a need, described in the Comprehensive Plan, to conserve **and** protect the unique environmental, economic and social values of local estuarine resources, where appropriate; **and** develop and restore the resources of all coastal shorelands, recognizing their value for the protection and maintenance of water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and water dependent uses.

There are two needs, regarding Wetlands, that should be considered: 1) To reduce the hazard to human life and property and minimize adverse effects on water quality and wildlife habitats for the shoreland planning area within the Tillamook Urban Growth Boundary; and 2) To protect; maintain, where appropriate; develop; and, where appropriate, restore the long-term environmental, economic and social values of estuarine resources with the Tillamook UGB.

For Estuaries, the City has identified the need to recognize, protect, maintain and restore, where appropriate, the unique environmental, economic and social values of the designated estuaries.

For Shorelands, a need to reduce the hazard to human life and property and minimize adverse **effects** on water quality in order to maintain the live ability for the Tillamook community.

For Open Space and Scenic Areas, the City has identified a need to conserve open space and protect natural and scenic resources and maximize the use of existing resources in the provision of open space.

The City has also identified a need to preserve its history, **and protect the function of its numerous waterways.**

Recreation

Although Tillamook is a small community, it has an abundant amount of recreational opportunities. There is a need to encourage growth and maximize the use of all recreational activities in the open space, within the Tillamook UGB. This extends from conserving open space and protecting natural and scenic resources for recreational facilities with efforts taken to maintain and preserve the existing and future environment in and around the community, to monitoring the long-term recreational needs of the people of Tillamook and the need to maximize use of all public recreational facilities, to exploring the feasibility of a waterfront park along Hoquarton Slough, the abandoned railroad right-of-way and extending the park trail south to the **Carlisk-Hoquarton** House, to cooperating with appropriate agencies in maintaining the City's recreational vitality. Questions have surfaced numerous times regarding the reuse of the properties along North Main that were bought out by FEMA. There is a need that has been discussed among staff members and Council to reuse the FEMA buyouts for recreational purposes.

In the past ten (10) years a need for the reconstruction of the skateboard facilities in Lillian Goodspeed Park has been presented to the City Council a few times. Discussion at the Council level and at City staff level has followed. New facility designs have been reviewed, but no further action has been taken.

Open space for multiple uses has become a growing need in the community as youth athletics expands.

Compact Residential Development

In the Vision 2020 Document, the City identified attributes that houses occupy small lots clustered around public spaces such as parks or playgrounds, and a need, identified through the Vision's Action Strategy to zone for compact development near parks and playgrounds. Walking is encouraged by sidewalks, street trees, front porches, narrow roads that slow down cars, and most importantly, commercial and recreational areas are located a short walk from most houses. A need is identified to create a development standard which includes the maintenance of open space.

Schools and Education Action Plan



There is a need, identified in the Vision 2020 Document to ensure that School Facility Planning is incorporated in Land Use Planning, and make available and ensure land is set aside for schools and recreation. A need is also identified, as an Action Strategy, to maintain and expand the partnership with area agencies and educational programs to further awareness and valuing of the natural environment.

Community Valuing

In the Vision 2020 Document, a need is identified to recognize and preserve community heritage and to inventory and develop the Hoquarton Slough (wetland) interpretive boardwalk. There is also a need, identified through an Action Strategy, for the creation of a nature park in Hoquarton Slough East.



Environment and Natural Resources

There is a need identified in the Vision 2020 Document to **have encourage** respect for the natural environment as the basis for all life and livelihood by developing and implementing awareness and educational programs for the natural



environment for school aged children, K through 12th grades, and developing and implementing awareness and educational programs for the natural environment for adults as a lifelong learning program. Careful stewardship of the natural environment, and protecting and enhancing the major natural areas and open spaces have also been identified as needs, to be accomplished by

developing and implementing an Open Space and Natural Area policy in the Comprehensive Plan under Goal 5 Accommodations, and developing and implementing a Recreational Master Plan for significant waterways (Hoquarton Slough) in Tillamook City and UGB.

Another need identified is to conserve open space lands, **through an update of Conservation is achieved by updating** the inventory of Open Space and Park lands in Tillamook City, **rezoning** by overlay for conservation of designated lands, **ensuring** that open space and recreational opportunities are available in residential areas, develop**ing** and implement**ing** a Recreational Master Plan for significant waterways in Tillamook City and UGB, **preserving** and **enhancing** significant waterways and wetlands in and around Tillamook City, **through the development of** a Riparian Plan and Ordinance for Tillamook City and within the Urban Growth Boundary.

There is a need to preserve riparian lands as natural areas in Tillamook City's Urban Growth Boundary and **to** emphasize alternative pedestrian links which connect the City parks, waterways and wetlands with small town residential development through the inventory and development of a circulation plan connecting the City parks, waterways and wetlands.

Tillamook City Gateways

There is a need to focus on gateway identities to enhance Tillamook City entrances by placing signage at City entrance features and cleaning up landscaping on terrain around entrance features.

Accessibility and Connectivity

Creating accessibility for a variety of park users and a variety of modes of transportation helps maximize the enjoyment of a park system. The Transportation System Plan has identified the quality and availability of sidewalks adjacent to the schools and parks and the connection to residential neighborhoods.

Tillamook residents identified the need to create a well-connected park system **for** residents and commerce. Connecting trails and pathways to existing parks, future parks, and the rest of the community can enhance enjoyment and increase overall park system use. According to the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), connectivity is one of 8 recreation issues that will affect future outdoor recreation in Oregon.

Maintenance and Safety



Currently, the City of Tillamook does not have a Parks Division for park maintenance. It has 3-4 Streets Division employees to complete park maintenance and improvements. Tillamook residents agree that parks should be maintained in such a way that satisfies the leisure expectations of both residents and visitors. Park maintenance should be adequately funded. There is the need for more maintenance and safety from vandalism.

There is a need to maintain established restrooms and park facilities. Other concerns identified include the need to repair and resurface basketball and tennis courts. In order to fully maintain the park system, a Parks Division should be established including a supervisor, a full-time year-round technician, a seasonal technician and an operating budget.

Vandalism

Vandalism is a common occurrence in Tillamook City Parks. Vandalism generally occurs in the evening and on weekends. **Vandalism** frequently impacts restrooms, but can also affect gates, viewing docks, and other features. Incidents may take place anywhere from weekly to once every few months. **Depending** upon the damage, clean up or repair can take a few hours to a few days. Restrooms are

frequently closed after incidents of vandalism. Clean-up averages out to consume about eight (8) hours every six (6) weeks. Annual costs associated with vandalism include \$1,000 for materials plus approximately 50 hours of technician time.

Funding

City staff expressed the need to research funding options such as System Development Charges (SDCs) and other funding options that may include grants, fundraising activities, private donation, and/or private-public partnerships. One way to increase revenue would be to charge for certain services to help defray the cost to operate and maintain the area and for needed park improvements.

Community Survey/Open House

City staff and the City Planning Commission developed a trifold survey comprised of a description of the city parks and what the City currently has, and a quick poll of 18 items to see what park and recreational changes/improvements the general public and **residents** of the City would like to see in the City. Open Houses for the City Parks and Recreation Master Plan development hosted by the City Planning Commission were held on the 20th of October, 2011, the 11th of October, 2012, and the 18th of October 2012.

The purpose of the Tillamook Parks and Recreation Plan Development Survey was to capture information from the general public and residents of the City as directed by the City Planning Commission to increase citizen involvement in the plan development process and reach members of the community who might be unable to attend community workshops.

The reasons for the Open House were to:

- 1) Inform and familiarize the community with existing City park conditions/amenities;
- 2) Inform and familiarize the community with the City Parks and Recreation Master Plan development process; and
- 3) Gather community input on park improvements.

In addition to the survey results and comments gathered from the open house, petitions supporting a bike and skate park, a dog park and community gardens were accepted. The most popular parks items the respondents want to see are: Bike and Skate park, Dog Areas, Community Gardens, Children's Play Equipment, Lighting and Walking/Jogging Paths. The results from the survey, the open house and the petitions are listed in Appendix F.

Community Petitions

In a one-year period, the City received four (4) petitions. These petitions include a request to build a bike and skate park, a request to establish a dog area in the city park system, a request to place a community garden in the city park system, and a

request to retain Pioneer Park. Records of these petitions are kept at City Hall in the City Planning Department office.

Conclusion and Recommendations to Meet Needs

With the Survey results identified in Appendix F, comments gathered at the Open Houses, Comprehensive Plan goals, objectives and policies and Vision 2020 Statement Action Strategies identified in Appendix G, and needs listed above, the recommendations listed below are the approaches to meet these City park and recreation needs:

- Provide and maintain quality neighborhood and community parks and special use facilities that are readily accessible to residents throughout the City;
- Provide and maintain quality sports and recreation facilities and programs for City residents of all ages, cultural backgrounds, abilities and income levels;
- Promote health and wellness;
- Operate and maintain parks in an efficient, safe and cost-effective manner;
- Establish a managed parks division;
- Increase cultural awareness and create/enhance public spaces to learn and play, create and imagine;
- Acquire, conserve and enhance natural areas and open spaces within the City and protect environmental resources;
- Develop and maintain a core and an interconnected system of trails throughout the City, to provide a variety of recreational opportunities, such as walking, bicycling and jogging;
- Develop **ment of** a Bike and Skate Park;
- Establish an off-leash dog area in selected City parks and a citywide ‘Dogs in City Parks’ Policy identifying how dogs are supposed to be managed in City of Tillamook City parks and;
- Incorporate principles of financial sustainability into the design, operation, improvement, maintenance and funding of City programs and facilities.
- Continue to take a multi-use approach to playing fields and partner with other agencies and user groups when possible to develop, manage and maintain **these** fields.

Park and Recreation Needs

Communities need park-and-recreation areas of different sizes, types and amenities that provide **a lot of many** different activities to adequately serve a diverse population. Tillamook has acquired land that has the potential to be used as future park-and-recreation land to meet the needs of the current and future population. Based on evaluation of the current park-and-recreation system, discussions with City staff, and input received from the community, developing new park-and-recreation land is important in maintaining the park-and-recreation system.

A primary goal of an efficient park system is to ensure new park-and-recreation facilities are equitably distributed and all park-and-recreation facilities are accessible for a variety of users.

As identified in Appendix G, List of City Comprehensive Plan Goals, Objectives, Policies and the Vision Document, “the City of Tillamook shall conserve open space and protect natural and scenic resources for recreational facilities. Efforts must be taken to maintain and preserve the existing and future environment in and around the community.” There is potential for additional open space to be acquired and recreational park-and-recreation land to be developed in the City’s Flood Hazard Area through the FEMA property “buyout” process in the Floodway. The City shall also continue to monitor the long-term recreational needs of the people of Tillamook and the need to maximize use of all public recreational facilities.”

Potential development of additional undeveloped parkland is an opportunity the City has with the FEMA buyouts of flood-prone properties. A large number of these areas are considered pieces of a regional park-and-recreation area.

Chapter 4

Park-and-Recreation System Improvements

This chapter provides a framework for improvements and changes to **the** existing City park-and-recreation system, as well as potential development of new City park-and-recreation areas and facilities over a ten-year period. Chapter 5 provides the capital costs associated with these desired improvements, the phasing of the improvements and also provides the maintenance funding considerations. The improvements proposed in this chapter were developed through community participation, assistance from the City Planning Commission, **the** Beautification Committee, **the** City Council, with input from City staff.

