

**PARKS AND RECREATION  
MASTER PLAN  
2012**

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

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 policies for developing the park and recreation, open space and trail system, and suggest 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 additional parkland, open space and specialized facilities, establishes criteria and standards for design, and management of the various areas, and recommends 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, operate and maintain land, facilities and programs for parks and recreation over a 10-year period. It briefly 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 quality of its parks and recreation needs to meet the needs of current and future residents.

### 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. Park and recreation areas can serve aesthetic purposes and create gathering spaces for public activities and events, providing recreational opportunities for residents of different generations and social classes to mix, 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 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. In summary, park and recreation areas provide a broad range of community benefits.

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

**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, and also buildings, sites, 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.

**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').

An **active recreation area** generally involves more intensive levels of development and areas for physical interaction with others and the surrounding environment, such as play equipment, playing fields and areas for team participation such as baseball, soccer, and football fields. Aquatic and recreational facilities are considered "active." Active Parks and Recreation areas include those areas used for individual and organized sports and include neighborhood, community, special use and regional park, and recreational areas.

A **passive recreation area** is generally an undeveloped space or environmentally sensitive area that requires minimal development. Natural areas, wetlands, woods, greenways, and trails are considered a passive recreation area. 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, 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.

## **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, possible recreational activities, and 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 the following course of action:

- Provide public open houses and workshops to disseminate and gather information from the community regarding parks and recreation needs.
- Gather existing parks and recreation information and evaluate the current parks and recreation system.
- Evaluate and document the needs of the parks and recreation system as a 10-year horizon.
- Develop and evaluate various projects that address the 10-year needs, described above.
- Develop a prioritized, project list that meets the city's needs and objectives and that is most feasible considering the current city funding.
- Estimate the revenue available for parks and recreation projects based on the city's current funding level and provide additional potential revenue sources for the city.
- Compile the results of this work into the Parks and Recreation Master Plan for review 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.

## Overall Summary of Needs



To satisfy park and recreational needs and demands with input from residents, City employees and other stakeholders, and 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 learn and play, to create and imagine, promote health and wellness, and increase cultural awareness;
- Effectively communicate information about City goals, policies, programs and facilities among City residents, City staff, City advisory committees, City Council, 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 recommended 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 mini, neighborhood, community and regional parks, special use facilities and natural areas) per hundred residents 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.

## 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 additions. It summarizes appropriate park classifications, and 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 and funding, 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

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 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 improvements to 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, improvement costs and identifies potential funding techniques and sources of acquiring funds for parks and 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

**Appendix F:** Community Survey Summary

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

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.

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## Chapter 2

# Parks and Recreation Inventory

The Tillamook Parks and Recreation Master Plan creates a profile for the existing parks and recreation system. 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. This chapter outlines the methodology and presents the results for each analysis.

## 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 North Highway 101 section of the City of Tillamook is bordered to the north by the Wilson River and to the south by Hoquarton Slough and contains the City's Highway Commercial area and floodway. The rest of the City contains the downtown and the community's residential neighborhoods. 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.

Land zoned as Public and Semi-public (P & S-P) and allocated for these park and recreational uses, lies throughout the City, and includes: 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.

Land allocated for and zoned as Open Space (O) lies 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 Slough Interpretive Park, **Coatesville Ninth Street** Park, Sue H. Elmore Park, **Periscope Roosevelt** Wayside Park (formerly Tillamook Inn site), and the **Veteran's and Children's Rotary Pioneer Peace** 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.

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 **Periscope 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 uses and as already mentioned are known as part of the Heritage Recreation Area.

## **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 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. The inventory 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. 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).

## **Park and Recreation Classifications**

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: mini, neighborhood, community, and regional park and recreation area, and special use facilities, undeveloped open space, and natural areas. Each classification provides a distinct type of recreational opportunity. The City of Tillamook currently contains one (1) mini park and recreation area, six (6) 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	Size	Benefits and Use
Mini Park and Recreation Areas	Provide passive or limited active recreation opportunities. They are small in size and are often limited to a small grassy area or developed lot with limited amenities. They are located within biking and walking distance of users and should be accessible by sidewalks, trails, and/or low volume streets.	0.25 mile	0.19	Mini park and recreation areas preserve a balance between open space and residential development. They add activity and character to a neighborhood as well as providing a place for neighborhood gatherings. Typical facilities and use include: children's play area, picnic area, benches, or open grassy area.
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	29.86	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	59.21	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	106.09	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	21.78	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	126.58	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.

## Mini Park and Recreation Areas

Provide passive or limited active recreation opportunities. Mini park and recreation areas include tot lots, children playgrounds, small picnic areas and/or community gardens. They are small in size, ranging from a one resident lot to an acre and are often limited to a small grassy area or developed lot with limited amenities. Mini parks should be considered because of issues associated with availability of land. They are located within one-quarter mile biking and walking

distance of users and should be accessible by sidewalks, trails, and/or low volume streets and should be visible from and have frontage to the adjoining street (Total acreage: 0.19 acres).

- **Veteran's and Children's Rotary Pioneer-Peace** Park (0.19 acres).

## **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 2 to 10 acres. (Total acreage: 29.86 acres).

- **Coatesville Ninth Street** 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)

## **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 area 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 (3.29 acres),
  - Food Cart Park (former DQ FEMA Acquisition)(0.49 acres),
  - Hadley **Field Ball Park** (former Safeway FEMA Acquisition)(4.77 acres),
  - Hoquarton Forest (20.92 acres),
  - **Hoquarton North Headlight** Trailhead (former Coast Tire FEMA Acquisition)(2.76 acres),
  - Hoquarton Park (2.55 acres),
  - **Little Woods Peeler Park** (0.44 acres),
  - Sue H. Elmore Park (0.68 acres),
  - **Sander's Foundry Park** (former Schmidt Property) (0.68 acres),
  - **Oldenkamp RV Killamook Park** (former RV Repair FEMA Acquisition) (1.47 acres),
  - **W. E. Power Ironworks Park** (4.76 acres),
- Tillamook County Fairgrounds (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: 21.78 acres).

- Blue Heron French Cheese Company Dog Park (1.83 acres),
- City Gateway South (0.50 acres),
- IOOF Cemetery (9.75 acres),
- **Periscope Roosevelt Wayside Park** (former Tillamook Inn FEMA Acquisition) (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

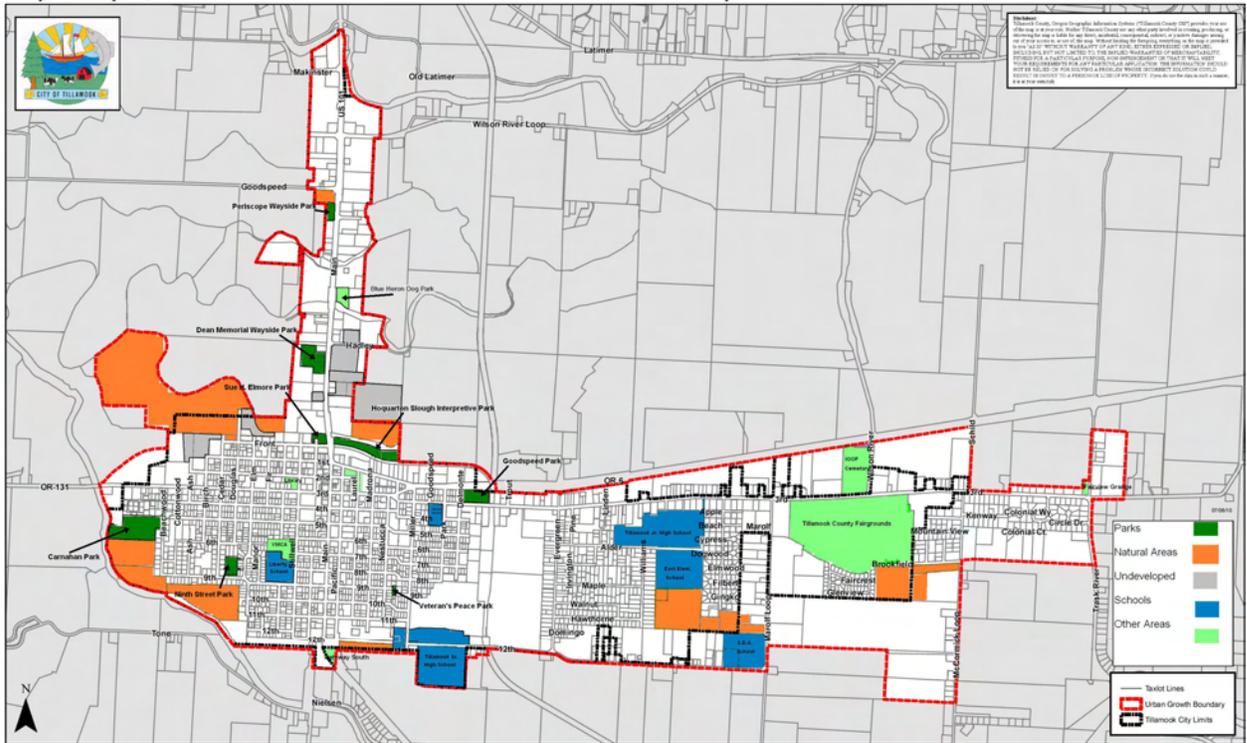
contain trails that provide citizens with an opportunity to connect to local natural resources (Total: 126.58 acres).

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

## City of Tillamook’s Parks and Natural Areas

The inventory reveals a 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 2.2 summarizes each park by type and denotes individual park facilities.

**Table 2.2 - Summary of City of Tillamook Parks, Recreation and Natural Areas**

<b>Developed Parks</b>	<b>Acreeage</b>	<b>Zoning</b>	<b>Amenities</b>	<b>Access</b>
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
Coatesville Ninth-Street 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
Periscope Roosevelt Wayside Park (former Tillamook Inn)	1.03	Open Space	Information Kiosk, Food Cart	North Main Ave
Veteran's and Children's Rotary Pioneer Peace Park	0.19	Open Space	Grassy Field, Memorial Plaque	Ninth St
<b>Natural Areas</b>				
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
<b>Undeveloped Open Space</b>				
Little Woods Peeler Park (part of Heritage Area)	0.44	Industrial	Forestland	Cedar Ave, Douglas Ave, Front St
Sander's Foundry Park (former Schmidt Property) (part of Heritage Area)	0.68	Industrial & Open Space	Hard surface, wetlands, waterfront	Douglas Ave
Oldenkamp RV Killamook Park (former RV Repair Property) (part of Heritage Area)	1.47	Commercial	Hard surface, Gravel field	Hadley Rd
Hoquarton North 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 Field Ball Park (former Safeway Property) (part of Heritage Area)	4.77	Commercial	Hard surface.	North Main Ave
W. E. Power Ironworks Park (part of Heritage Area)	4.76	Industrial & Open Space	Forestland, Hoquarton Slough, wetlands	Birch Ave, Cedar Ave, First Street
<b>Schools</b>				
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
<b>Other Areas</b>				
IOOF Cemetery	9.75	Public/Semi Public	Cemetery	Third St Wilson River Lp
Blue Heron Dog Park	1.83	Commercial	Grassy fields, Farm animal petting area, restaurant, dog park	North Main Ave
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	Stillwell Avenue Second St

TOTAL	337.71	activities	Third St
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## 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 2.3 - 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. 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 Moograss-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 contains 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 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 2.4 - Regional and Special Use Recreation Areas in the City of Tillamook**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Facilities</b>
<b>Tillamook County Fairgrounds</b>	<b>63.28</b>	<b>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.</b>
<b>Tillamook County Family YMCA</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>Grassy field, Off-street parking, Building for Recreation Events, Racquetball courts, Restrooms, Swimming pool(s), Walking path.</b>
<b>Tillamook County Pioneer Museum</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>Museum Exhibit Halls, Garden, benches</b>
<b>Tillamook County Public Library</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>Public Library, rooms for meetings, social gatherings &amp; community activities</b>
<b>Tillamook Farmer’s Market</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>Public Street Market open one-day per week from June thru September.</b>

**Total: 68.16 acres**

### **State, County and Other Park & Recreation Areas Outside the City**

The City of Tillamook is situated near the coast range and the ocean coastline. The Oregon Coast is known for its many state parks, with several located near 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 2.5 - 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 State Park	Ocean front beach	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

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),
- **Coatesville Ninth Street** Park (1.55 acres),
- Dean Memorial Wayside Park (3.29 acres),
- Food Cart Pavilion (former DQ Site) (0.49 acres),
- Hadley **Field Ball Park** (former Safeway Site) (4.77 acres),
- Hoquarton Forest (20.92 acres),
- **Hoquarton North Headlight** Trailhead (former Coast Tire Site) (2.76 acres),
- Hoquarton Park (2.55 acres),
- Lillian Goodspeed Park (2.32 acres),
- **Little Woods Peeler Park** (0.44 acres),
- **Periscope Roosevelt** Wayside Park (former Tillamook Inn Site) (1.03 acres),
- **Sander's Foundry Foundry** Park (former Schmidt Property) (0.68 acres),
- **Oldenkamp RV Killamook** Park (former RV Repair Site) (1.47 acres),
- Sue H. Elmore Park (0.68 acres),
- Veterans' and Children's Rotary Pioneer Peace Park (0.19 acres),
- **W. E. Power Ironworks** Park (4.76 acres).

**Park and Recreation Area Space, not City owned** (Total: 277.13 acres)

- Blue Heron Dog Park (1.83 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),
- IOOF 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).

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## **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.

### **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.

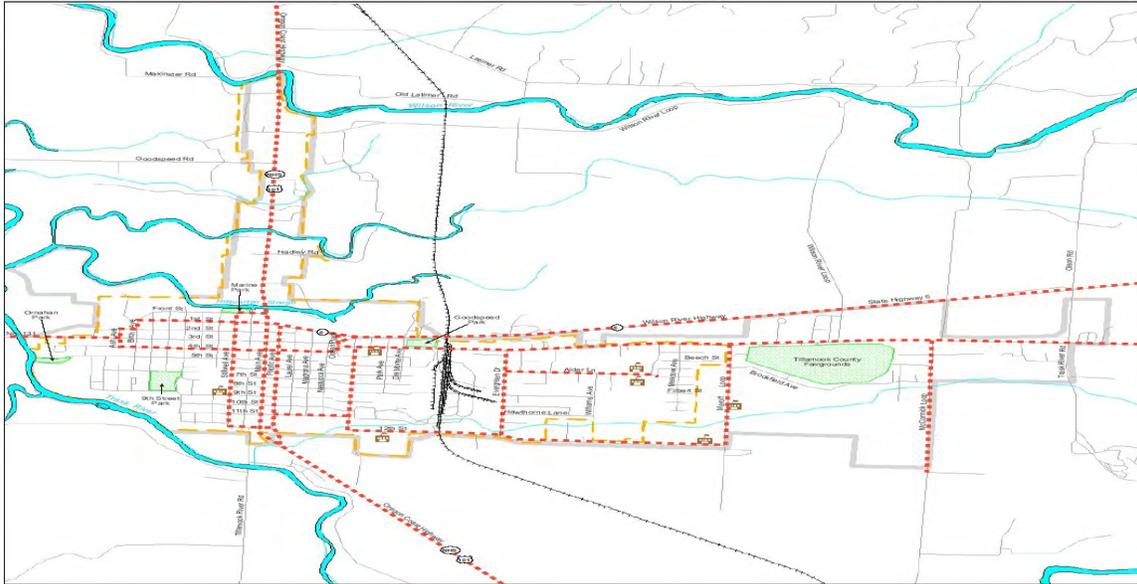
It is important for a city's pedestrian system to connect residential areas with commercial centers, schools, community focal points and transit facilities, which are collectively referred to as pedestrian generators. The following descriptions characterize the pedestrian system near significant pedestrian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

- **Coatesville Ninth Street** Park. No pedestrian or bicycle facilities serve the area surrounding Ninth Street 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 Liberty Elementary School, especially on Stillwell Avenue, with crosswalks located at Seventh Street and along Stillwell Avenue.
- **Periscope Roosevelt** Wayside Park (formerly Tillamook Inn). 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.
- **Veteran's and Children's Pioneer Peace** 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 a 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 Lop Road.

## Service Areas

Parks of different sizes, types and amenities are needed to provide a lot of different activities to a diverse population. Currently, the City of Tillamook contains a developed mini park, neighborhood, community, regional, 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.

# 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 two petitions - one supporting a dog park and the other supporting a community garden - were accepted.

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

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

### Past, Existing and Future Land Use

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, 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, protect the unique environmental, economic and social values of local estuarine resources, where appropriate, 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 affects 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.

## **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 Carlich 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 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 & 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 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 the inventory of Open Space and Park lands in Tillamook City, rezone by overlay for conservation of designated lands, ensure that open space and recreational opportunities are available in residential areas, develop and implement a Recreational Master Plan for significant waterways in Tillamook City and UGB, preserve and enhance significant waterways and wetlands in and around Tillamook City, and inventory and develop 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 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 with the 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; frequently impacting restrooms, but can also affect gates, viewing docks, and other features. Incidents may take place anywhere from weekly to once every few months. Dependent 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 may average out to consume about eight (8) hours every six (6) weeks. Cost associated with vandalism range from \$\_\_\_ to \$\_\_\_. 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 residence 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 20<sup>th</sup> of October, 2011, the 11<sup>th</sup> of October, 2012, and the 18<sup>th</sup> 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.

### **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, as accepted by the City Planning Commission, are the approaches to meet these City park and recreation needs:

- Provide and maintain quality mini, 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;
- **Development 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 fields.

## Chapter 4

# Park and Recreation System Improvements

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

## Part I: Improvements to Current 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. 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.

### Mini Park and Recreation Areas

#### **Veteran's and Children's Rotary Pioneer Peace Park**

**Pioneer** Park is a 0.19 acre mini park and recreation area. It is located at the dead ends of Ninth Street between Miller Avenue and Nestucca Avenue. It is the southeast children's play area for the City west of the Mill. It is also a piece of the Central Pedestrian City Loop, which will be discussed further later in the chapter, tying the park and recreation areas together. 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. A petition received in 2011, as described further in Appendix F, requested a community garden to be located in this park area.

Improvements here include the replacement and improvement of the exercise and children's play equipment with a new structure, walking path improvements, the Community garden, landscaping, park signage describing the park and recreation area, mapping which displays the park's location on the pedestrian loop system, and lighting to increase the safety of the park, and off-street parking

improvements. **Additional public meetings may be necessary to determine the most appropriate uses to be located in this park.**

## **Neighborhood Park and Recreation Areas**

### **Coatesville Ninth Street Park**

**Coatesville** Park is a 1.55 acre neighborhood park and recreation area. It is located on Ninth Street between Elm and Cedar Avenue. 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 Coatesville' 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, 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 describing the park and recreation area, mapping which displays the park's location on the pedestrian loop system, relocation of the restrooms and the possible addition of a covered eating and gathering area.

## **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 hub 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. The facilities onsite in the park and recreation area are 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. Carnahan Park is part of the National Recreation Water Trail System.

Improvements to Carnahan Park include the addition of exercise and play equipment, additional picnic tables and benches south of the off-street parking lot,

park signage describing the park and recreation area, mapping which displays the park's location on the pedestrian loop system and lighting, an annual tree planting for Arbor Day/Arbor week recognition and 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.

### **Lillian Goodspeed Park**

Lillian Goodspeed Park is a 2.32 acre community park and recreation area. The site is located off of Del Monte Avenue 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 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 to the south and Highway 6 to the north preventing some physical access and perceived safety.

Improvements to Lillian Goodspeed Park include the replacement and improvement 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, **tree and lawn maintenance**, park signage describing the park and recreation area, 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, connecting pedestrian trail along Port RR R.O.W. to Hoquarton Interpretive Park, and additions to the Mildred Davy Memorial Gardens bordering the park from Third Street.

### **Special Use Park and Recreation Areas**

#### **Periscope Roosevelt Wayside Park (Tillamook Inn FEMA Buyout)**

**Roosevelt** Wayside Park is a 0.68 acre special use park and recreation area. This property 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, a parking, restrooms, and a small treed area.

The improvements to **Roosevelt** Wayside Park include additional picnic tables and benches, food carts, park signage describing the park and recreation area, 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 pursue correspondence with the County and extension of the park area to include the County property to the north (at the

intersection of North Main Avenue and Goodspeed Road) with extension of the pedestrian path, support for bus and bicycle linkage and directional signage identifying County parkland to the west.

## **Part II: Development of New City Park and Recreation Areas and Facilities**

### **Park and Recreation Need**

Communities need park and recreation areas of different sizes, types and amenities that provide a lot of 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, acquiring new park and recreation land is important in developing and maintaining the park and recreation system.

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.”

### **Park and Recreation Land Opportunity Areas and Potential Development**

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.

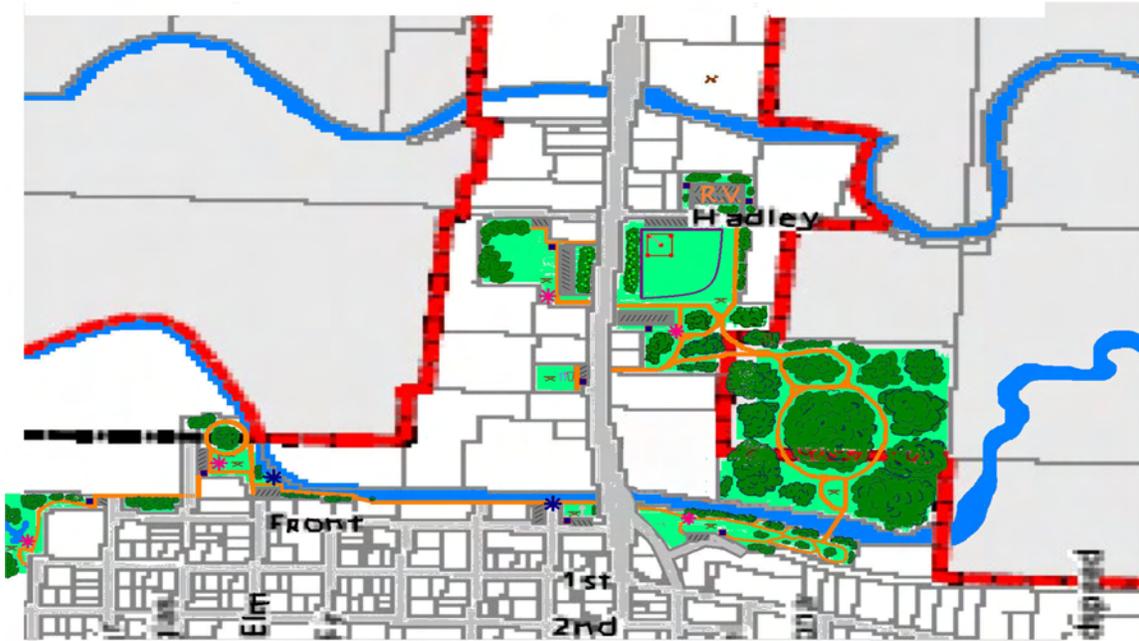
Potential development of additional undeveloped parkland is an opportunity the City has with the FEMA buyouts of flood-prone properties. A large number of these areas are considered pieces of a regional park and recreation area.

### **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.



### **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 shores 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 Hoquarton Slough 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 came. 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 (DQ FEMA Buyout)**

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

Improvements include the placement of park signage describing the park and recreation area, mapping which displays the park's location on the pedestrian loop system, picnic tables, bicycle rest area, restrooms, multiple food carts, and lighting.

### **Dean Memorial Wayside Park (Dean Motors FEMA Buyout)**

Dean Memorial Wayside Park is a 3.29 acre special use park and recreation area, located off of Highway 101 North. This property 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.

Improvements include trash cans, bike rack, additional seating (benches and picnic tables), ~~food carts~~, lighting, park signage describing the park and recreation area, mapping which displays the park's location on the pedestrian loop system, wetlands enhancement, demonstration gardens, trail/path development, and the 'green corridor' planting area ~~a "dog-designated" park area~~.

### **Oldenkamp RV Killamook Park (Tillamook RV FEMA Buyout)**

This property is located east of North Main Avenue, near the end of Hadley Road. It once was the site of Tillamook RV.

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.

### **Hadley Ball Park Field (Safeway FEMA Buyout)**

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.

This property is planned to become the site of the city athletic field. **This area will primarily remain open space. Improvements include supporting field flexibility for multiple types of sports, appropriate lighting, field drainage, access to public restrooms, and storage. Field related improvements will also include a permanent backstop, an** off-street parking area, **and** park signage describing the park and recreation area. **Improvements not related to athletics include** mapping which displays the park's location on the pedestrian

loop system, the ‘green corridor’ planting area visually linking with the ‘green corridor’ in Dean Memorial Wayside Park for Highway 101 traffic, a pedestrian pathway connecting to the Hoquarton Interpretive park trail and picnic tables.

### **Hoquarton North Headlight Trailhead (Coast Tire FEMA Buyout)**

This property is located on North Main Avenue, south of the Hadley Ball Field. It once was the site of Coast Tire Company.

This property is planned to be the northern entrance and trailhead to the Hoquarton Slough Interpretive Park and Hoquarton Forest as part of Phase Two of the approved Site Plan. Improvements to this property include interpretive trail/trailhead, off-street parking (for the trail and ball field), park signage describing the park and recreation area, mapping which displays the park’s location on the pedestrian loop system, restrooms (for the trail and ball field), lighting, and wetlands enhancement.

### **Hoquarton Forest (former Hamann property)**

Hoquarton Forest consists of just over 20 acres outside the City Limits. Currently it is a forested wetland. It is a part of Hoquarton East Natural Area, as discussed further in this chapter.

It is proposed to be the site of Phase Two of the Hoquarton Interpretive Trail. Improvements include trail/path development linking Phase One of the Hoquarton Interpretive Trail to **Headlight** Trailhead, with a bridge and boardwalk system, park signage describing the park and recreation area, mapping which displays the park’s location on the pedestrian loop system.

### **Hoquarton Interpretive Park (former Scott/Widmer property)**

Hoquarton Interpretive Park is a 2.55 acre community park and recreation area. Existing **facilities in** the park include: Bathrooms, a parking lot, a pedestrian walking path, view docks, Hoquarton Slough, and wetlands.

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, 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 and **Headlight** Trailhead.

### **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 boat that brought supplies to Tillamook in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It 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 Slough. 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 shelter (and a pergola) with picnic tables, benches, lighting, park signage describing the park and 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 **Sander's Foundry** Park, a gravel walking path under the Bridge connecting to Hoquarton **Interpretive** Park, the addition of restrooms, graduated wall-length steps leading to the water's edge.

#### **Sanders Foundry Park (former Schmidt property)**

This property is located at the north end of the Elm Avenue R.O.W., east of the Douglas Avenue R.O.W., extending along the south side of the Hoquarton Slough. It consists of approximately 2.71 acres and was the site of the old foundry (now demolished), and is overgrown with alder, willow and blackberry.

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

#### **Little Woods Peeler Park**

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

Improvements include maintenance of the trees onsite, installation of a pedestrian path on the north side of the property tying Cedar Avenue to Douglas Avenue, Foundry Park to **W.E. Power Ironworks** Park, park signage describing the park and recreation area, mapping which displays the park's location on the pedestrian loop system and lighting.

#### **W.E. Power Ironworks Park (former Western Electric Power property)**

This property 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 Western Electric Power.

Improvements to this property include a potential boardwalk/interpretive trail and picnic areas, off-street parking improvements, park signage describing the park and recreation area, mapping which displays the park’s location on the pedestrian loop system, lighting, and enhanced wetlands and landscaping.

### Special Use Park Area Development

Special Use Areas offer facilities that provide a civic function or cultural and historical significance.

### Blue Heron French Cheese Company Dog Park

This park and recreation area will be located on the east side of North Main Avenue south of the Blue Heron French Cheese Restaurant. This area is proposed for use as a ‘dog park’. A joint use agreement will be developed to manage this partnership.

### Improvements Summary

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

Table 4.1 Existing Park Amenities	Carnahan Park	Dean Memorial Wayside Park	Lillian Goodspeed Park	Hoquarton Slough Interpretive Park	Coatesville Park	Sue H. Elmore Park	Roosevelt Wayside Park	Pioneer Park
Benches/Tables	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Children’s Play Equipment	X		X		X			X
Community Garden	X							X
Covered Activity Area					X	X		
<b>Dog Area</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>						
Exercise Equipment	X		X		X			X
Food Carts		<b>X</b>					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			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	Food Pavilion Park	Hadley Ball Park	Hoquarton Forest	Headlight Trailhead	Peeler Park	Killamook Park	Foundry Park	Ironworks Park
Benches/Tables	X	X	X			X	X	X
Boat Launch							X	
Covered Activity Area							X	
<i>Dog Area</i>								
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
New Standardized Park Name Signs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Off-Street Parking Improvements				X		X	X	X
Pedestrian Loop Mapping	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Routine Maintenance	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Restrooms	X			X		X	X	
Trail/Path development/improvements	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Wetlands Enhancement				X			X	X

### ***Benches/Table***

- Additional benches and picnic tables are recommended for Carnahan Park, Dean Memorial Wayside Park, Lillian Goodspeed Park, **Coatesville** Park, Sue H. Elmore Park, **Roosevelt** Wayside Park, Food Pavilion Park, Hadley Ball Park, Hoquarton Forest, **Killamook** Park, **Foundry** Park, **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 Carnahan Park, Lillian Goodspeed Park, **Coatesville** Park and **Pioneer** Park. The structures should include interactive features and grassy play areas for children to run on.

### **Community Garden**

- **A community garden is recommended for Veteran's and Children's Rotary Pioneer Peace Park.**

### **Covered Activity Areas**

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

### **Dog Area**

- Overall, by City Ordinance, dogs are not allowed in city parks. This ordinance would have to change to allow dogs in some **or all** of the City parks.

**Additionally, the City should designate a specific off-leash dog areas in a city park.** 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, **Coatesville** Park, and **Pioneer** Park.

### **Interpretive signs**

- Interpretive signs are recommended in all parks to cover park history, including 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, **Coatesville** Park, **Pioneer** Park, **Headlight** Trailhead, **Killamook** Park, **Foundry** Park, and **Ironworks** Park to meet City off-street parking standards. The existing off-street parking lot in Hoquarton Slough 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**

- 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), **Coatesville** Park and **Pioneer** Park, Hadley Field, Hoquarton Forest, **Headlight** Trailhead **Peeler Park**, **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 Slough Interpretive Park.