Part I: Improvements to City System

As discussed in Chapter 2, the City owns several park facilities that are in need of upgrades in order to meet the needs and expectations of residents. **as well as having The City also has** potential park opportunities in other public and privately owned lands. This section specifically describes capital improvements and/or policy changes for the park-and-recreation areas listed below. The proposed improvements were developed from input from four sources: (1) residents of Tillamook, gained through the public meetings; (2) an inventory of existing park-and-recreation areas and facilities, as well as discussions with City staff; (3) workshops before the City Council and City Planning Commission; and (4) the results from the Tillamook Parks and Recreation Plan Development Survey. A detailed list of improvements is identified in Appendix C, Improvement List for Parks.

Neighborhood Park-and-Recreation Areas

Coatsville Park

Coatsville Park is a 1.55 acre neighborhood park-and-recreation area. It is located on Ninth Street between Elm and Cedar Avenues. It provides play equipment to residents in the south west area of town, and is also a piece of the pedestrian city loop, tying the park-and-recreation areas together. This park-and-recreation area was dedicated to the City at the time the ‘town of Coatsville’ naval housing was constructed. Current facilities at the park-and-recreation area include restrooms, a parking lot, a large grassy field, a basketball court, two tennis courts, and a children’s play area.

In 2007, the Ford Family Leadership Team, surrounding property owners and residents in the neighborhood met numerous times to identify future improvements to the park. These improvements, recognized by the City and recently funded by a grant from Oregon Parks and Recreation, include: a paved walking path around

the perimeter of the park that connects to the adjacent streets (both Ninth Street and Elm Avenue), lighting to increase the use and safety of the park, the addition of exercise equipment, durable park benches and tables and signage, improved landscaping and off-street parking, **replacement and improvement of the children's play equipment with a new structure**, upgrade of the tennis courts and the basketball court, maintenance of the open grass field for multiple uses, park signage with an aerial photo of historic Coatsville describing the park's heritage, mapping which displays the park's location on the pedestrian loop system, relocation of the restrooms, security enhancements, and the addition of a covered eating and gathering area.

Potential Maintenance & Operations Strategies: This is a large park with a long history of serving the southwest quadrant of the City. This Park, Carnahan, and **Lillian** Goodspeed have a tradition of full City maintenance. As such, the full cost of maintenance and operation will continue to fall upon the City. **although** the provision of the tennis courts is seen as an asset to the School District for their tournaments and can be used as a trade-off for the use of School District assets such as after-hours use of Liberty School's more up-to-date playground equipment two blocks away which the School District would maintain.

Pioneer Park

Pioneer Park is a 0.19 acre neighborhood park-**and-recreation** area located at the dead ends of Ninth Street between Miller Avenue and Nestucca Avenue. A grassy field, and a memorial plaque are the only facilities onsite. A children's play area used to exist in the park, but was removed for safety issues. **The park has been maintained by the neighboring residents – not the City – for the past two (2) decades.** A petition received in 2012, on record at City Hall at the City Planning Department, is a 50 signature request to retain Pioneer Park. **A petition received in 2011, as described further in Appendix F, requested a community garden be placed in the City park system, and this park area received the focus for potential community garden development.** City Public Works and Police have identified this as an area that has been subject to abuses **and is expensive and difficult to maintain** and surveil.

Additional public meetings with the surrounding community may be necessary to determine the most appropriate uses to be located in this park such as **a Community garden, exercise and** play equipment, **benches** and walking path improvements, **off-street parking improvements** as well **the appetite as a willingness** to adopt the park and maintain it in the long run. It **could also** serve as a piece of the Central Pedestrian City Loop, tying the park-and-recreation areas together.

Potential Maintenance & Operations Strategies: **With limited resources and the existing lack of utilities, such a small park is a low Citywide priority; therefore,** **A** successful park in this location will require **continued upkeep and** adoption by a

neighborhood team or other community organization that will ensure maintenance and monitoring. This Park could serve as the model for establishing an Adopt-a-Park program. ***After a trial period, if community maintenance does not prove to be viable, the parcel's potentials for rezoning and surplus should be reviewed.***

Community Park-and-Recreation Areas

Carnahan Park

Carnahan Park is a 6.82 acre community park-and-recreation area. It is located at the west end of Fifth Street, adjacent to the Trask River, south of the City Waste Water Treatment Plant. It is the west anchor of the pedestrian city loop. Current facilities include docks and a boat launch for use of the Trask River, a grassy field, picnic tables, off-street parking for different sized vehicles located in the lower park area and the upper area, restrooms, a short walking path, interpretive signs and a wetlands area. The lower park area is susceptible to seasonal flooding. ***A portion of the lower park area could be fenced and utilized for dogs on or off leash. This park is recommended to be dedicated for dog use.*** The maintenance of the facilities onsite are partially paid for with a Marine Board Grant. A Tree City USA Tree planting ceremony for Arbor Day/Arbor Week recognition has taken place on the park site with a focus on establishing an ornamental cherry tree grove. Carnahan Park is part of the National Recreation Water Trail System.

Improvements to Carnahan Park include the dedication of a right-of-way linkage between Fifth Street and Beechwood Avenue to clear up access issues, the designation of a portion of non-pay parking on the east end of the Park for the general public that is not launching watercraft, the reconfiguration of the dock to the opposite side of the launch to minimize catchment of mud and debris, the addition of exercise equipment, additional picnic tables and benches south of the off-street parking lot, the construction of leasable Marine Storage on the buildable edges of the park, park signage, mapping which displays the park's location on the pedestrian loop system, lighting, continued annual tree planting for Arbor Day/Arbor week recognition, landscaping north of the off-street parking lot, and wetlands enhancement southeast to improve the aesthetics onsite. Potential future extension southward includes trail/path development, further enhanced wetlands and open space and needs to be supported by the property owner to the south.

Potential Maintenance & Operations Strategies: The Marine Board grants and parking fee structure during the fall fishing season will be sustained, along with full City maintenance. The reversal of the dock structure ***should to*** minimize the annual flood damage and the introduction of a concession/franchise for leasable Marine Storage that is in demand for the Bayside could provide additional revenue for maintenance ***should be explored through research and community involvement.***

Lillian Goodspeed Park

Lillian Goodspeed Park is a 2.32 acre community park-and-recreation area. The site is located at the Third Street and Del Monte Avenue intersection. It is the east hub of the Central Pedestrian Loop. Current facilities include restrooms, a parking lot, a walking path, a basketball court, a tennis court, a **former** skateboard park area, the Mildred Davy Memorial Gardens, multiple trees along the path and a central lawn area used for numerous activities, and a children's play area. The skateboard park that used to occupy the park-and-recreation area has been removed due to its condition. The site is bordered by industrial land **and the railroad tracks to the east, and heavily used roads to the north, south and west, (respectively Highway 6, Third Street and Del Monte Avenue)** preventing **some physical** access **on those sides** and **perceived raising some** safety **concerns**.

Improvements to Lillian Goodspeed Park include the replacement of the skateboard park area on the east side, the addition of exercise equipment along existing paths, raised landscaping dividing the skateboard park, the basketball court and the children's play area, a veterans' memorial, removal of the tennis court, tree and lawn maintenance, park signage describing the park, mapping which displays the park's location on the pedestrian loop system, lighting for safety in all the separate activity areas in the park, railroad connection platforms for the Port Rail line as part of the State's proposed 'Rails and Trails' program, which could include a relocated historic structure, connecting bicycle/pedestrian trail along Port RR R.O.W. to Hoquarton Interpretive Park, and additions to the Mildred Davy Memorial Gardens bordering the park **from on** Third Street.

Potential Maintenance & Operations Strategies: There are legal clouds upon the title of this Park that need to be resolved before making any more significant investments in the property; however, working out long-term agreements with the Port for the use of part of the adjacent 100 foot right-of-way for railroad connections could proceed unencumbered. Assuming permission is granted, a concession to operate & maintain a depot/tourist center that ties to a larger State 'Rails and Trails' program could be negotiated with an organization such as the Oregon Coast Scenic Railroad (OCSRR). In the meantime, **the** City should continue full maintenance without introducing any concessions or other commercial activities into the Park.

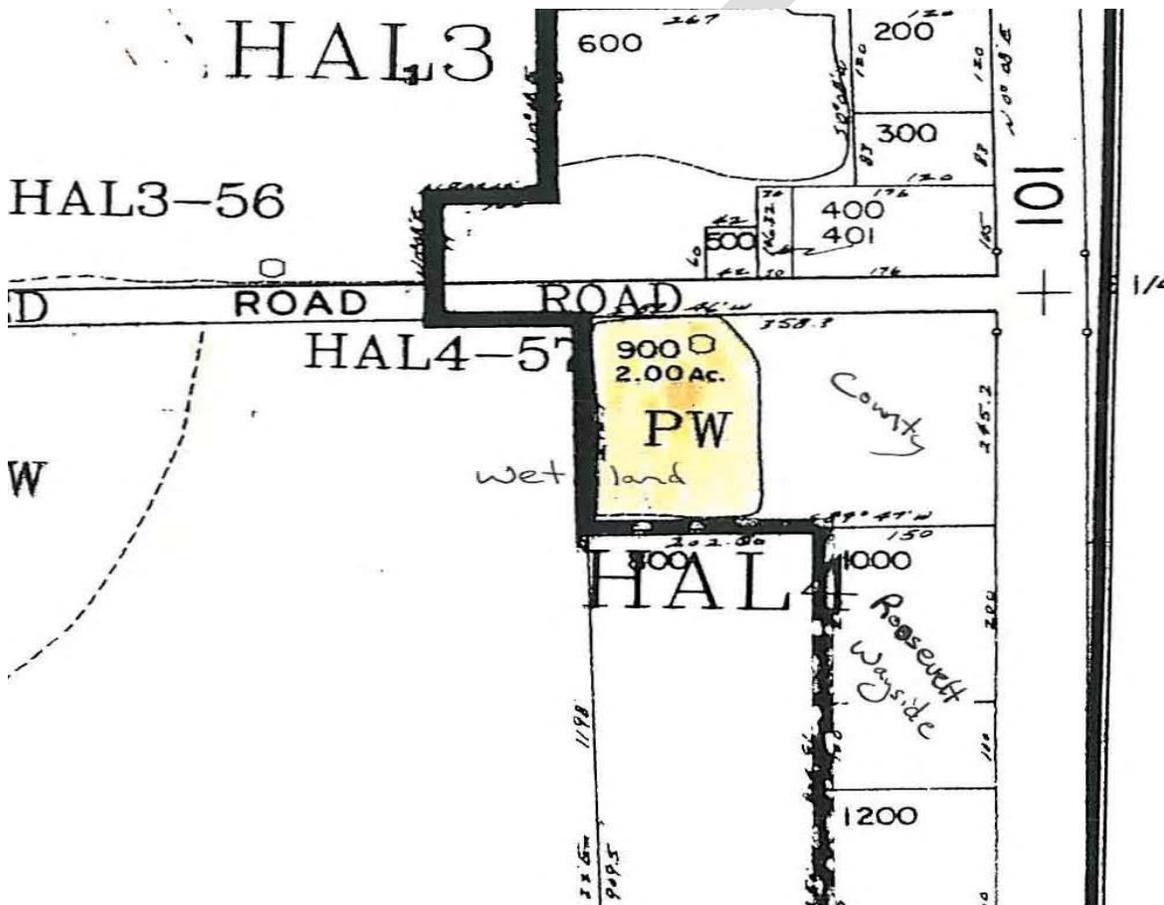
Special Use Park-and-Recreation Areas

Roosevelt Wayside Park

Roosevelt Wayside Park is a 0.68 acre special use park-and-recreation area. This property, formerly the site of the Tillamook Inn motel **at 1810 North Main Avenue**, was acquired by FEMA and transferred to the City for use as open space. It is located within the Floodway on North Main Avenue. Current facilities include an espresso cart, an information kiosk, picnic tables, parking, portable restrooms, and a small treed area.