#### **Upgraded facilities**

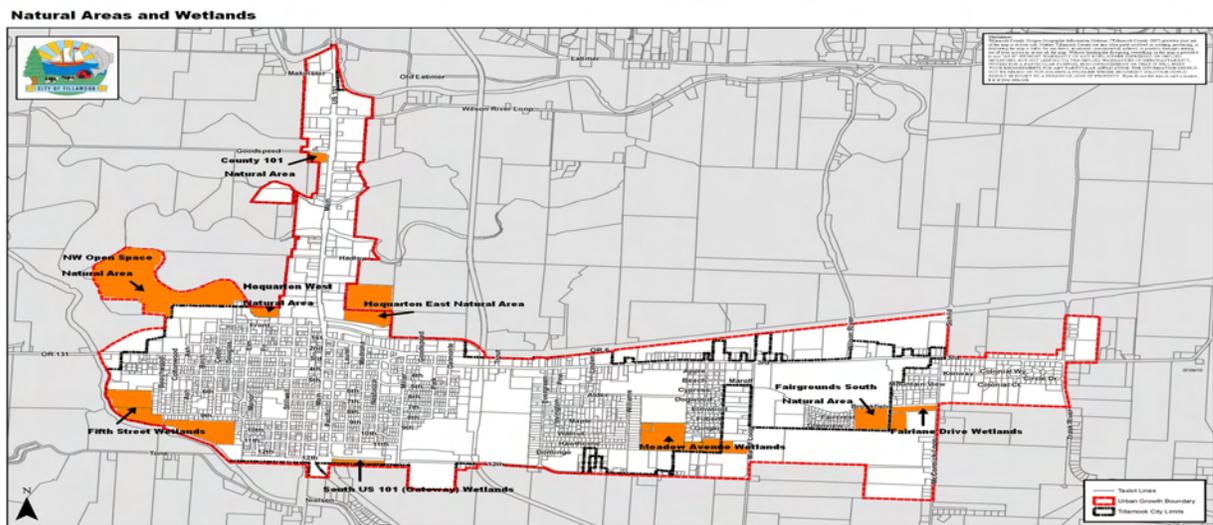
- Tennis courts and basketball courts should be upgraded/improved (surfacing, netting, lighting, equipment) in Lillian Goodspeed Park and **Coatesville** Park.

**Wetland enhancement**

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

**Natural Area Development Opportunity Sites**

Map 4.2 depicts the areas for potential natural area acquisition and development based on Comprehensive Plan text and policies.



**Natural Areas**

Natural areas consist of undeveloped land often located in environmentally sensitive areas including wetlands, forests and river/creek corridors. Natural areas and open space areas are an important component of a community's overall park system. Natural areas can provide trail orientated activities and nature based recreation while protecting natural resources.

Some natural areas warrant trail, trailhead, viewpoint, and interpretive site development. In such cases, policies on the type and scope of improvements should be prepared to insure appropriate development as well as to mitigate any negative impacts. In general development of the City's natural areas should observe the following:

- Be designed and managed to create a sense of solitude, used as a means of separating land uses, and protect and preserve the environment.
- Be primarily used for passive and trail related activities with maintenance levels reflecting the character of natural open space.
- Encourage passive recreation uses compatible with the preservation of the natural areas. 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 protect, enhance, and preserve the diversity of the plant canopy and understory, as well as the wildlife habitat potential.
- 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.

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.

### **County 101 Natural Area**

This property, consisting of 1.85 acres, is located west of Highway 101 North, south of the Goodspeed Road R.O.W., north of **Roosevelt** Wayside Park. It is an open area with grass and trees.

Planned future improvements to this property include additional planting and potential walking trail starting at **Roosevelt** Wayside Park. The City plans to work with the County to develop these improvements.

**Hoquarton East Natural Area** This property is the Hoquarton Forest and has already been included as part of Phase 2 of the Hoquarton Interpretive Park.

## 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 with the Urban Growth Boundary in this area.

This area is recognized on the Comprehensive Plan Map and in the Comprehensive Plan as an area to develop a future park. It is also located in the southern flow corridor, part of the Project Exodus, for flood mitigation. The City plans to work with the property owner to develop these improvements.

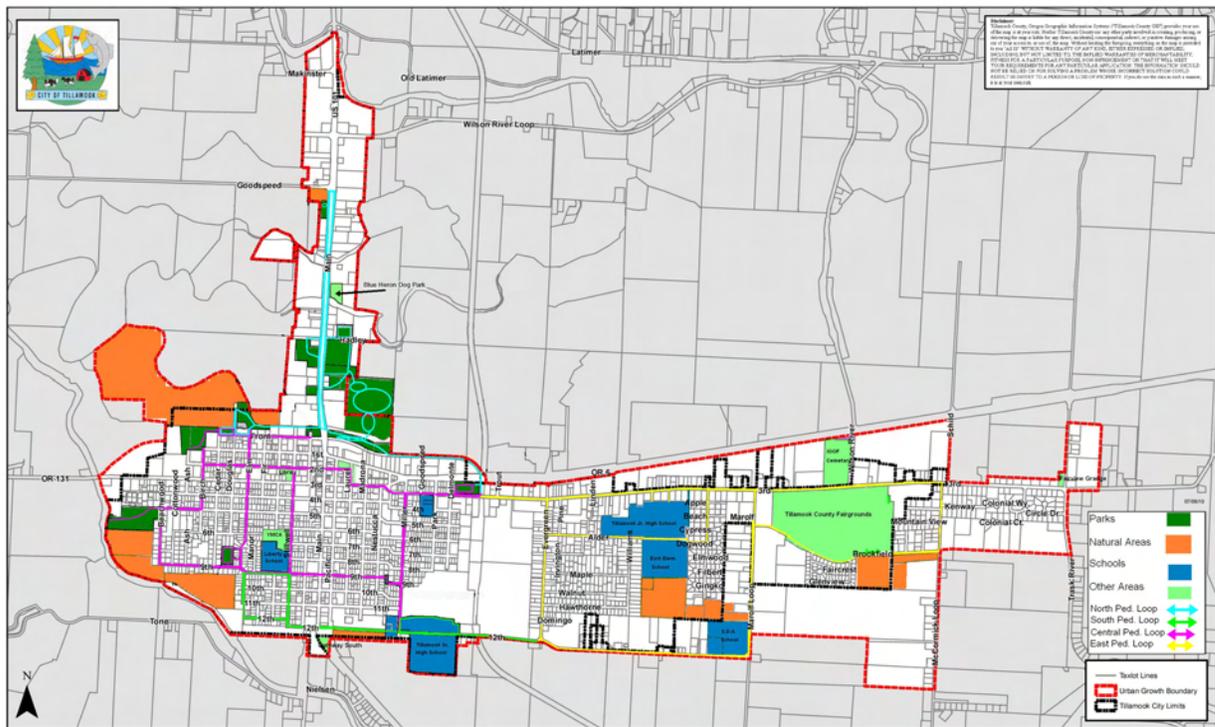
## South US 101 Gateway Wetlands

This property is located east of Pacific Avenue, south of the Twelfth Street R.O.W. and includes the Twelfth Street R.O.W.

Improvements to this property include wetlands enhancement and a pedestrian/bike path identified as the Holden Creek Greenway. The City plans to work with the property owner to develop these improvements.

## Trail, Pathway and Connector Development

Map 4.3 depicts the areas for potential trail, pathway and connector development based on the list provided.



## 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 Slough Boardwalk to Sander's Foundry Park, to **Peeler Park** and **Ironworks** Park, then south on Birch Avenue to Fifth Street to Carnahan Park; Beechwood Avenue to Ninth Street to **Coatesville** Park, Liberty School and **Pioneer** Park. Then east

to Miller Avenue to 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.

- 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 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 – 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 Schmidt Park.

**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

**Peeler Park, 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.

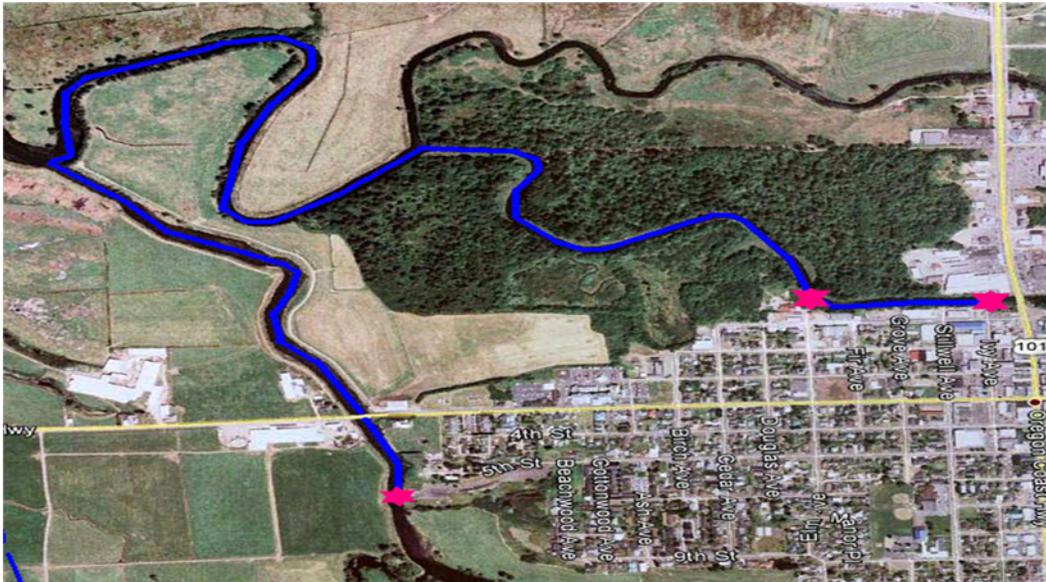
**3 – Dean Memorial Wayside Park – Hoquarton West Natural Area**

**- 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 Slough 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.



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

This proposed trail would extend from Hoquarton Slough to the Trask River and along the Trask River to the Carnahan Park boat launch from the Sue H. Elmore Park boat launch and Foundry Park boat launch providing access to the slough and river. This water trail would link to Sue H. Elmore Park, Foundry Park and Carnahan Park.

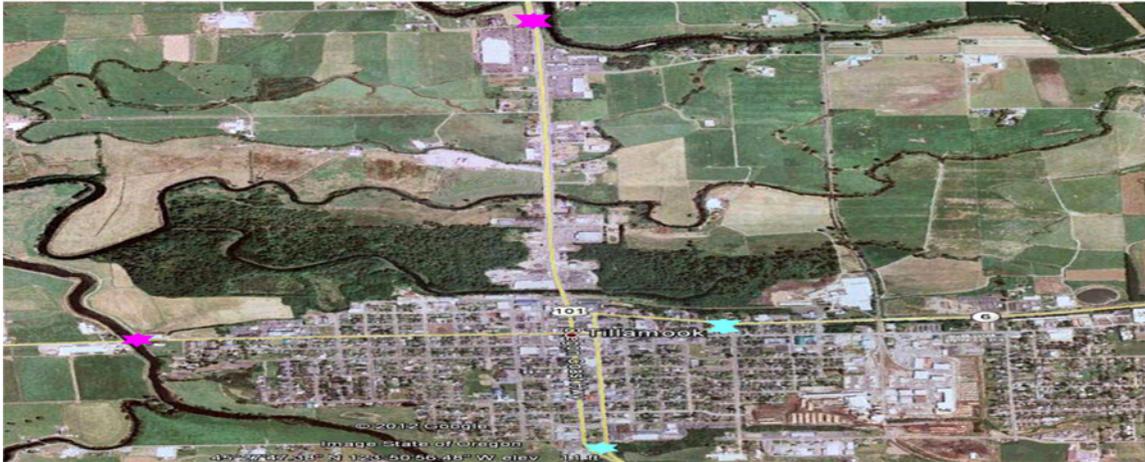
**5 - Proposed extension of Hoquarton Slough Interpretive Park trail, approximately ¾ mile**

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 Slough and meandering north through the Hoquarton Forest (former Hamman property) to the City property at the Headlight Trailhead and the Hadley Field. The western extent of the trail has also been discussed connection Dean Memorial Wayside Park, Hoquarton West Natural Area and the NW Open Space to reconnect the historic path that brought early settlers to the area.

### **Part III: Improvements to City Gateways**

Currently, there are two (2) areas identified as gateway 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 is known as City Gateway South 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 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).



Tillamook City needs to have a distinctive identity heralded by its well-recognized five (5) 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,
  - 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 appropriate commerce signage for each Gateway that identifies downtown Gateway commercial district.
- 4) Each "Gateway" and City entrance shall include current City population (to meet 'Vision').

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

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. Their efforts include:

- 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 occur 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. Dependent upon the damage, clean up or repair can take a few hours to a few days. Restrooms are frequently closed after incidents of vandalism.

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

- 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 learn and play, to create and imagine, promote health and wellness, and increase cultural awareness;
- 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 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, Planning Commission, City 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;
- 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;
- Provide recreation programs for City residents of all ages, cultural backgrounds, abilities and income levels;
- Develop a managed parks division;
- 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;
- **Designate an off-leash dog area within a city park.**
- **Develop a use of fields policy and joint use agreements to guide use and scheduling of athletic fields in city parks**

## Chapter 5

# Project Costs, Phasing and Funding

This chapter provides information on the costs and phasing of the improvement projects, and establishes future budgetary needs. It consists of three (3) parts: a list of the proposed improvements and the associated costs, strategies to fund the improvements in the parks, and the phasing of the improvements.

## Proposed Projects to Current and Future Park and Recreation Areas

This section provides rough cost estimates for proposed improvements at the park and recreation level for improvements to existing park and recreation areas and land that is currently owned by the City and designated to be a future park. Implementing these park projects will help the City of Tillamook fulfill its park system goals and objectives.

The following tables summarize park-specific projects, and includes cost estimates.

**Table 5.1 – Proposed Projects – Neighborhood Parks**

Coatesville Park	Capital Improvement Project	Quantity	Units	Unit Cost	Total Cost
	Benches	6	6	\$1,000	\$6,000
	Picnic Tables	2	2	\$600	\$1,200
	Children's Play Equipment	1	1	\$4,000	\$4,000
	Covered Activity Area	1	1	\$16,500	\$16,500
	Interpretive Signs	1	1	\$5,000	\$5,000
	Lighting	10	10	\$2,000	\$20,000
	Landscaping			\$10,000	\$10,000
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	1	1	\$1,000	\$1,000
	Exercise Equipment	1	1	5,000	\$5,000
	Parking Improvements	16 stalls		\$13,869	\$13,869
	Restrooms	2	1	\$42,500	\$42,500
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	\$7,762
	Trail Development	11,100 sq. ft		\$3.50/sq ft	\$38,850
	Upgrade facilities			\$40,850	\$40,850
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$212,531</b>

**Table 5.2 – Proposed Projects – Community Parks**

Carnahan Park	Capital Improvement Project	Quantity	Units	Unit Cost	Total Cost
	Benches	4	4	\$1,000	\$4,000
	Picnic Tables	4	4	\$600	\$2,400
	Children's Play Equipment	1	1	\$4,000	\$4,000
	Dog Area	1	1		
	Exercise Equipment	2	2	\$5,000	\$10,000
	Interpretive Signs	2	2	\$5,000	\$10,000
	Lighting	8	8	\$2,000	\$16,000
	Landscaping			\$10,000	\$10,000
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	1	1	\$1,000	\$1,000
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	16,501
	Trail Development	8,400 sq ft		\$3.50/sq ft	\$8,400
	Upgrade facilities			\$5,000	\$5,000

	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$86,301</b>
<b>Lillian Goodspeed Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Children's Play Equipment	1	1	\$4,000	\$4,000
	Exercise Equipment	4	4	\$10,000	\$40,000
	Interpretive Signs	6	6	\$5,000	\$30,000
	Lighting	10	10	\$2,000	\$20,000
	Landscaping Improvements			\$10,000	\$10,000
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	1	1	\$1,000	\$1,000
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	\$9,627
	Skateboard Park	1	1	\$100,000	\$100,000
	Upgrade Facilities			\$5,000	\$5,000
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$218,627</b>
<b>Hoquarton Interpretive Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Interpretive Signs	1	1	\$5,000	\$5,000
	Lighting	See plan		\$2,000	
	Landscaping Improvements			\$10,000	\$10,000
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	1	1	\$1,000	\$1,000
	Parking Improvements	7 stalls		\$4,392	\$30,744
	Pedestrian Bridge	1		TBD	
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	\$7,910
	Trail Development	See plan		TBD	
	Wetlands Enhancement			\$10,000	\$10,000
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$64,654</b>

**Table 5.3 – Proposed Projects – Special Use and Mini Parks**

<b>Dean Memorial Wayside Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Benches	3	3	\$1,000	\$3,000
	Picnic Tables	4	4	\$600	\$2,400
	Dog Area	1	1		
	Interpretive Signs	2	2	\$5,000	\$10,000
	Lighting	4	4	\$2,000	\$8,000
	Landscaping			\$10,000	\$10,000
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	1	1	\$1,000	\$1,000
	Trash Cans	2	2	\$600	\$1,200
	Bicycle Parking Rack	1	1	\$450	\$450
	Trail Development	8,400 sq ft		\$3.50/sq ft	\$29,400
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	\$2,940
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$68,390</b>
<b>Sue H. Elmore Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Benches	4	4	\$1,000	\$4,000
	Trash cans	2	2	\$600	\$600
	Covered Activity Area (Pergola)	1	1	\$10,000	\$10,000
	Picnic Tables	2	2	\$600	\$1,200
	Interpretive Signs	1	1	\$5,000	\$5,000
	Lighting	4	4	\$2,000	\$8,000
	Landscaping Improvements			\$10,000	\$10,000
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	1	1	\$1,000	\$1,000
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	\$8,270
	Upgrade Facilities			\$5,000	\$5,000
	View dock	1	1	TBD	
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$53,070</b>
<b>Roosevelt</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>

<b>Wayside Park</b>					
	Benches	2	2	\$1,000	\$2,000
	Picnic Tables	2	2	\$600	\$1,200
	Interpretive Signs	1		\$5,000	\$5,000
	Lighting	2		\$2,000	\$4,000
	Landscaping Improvements			\$10,000	\$10,000
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	1	1	\$1,000	\$1,000
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	
	Trail Development	2,400 sq ft		\$3.50/sq ft	\$8,400
	Wetlands Enhancement			\$10,000	\$10,000
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$37,400</b>
<b>Pioneer Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Children's Play Equipment	1	1	\$4,000	\$4,000
	<b>Community Garden</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>\$1,000</b>	<b>\$1,000</b>
	Exercise Equipment	2	2	\$10,000	\$20,000
	Interpretive Signs	2	2	\$5,000	\$10,000
	Lighting	2	2	\$2,000	\$4,000
	Landscaping Improvements			\$10,000	\$10,000
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	2	2	\$1,000	\$2,000
	Trail Development	600 sq ft		\$3.50/sq ft	\$8,400
	Parking Improvements	4 stalls	4	\$3.45/ sq ft	\$2,885
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$53,885</b>
<b>Food Pavilion Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Bicycle Parking Rack	1	1	\$450	\$450
	Interpretive Sign	1	1	\$5,000	\$5,000
	Lighting	2	2	\$2,000	\$4,000
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	1	1	\$1,000	\$1,000
	Picnic Tables	4	4	\$600	\$2,400
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	1	1	\$1,000	\$1,000
	Restrooms	2	1	\$42,500	\$42,500
	Trash Cans	2	2	\$600	\$1,200
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$57,550</b>
<b>Foundry Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Boardwalk	1	1	TBD	
	Boat Launch	1	1	TBD	
	Covered Activity Area	1	1	\$16,500	\$16,500
	Picnic Tables	3	3	\$600	\$1,800
	Interpretive Signs	2	2	\$5,000	\$10,000
	Lighting	4	4	\$2,000	\$8,000
	Landscaping Improvements			\$10,000	\$10,000
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	2	2	\$1,000	\$2,000
	Parking Improvements	4 stalls	4	\$3.45/sq ft	\$2,622
	Restrooms	2	1	\$40,000	\$40,000
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$90,922</b>
<b>Hadley Field</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Athletic Field	1	1	TBD	
	Interpretive Signs	2	2	\$5,000	\$10,000
	Lighting	2	2	\$2,000	\$4,000
	Landscaping Improvements			\$10,000	\$10,000
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	2	2	\$1,000	\$2,000
	<b>Picnic Tables</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>\$600</b>	<b>\$2,400</b>

	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	
	<b>Trail Development</b>	<b>5,400 sq ft</b>		<b>\$3.50/sq ft</b>	
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$28,400</b>
<b>Headlight Trailhead</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Trail Development	<b>12,000 sq ft</b>		<b>\$3.50/sq ft</b>	<b>\$42,000</b>
	Restrooms	2	1	\$50,000	\$50,000
	Interpretive Signs	2	2	5,000	10,000
	Lighting	2	2	2,000	4,000
	Landscaping Improvements			\$10,000	\$10,000
	New <b>Standardized</b> Park Name Sign	1	1	1,000	\$1,000
	Parking Improvements	4 stalls	4	\$3.45	\$2,885
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	2,450
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$122,335</b>
<b>Peeler Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Trail Development	1,260 sq ft		\$3.45/ sq ft	\$4,347
	<b>Interpretive Signs</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>
	<b>Landscaping Improvements</b>			<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>
	Lighting	2	2	\$2,000	\$4,000
	New <b>Standardized</b> Park Name Sign	2	2	\$1,000	\$2,000
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$30,347</b>
<b>Killamook Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Interpretive Signs	2	2	\$5,000	\$10,000
	Lighting	2	2	\$2,000	\$4,000
	Restrooms	2	2	\$120,000	\$240,000
	New <b>Standardized</b> Park Name Sign	1	1	\$1,000	\$1,000
	<b>R.V.</b> Parking Improvements	? stalls	?	TBD	
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$255,000</b>
<b>Ironworks Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	<b>Boardwalk</b>				
	<b>Interpretive Signs</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>
	<b>New Standardized Park Name Sign</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>\$1,000</b>	<b>\$1,000</b>
	Trail Development	1,260 sq ft		\$3.45/sq ft	\$4,347
	<b>Parking Improvements</b>	<b>2 stalls</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>\$3.45/sq ft</b>	<b>\$1,200</b>
	Picnic Tables	2	2	\$600	\$1,200
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$12,747</b>

## Project Costs

To maintain sufficient standards for the Tillamook Park and Recreation System, it will be necessary for the City of Tillamook to maintain existing properties and potentially acquire additional parkland as demand and population increases. In addition to maintenance, the City will need to improve parks that are in the current system to meet the increased demand.

## Phasing of Proposed Projects

Recommended phasing of the proposed improvements to the current parks and the unimproved parklands is four-part: Phase One, 0 – 2 years for the current designated parks, Phase Two, 3 – 5 years for the current designated parks, Phase Three, 6 – 8 years, and Phase Four, 8 – 10 years for the unimproved parkland.

This phasing is recommended for the accumulation of funding for the proposed improvements. Connector improvements (for pedestrians and bicyclists) between parks, as was discussed in Chapter 4, Trail, Pathway and Connector Development, and the ‘Pedestrian Loops’, is planned to occur through all phases of the proposed projects. The connectors link existing parks for Phases One and Two and connectors link currently unimproved parkland (i.e. North Main FEMA Buyouts).

Table 5.5 identifies the proposed project phasing for the current designated parks in the City, and the connectors between them. These parks include: Carnahan Park, Coatesville Park, Dean Memorial Wayside Park, Hoquarton Interpretive Park, Lillian Goodspeed Park, Roosevelt Wayside Park, Sue H. Elmore Park, and Pioneer Park.

**Table 5.5 Phasing Improvements for Existing Parks**

<u>Proposed Park Amenities</u>	<u>Phase One (0 – 2 yrs)</u>	<u>Phase Two (3 – 5 yrs)</u>	<u>Projected Cost</u>
Benches/Tables	X		\$24,200
Children’s Play Equipment		X	\$16,000
Covered Activity Area		X	\$33,000
Exercise Equipment		X	\$30,000
Interpretive Signs	X		\$80,000
Lighting	X		\$100,000
Landscaping Improvements	X	X	\$80,000
New Standardized Park Name Signs	X		\$7,000
Parking Improvements		X	\$21,146
Routine Maintenance	X	X	\$100/hr
Trail/Path development/improvements	X	X	\$64,050
Upgraded facilities	X	X	\$40,000
Wetlands Enhancement		X	\$30,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	

Table 5.6 identifies the proposed project phasing for the unimproved parkland and open space in the City. These unimproved areas include: Food Pavilion Park, Hadley Ball Park, Hoquarton Interpretive Park (Phase 2 – Hoquarton Forest, Headlight Trailhead), Peeler Park, Killamook Park, Foundry Park, and Ironworks Park.

**Table 5.6 Phase Improvements for Unimproved Areas**

<u>Proposed Park Amenities</u>	<u>Phase Three (6 – 8 yrs)</u>	<u>Phase Four (8 – 10yrs)</u>	<u>Projected Cost</u>
Benches/Tables	X		
Boardwalk		X	
Boat Launch		X	
Interpretive Signs	X	X	
Land Acquisition	X	X	
Lighting	X		
Native Vegetation /Landscaping Improvements	X	X	
New Standardized Park Name Signs	X		
Parking Improvements		X	
Playing Field	X		
Routine Maintenance	X	X	
Trail/Path development	X	X	
Upgraded facilities	X		
Wetlands Enhancement		X	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	

## Optional Funding Strategies

As the City of Tillamook expands its park and recreation system, and increases the maintenance and facilities in existing park and recreation areas, additional funding is necessary for parkland acquisition, development and maintenance. The City should work to obtain critical funding from diverse sources. Table 5.7 summarizes the range of funding and support strategies available. Although Tillamook currently utilizes a variety of these strategies, a funding gap continues to exist. This section provides recommendations for the City of Tillamook in two sectors, Capital Improvements and Operations. Additional information on funding sources and strategies is located in Appendix B.

**Table 5.5. Potential Park System Funding and Support Strategies**

Funding Source	Time Frame	Duration	Current Use	Pros	Cons
Partnerships	Short-term	Varies	No	Builds cooperation.	Req. ongoing coordination.
Donations	Short-term	Ongoing	Yes	Can be a win-win situation.	Requires continuous time and effort.
Grants	Short-term	Varies	Yes	Support one-time expenditures.	Short-term and only for specific projects.
Park and Rec. District Form.	Long-term	Ongoing	No	Provides ongoing source of funds.	Long time to form.
Land Trusts	Long-term	Ongoing	No	Good way to work with land owners.	Lengthy process. Land trust may have limited resources.
Bonds	Long-term	Limited	No	Distributes cost over life of project.	Debt burden must not be excessive.
Levies	Long-term	Limited	No	Substantial funding for short term projects.	Requires voter approval.
System Dev. Charge	Short-term	Ongoing	No	Development helps pay for the capital improvements.	Can only be used for improvements, not ongoing maintenance.
Park Maintenance Fee	Long-term	Ongoing	No	Provides stable stream of funding for maintenance.	Citizens and businesses may oppose.

## Funding for Operations and Capital Projects

The following funding sources are for operations and maintenance as well as capital projects.

- *Street Fund*: The Tillamook parks system currently receives dedicated funds from the City’s Street Fund for maintenance and operations. For the past five years, the Parks Department has received between **0.08%** to **1.19%** of the City’s General Fund.
- *Local Option Levy*: A local option levy for capital improvements provides for a separate property tax levy outside the City’s permanent rate limit. This levy may be used to fund a capital project or a group of projects over a specified period of time, up to ten years. Revenues from these levies may be used to secure bonds for projects, or to complete one or more projects on a “pay as you go” basis.
- *Public/Government Grant Programs*: This includes the federal Recreational Trails Program (RTP) administered by Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD). The City shall pursue RTP funds for developing the proposed trail plan outlined in this plan.

- *Private Grants and Foundations:* Donations of labor, land, or cash by service agencies, private groups or individuals are a popular way to raise small amounts of money for specific projects. Two key motives for donation are philanthropy and tax incentives. The typical strategy for land donations is to identify target parcels and then work directly with landowners. Soliciting donations takes time and effort on the part of City staff, and it is important to set up a nonprofit foundation to accept and manage them. Generally, donations are not stable sources of land or finances and should not be relied upon as a major portion of funding.
- *Public/Private Partnerships:* Partnerships play an important role in the acquisition of new park and recreation facilities and in providing one-time or ongoing maintenance support. Public, private and non-profit organizations may be willing to fund outright, or work with the City to acquire additional parks and recreation facilities and services.
- *Park Utility Fee:* If passed by the City Council, this monthly fee can help provide a stable funding source for maintenance and operations. For example, the City of Talent created a Parks Utility Fee for Operation and Maintenance assessed at one dollar (\$1) per billing account.

## **Capital Improvements**

The following funding sources are for capital projects only.

- *System Development Charges (SDC):* Park system development charges are impact fees assessed to all new residential developments to accommodate added demand on existing facilities. Projected SDCs for 2010 to 2020 could provide revenue to the Parks Improvement Fund (PIF) at a rate between **\$(100 - \$3,600)** per new dwelling unit.
- *Donations:* Donations of labor, cash, services, or land provide the opportunity to carry out capital projects. The City should review the creation of a nonprofit parks foundation and/or a parks stewardship committee.
- *Local Improvement District (LID):* Under Oregon Law, communities can create LIDs to partially subsidize capital projects. The creation of a special district is most appropriate for an area that directly benefits from a new development such as a neighborhood park.
- *General Obligation Bond:* This type of bond is a tax assessment on real and personal property. The City of Tillamook can levy this type of bond only with a double majority voter approval unless the vote takes place during a general election held on an even year, in which case a simple majority is required. Voters approved such a bond in 1992 in Tillamook.
- *Public/Government Grant Programs:* These include Community Development and Block Grants (CDBG), Land and Water Conservation Grants, Federal Transportation Grants, State of Oregon Local Government Grants, Urban Forestry Grants, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board Grants.

- *Other Options:* These include land trusts, exchange of property, conservation easements, and lifetime estates.