The City should submit a request to the County Board of Commissioners that would allow the intergovernmental transfer and extension of the Wayside park to include the 1.85 acre County property to the north (at the intersection of North Main Avenue and Goodspeed Road). This property is an open area with grass and trees (see Image 4.1 assessor’s map from County, indicating wetland and other more usable parts of the property). There is a filled in swimming pool on the developable portion of the property, which could serve as a starting point for an easily surveilled bicycle and skateboard area near the intersection.

Image 4.1 – County Assessor Map



The intersection could also serve as a “Welcome to Tillamook” vantage point for signage and as a transit stop. The City would honor any mitigation obligations that the County may still have on this property.

The improvements to Roosevelt Wayside Park include additional picnic tables and benches, food carts, **allowance of dogs on leash**, Visitor Welcome Center, park signage describing the amenities of the City as a whole, mapping which displays the park’s location on the pedestrian loop system, pedestrian walking path development, lighting, landscaping and enhancement of wetlands on the north

side. The City should extend the pedestrian path, support for bus and bicycle linkage and directional signage identifying County parkland to the west.

Potential Maintenance & Operations Strategies: The maintenance of the grounds could be provided by the concessions and Chamber support for the welcome center.

Fairgrounds

In addition to the recreational benefits provided by the County Fair, Rodeo, and similar events, this regional attraction provides a roller rink, party pavilion, and an indoor tennis court. However, there is little integrated promotion and many residents have not tried all of its offerings. Like the YMCA, the Fairgrounds Board and staff could bring expertise to managing recreation throughout the City.

Image 4.2 addresses the wetland area south of Brookfield Drive.

Image 4.2 Wetland area south of the Brookfield Drive.



Potential Maintenance & Operations Strategies: The Fairgrounds Board and staff should continue maintenance and operation of this regional attraction, but the City should help promote its features to the community and the State by facilitating cross-promotion and all other means available. The City should also explore utilizing the ***Tillamook County Fair Board*** expertise in recreational management.

School District

The District has a variety of playgrounds, fields, and open spaces affiliated with its four schools that could benefit the general public. A case in point would be the use of the Liberty School playground equipment during non-school hours rather than building additional play equipment at Coatsville Park ***two blocks away***. If joint use agreements were entered into, the School District could benefit from assistance on capital improvements and the City could benefit from the lack of maintenance.

Please also see The natural area discussion ***in Appendix I where it*** addresses the wooded area south of the East Elementary School. ***See Image 4.3 below.***

Image 4.3 – East Elementary South Wooded Area



Potential Maintenance & Operations Strategies: The City could serve as a common ground for various organizations to meet on and develop means to share existing facilities through scheduling, rotating maintenance, rather than creating new redundant facilities. Joint use agreements could manage partnerships in order to allow for mutually-agreeable design, access, shared maintenance assistance, and the potential application of capital funds on diverse properties.

YMCA

This recreational facility is a superb asset for the community. Not only do the pools and workout areas provide a great option for the development of well-being, but the staff can also provide *for* outdoor recreational management skills in areas outside of their building.

Additionally, there is underutilized ground on the Y campus that could be available for a joint venture to construct 2-to-3 indoor tennis courts, indoor pitching, and/or indoor soccer facilities.

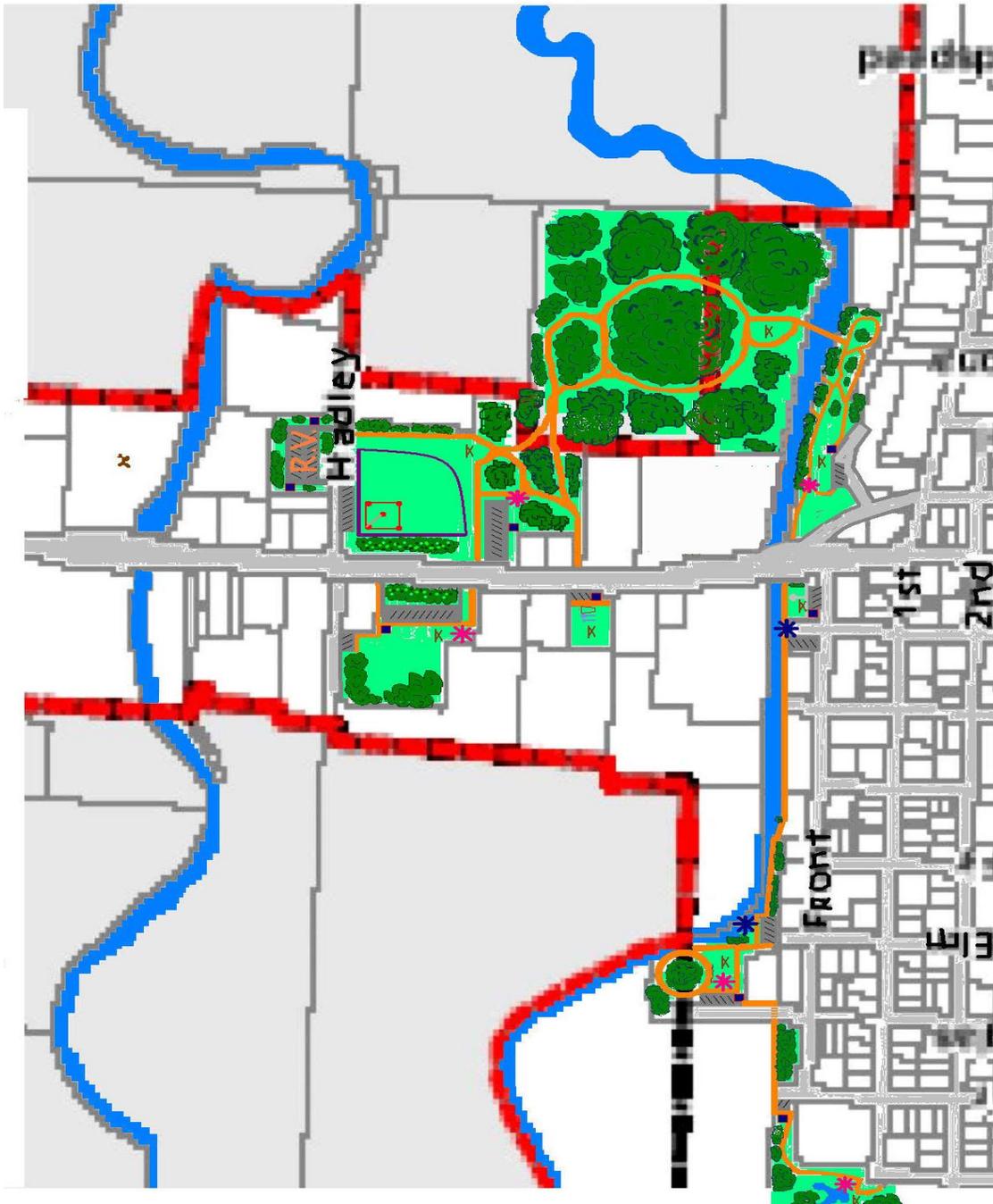
Potential Maintenance & Operations Strategies: A joint use agreement needs to be developed to manage this partnership in order to allow for mutually-agreeable design, public access, and the potential application of governmental capital funds on alternate property.

Regional Park-and-Recreation Areas

The Heritage Recreation Area – A Park-and-Recreation Land Opportunity Area

Map 4.1 depicts the general opportunity areas, known as the Heritage Recreation Area, for potential parkland acquisition based on evaluation of the current park system, input from City staff, direction from the City Council, and public comment.

Map 4.1 – The Heritage Recreation Area



The Heritage Recreation Area

The term “Heritage” is defined as “the background from which one (in this case the City) comes from (begins) or any sort of inherited property(ies).” The Heritage Recreation Area is made up of a large number of different parks, many of the parks being properties given to the City by FEMA and other private property

owners throughout the City's history. It extends north from the Front Street-Hoquarton Slough portion of the City – the City's origin – to the banks of the Dougherty Slough. It ties together former farm sites, old mill sites and other abandoned industrial locations. This area is considered and titled the "Heritage" area of the City because it includes a number of properties that are located in the historic "core" of the City – along Hoquarton Slough. The waterfront area of the Hoquarton is where Tillamook began. Hoquarton Slough was the waterway that led many settlers to the Tillamook area, and was the lifeline for needed supplies and transportation. "Hoquarton" is a Native American term that means "the landing." Tillamook was called "Hoquarton" by the Native Americans who lived there before white settlers arrived. During the 1880s, all business in Tillamook was carried out along streets where boats carrying supplies could land to load and unload cargo. The Highway 101 Bridge crossing Hoquarton Slough was built in 1931 connecting farms and mills to the north to the commercial area along Front Street. Each of the following pieces of property is included in the proposed Heritage Recreation Area.

Food Pavilion Park

This property is located on the west side of 101 North at the location of the previous DQ **at 440 North Main Avenue**. Currently it consists of approximately 0.49 acres of hard surface, compacted soil, and once housed a Food Cart.

Potential Maintenance & Operations Strategies: Remove from inclusion as Park in favor of lease or property transfer to Rosenberg Lumber for deed restricted use as a parking area in exchange for landscape/historic interpretation/access easement on the north side of the Hoquarton directly and prominently across from Sue H. Elmore **Park** that can provide stream**ing** shading and aesthetic enhancement.

Dean Memorial Wayside Park

Dean Memorial Wayside Park is a 3.29 acre special use park-and-recreation area, located off of Highway 101 North, **at 800 North Main Avenue**. This property, formerly the site of Dean Motors, was acquired by FEMA and transferred to the City for use as open space. It is located within the Floodway. Current facilities include a food cart, a memorial plaque, a short walking path, picnic tables, non-designated off-street parking, restrooms, a large grassy field, and a large wooded/wetlands area.

There are three City-owned parcels involved with this Wayside which should be consolidated into one and the five highway accesses reduced to the two farthest apart for maximum pull-out and turning for large rigs. There is potential for another entry from the north off **from of** an easement (extending west from Hadley Road). Improvements include the creation of a Southbound truck rest area, RV parking & hook-ups, restrooms, trash cans, bike rack,

additional seating (benches and picnic tables), lighting, park signage, mapping which displays the park's location on the pedestrian loop system, wetlands enhancement, and demonstration gardens along the frontage as part of the green corridor planting area. ***A portion of the park area could be fenced and utilized for dogs on or off leash. This park is recommended to be dedicated for dog use***

Potential Maintenance & Operations Strategies: The RV concessions could be assigned maintenance of restrooms, wayside, etc. as part of their contracts. The green corridor could also be a horticultural concession whereby demonstration gardens are maintained by commercial vendors interested in promoting/selling their products.

Killamook Park

This property is located east of North Main Avenue ***at 2210 Hadley Road***, near the end of Hadley Road. It once was the site of Tillamook RV, which was purchased by FEMA. ***It would become part of the Hoquarton Park.***

Improvements to this property include lighting, park signage describing the park-and-recreation area, mapping which displays the park's location on the pedestrian loop system, off-street parking, RV parking and hook-ups and restrooms. An alternative use would be to construct another 60' Softball Field to match and be a part of the Hadley Field complex. The backstop would be in the southwest corner and it would be served by the parking across the street.

Potential Maintenance & Operations Strategies: See the Treatment sections of Dean Wayside above or Hadley Fields below depending upon the alternative chosen.