## **Funding Recommendations**

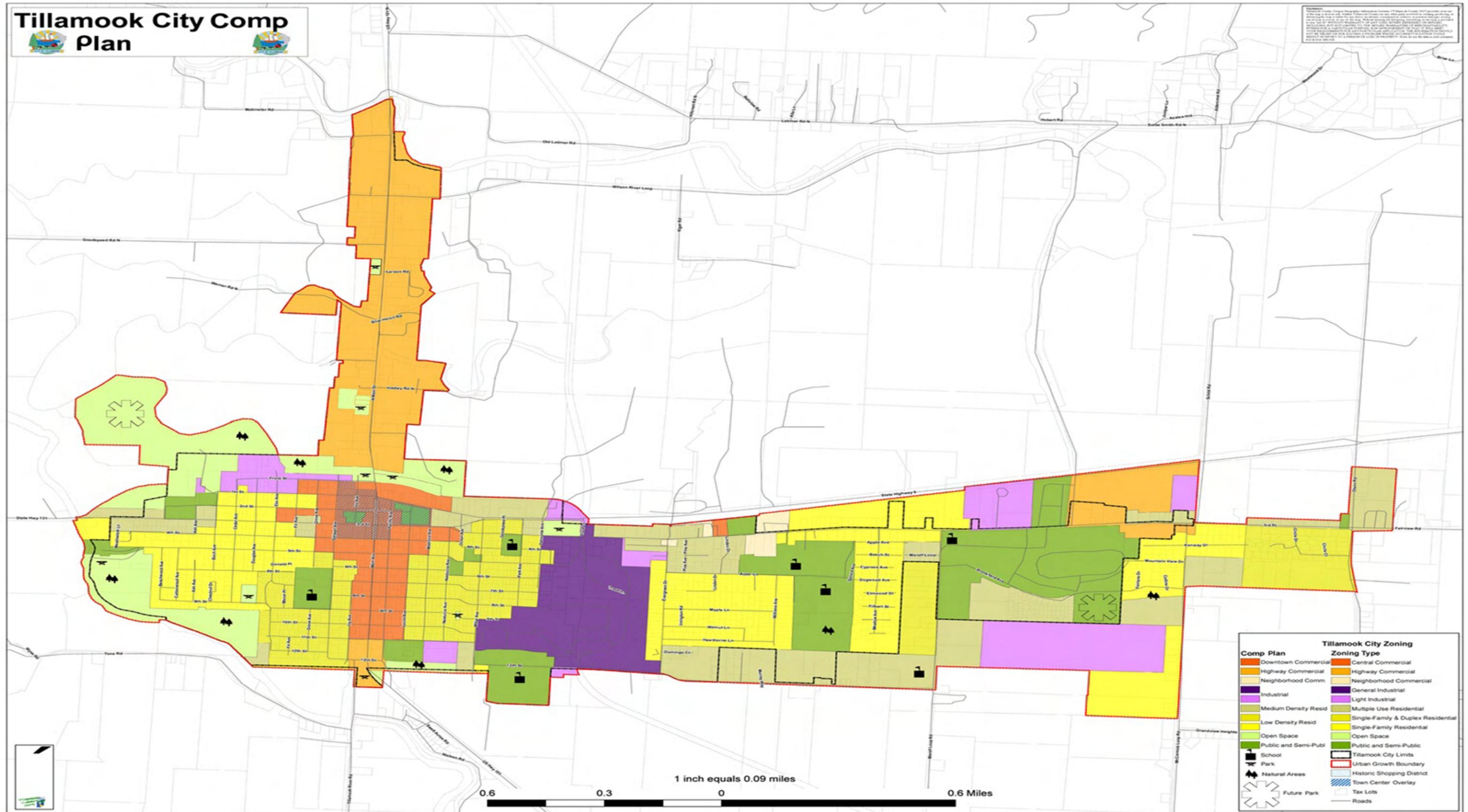
To achieve the goals of this master plan, the City of Tillamook must pursue a funding strategy that includes a variety of sources. Grants, donations, partnerships, as well as bonds, levies, and fee/permit revenues all play a part in a diverse funding strategy. Specifically, the City's funding strategy should involve:

- *Implement SDC assessment rates.* Currently the City does not have SDC rates, which does not allow the City to expand and develop its park system to meet its park goals and objectives. The City should evaluate the effect of implementing an SDC rate on development efforts and the City park budget.
- *Develop a Parks Utility Fee.* An established Park Utility Fee will help support the desired level of maintenance identified by the City and public. The City should evaluate the impacts of creating this fee.
- *Pursue grant opportunities for capital improvement projects, trails, and land acquisition.* State, regional, and federal grants can provide funding for a variety of park, open space, and trail projects. The City should balance the potential application's competitiveness with required outlays of staff time when considering applying for grant funds.
- *Develop partnerships.* The City should develop partnerships with the school district to improve operational efficiencies and leveraging of funds.
- *Develop relationships with landowners.* The City should cultivate relationships with landowners who may be interested in donating land to the City or allowing purchase at a reduced cost.
- *Develop an Adopt-a-Park Program.*
- *Evaluate the feasibility of bond measures.* The City should consider submitting a bond measure for public vote with a focused development plan based on this Plan. Even all of these funding strategies are likely to fall short of accomplishing everything outlined in this Plan. For that reason, it is essential that the City establish priorities among the recommended improvement projects so that the limited available resources are applied where they will satisfy the greatest need or provide the greatest benefit to its citizens.
- *Develop a funding strategy for a managed parks division.*

## **Summary**

The list of the proposed improvements and the associated costs (as shown in Tables 5.1 – 5.3), strategies to fund the improvements in the park and recreation areas, and the phasing of the improvements (listed in Table 5.5 -5.6) can help bring this Plan to life, identifying the resources required to continue to further develop and maintain the park and recreation areas (both existing and proposed) within the City of Tillamook.

# Appendix A: City Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Map



# Appendix B: Park and Recreation Inventory

<b>Name of Park/Rec/Natural Area</b>	Acres	Baseball Field	Basketball Court	Boat Launch	Buildings for Rec. Events	Children's Play Equip.	Flower /Vegetable Garden	Food Cart	Football Field	Grass/Play Field	Memorial Plaque	Off-street parking	Picnic Tables	Raquetball Court	Restroom	Roller-skate Rink	Running Track	Sign	Skateboard Park	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool(s)	Tennis Court	Trees	Walking Path	Wetlands	
<b>Parks</b>																										
Carnahan Park	6.82			X						X		X	X		X			X					X	X	X	
Dean Memorial Wayside Park	3.29							X		X	X	X			X								X	X		
Lillian Goodspeed Park	2.32		X			X	X			X	X	X			X			X	X			X	X	X		
Hoquarton Interpretive Park	2.55									X	X	X			X			X					X	X	X	
Coatesville Ninth Street Park	1.55		X			X				X		X			X			X				X	X			
Sue H. Elmore Park	0.68		X	X			X					X	X										X	X		
Periscope Wayside Park	1.03							X							X								X		X	
Veterans' Peace Park	0.19									X	X							X					X			
<b>Natural Areas /Open Space</b>																										
Meadow Ave/City Well/School Dist Wetlands	14.00																						X		X	
County 101	1.85																						X		X	
Fairgrounds South	6.75											X											X		X	
Fairlane Drive Wetland	2.00																						X		X	
Hoquarton East	6.69																						X		X	
Hoquarton West	2.03																						X		X	
NW Open Space	70.35																						X		X	
Fifth St. Wetland (Jenck Farm)	28.60																						X		X	
South US 101 Wetland	1.00																						X		X	
<b>Undeveloped City Property</b>																										
Food Pavilion Park (DQ FEMA acquisition) (part of Heritage Area)	0.49											X														X
Hadley Ball Park (Safeway FEMA acquisition) (part of Heritage Area)	4.77											X														
Hoquarton North Trail (Coast Tire FEMA acquisition) & City Property (part of Heritage Area)	2.76											X											X		X	
Little Woods (part of Heritage Area)	0.44																						X			
Oldenkamp RV Park (Borough FEMA acquisition) (part of Heritage Area)	1.47											X														
Sander's Foundry Park (part of Heritage Area)	2.71																						X		X	
W.E. Power Park (part of Heritage Area)	4.76																						X		X	
<b>Schools</b>																										
East Elementary	10.98	X	X		X	X	X			X		X	X		X			X								X
Liberty Elementary	5.22	X	X		X	X				X		X	X		X			X								
Seventh Day Adventist	8.36	X			X	X			X	X		X	X		X			X		X						X
Tillamook Bay Community College	3.79				X					X		X	X		X			X					X			
Tillamook Bay Child Care Center	1.60				X	X						X	X		X			X					X		X	
Tillamook Junior High	20.50	X	X		X		X			X		X	X		X			X		X		X				
Tillamook Senior High	23.57	X	X		X		X		X	X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X		X		
Wilson School	2.15		X		X	X	X			X		X	X		X			X								

# Appendix B: Park and Recreation Inventory

<u>Name of Park/Rec/Natural Area</u>	Acreage	Baseball Field	Basketball Court	Boat Launch	Buildings for Rec. Events	Children's Play Equip.	Flower /Vegetable Garden	Food Cart	Football Field	Grass/Play Field	Memorial Plaque	Off-street parking	Picnic Tables	Raquetball Court	Restroom	Roller-skate Rink	Running Track	Sign	Skateboard Park	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool(s)	Tennis Court	Trees	Walking Path	Wetlands
<b>Other</b>																									
IOOF Cemetery	9.75						X			X	X	X	X					X					X	X	
Blue Heron French Cheese Restaurant Dog Park	1.83				X		X					X	X		X			X					X	X	X
City South Gateway/Entrances	0.50						X			X	X		X			X						X	X		
City East Gateway Entrance	0.01						X				X							X					X		
Tillamook Farmer's Market	0.47					X		X					X		X			X							
Tillamook County Pioneer Museum	0.52				X		X				X		X		X			X					X	X	
Tillamook County Fairgrounds	63.28				X		X			X	X	X	X		X	X		X			X		X	X	
Tillamook County Family YMCA	3.09				X	X				X		X	X	X	X		X				X		X	X	
Tillamook County Public Library	0.80				X		X					X	X		X			X					X	X	



# Appendix D: Funding Sources and Future Costs

This appendix provides information on the current parks budget, annual expenditures and establishes future budgetary needs.

## Tillamook Parks Department

The City Streets Department has several line items dedicated to park operations. These are categorized under Materials & Supplies and (for 2012-2013) Capital Outlay. This money comes from the City's general fund.

## Current Operating Budget

The City Streets Division line items dedicated to Tillamook Parks for the fiscal year 2012-2013 reveal a total budget of \$21,485. Table D.1 compares annual budgets from fiscal years 2009-2010 to 2012-2013. Table D.2 illustrates the total park budget as a percentage of the total city general fund for fiscal years 2009-2010 to 2012-2013.

**Table D.1- Parks Operating Budget by Expenditure Unit, 2009 - 2013**

Year	Materials and Services	Capital Outlay	Total Park Budget
2009-2010	\$14	\$0	\$14
2010-2011	\$1,152	\$0	\$1,152
2011-2012	\$15,847	\$0	\$15,847
2012-2013	\$16,085	\$5,400	\$21,485

**Table D.2 - Park Budget as Percentage of Total General Fund, 2009-2013.**

Year	Total City General Fund Expenditures*	Parks Budget	% of Total
2009-2010	\$1,459,136	\$14	0.00%
2010-2011	\$1,395,514	\$1,152	0.08%
2011-2012	\$2,185,396	\$15,847	0.7%
2012-2013	\$1,792,434	\$21,485	1.19%

\*insignificant

## Current Park Expenditures

The amount the City Streets Department spends annually on park operations differs from the budget line items dedicated to parks. Table D.3 illustrates park maintenance expenditures for a typical year as calculated by city staff. Presently the average hourly rate for a City of Tillamook Technician I is \$35/hour including benefits. This rate is used to calculate labor cost.

**Table D.3 - Typical Annual Park Expenditures**

Materials and Services	Personnel	Total Park Expenditures
\$7,090	\$62,685	\$69,755

The following tables (D.4 –D.13) address annual park expenditures. Each park is on a different sheet.

### Table D.4 – Lillian Goodspeed Park

Type	Annual Cost	Summer Labor (hrs)	Winter labor (hrs)	Year Round Labor (hrs)	Notes
Power	\$412.44				Calculated from monthly average
Regular Maintenance (Labor Cost)	\$8,960.00	84	16	156	Summer: 3hr/wk for 28 wks; Winter: spring prep is 16 hours total; Year-Round: 1.5 hr/wk walk-through with 2 technicians
Garbage	\$254.93				Dumpster in park during peak season
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,627.37</b>				

**Table D.5 – Carnahan Park**

Type	Annual Cost	Summer Labor (hrs)	Winter Labor (hrs)	Year-Round Labor (hrs)	Notes
Power	\$0.00				Combined with wastewater plant line
Regular Maintenance (Labor Cost)	\$16,030.00	85	216	156	Winter: 12 hrs (3 people 1/2 day) every 2 wks for 24 wks to clean the boat ramp, 3 people average of 6 hrs four times to clear out the park after flooding; Summer: 3 hr/wk for 28 weeks, 1 hr for 500' rodding of restrooms in August; Year-Round: 1.5 hr/wk walk-through with 2 technicians
Garbage	\$321.48				Dumpster placed in park during peak season
State Permit	\$150.00				\$800 every 5 years
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$16,501.48</b>				

**Table D.6 – Coatesville Park**

Type	Annual Cost	Summer Labor (hrs)	Winter labor (hrs)	Year-Round Labor (hrs)	Notes
Power	\$342.60				Calculated from monthly average
Regular Maintenance (Labor Cost)	\$7,420.00	56	0	156	Summer: 2 hours a week for 28 weeks; Winter: After weather events only, see combined expenditure sheet; Year-Round: 1.5 hr/wk walk-through with 2 technicians
Garbage	\$0.00				See combined expenditures sheet; part of weekly dump run
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,762.60</b>				

**Table D.7 – Sue H. Elmore Park**

Type	Annual Cost	Summer Labor (hrs)	Winter labor (hrs)	Year-Round Labor (hrs)	Notes
Power	\$267.84				Calculated from monthly average
Regular Maintenance (Labor Cost)	\$6,440.00	28	0	156	Summer: 2 hours a week for 28 weeks; Winter: After weather events only, see combined expenditure sheet; Year Round: 1.5 hr/wk walk-through with 2 technicians
Garbage	\$0.00				See combined expenditure; part of weekly dump run
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,707.84</b>				

**Table D.8 – Pioneer Park**

Type	Annual Cost	Summer Labor (hrs)	Winter labor (hrs)	Year-Round Labor (hrs)	Notes
Power	\$0.00				No power on site

Regular Maintenance (Labor Cost)	\$0.00	0	0	0	Presently not maintained by the city
Garbage	\$0.00				No on-site receptacle
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>				

**Table D.9 – Dean Memorial Wayside Park**

Type	Annual Cost	Summer Labor (hrs)	Winter labor (hrs)	Year Round Labor (hrs)	Notes
Power	\$0.00				No lighting
Regular Maintenance (Labor Cost)	\$2,940.00	84	0	0	Summer: 3 hr/wk for 28 wks; Winter: After weather events only, see combined expenditure sheet
Garbage	\$0.00				No on-site receptacle
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,940.00</b>				