Hadley Fields

This property is located southeast of the intersection of Hadley Road and North Main Avenue (Hwy 101). It consists of approximately 4.77 acres and is the site of the former Safeway Supermarket, which was purchased by FEMA. ***It would become part of the Hoquarton Park.***

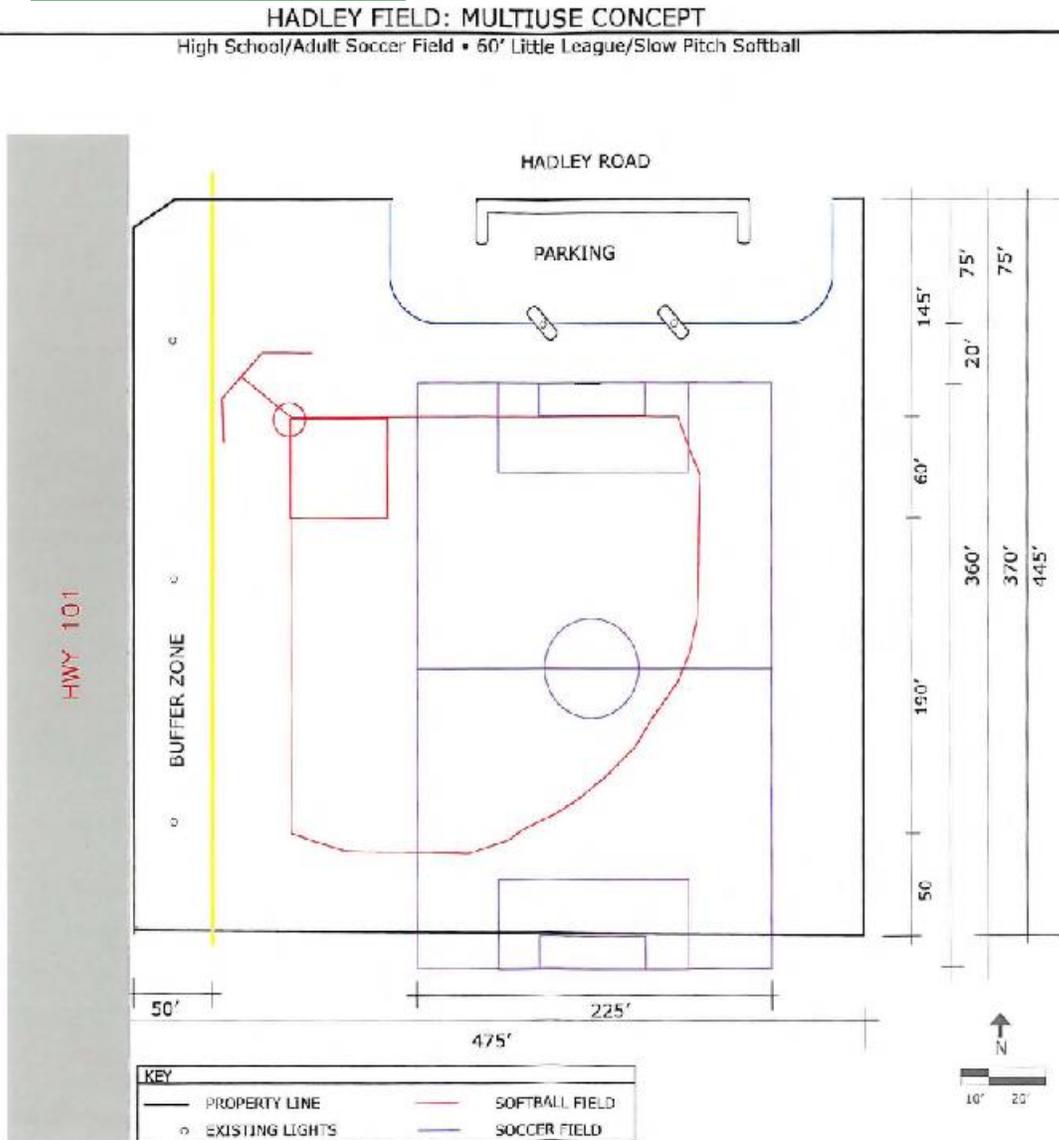
This property should be consolidated with the former Coast Tire property at 635 North Main Avenue, which is also recognized at the Headlight Trailhead.

This property is located on North Main Avenue, south of the Hadley Ball Field. It once was the site of Coast Tire Company. On the east side of this property, there is a curb and concrete half-wall that divides it from the old Safeway. On the west side a curb and hedges divide the properties and the southern property is 8"-10" higher but slopes back down over 10'. According to the wetland maps, the wetland on the east (approximately) half of the Coast Tire property is designated significant wetlands; therefore, it cannot be removed without mitigation. It appears to start 15'-20' south of the property

line between the former Coast Tire and Safeway sites. A full delineation/survey would be necessary to get the exact measurements.

These properties are planned to serve as the city athletic fields and to be the northern entrance and trailhead to the Hoquarton Interpretive Park and Hoquarton Forest as part of Phase Two of the approved Site Plan. If 20 feet the Coast Tire property can be utilized for athletic field purposes, the City will be able to locate a north-south soccer field south about 10 feet onto that property and have 10' of space behind each goal line in accordance with the conceptual drawing in **Image 4.4 shown below.**

Image 4.4 – Hadley Fields



These improvements to the former Safeway property include supporting field flexibility for multiple types of sports, lighting, field drainage, access to public restrooms, and storage. Field related improvements will also include a backstop, ball-netting, bleachers, and an off-street parking area.

The conceptual drawing **in Image 4.4** will need to be engineered with an environmental review, but if that expense is risked, the fields would be a prime candidate for an Oregon Army National Guard Innovative Readiness Training project as they are currently looking for projects for 2015 that communities can't fund through their normal budget cycle. They will provide the labor and equipment, but not materials or engineering. Other donations and fundraising matches will have to be found for those aspects.

Additional improvements to the former Coast Tire property include multiple food cart concessions that service the ballfields, picnic tables, interpretive trail/trailhead **signage**, off-street parking, park signage describing the park-and-recreation area, mapping which displays the park's location on the pedestrian loop system, bicycle rest area, restrooms (for the trail and ball field), lighting, and wetlands enhancement.

There will also be a 50' wide green corridor planting area along the frontage of these properties visually linking with the green corridor in Dean Memorial Wayside Park. **for Highway 101 traffic, in order to The green corridor will** provide an attractive Highway 101 entryway into the downtown area.

Potential Maintenance & Operations Strategies: The YMCA has expressed an interest in entering into a recreational management for the fields. They are interested in utilizing the softball facilities Monday through Thursday evenings until 8:30 PM, which would require lighting, and Saturdays until 2:00 PM. The Tillamook Parks and Recreation Authority has also expressed an interest in scheduling the Soccer Fields. Maintenance could be delegated in return for privileged use or the ability to sell entry (which would then require an insurance binder). The food cart concessions could each be assigned certain facilities (restrooms, bicycle rest area/signage, etc.) for maintenance as part of their contracts. The green corridor could also be a horticultural concession, whereby demonstration gardens are maintained by commercial vendors interested in promoting/selling their products.

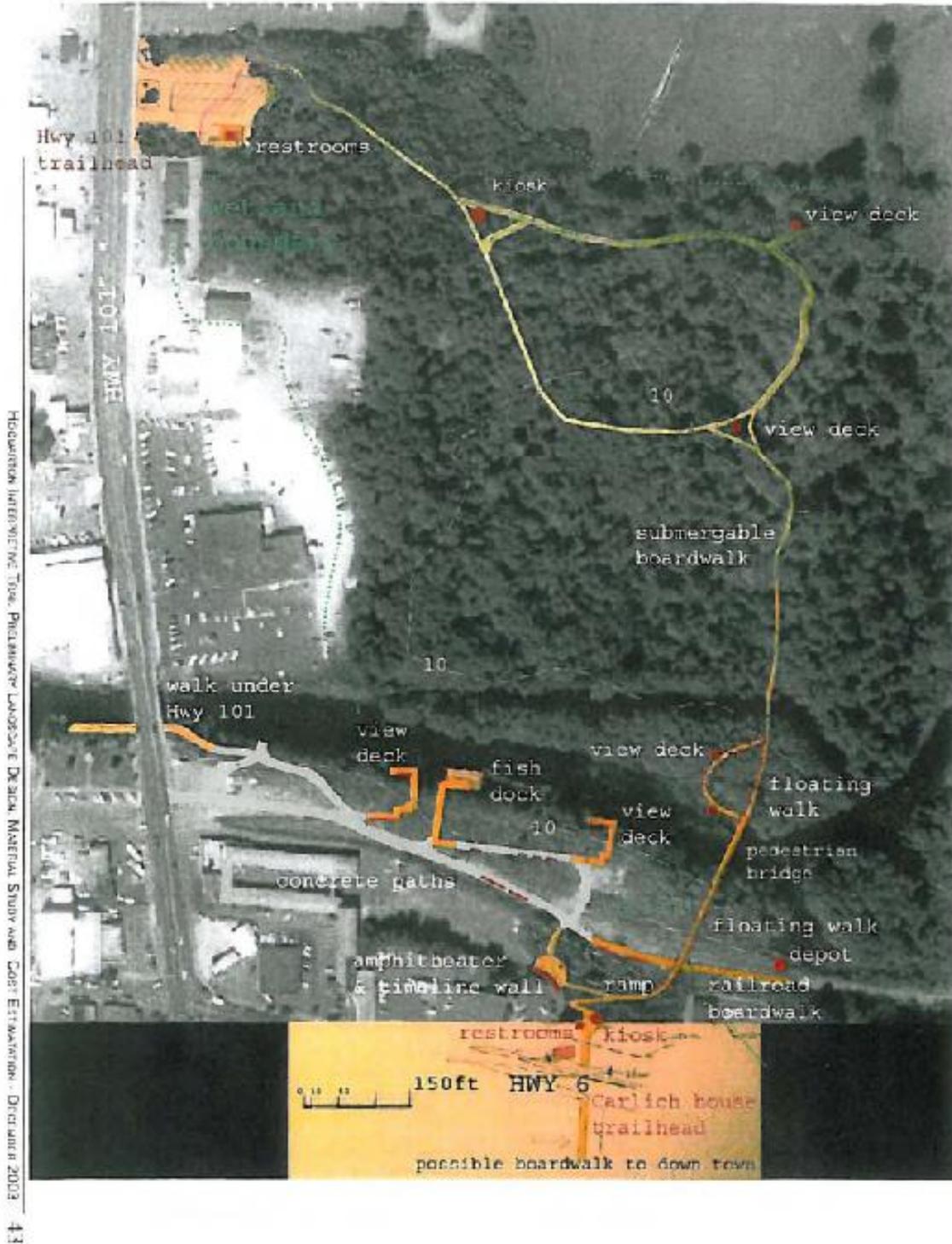
Hoquarton Forest

Hoquarton Forest, formerly known as the Hamman property, consists of just over 20 acres outside the City Limits. Currently it is a forested wetland. **It would become part of the Hoquarton Park.**

It is proposed to be the site of Phase Two of the Hoquarton Interpretive Trail (see conceptual layout **Image 4.5 below**). While it will be legally difficult to consolidate with the Hoquarton Interpretive Park due to the differing

jurisdictions and their separation by the Hoquarton waterway, the two properties should function as one unit for operations and maintenance.

Image 4.5 – Hoquarton Forest



Improvements include trail/path development linking Phase One of the Hoquarton Interpretive Trail to Hadley Fields, with a bridge and boardwalk

system, park signage describing the area, mapping which displays the park's location on the pedestrian loop system. A cross-connection between the Hoquarton and the Dougherty to the northeast of this property could be explored for a future circuit routing of Kayaks.