**Table D.10 – Hoquarton Interpretive Park**

Type	Annual Cost	Summer Labor (hrs)	Winter labor (hrs)	Year Round Labor (hrs)	Notes
Power	\$0.00				No lights
Regular Maintenance (Labor Cost)	\$7,910.00	70	0	156	Summer: 2.5 hr/wk for 28 wks; Winter: After weather events only, see combined expenditure sheet; Year Round: 1.5 hr/wk walk-through with 2 people
Garbage	\$0.00				See combined expenditure; part of weekly dump run
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,910.00</b>				

**Table D.11 – Headlight Trailhead (former Coast Tire property)**

Type	Annual Cost	Summer Labor (hrs)	Winter labor (hrs)	Year Round Labor (hrs)	Notes
Power	\$0.00				No light
Regular Maintenance (Labor Cost)	\$2,450.00	70	0	0	Summer: 2.5 hr/wk for 28 wks; Winter: After weather events only, see combined expenditure sheet
Garbage	\$0.00				See combined expenditure; part of weekly dump run
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,450.00</b>				

**Table D.12 – Overall Park Maintenance**

Type	Annual Cost	Labor (hrs)	Miles	Fuel Cost (\$/mi)	Notes
Supplies	\$3,000.00				
Vandalism-Related Supplies	\$1,000.00		0		Fluctuates: an estimated average is used
Vandalism-Related Labor	\$1,680.00	48			Fluctuates: estimated at 8 hours every other month
Dump Run Labor	\$7,420.00	212			2 technicians 2 hours a week; annual clean out that is 4 hours total
Dump Charge	\$986.00				\$17 for one load (typical); \$34 for two loads (estimated 6 times a year)
Striping (parking and courts)	\$490.00	14			2 people 14 hours every two years
Clean up after major flood events	\$2,100.00	60			Fluctuates: estimated at 3 technicians for 2 weeks every four years; labor/cost are divided to produce annual amount

General Clean up and repair post weather events	\$2,520.00	72			3 technicians average of 3 days three times a year
Fuel Costs	\$1,340.88		2416	\$0.555	\$.555/mi; weekly dump run = 16 miles; daily walk-through = 5.5 miles; weekly summer mowing = 5.5 miles
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$20,536.88</b>				

**Table D.13 – Summary of Annual Maintenance Costs**

Type	Annual Cost	Total Hours
Labor	\$66,360.00	1896
Utilities & Garbage	\$1,599.29	
Supplies	\$4,000.00	
Fuel	\$1,340.88	
Miscellaneous	\$150.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$73,450.17</b>	

## Grants

An additional source of funds for Carnahan Park comes from a grant. Table D.14 details the status of grant funds for Carnahan Park maintenance.

**Table D.14 - Grant Funding by Status and Project**

Grants	Date	Amount	Project
<i>Carnahan Park Marine Board Grant</i>	Annual	\$6,500	Maintenance Grant

## Proposed Improvements to Current Parks and Unimproved Parklands

This section provides rough cost estimates for proposed improvements **and the total routine maintenance costs** at the park level for improvements to existing parks and land that is currently owned by the City and designated to be a future park. Implementing these park projects will help the City of Tillamook fulfill its park system goals and objectives.

Table D.15 – Table D.17 summarize park-specific projects, including cost estimates, and sources.

**Table D.15 – Proposed Projects – Neighborhood Parks**

Coatesville Park	Capital Improvement Project	Quantity	Units	Unit Cost	Total Cost
	Benches	6	6	\$1,000	\$6,000
	Picnic Tables	2	2	\$600	\$1,200
	Children's Play Equipment	1	1	\$4,000	\$4,000
	Covered Activity Area	1	1	\$16,500	\$16,500
	Interpretive Signs	1	1	\$5,000	\$5,000
	Lighting	10	10	\$2,000	\$20,000
	Landscaping			\$10,000	\$10,000
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	1	1	\$1,000	\$1,000
	Exercise Equipment	1	1	5,000	\$5,000
	Parking Improvements	16 stalls		\$13,869	\$13,869
	Restrooms	2	1	\$42,500	\$42,500
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	\$7,762
	Trail Development	11,100 sq. ft		\$3.50/sq ft	\$38,850

	Upgrade facilities			\$40,850	\$40,850
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$212,531</b>

**Table D-16 – Proposed Projects – Community Parks**

<b>Carnahan Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Benches	4	4	\$1,000	\$4,000
	Picnic Tables	4	4	\$600	\$2,400
	Children's Play Equipment	1	1	\$4,000	\$4,000
	<del>Dog Area</del>	<del>1</del>	<del>1</del>		
	Exercise Equipment	2	2	\$5,000	\$10,000
	Interpretive Signs	2	2	\$5,000	\$10,000
	Lighting	8	8	\$2,000	\$16,000
	Landscaping			\$10,000	\$10,000
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	1	1	\$1,000	\$1,000
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	16,501
	Trail Development	8,400 sq ft		\$3.50/sq ft	\$8,400
	Upgrade facilities			\$5,000	\$5,000
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$86,301</b>

<b>Lillian Goodspeed Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Children's Play Equipment	1	1	\$4,000	\$4,000
	Exercise Equipment	4	4	\$10,000	\$40,000
	Interpretive Signs	6	6	\$5,000	\$30,000
	Lighting	10	10	\$2,000	\$20,000
	Landscaping Improvements			\$10,000	\$10,000
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	1	1	\$1,000	\$1,000
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	\$9,627
	Skateboard Park	1	1	\$100,000	\$100,000
	Upgrade Facilities			\$5,000	\$5,000
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$218,627</b>

<b>Hoquarton Interpretive Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Interpretive Signs	1	1	\$5,000	\$5,000
	Lighting	See plan		\$2,000	
	Landscaping Improvements			\$10,000	\$10,000
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	1	1	\$1,000	\$1,000
	Parking Improvements	7 stalls		\$4,392	\$30,744
	Pedestrian Bridge	1		TBD	
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	\$7,910
	Trail Development	See plan		TBD	
	Wetlands Enhancement			\$10,000	\$10,000
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$64,654</b>

**Table D.17 – Proposed Projects – Special Use and Mini Parks**

<b>Dean Memorial Wayside Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Benches	3	3	\$1,000	\$3,000
	Picnic Tables	4	4	\$600	\$2,400
	<del>Dog Area</del>	<del>1</del>	<del>1</del>		
	Interpretive Signs	2	2	\$5,000	\$10,000
	Lighting	4	4	\$2,000	\$8,000
	Landscaping			\$10,000	\$10,000
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	1	1	\$1,000	\$1,000
	Trash Cans	2	2	\$600	\$1,200
	Bicycle Parking Rack	1	1	\$450	\$450
	Trail Development	8,400 sq ft		\$3.50/sq ft	\$29,400
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	\$2,940

	Total Project Estimate				\$68,390
<b>Sue H. Elmore Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Benches	4	4	\$1,000	\$4,000
	Trash cans	2	2	\$600	\$600
	Covered Activity Area (Pergola)	1	1	\$10,000	\$10,000
	Picnic Tables	2	2	\$600	\$1,200
	Interpretive Signs	1	1	\$5,000	\$5,000
	Lighting	4	4	\$2,000	\$8,000
	Landscaping Improvements			\$10,000	\$10,000
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	1	1	\$1,000	\$1,000
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	\$8,270
	Upgrade Facilities			\$5,000	\$5,000
	View dock	1	1	TBD	
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$53,070</b>
<b>Roosevelt Wayside Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Benches	2	2	\$1,000	\$2,000
	Picnic Tables	2	2	\$600	\$1,200
	Interpretive Signs	1		\$5,000	\$5,000
	Lighting	2		\$2,000	\$4,000
	Landscaping Improvements			\$10,000	\$10,000
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	1	1	\$1,000	\$1,000
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	
	Trail Development	2,400 sq ft		\$3.50/sq ft	\$8,400
	Wetlands Enhancement			\$10,000	\$10,000
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$37,400</b>
<b>Pioneer Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Children's Play Equipment	1	1	\$4,000	\$4,000
	Community Garden	1		\$1,000	\$1,000
	Exercise Equipment	2	2	\$10,000	\$20,000
	Interpretive Signs	2	2	\$5,000	\$10,000
	Lighting	2	2	\$2,000	\$4,000
	Landscaping Improvements			\$10,000	\$10,000
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	2	2	\$1,000	\$2,000
	Trail Development	600 sq ft		\$3.50/sq ft	\$8,400
	Parking Improvements	4 stalls	4	\$3.45/ sq ft	\$2,885
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$53,885</b>
<b>Food Pavilion Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Bicycle Parking Rack	1	1	\$450	\$450
	Interpretive Sign	1	1	\$5,000	\$5,000
	Lighting	2	2	\$2,000	\$4,000
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	1	1	\$1,000	\$1,000
	Picnic Tables	4	4	\$600	\$2,400
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	1	1	\$1,000	\$1,000
	Restrooms	2	1	\$42,500	\$42,500
	Trash Cans	2	2	\$600	\$1,200
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$57,550</b>
<b>Foundry Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Boardwalk	1	1	TBD	
	Boat Launch	1	1	TBD	
	Covered Activity Area	1	1	\$16,500	\$16,500

	Picnic Tables	3	3	\$600	\$1,800
	Interpretive Signs	2	2	\$5,000	\$10,000
	Lighting	4	4	\$2,000	\$8,000
	Landscaping Improvements			\$10,000	\$10,000
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	2	2	\$1,000	\$2,000
	Parking Improvements	4 stalls	4	\$3.45/sq ft	\$2,622
	Restrooms	2	1	\$40,000	\$40,000
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$90,922</b>
<b>Hadley Field</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Athletic Field	1	1	TBD	
	Interpretive Signs	2	2	\$5,000	\$10,000
	Lighting	2	2	\$2,000	\$4,000
	Landscaping Improvements			\$10,000	\$10,000
	New Standardized Park Name Sign	2	2	\$1,000	\$2,000
	<b>Picnic Tables</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>\$600</b>	<b>\$2,400</b>
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	
	<b>Trail Development</b>	<b>5,400 sq ft</b>		<b>\$3.50/sq ft</b>	
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$28,400</b>
<b>Headlight Trailhead</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Trail Development	12,000 sq ft		\$3.50/sq ft	\$42,000
	Restrooms	2	1	\$50,000	\$50,000
	Interpretive Signs	2	2	5,000	10,000
	Lighting	2	2	2,000	4,000
	Landscaping Improvements			\$10,000	\$10,000
	New <b>Standardized</b> Park Name Sign	1	1	1,000	\$1,000
	Parking Improvements	4 stalls	4	\$3.45	\$2,885
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	2,450
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$122,335</b>
<b>Peeler Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Trail Development	1,260 sq ft		\$3.45/ sq ft	\$4,347
	<b>Interpretive Signs</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>
	<b>Landscaping Improvements</b>			<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>
	Lighting	2	2	\$2,000	\$4,000
	New <b>Standardized</b> Park Name Sign	2	2	\$1,000	\$2,000
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$30,347</b>
<b>Killamook Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Interpretive Signs	2	2	\$5,000	\$10,000
	Lighting	2	2	\$2,000	\$4,000
	Restrooms	2	2	\$120,000	\$240,000
	New <b>Standardized</b> Park Name Sign	1	1	\$1,000	\$1,000
	<b>R.V.</b> Parking Improvements	? stalls	?	TBD	
	Routine Maintenance			\$100/hr	
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$255,000</b>
<b>Ironworks Park</b>	<b>Capital Improvement Project</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	<b>Boardwalk</b>				
	<b>Interpretive Signs</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>
	<b>New Standardized Park Name Sign</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>\$1,000</b>	<b>\$1,000</b>
	Trail Development	1,260 sq ft		\$3.45/sq ft	\$4,347
	<b>Parking Improvements</b>	<b>2 stalls</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>\$3.45/sq ft</b>	<b>\$1,200</b>
	Picnic Tables	2	2	\$600	\$1,200
	<b>Total Project Estimate</b>				<b>\$12,747</b>

## Appendix E: Park Restrictions

This appendix provides information on existing restrictions to parks through deeds, City resolutions, City ordinances and other measures. These restrictions should be recognized for future development on the park properties.

- **Carnahan Park.**  
February 24, 1978 – Book 255, Page 281, subject to rights of the public in and to the property from road, right to fish navigation and commerce in the Trask River, and right-of-way easement for a pipeline for a sewer system 20 ft. in width, requiring a cyclone fence.  
April 2, 1980 – Book 268, Page 801  
Ord. #1124 establishing user fees for parking during months of September, October, November (August 17, 1992).  
Ord. #1127 (1992)  
Ord. #1130 (1994)  
Ord. #1252 (2010)
- **Coast Tire Open Space.**  
Uses **generally not allowed** on acquired open space land:
  - The construction of flood damage reduction levees, dikes, berms, or floodwalls;
  - Walled buildings or manufactured homes, except public restrooms. Reuse of pre-existing structures is not allowed, unless all walls are removed;
  - Fences and all other obstructions in the floodway. Fences outside of the floodway must be designed to minimize the trapping of debris;
  - Storage of inventory supporting a commercial operation or governmental facility, including wheeled vehicles or movable equipment;
  - Cemeteries, landfills, storage of any hazardous or toxic materials, or other uses that are considered environmentally contaminating, dangerous, or a safety hazard;
  - Pumping and switching stations;
  - Above- or below-ground storage tanks;
  - **Paved roads, highways, bridges, and paved parking areas. Paved parking areas include asphalt, concrete, oil-treated soil, or other material that inhibits floodplain functions;**
  - Placement of fill, except where necessary to avoid affecting onsite archeological resources;
  - Installation of septic systems or reuse of pre-existing septic systems, except to service a permissible restroom;
  - For projects within CBRS Units and OPAs: any use FEMA determines is inconsistent with the allowable land uses identified above; and
  - Any uses determined by the Grantee and/or FEMA as inconsistent with the regulations, this guidance, or deed restrictions.

- Reuse of existing paved surfaces for recreational uses on the acquired property consistent with allowable uses is generally acceptable; however, paved surfaces beyond those directly required for such uses should be removed. Communities shall use unpaved surfaces allowing for natural floodplain functions, where feasible, for allowable uses such as trails. Examples of unpaved surfaces include grass, hard-packed earth, and graded gravel.

- **Dean Wayside Memorial Park.**

Uses **generally not allowed** on acquired open space land:

- The construction of flood damage reduction levees, dikes, berms, or floodwalls;
- Walled buildings or manufactured homes, except public restrooms. Reuse of pre-existing structures is not allowed, unless all walls are removed;
- Fences and all other obstructions in the floodway. Fences outside of the floodway must be designed to minimize the trapping of debris;
- Storage of inventory supporting a commercial operation or governmental facility, including wheeled vehicles or movable equipment;
- Cemeteries, landfills, storage of any hazardous or toxic materials, or other uses that are considered environmentally contaminating, dangerous, or a safety hazard;
- Pumping and switching stations;
- Above- or below-ground storage tanks;
- **Paved roads, highways, bridges, and paved parking areas. Paved parking areas include asphalt, concrete, oil-treated soil, or other material that inhibits floodplain functions;**
- Placement of fill, except where necessary to avoid affecting onsite archeological resources;
- Installation of septic systems or reuse of pre-existing septic systems, except to service a permissible restroom;
- For projects within CBRs Units and OPAs: any use FEMA determines is inconsistent with the allowable land uses identified above; and
- Any uses determined by the Grantee and/or FEMA as inconsistent with the regulations, this guidance, or deed restrictions.
- Reuse of existing paved surfaces for recreational uses on the acquired property consistent with allowable uses is generally acceptable; however, paved surfaces beyond those directly required for such uses should be removed. Communities shall use unpaved surfaces allowing for natural floodplain functions, where feasible, for allowable uses such as trails. Examples of unpaved surfaces include grass, hard-packed earth, and graded gravel.