Hoquarton Interpretive Park

Hoquarton Interpretive Park is a 2.55 acre community park-and-recreation area. Existing facilities in the park include: a parking lot, a pedestrian walking path, view docks, Hoquarton Slough, and wetlands. ***It would become part of Hoquarton Park. Image 4.6 below is another conceptual layout of Hoquarton Trail.***

Image 4.6 – Hoquarton Trail



Further improvements to Hoquarton Interpretive Park include lighting and a second phase of trail/path development extending the park area northerly outside the City limits and onto City owned property through the Hoquarton Forest, a connection under the new 101 bridge to continue pathways into Sue H. Elmore Park, park signage describing the park-and-recreation area, mapping which displays the park's location on the pedestrian loop system, and wetlands enhancement. A Site Plan for the Hoquarton Interpretive Park, Phase One, was approved in 2005. The second phase of trail/path development was diagrammed with the first phase, identifying potential future development and connections as was discussed under the Hoquarton Forest.

Potential Maintenance & Operations Strategies: Like the Forest, the park is encumbered by State Park grant obligations which would severely limit the potential for concessions: therefore, the full cost of maintenance and operation will continue to fall upon the City, unless an Adopt-a-Park system can be established. Develop a trail patrol system with the City Police to address security concerns.

Sue H. Elmore Park

Sue H. Elmore Park is a 1.03 acre special use park-and-recreation area. It is the historic home port for the Sue H. Elmore, a very important vessel that brought supplies to Tillamook in the early 20th century. The Hoquarton was federally-authorized navigation channel. The Park is also part of the northern hub of the pedestrian city loop. Sue H. Elmore Park is located at the northwest corner of Front Street and Main Avenue (Highway 101 North) intersection. Facilities onsite include a boat launch, a parking lot, a walking path, an unused fountain and the Hoquarton waterway itself. Sue H. Elmore Park is part of the National Recreation Water Trail System.

Alterations to Sue H. Elmore Park will take place with the improvements to the US 101/OR 6 intersection. Additional improvements to Sue H. Elmore Park include additional landscaping, a covered restroom/shelter with picnic tables, benches, lighting, park signage describing the recreation area, mapping which displays the park's location on the pedestrian loop system, improvements to the boat launch, a boardwalk/interpretive trail along the Hoquarton Slough connecting to Foundry Park, a gravel walking path under the Bridge connecting to Hoquarton Interpretive Park, graduated wall-length tiers leading to the water's edge. ***Dogs on leash are recommended to be allowed in the park. This park is recommended to be dedicated for dog use***

The historical society has proposed to pay for ***an*** attached plaque to be produced, mounted, and installed at Sue H. Elmore Park. ***This will be a precedent for other parks and open spaces throughout the city. The plaque must be ensuring that it is*** vandal-proof and ***can be easily*** mowed around. ***as easily as possible.***

Potential Maintenance & Operations Strategies: The park is already maintained on a volunteer basis by a local landscaping business. This could be perpetuated by the ability to prominently place signage with their business name in exchange for the maintenance. The banner posts in the Park could also be rented given their prominent location next to 101. In the long-range, a Kayak rental concession could be located in the unused portions of the park if flood flow constraints are satisfied. Develop a trail patrol system with the City Police to address security concerns.

Foundry Park

These properties, donated by the Schmidt family, are located at the north end of the Elm Avenue R.O.W., east of the Douglas Avenue R.O.W., and extending along the south side of the Hoquarton Slough. **Foundry Park** consists of approximately 2.71 acres and was the site of the old foundry (now demolished). **It** has been used as a surplus concrete slump dumping ground and is overgrown with alder, willow and blackberry.

Improvements to this property include a potential boardwalk/interpretive trail along the Hoquarton, the removal of the concrete build-up, a boat launch (as Foundry Park would become part of the National Recreation Water Trail System), **an** off-street parking lot functioning off of Douglas Avenue, picnic areas, a covered activity area, park signage describing the recreation area, mapping which displays the park's location on the pedestrian loop system, enhanced wetlands and landscaping.

Potential Maintenance & Operations Strategies: It is not recommended to develop this park beyond concrete removal and a trail until an Adopt-a-Park system is established and an organization is ready to implement in this area. Develop a trail patrol system with the City Police to address security concerns.

Ironworks Park

This park property begins on the north side of Front Street between Cedar Avenue and Douglas Avenue. Currently it is a grove of trees with scattered underbrush.

The short section of Cedar Avenue between the portions of the park should be vacated.

This west side of **Ironworks Park** is located north of the **City Shops and** County General Hospital, northwest of the intersection of First Street and Birch Avenue. It once was the site of the peeler plant and Western Electric Power.

Improvements to this property include maintenance of the trees onsite, installation of a pedestrian path on the north side of the property tying Birch Avenue to Douglas Avenue **and** Foundry Park to Ironworks Park, a potential boardwalk/interpretive trail and picnic areas, off-street parking improvements,

park signage describing the area, mapping which displays the park's location on the pedestrian loop system, and enhanced wetlands and landscaping.

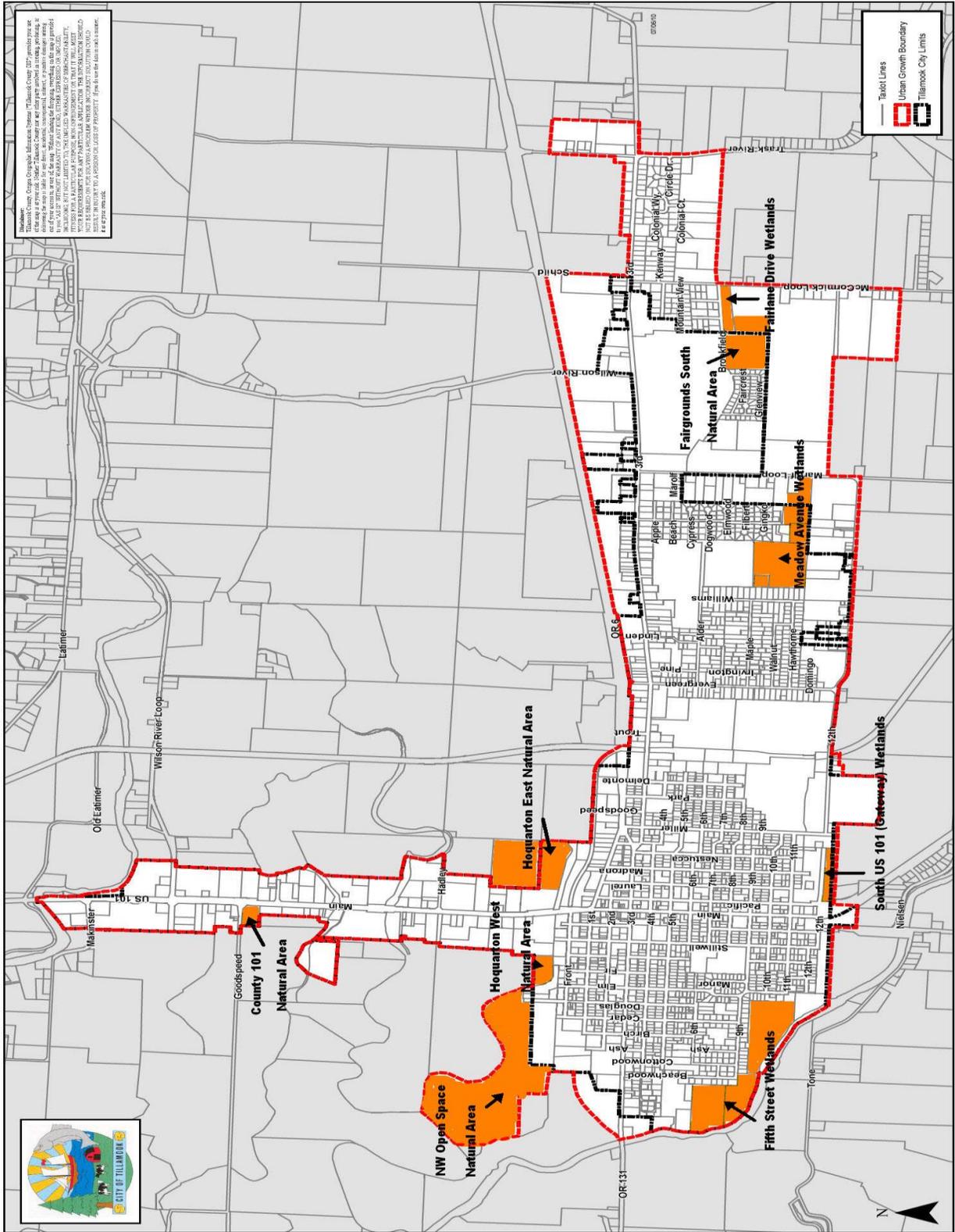
Potential Maintenance & Operations Strategies: It is not recommended to develop this park beyond a trail until an Adopt-a-Park system is established and an organization is ready to implement in this area. Develop a trail patrol system with the City Police to address security concerns.

Natural Area Development Opportunity Sites

Map 4.2 depicts the areas for potential natural area acquisition and enhancement based on Comprehensive Plan text and policies. Refer to Appendix H for larger scale maps.

Map 4.2 – Natural Areas

Natural Areas and Wetlands



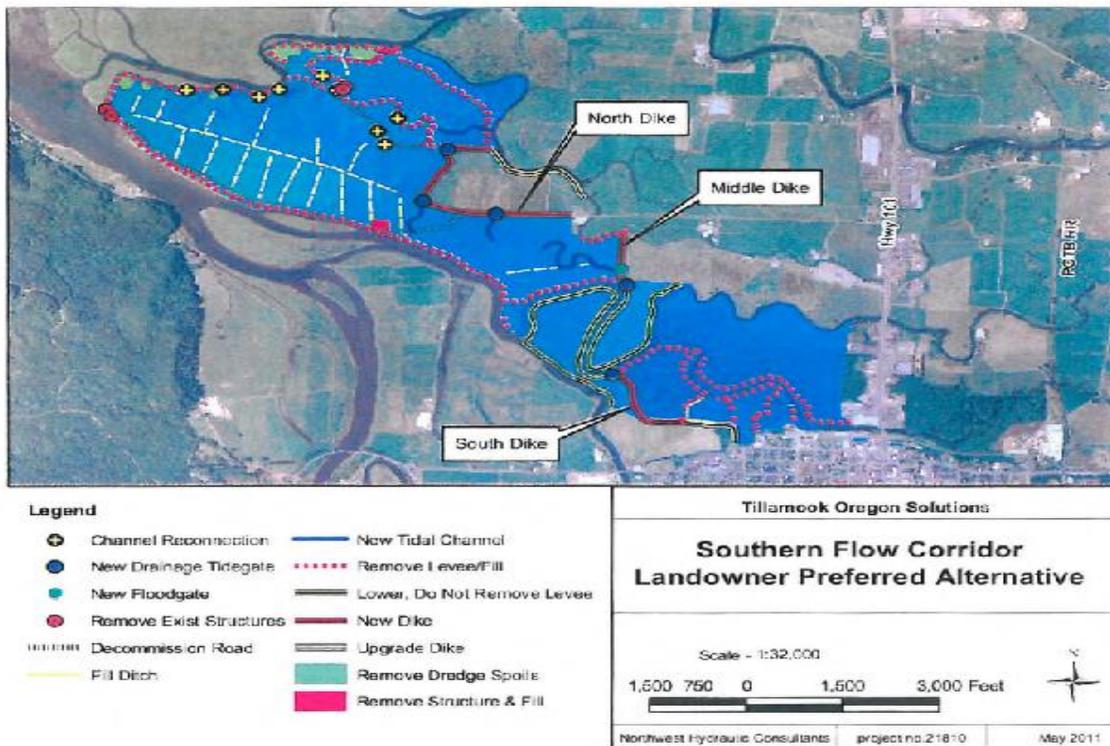
The following is a description of opportunities for the natural areas identified in this Plan. It should be recognized that many of these properties are owned by organizations (public and private) and individuals other than the City and, therefore, will require additional work between the City and the property owners for further development.