- **DQ Open Space.**

Uses **generally not allowed** on acquired open space land:

- The construction of flood damage reduction levees, dikes, berms, or floodwalls;
- Walled buildings or manufactured homes, except public restrooms. Reuse of pre-existing structures is not allowed, unless all walls are removed;
- Fences and all other obstructions in the floodway. Fences outside of the floodway must be designed to minimize the trapping of debris;
- Storage of inventory supporting a commercial operation or governmental facility, including wheeled vehicles or movable equipment;
- Cemeteries, landfills, storage of any hazardous or toxic materials, or other uses that are considered environmentally contaminating, dangerous, or a safety hazard;
- Pumping and switching stations;
- Above- or below-ground storage tanks;
- **Paved roads, highways, bridges, and paved parking areas. Paved parking areas include asphalt, concrete, oil-treated soil, or other material that inhibits floodplain functions;**
- Placement of fill, except where necessary to avoid affecting onsite archeological resources;
- Installation of septic systems or reuse of pre-existing septic systems, except to service a permissible restroom;
- For projects within CBRs Units and OPAs: any use FEMA determines is inconsistent with the allowable land uses identified above; and
- Any uses determined by the Grantee and/or FEMA as inconsistent with the regulations, this guidance, or deed restrictions.
- Reuse of existing paved surfaces for recreational uses on the acquired property consistent with allowable uses is generally acceptable; however, paved surfaces beyond those directly required for such uses should be removed. Communities shall use unpaved surfaces allowing for natural floodplain functions, where feasible, for allowable uses such as trails. Examples of unpaved surfaces include grass, hard-packed earth, and graded gravel.

- **Lillian Goodspeed Park.**  
November 10, 1928 – Book 3, Page \_\_. The Park “shall be used only as a free public park, and shall not be used for ball playing or commercially, and when such property shall cease to be used for a free public park, the said property shall revert to and become a part of the H.F. Goodspeed estate.”
- **Hamann Property**  
According to the 306A Small Scale Construction and Land Acquisition Grant Application, the City intends to hold fee title to the acquired land in perpetuity. If the applicant is an association of cities and counties, provide a statement that

the applicant intends to donate fee simple title to an eligible city, county, school district, state agency, or port which has agreed to accept and hold fee title to the acquired land for a minimum 20-year period, and to maintain and use the property as required by Section 306A of the federal Coastal Zone Management Act.

***For preservation acquisition projects:*** A legally binding assurance from the public body which will receive fee simple title that it will not allow any uses of, or activities on, the acquired lands or property which will cause a change to or loss of the feature or resource which constitutes the reason for transfer to public ownership and the object of the preservation action.

According to the Oregon State Parks Local Government Grant Program application, overall, the acquisition of the property will provide for the long-term enhancement and protection of the wetland's natural values. By removal of invasive plants and careful maintenance, the native wetland community will continue to provide high quality wetland habitat. Upon acquisition of the property by the City of Tillamook, a deed restriction will be placed on the parcel to guarantee protection of the wetland in its natural condition. This measure will ensure the long-term protection of the wetland from adverse impacts. The protection of this wetland is consistent with ongoing efforts to protect and enhance wetland habitat adjacent to Tillamook Bay, which is designated as part of the National Estuary Program.

- Hoquarton Interpretive Park.
- Liberty Elementary School.
- Ninth Street Park.  
December 9, 1968 – Book 214, Page 434.
- Sacred Heart Community Garden.
- Schmidt Property.
- Seventh Day Adventist School.
- Sue H. Elmore Park.  
December 21, 1959 – Book 169, Page 329.  
Ord. #1247, renaming Marine Park to Sue H. Elmore Park (March 1, 2010)
- Stumpy Open Space.  
Uses **generally not allowed** on acquired open space land:  
- The construction of flood damage reduction levees, dikes, berms, or floodwalls;

- Walled buildings or manufactured homes, except public restrooms. Reuse of pre-existing structures is not allowed, unless all walls are removed;
- Fences and all other obstructions in the floodway. Fences outside of the floodway must be designed to minimize the trapping of debris;
- Storage of inventory supporting a commercial operation or governmental facility, including wheeled vehicles or movable equipment;
- Cemeteries, landfills, storage of any hazardous or toxic materials, or other uses that are considered environmentally contaminating, dangerous, or a safety hazard;
- Pumping and switching stations;
- Above- or below-ground storage tanks;
- **Paved roads, highways, bridges, and paved parking areas. Paved parking areas include asphalt, concrete, oil-treated soil, or other material that inhibits floodplain functions;**
- Placement of fill, except where necessary to avoid affecting onsite archeological resources;
- Installation of septic systems or reuse of pre-existing septic systems, except to service a permissible restroom;
- For projects within CBRS Units and OPAs: any use FEMA determines is inconsistent with the allowable land uses identified above; and
- Any uses determined by the Grantee and/or FEMA as inconsistent with the regulations, this guidance, or deed restrictions.
- Reuse of existing paved surfaces for recreational uses on the acquired property consistent with allowable uses is generally acceptable; however, paved surfaces beyond those directly required for such uses should be removed. Communities shall use unpaved surfaces allowing for natural floodplain functions, where feasible, for allowable uses such as trails. Examples of unpaved surfaces include grass, hard-packed earth, and graded gravel.

- Tillamook County Fairgrounds.

- Tillamook County YMCA.

- Tillamook Inn Wayside Park.

Uses **generally not allowed** on acquired open space land:

- The construction of flood damage reduction levees, dikes, berms, or floodwalls;
- Walled buildings or manufactured homes, except public restrooms. Reuse of pre-existing structures is not allowed, unless all walls are removed;
- Fences and all other obstructions in the floodway. Fences outside of the floodway must be designed to minimize the trapping of debris;
- Storage of inventory supporting a commercial operation or governmental facility, including wheeled vehicles or movable equipment;

- Cemeteries, landfills, storage of any hazardous or toxic materials, or other uses that are considered environmentally contaminating, dangerous, or a safety hazard;
- Pumping and switching stations;
- Above- or below-ground storage tanks;
- **Paved roads, highways, bridges, and paved parking areas. Paved parking areas include asphalt, concrete, oil-treated soil, or other material that inhibits floodplain functions;**
- Placement of fill, except where necessary to avoid affecting onsite archeological resources;
- Installation of septic systems or reuse of pre-existing septic systems, except to service a permissible restroom;
- For projects within CBRIS Units and OPAs: any use FEMA determines is inconsistent with the allowable land uses identified above; and
- Any uses determined by the Grantee and/or FEMA as inconsistent with the regulations, this guidance, or deed restrictions.
- Reuse of existing paved surfaces for recreational uses on the acquired property consistent with allowable uses is generally acceptable; however, paved surfaces beyond those directly required for such uses should be removed. Communities shall use unpaved surfaces allowing for natural floodplain functions, where feasible, for allowable uses such as trails. Examples of unpaved surfaces include grass, hard-packed earth, and graded gravel.

- Tillamook Junior High School and East Elementary School.
- Tillamook High School.
- Veteran's Peace Park.  
June 5, 1974 – Book 236, Page 658.  
June 19, 1980 – City of Tillamook Planning Commission granted a Conditional Use Permit for Pioneer Park and access across park grounds be granted to the property known as 1S930CC Tax Lot 201.
- Wilson Elementary School.

# Appendix F

## Community Survey Summary

### Purpose

The purpose of the Tillamook Parks and Recreation Plan Development **Survey and the Parks and Recreation Plan Open Houses** 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. Additionally, the survey was utilized to reach members of the community who might be unable to attend community workshops.

### Methodology

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 residence of the City would like to see in the City. These items were based upon conversations with the Planning Commission members and City staff.

Copies of the survey were available for the public to complete and submit at the Tillamook County Fair Future's Council Booth **during the 2011 Tillamook County Fair**, the City Farmer's Market, County Library, City Hall, the City newspaper, Headlight Herald, the City website and other online providers, **and the Parks and Recreation Plan Open Houses**. Announcements were made on the radio and in the newspaper, **in 2011**, that the survey was available at the areas listed above and online. Copies of the survey were also mailed to residents of the City who had made previous requests for involvement in the park planning process. Completed surveys were returned to the City Hall, by mail, by hand delivery or by the internet. The surveys were collected between the dates of August 10<sup>th</sup> and September 29<sup>th</sup>, **2011** – a 1 ½ month period for those interested to return the surveys. An Open House was held on the 20<sup>th</sup> of October, **2011, the 11<sup>th</sup> of October, 2012, and the 18<sup>th</sup> of October 2012**. Attendees of the Open House were asked to comment in the form of a survey or post a suggestion for improvements on the existing City Park of their concern. Comments were also accepted in the form of a 149 signature petition for a 'Dog Park', a 57 signature petition for a 'Community Gardens on City Property', **and a 220 signature petition for a 'Bike-Skate park in Tillamook**. **Approximately 100** suggestions were collected at the Open House. Approximately **69** surveys were completed and returned; a total of **595** responses.

### Key Findings

There were 18 items listed on the survey that the public could choose from as their interest. These items included: Artwork, Basketball Courts, Bicycling Paths, a BMX Track, Children's Play Equipment, Community Gardens, Dog Accessible Areas, Flower Gardens, Food Carts, Lighting, Picnic Tables, Playing Fields, a Skateboard Park, a

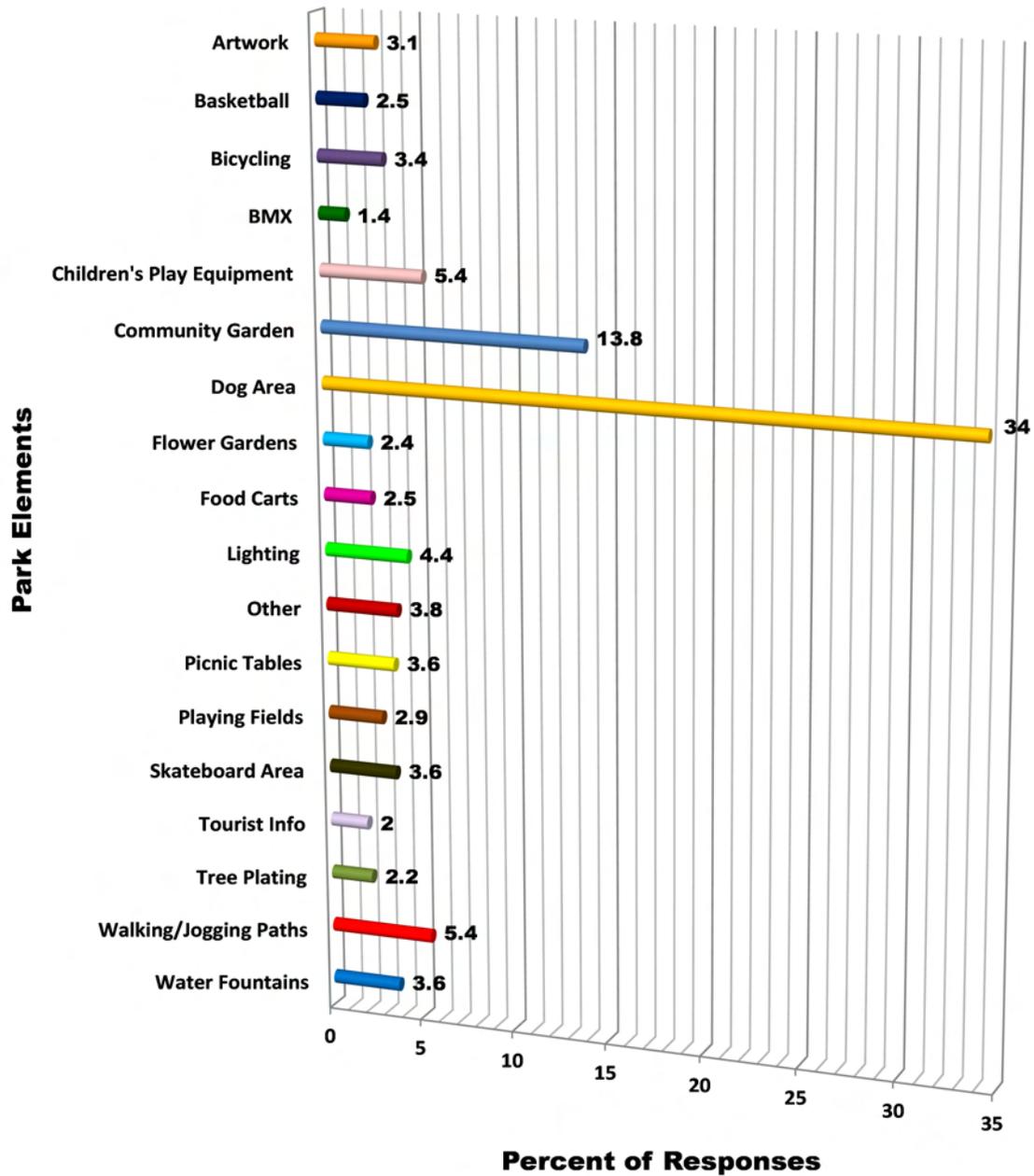
Tourist Information Kiosk, Tree Planting, Walking/Jogging Paths, Water Fountains, and Other. The City received approximately 404 items chosen out of the potential 1,242 items (18 items to choose from in the 69 surveys collected) on the total number of surveys returned. Overall, including the petitions, and comments received at the Open House approximately 551 items were chosen (368(survey items) + 149(dog park petition signatures) + 57(community garden petition signatures) + 220 (bike and skate park petition) + 61(open house comments)).

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 least popular items include: a BMX Track **and** Tourist Information Kiosks, **Free Planting and Flower Gardens**. Those items identified as ‘Others’ include: ‘Olympic sized ice arena’, ‘restoration of Carlich House as museum’, ‘benches for seniors’, ‘\$1 charge on dog license for installation of doggy bag posts and garbage cans and in Carnahan Park’, ‘soccer fields’, ‘pools’, ‘bigger sized parks’, ‘tennis courts’, ‘improved tennis courts at Ninth Street Park’, ‘exercise stations at Ninth Street Park’, ‘no dog access in parks’, ‘making Tillamook bike-friendly’, ‘non-motorized camping areas with restrooms and no homeless’, ‘other nature study to supplement public and home schooled children’, ‘trails connecting parks and sloughs’, ‘public work area for those assigned community service’, ‘nice water fountains’, nice restrooms with new parking lot in town – locked up at 9:00 p.m.’, ‘benches at parking lot by restrooms’, new colorful “entering Tillamook” signs’, ‘gateway with fountain at 101 south entrance to town’, ‘dog parks located at Dean Memorial Wayside and Carnahan Park’, ‘dog park at Blue Heron Restaurant’, ‘community garden at Veteran’s Peace Park’, ‘skate park at Goodspeed Park’, ‘decent children’s park services – playgrounds, skate parks, social gathering spots 1<sup>st</sup> world restrooms and youth involvement in planning’, ‘good maintenance of current parks’, ‘visual enhancements’, ‘maintain what the City has, consider putting time, money, and energy into preserving what the City already has here’.