NW Open Space

This property is located north of the City Limits, south of the Hoquarton Slough with its most northerly point at the confluence of Dougherty and Hoquarton Slough, including the entire property **within** the Urban Growth Boundary in this area.

This area is recognized on the Comprehensive Plan Map and in the Comprehensive Plan as an area **in which** to develop a future park. **See Image 4.7 below.** It is also designated as part of Project Exodus, the Regional Solutions South Flow Corridor flood control effort that proposes to eliminate or breach the dikes on this property around the year 2015 in order to allow waters to flow out to the Bay more quickly. This area was formerly the site of Tillamook Veneer which built the dikes and various cells for log ponds. The property has revegetated into Spruce Wetland, but there are potentials for some Mill Pond resurrection and the creation of a Kayak water park.

Image 4.7 –Southern Flow Corridor



Potential Maintenance & Operations Strategies: If the Project Exodus is funded and implemented, **Tillamook County** would acquire this property by exercising its purchase/option, although the City could request that the **County** Board of Commissioners include a transfer ownership for Park purposes in their Management Plan, if the objectives of ensuring flood water flow are sustained and recreational benefits can be achieved. It is not recommended to develop this park beyond a trail until an Adopt-a-Park system is established and an organization is ready to implement in this area.

South US 101 Gateway Wetlands

This property is located east of Pacific Avenue, south of the Twelfth Street R.O.W. and includes the Twelfth Street R.O.W through the City-owned land adjacent to Miller Avenue as indicated on the attached aerial. The **Tillamook People's Utility District (PUD)** has proposed a potential swap of this land for buildable portions of adjacent City right-of-way. The Holden Creek Working group is advocating for this greenway due to its potential to improve flood attenuation via increasing connectivity/interactions with adjacent floodplain and to provide an ecological uplift that benefits overall riparian habitat.

Improvements to this property include wetlands enhancement through a carefully prepared management plan and a pedestrian/bike path identified as the Holden Creek Greenway. The City plans to work with the PUD to develop these improvements and look at integrating them with potential pedestrian/greenway connectivity opportunities to the east and west.

Potential Maintenance & Operations Strategies: Explore Right-of-way vacation with the PUD in order to exchange buildable portions of adjacent portions of City right-of-way for the Holden Creek (Twelfth Street Right-of-way) greenway land. Work with the High School to manage the enhancement plan and to maintain the trail under an Adopt-a-Park system. Develop a trail patrol system with the City Police to address the PUD's security concerns.

School District

The beautifully forested natural area to the south of the East Elementary school grounds adjacent to the City's well land with Holden Creek flowing through it presents a unique opportunity for partnership.

Improvements to this property include wetlands enhancement through a carefully prepared management plan and a pedestrian/bike path identified as part of the Holden Creek Greenway. The City plans to work with the School District to develop these improvements and investigate integrating them with potential pedestrian/greenway connectivity opportunities to the east and west.

Potential Maintenance & Operations Strategies: The City should submit a request to the School Board to enter into an Intergovernmental Agreement for its use as open space, trails, wetland enhancement, and flood retention that also

honors educational uses. This could include a property line adjustment with the well property if transfer of ownership was desired. The intergovernmental agreement needs to address management and maintenance of this area in order to allow for mutually-agreeable design **and** access; **to** allow for additional partners such as Fish & Wildlife; and **to allow for** the potential application of public funds from differing jurisdictions and granting agencies.

Fairgrounds

The natural area in the southeast corner of the Fairgrounds, south of Brookfield Avenue, is primarily used by the Fairgrounds as a staging area for the County Fair, but also has several wetlands identified on it. Holden Creek flows from the east across the property and a stormwater/contributing channel runs south across the property to join it. The Holden Creek Working Group has made it a high priority to re-establish flow through this forested wetland area in order to delay storm runoff from the Fairgrounds to Holden Creek and potentially alleviate downstream flooding through the creation of a retention area with interpretive and greenway trail qualities.

Improvements would include enhancing wetlands, remeandering the creek, and threading a greenway trail through the re-established natural open space while allowing for continued overflow parking.

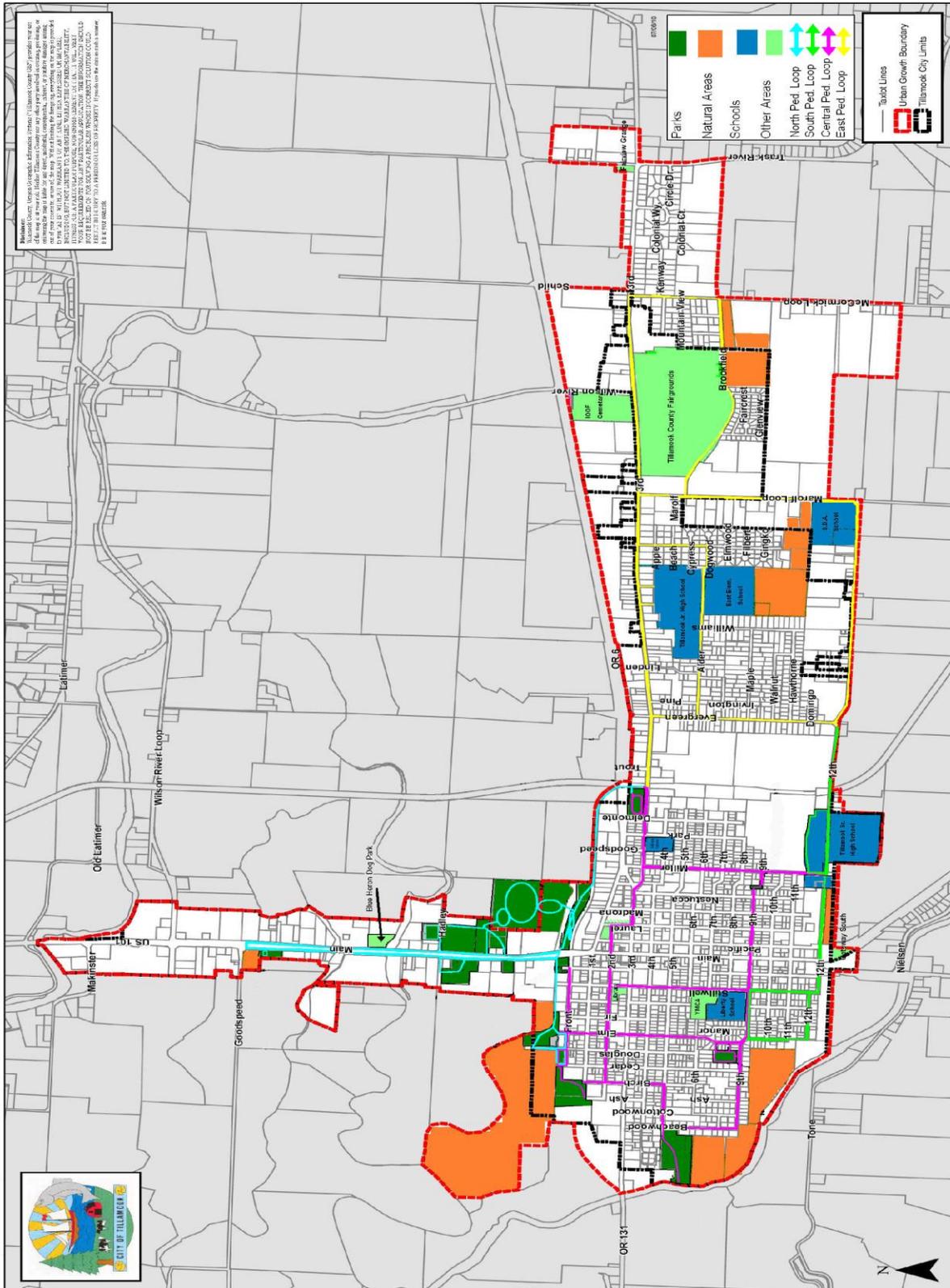
Potential Maintenance & Operations Strategies: The City should submit a request to the County Board of Commissioners to enter into an Intergovernmental Agreement for its use as open space, trails, wetland enhancement, and flood retention that also honors reasonable use as overflow parking for the Fair. The intergovernmental agreement needs to address management and maintenance of this area in order to allow for mutually-agreeable design **and** access; **to** allow for additional partners such as Fish & Wildlife; and **to allow for** the potential application of public funds from differing jurisdictions and granting agencies.

The Fairlane Drive, Marolf Loop, & Fifth Street natural areas indicated on the map need support by the affiliated property owners or removal from the map.

Trail, Pathway and Connector Development

Map 4.3 depicts the areas for potential trail, pathway and connector development based on the list provided. Please refer to Appendix H for larger scale maps.

Map 4.3 – Trail, Pathway, Connector Development



Trail, Pathway and Connectivity

Trails, pathways and connectors provide opportunities for connections between park facilities, recreation facilities and neighborhoods; reduce reliance upon automobiles for travel; and are a source of recreation in themselves. Trails and pathways are an important component of the park system. Connecting different sites with natural areas, trails and pathways leads to more usable, accessible, and visible park land.

Trails and pathways include sidewalks, bicycle routes, water routes, and multi-use trails. These emphasize safe pedestrian travel to and from the city, the parks, recreation areas, residential areas and other areas around the community.

Currently the section of 101 that bisects the town is considered part of the Pacific Coast Bicycle Trail. It is a regional connection to those traveling the Oregon Coast. Additionally, the designated bicycle routes in town connect the schools and school playgrounds and many of the parks, and the Pacific Coast Bicycle Trail and provide an additional recreational opportunity. Using City sidewalks, Citywide trails and park specific trails also creates recreational opportunities.

Water trail users have already discovered the unique features of the sloughs, creeks and rivers that can only be enjoyed **on the water** by boat, kayak or canoe. Floating docks and interpretive signage shall be placed near water access points to encourage increased utilization by residents and visitors who enjoy this type of recreation.

The intent of the Tillamook Trail Plan, as part of the Parks and Recreation Plan, is to provide a system of off-street and on-street recreation trails to serve the City. The potential trail system identified here includes a total of approximately 11 miles of proposed trails. These trails shall provide connection routes around and through the City.

The proposed links from sidewalks to trails consist of:

- 1) The North Pedestrian Loop (denoted in blue) which ties the park-and-recreation areas from the Heritage Recreation area to Roosevelt Wayside Park and North Main Avenue both on-street and off-street.
- 2) The South Pedestrian Loop (denoted in green) which runs on Ninth Street between Elm Avenue and Stillwell Avenue, south on Elm Avenue from Ninth Street to Twelfth Street, south on Stillwell Avenue from Ninth Street at Liberty Elementary School, to Twelfth Street, east on Twelfth Street from Elm Avenue through the 101 South Gateway Wetlands, and along Holden Creek to Evergreen Drive.
- 3) The Central Pedestrian Loop (denoted in magenta) which extends west from Hoquarton Interpretive Park to Sue H. Elmore Park, then either west along Front Street or the Hoquarton Boardwalk to Foundry Park and Ironworks Park, then south on Birch Avenue to Fifth Street to Carnahan Park; Beechwood Avenue to Ninth Street to Coatsville Park,

Liberty School and Pioneer Park. Then east to Miller Avenue **and** either south to connect with the South Pedestrian Loop or north to Third Street, to Wilson School, Lillian Goodspeed Park, and west to Laurel Avenue and the Pioneer Museum. Elm Avenue, Stillwell Avenue and Second Street also are pedestrian links from park to park and other recreation areas in the Central Pedestrian Loop. These tie into larger systems such as the State's Rails and Trails proposal and the OSCRR.

- 4) The East Pedestrian Loop (denoted in yellow) **which** connects park-and-recreation areas such as Lillian Goodspeed Park, East Elementary, Tillamook Junior High, Seventh Day Adventist School, the Fairgrounds, the **IOOF** Cemetery, and Holden Creek, along Third Street, Twelfth Street, Evergreen Drive, Alder Lane, Marolf Loop Road, Brookfield Avenue, and McCormick Loop Road.

The following describes the detail of the new trails and their mileage:

1 - Sue H. Elmore Park – Foundry Park Connector trail, approximately ½ mile

This proposed trail would extend west along the Hoquarton Slough as a boardwalk, from Sue H. Elmore Park to Foundry Park. Private property owner(s) will need to be contacted.

2- Foundry Park – NW Open Space Connector Trail, approximately ¾ mile

This proposed trail would extend northwest along the Hoquarton Slough providing access to the Elm Avenue, Douglas Avenue and Birch Avenue Right-of-Ways from Ironworks Park and Foundry Park and the NW Open Space. Cooperation and coordination between the City and the property owner of the NW Open Space will be required to develop this trail.

3 – Dean Memorial Wayside Park – Hoquarton West Natural Area

- NW Open Space Connector Trail, approximately 1 ¼ miles

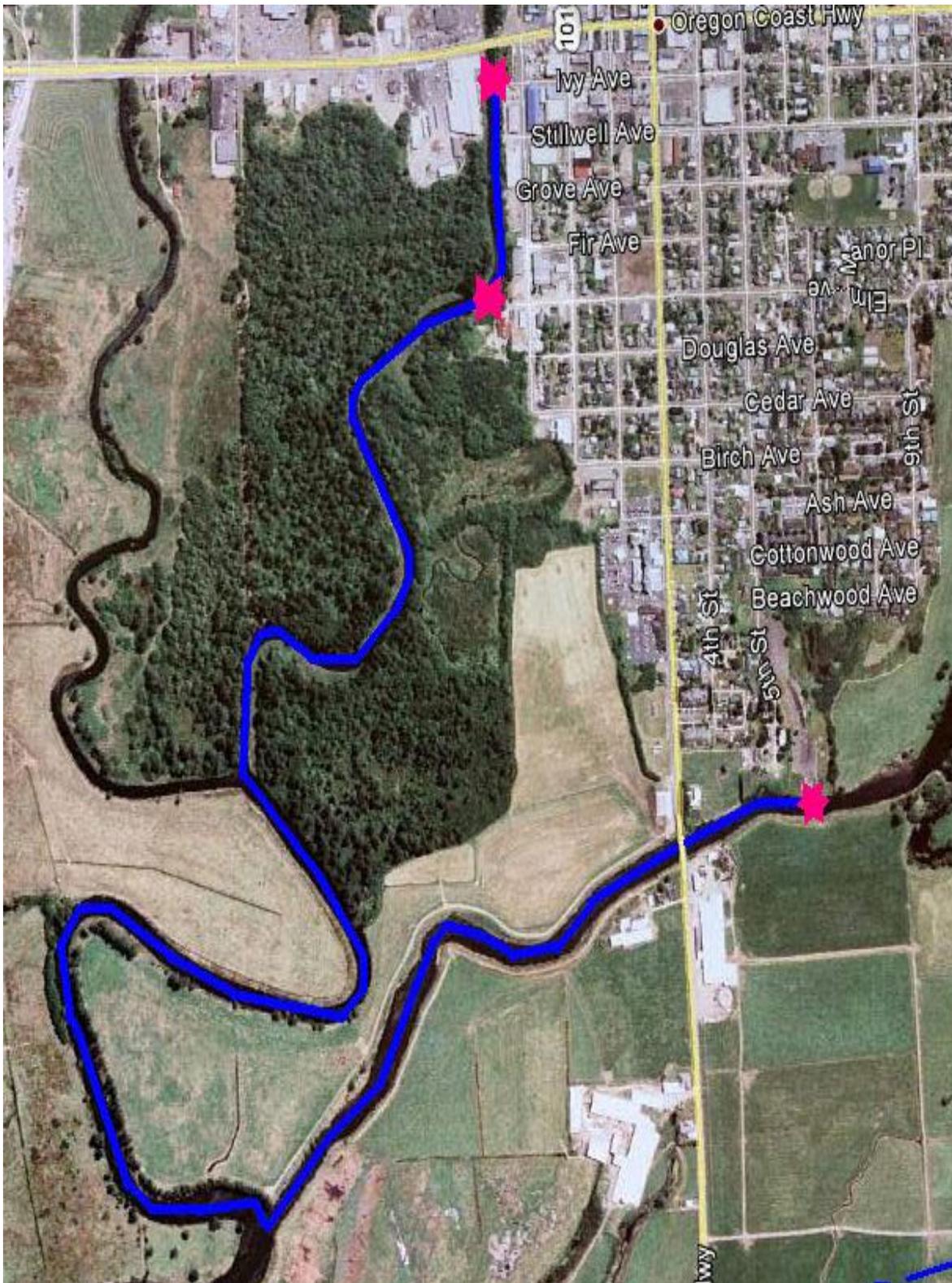
This proposed trail would extend west from the wayside park to the natural area over the slough to the open space providing access to residents in and visitors to this area. This trail would link three properties together as a greenbelt along the northern area of town. A tie with the Hoquarton Interpretive Park trail to the east has also been discussed to reconnect the historic path that brought early settlers to the area. Cooperation and coordination between the City and private property owners will be required to develop this trail.

Water Trail and Connector Development

Map 4.4 depicts the areas for a water trail (in blue) and connector development based on the list provided.

The identified points (in pink) on the map would become part of the National Recreation Water Trail System. Refer to Appendix H for larger scale maps.

Map 4.4 – Water Trail Connecting Points



4 – Sue H. Elmore Park – Foundry Park – Carnahan Park Water Trail Connector, approximately 6 ½ miles

This proposed trail would extend from the Hoquarton to the Trask River. This water trail would link to Sue H. Elmore Park, Foundry Park and Carnahan Park.

5 - Proposed extension of Hoquarton Slough Interpretive Park trail, approximately ¾ mile

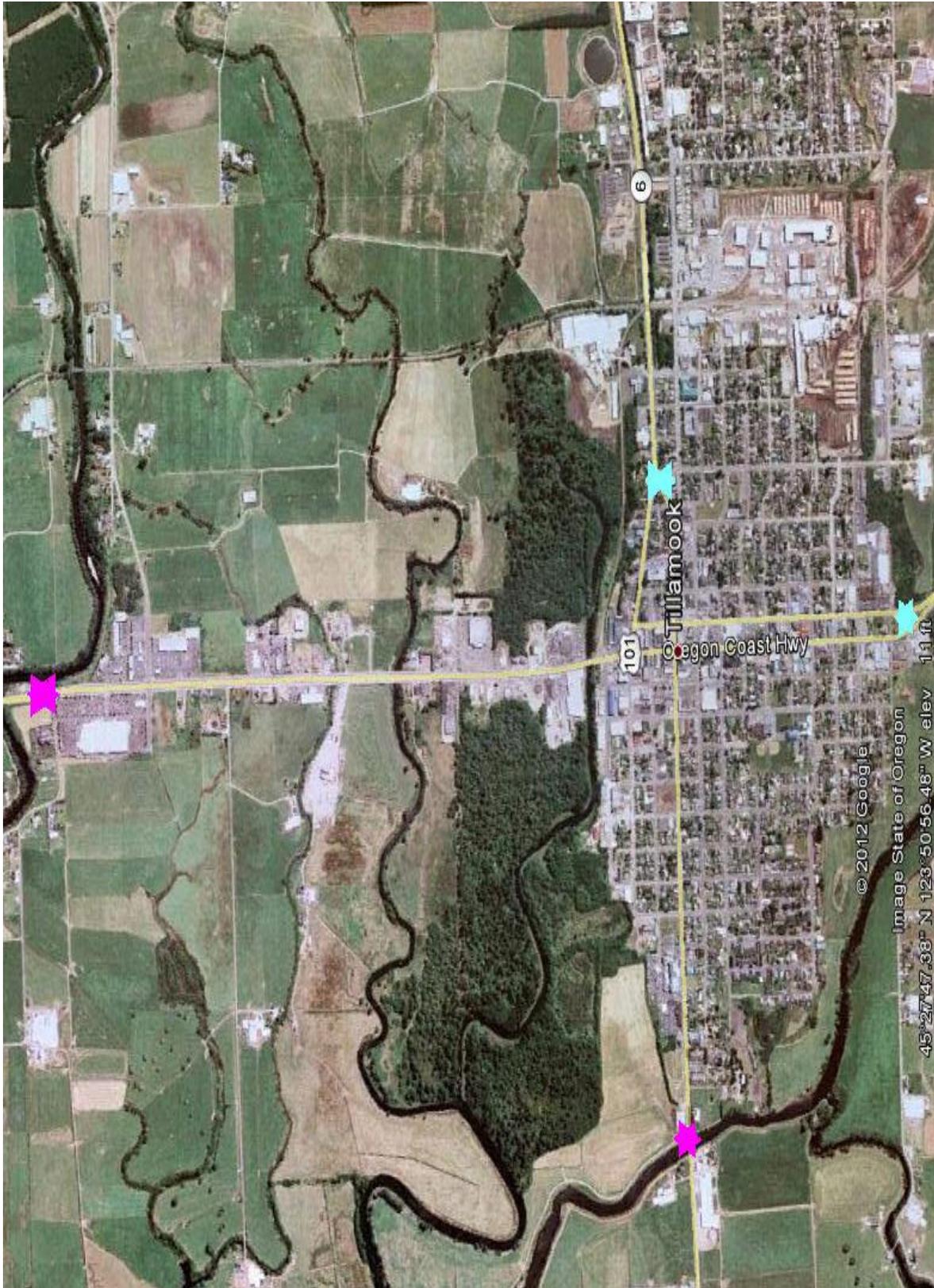
The extension of the Hoquarton Interpretive Park trail would be Phase 2 of the park development, beginning in the current park area and extending east and then north, over the Hoquarton and meandering north through the Hoquarton Forest (former Hamman property) to the City property at the Hadley Fields (see Phase II concept plan in Appendix I). The western extent of the trail has also been discussed **as a** connection **between** Dean Memorial Wayside Park, Hoquarton West Natural Area and the NW Open Space **to reconnect thereby restoring** the historic path that brought early settlers to the area.

Part II: Improvements to City Gateways

Currently, there are two (2) areas identified as gateways to the City of Tillamook. One is located on the Highway 6 ROW between Ocean and Miller Avenues – known as the City Gateway East. The second gateway, known as City Gateway South, **is** located south of Twelfth Street on U.S. Highway 101 ROW. Both areas contain large signs welcoming travelers on the highways into the City of Tillamook. These are not areas for pedestrians – both **are** located in the ROW of a busy highway. They are physically attractive signs, but not usable as active recreational public space. Three gateways – west, north, and central – still have not been developed.

Map 4.5 depicts the existing gateways (in blue) and proposed gateways (in pink). Please refer to Appendix H for larger scale maps.

Map 4.5 – Gateways



Tillamook City needs to have a distinctive identity heralded by its well-recognized **six (6)** Gateways. The following applies to each of these gateway locations:

- 1) Gateways shall be provided on the State R.O.W. at the **four (4)** major street entrances to the City of Tillamook:
 - Third Street east of the Trask River Bridge,
 - North Main Avenue at Makinster Road south of the Wilson River Bridge,
 - North Main Avenue at ODOT bridge at the Roosevelt Wayside,
 - Highway 6 ROW Divider at Third Street and First Street between Ocean Avenue and Miller Avenue,
 - South Highway 101 ROW Divider Island at Main & Pacific, and one (1) at the historic entrance to the central business district:
 - Hoquarton Bridge (Main Avenue north of Front Street).
- 2) Gateways image shall be enhanced by distinctive signage, lighting & landscaping.
- 3) The City additionally shall develop and include aesthetically-appropriate signage for each Gateway that identifies downtown Gateway commercial district.
- 4) Each "Gateway" and City entrance shall include current City population (to meet 'Vision').

Potential Maintenance & Operations Strategies: Consideration should be given to service club maintenance in exchange for their ability to post their logos.

Part III: Improvements Summary

The following amenities are a summary of the improvements identified for the existing park-and-recreation areas (Table 4.1) and the new park-and-recreation areas (Table 4.2).

Table 4.1 Existing Park Amenities	Carnahan Park	Dean Memorial Wayside Park	Lillian Goodspeed Park	Hoquarton Interpretive Park	Coatsville Park	Sue H. Elmore Park	Roosevelt Wayside Park	Pioneer Park
Benches/Tables	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Children's Play Equipment	X		X		X			X
Community Garden	X							X
Covered Activity Area					X	X		
Dog Areas	X	X				X	X	
Exercise Equipment	X		X		X			
Food Carts							X	
Interpretive Signs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lighting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Native Vegetation /Landscaping Improvements	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Standardized Park Name Signs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Off-Street Parking Improvements				X	X			
Pedestrian Loop Mapping	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Routine Maintenance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Skateboard Park			X					
Trail/Path development/improvements	X	X		X	X			X
Upgraded facilities	X		X		X	X		
Wetlands Enhancement	X	X		X			X	

Table 4.2 Proposed Park Amenities	Hadley Ball Park	Hoquarton Forest	Killamook Park	Foundry Park	Ironworks Park
Benches/Tables	X	X	X	X	X
Boat Launch				X	
Covered Activity Area				X	
Dog Area					
Food Carts					
Interpretive Signs	X	X	X	X	X
Lighting	X	X	X	X	X
Native Vegetation /Landscaping Improvements	X	X		X	X
New Standardized Park Name Signs	X	X	X	X	X
Off-Street Parking Improvements			X	X	X
Pedestrian Loop Mapping	X	X	X	X	X
Routine Maintenance	X	X	X	X	X
Restrooms			X	X	
Trail/Path development/improvements	X	X		X	X
Wetlands Enhancement				X	X

Benches/Table

• Additional benches and picnic tables are recommended for Carnahan Park, Dean Memorial Wayside Park, Lillian Goodspeed Park, Coatsville Park, Sue H. Elmore Park, **Pioneer Park**, Roosevelt Wayside Park, Hadley Fields, Hoquarton Forest, Killamook Park, Foundry Park, and Ironworks Park.

Boat Launch

• New Boat launch at Foundry Park.

Children’s play equipment

• Play structures should fit into each park-and-recreation area, including Lillian Goodspeed Park, **Coatsville Park and Pioneer Park**. The structures should include interactive features and grassy play areas for children to run on.

Covered Activity Areas

• A covered **pergola shelter** with posted highlights and a history of the site is recommended for Sue H. Elmore Park, and a covered eating and gathering area for Coatsville Park and Foundry Park.

Dog Area

• Overall, by City Ordinance, dogs are not allowed in city parks. This ordinance **would have to will** change to allow dogs in **some or all of the City the following parks: Carnahan Park, Dean Memorial Wayside Park, Roosevelt Wayside Park, Sue H. Elmore Park**. Additionally, the City **should will** designate specific off-leash **and on-leash** dog **guidelines area** in **a these** city parks. **There are areas that are proposed for dog areas in a privately owned and maintained area.**

Exercise equipment

• Exercise stations should be added to parks such as Carnahan Park, Lillian Goodspeed Park, Coatsville Park, **and Pioneer Park**.

Interpretive signs

• Interpretive signs are recommended in all parks to cover park history, **which may** include information about native wildlife, local floods, native vegetation, town history, and the reclamation of the land for use as a park.

Lighting

- Improved and additional lighting fixtures are recommended for safety in all the city parks.

Native vegetation and other landscaping improvements

- Native vegetation should be added throughout the park-and-recreation areas. This should include flowering trees, shade trees, a variety of shrubs and ground cover, the addition of wetland plants, and a large quantity of native wildflowers. These improvements should be for all the parks. The City should determine separately what type of vegetation/landscaping improvements are appropriate for each park-and-recreation area.

New Standardized Park Name Signs

- New standardized park name signs are proposed for all city parks.

Off-Street Parking

- Off-street parking should be improved in City parks such as the Second Phase of Hoquarton Interpretive Park, Coatsville Park, Killamook Park, Foundry Park, and Ironworks Park to meet City off-street parking standards. The existing off-street parking lot in Hoquarton Interpretive Park will be relocated when Highway 101 is improved and a new bridge is installed.

Pedestrian Loop Mapping

- Signage which displays the park's location on the citywide pedestrian loop system is proposed in all city parks and other recreational facilities identified in this plan.

Routine Maintenance

- Depending upon the responsible maintenance party for each specific park, all of the city parks are recommended to receive routine maintenance which, in general, includes mowing of lawn; trimming, pruning, and limbing of bushes and trees; watering of lawn, bushes and trees and other plants; trash pick-up; sweeping of off-street parking areas, play areas, and pedestrian walkways; raking of fallen leaves and other clippings; repaving and repair of off-street parking areas; restriping of off-street parking areas; and play equipment maintenance, repair and upgrades.

Trail/Path development/improvements

- New walking paths are proposed for Carnahan Park, Dean Memorial Wayside Park, Hoquarton Interpretive Park (Phase 2), Coatsville Park, Pioneer Park, Hadley Fields, Hoquarton Forest, Killamook Park, Foundry Park, and Ironworks Park. Improvement to existing trails should focus on extending the length of the existing trails in City parks such as Carnahan Park and Hoquarton Interpretive Park.

Upgraded facilities

- Tennis courts and basketball courts should be upgraded/improved (surfacing, netting, lighting) in Coatsville Park.

Wetland enhancement

- Current wetland areas in parks, such as Carnahan Park, Dean Memorial Wayside Park, Hoquarton Interpretive Park, Roosevelt Wayside Park, Hoquarton Forest, Foundry Park, and Ironworks Park should be enhanced to include additional wetland vegetation. Trails should be constructed on the perimeter of the wetland.

Part IV: Additional Park-and-Recreation Development, Maintenance and Implementation Factors

For park-and-recreation development, maintenance and implementation of this master plan, the City will need to do the following:

- Prioritize its Park development to keep pace with its maintenance capabilities.
- Create additional playing fields and/or replace existing fields to prolong their life and expand their capacity; and provide quality sports and recreation facilities and programs for City residents of all ages, cultural backgrounds, abilities and income levels by allowing for diverse activities such as **Paintball**, Ultimate Frisbee, and Frisbee Golf.
- Develop a use of field's policy and joint use agreements to guide use and scheduling of athletic fields in city parks.
- Create a strong pedestrian connection of trail segments linking park-and-recreation areas together throughout the City, and develop and maintain a core and an interconnected system of these trails, to provide a variety of recreational opportunities, such as walking, bicycling and jogging, and creative exercise enticements like a Scavenger Hunt from Park-to-Park on trails.
- Create/enhance public spaces to learn and play, to create and imagine, promote health and wellness, and increase cultural awareness through the use of themes in differing parks such as a Native American or Swiss focus.
- Develop partnerships and relationships with property owners, public and government entities of designated park-and-recreation areas throughout the City;
- Develop an Adopt-a-Park Program/establish a donations program for all city parks in the City of Tillamook;
- Develop naming conventions and uniform/standardized park signs for all City parks in the City of Tillamook to minimize replacement costs;
- Establish a 'Rails and Trails' program for reuse of the abandoned rail lines identified in the City of Tillamook for pedestrian connections between park-and-recreation areas;
- Establish/Develop a park-and-recreation maintenance and improvements program to meet the improvements and timelines identified throughout this master plan.

- Effectively communicate information about City goals, policies, programs and facilities among City residents, City staff, City advisory committees, City Council, **City** Planning Commission, **City-Tillamook** Urban Renewal Agency, partnering agencies and other groups.
- Establish a citywide ‘Dogs in City Parks’ Policy identifying how dogs are supposed to be managed in City of Tillamook City parks.
- Design and develop a bike and skate park to be located in the former skate park area **in Lillian Goodspeed Park**.
- Protect environmental resources, by acquiring, conserving and enhancing natural areas and open spaces within the City.
- Provide, develop, and maintain quality parks and special use areas that are readily accessible to residents throughout the City over the next ten (10) years.
- Provide additional public meetings to determine most appropriate uses in some of the parks.
- Help provide recreation programs for City residents of all ages, cultural backgrounds, abilities and income levels.
- Develop a managed parks division;
- Develop a security plan that includes: routine drive-by protocols and ensures that accesses are closed at night.
- Operate and maintain parks in an efficient, safe and cost-effective manner by incorporating principles of environmental and financial sustainability into the design, operation, improvement, maintenance and funding of City programs and facilities.
- ***Develop an operations and maintenance plan for the City parks and recreation areas as described in this plan.***
- Designate an off-leash dog area within the city parks identified for dog use in the plan.
- ***Develop criteria to amend this plan and its policies at the end of the ten (10) year period.***

Development of Natural Areas

In general development of the City’s natural areas should observe the following:

- ***Natural areas should be*** designed and managed to create a sense of solitude, ***to be*** used as a means of separating land uses, and ***to*** protect and preserve the environment.
- ***Natural area should be used*** primarily for passive and trail related activities with maintenance levels reflecting the character of natural open space.
- ***Passive recreation*** uses compatible with the preservation of the natural areas ***should be encouraged***. Where feasible, public access and use of these areas

via trails should be permitted, but sensitive areas should be protected from degradation and overuse.

- Improvements should be kept to a minimum, with the natural environment, interpretive, and educational features emphasized. These improvements should be limited to include:
 - Pathways
 - Seating
 - Informational/Directional Signs
 - Viewing Areas
 - Water Access
- Parking and overall use should be limited to trailheads and at a level the area can accommodate, while maintaining the intended level of solitude.
- The location and construction of trails and other features should avoid stream banks, significant plant populations, and other sensitive features, while maintaining an acceptable experience and adhering to the trail development guidelines. In addition, there may be certain sensitive areas where recreation activities, even low impact activities, should not be permitted.
- Erosion control should be a priority in the design of facilities in natural open space areas. The amount of bare soil should be mitigated by use of plant materials that develop an extensive root system to stabilize soil along with careful construction techniques.
- Policies should be developed to **encourage** the diversity of the plant canopy and understory. **as well as** The wildlife habitat potential should be protected, enhanced, and preserved.
- Non-native species should be removed and native indigenous species re-introduced in open space areas. Steps should be taken to eliminate non-native plant invasion.