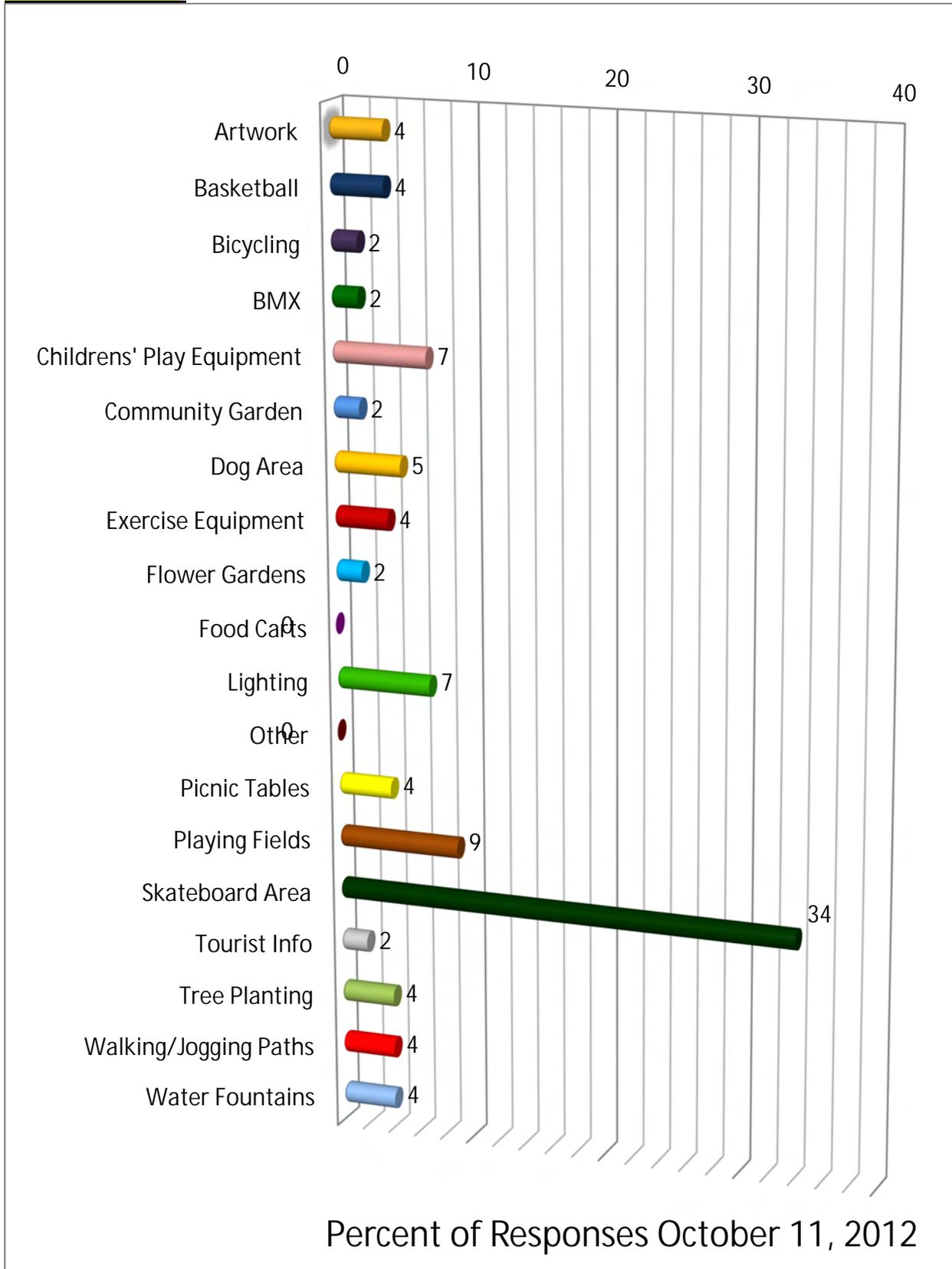
**The park element ‘Exercise Equipment’ wasn’t included in the survey until 2012.**

The following charts further displays the Parks and Recreation Plan Development survey responses combined with the Open House and petition results **from 2011**.

# Parks and Recreation Plan Development Responses

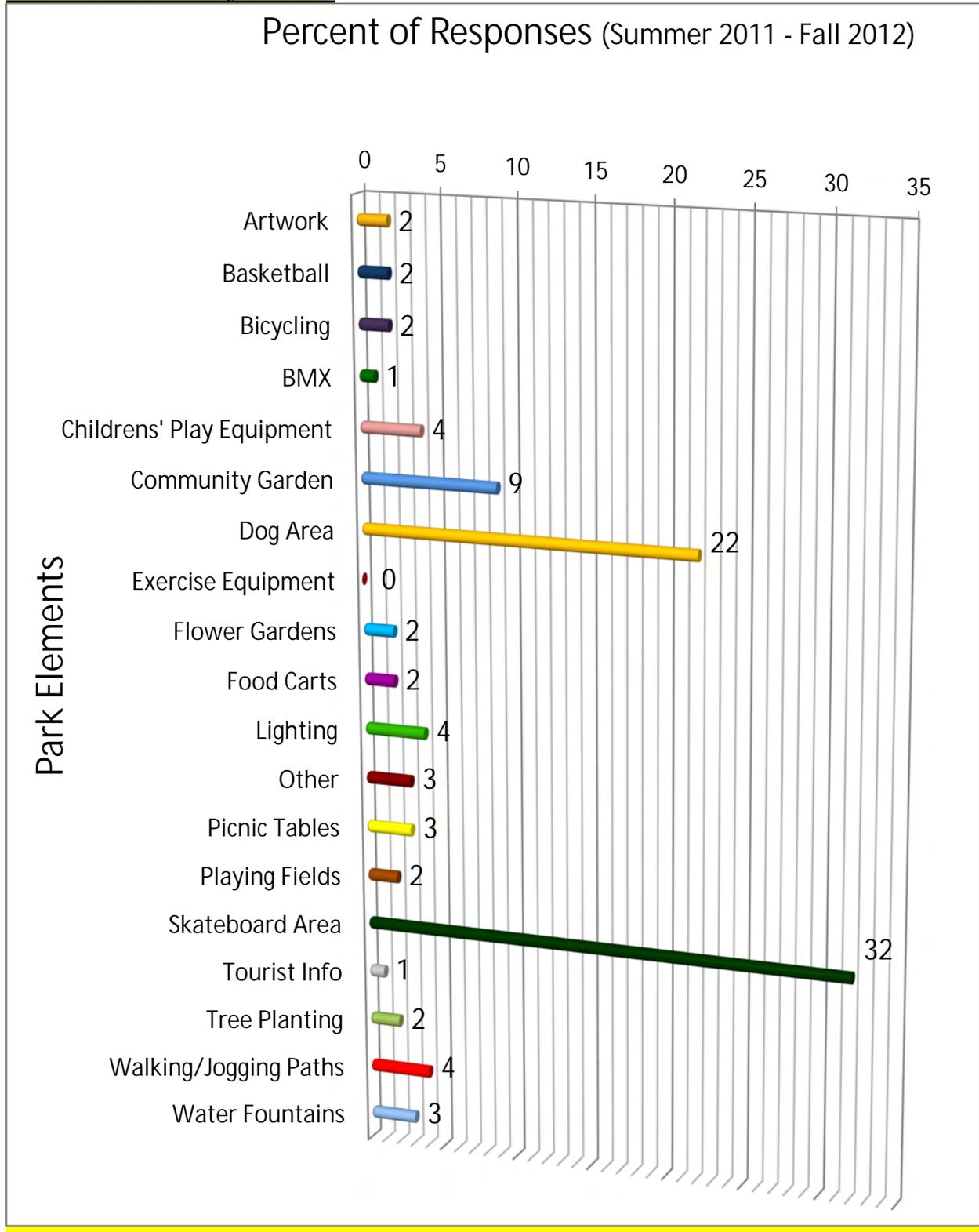


.....from 2012.





.... And a summary of both.



## **Appendix G**

# **Park and Recreation System Goals, Objectives, Policies, Vision Scenarios and Action Strategies**

This Appendix identifies the goals, objectives and policies set in the Comprehensive Plan, the Scenarios and Action Strategies set in the City Vision 2020 Statement, as well as a summary of needs as discussed in the Community Needs Analysis (Chapter 3).

The goals here are the broad statement of the community needs. The objectives are more specific expressions that break down the community's goals so the goals are more detailed for the subject addressed. Policies are specific measures for achieving each of the goals and objectives. **Vision Action Strategies are a means to achieve the City's Visions.** In closing, recommendations to meet the mission statement and needs are listed.

There are four (4) sections of the City Comprehensive Plan that identify parks and recreation:

- 1) Past, Existing and Future Land Use;
- 2) Natural and Historic Resources;
- 3) Transportation; and
- 4) Recreation.

There are four (4) scenarios of the Vision 2020 Statement identifying parks and recreation:

- 1) Compact Residential Development;
- 2) Community Valuing;
- 3) Environment and Natural Resources; and
- 4) Tillamook City Gateways.

The City of Tillamook Parks and Recreation Master Plan identifies the goals, objectives and policies as follows, in no order of priority:

### **Land Use**

#### **Objective**

Provide sufficient land for development to meet future needs and to preserve open space lands as much as possible.

#### **Policies**

The City encourages houses that occupy small lots clustered around public spaces such as parks or playgrounds.

A study shall be done on the availability and developability of land currently being used for Fairground purposes.

Within the Urban Growth Boundary, acreage shall be allocated for mini park and recreational areas, neighborhood park and recreational areas, community park and recreational areas, special use areas, and natural areas based on a standard Level Of Service (LOS) of 0.1 acre per hundred (100) people for mini and neighborhood park and recreational areas and special use park areas, and 0.62 acres per hundred (100) people for community park and recreational areas, and natural areas.

Parks of all sizes shall be provided and maintained in the existing developed areas. These parks shall be known as: Carnahan Park, Dean Memorial Wayside Park, Goodspeed Park, Hoquarton Slough Interpretive Park, Ninth Street Park, Sue H. Elmore Park, Tillamook Inn Wayside Park, and Veteran's Peace Park. Community involvement is strongly encouraged for the development of such parks.

Increased use of existing recreational facilities at the schools is encouraged.

Maximum use of all public recreational facilities is encouraged.

A large park of 14 acres serving the needs of Tillamook residents and others shall be developed in the wooded area to the south part of the Fairgrounds.

The large marine park developed on the Trask River immediately south of the City Sewer Plant Facility, known as Carnahan Park shall be extended southward in the area zoned as Open Space. The park shall provide various recreational facilities, and shall include enhanced wetlands and open space.

Future parks are encouraged to occupy other areas of land designated as open space within the City of Tillamook, such as the area at the confluence of the Hoquarton and Dougherty Sloughs, as shown on the Comprehensive Plan Map.

Approximately 80 acres of land is available for community parks and development in the Urban Growth Boundary. This land is located along the Trask River in the southwest part of the City and along and near Hoquarton Slough north of First Street. Acquisition is encouraged on this park/open space land. The City shall study the development of said property for various purposes, and estuary guidelines shall apply in all cases of development.

The Plan shall allocate a total of \*\* acres for open space.

## **Natural Resources (wetlands, estuaries, shorelands)**

### **Goal**

To conserve, protect the unique environmental, economic and social values of local estuarine resources, where appropriate, 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.

The two Goal 17 significant wildlife habitats within the Shorelands Planning Area are:

- 1) West Hoquarton Slough Forested Freshwater Wetland. Immediately west of State Highway 101 North, this site contains approximately 59 acres within the U.G.B.
- 2) East Hoquarton Slough Forested Freshwater Wetland. Immediately east of State Highway 101 North, this site contains approximately 26 acres within the U.G.B.

### **Objective**

To protect, maintain, where appropriate, develop, and where appropriate restore the long-term environmental, economic and social values of estuarine resources with the Tillamook Urban Growth Boundary.

### **Policies**

The following wetland areas, the Meadow Avenue Wetland (south of Meadow Avenue, containing approximately 14 acres), the Fairlane Drive Wetland (immediately parallel to Fairlane Drive containing approximately two acres), the South Highway 101 Wetland (immediately adjacent to Highway 101 upon entering the southern entrance to the City), and the Fifth Street Wetland (at the west end of Fifth Street, south of Carnahan Park containing approximately 1.5 acres) shall be protected by the City.

All locally significant wetlands and riparian corridors as designated in the City of Tillamook Local Wetlands Inventory shown in Table V shall be protected, and shall not be modified except as provided for in the Water Resources Protection Overlay District. Significant riparian corridors and significant wetlands are hereby adopted and are regulated subject to the Water Resources Protection Overlay District (21.1).

The City shall consider the following significant wildlife habitats within the Shorelands Planning Area: the West Hoquarton Slough Forested Freshwater Wetland (approximately 59 acres within the U.G.B immediately west of State Highway 101 North), and the East Hoquarton Slough Forested Freshwater Wetland (approximately 26 acres within the U.G.B. immediately east of State Highway 101 North).

### **Open Space and Scenic Areas**

Significant open space and scenic areas exist in and surrounding the City of Tillamook. Where possible these areas were excluded from the Urban Growth Boundary. Some areas now within the City are subject to flooding and have a high water table. Other areas within the city have been identified as significant riparian corridor reaches and or significant wetlands.

In cooperation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, an inventory of Goal 5 Wetlands was completed. Four sites were identified and described in the following analysis:

- 1) The Meadow Avenue Wetland is generally located south of Meadow Avenue and contains approximately 14 acres. This acreage has multiple owners including private individuals and the Tillamook School District No. 9. It is predominantly a forested wetland with no identified conflicting uses. The City will protect this wetland.
- 2) The Fairlane Drive Wetland runs immediately parallel to Fairlane Drive and contains approximately two acres. The site is a shrub and forested wetland in association with a small perennial stream. The property is under single ownership with no identified conflicting uses. The City will protect this wetland.
- 3) The South Highway 101 Wetland is immediately adjacent to Highway 101 upon entering the southern entrance to the City. The site is a shrub and forested wetland containing approximately one acre. The area is within an "open space" district with no conflicting uses identified. The City will protect this wetland.
- 4) The Fifth Street Wetland is found at the west end of Fifth Street. The site is an emergent wetland containing approximately 1.5 acres. The area is part of a large tract zoned for parks. Carnahan Park is immediately adjacent to the north, but effectively separated by a chain-link fence. No conflicting uses have been identified. The City will protect this wetland. The Map provides the physical location of these wetlands.

## **Objective**

To conserve open space and protect natural and scenic resources and maximize the use of existing resources in the provision of open space.

## **Policies**

Banks of watercourses, drainage basins, areas subject to extreme natural hazards and otherwise unbuildable sites will be utilized to provide open space and recreational opportunities. Riparian vegetation shall be protected inside all designated significant riparian resources, identified in the Tillamook Land Development Code.

Tree preservation and planting to separate conflicting uses and provide scenic and recreational opportunities will be encouraged wherever feasible.

Scenic views and scenic sites that generally include all the land within view of the Tillamook urbanized area and outside the Urban Growth Boundary, shall be preserved. This shall be achieved by coordination with Tillamook County and by encouraging a minimum of development in these areas.

## **Transportation**

The recommended pedestrian and bicycle system improvements address gaps in connectivity. Addressing these needs improves the system for users. The

maintenance of sidewalks and bicycle lanes also should be priority to promote access and safety.

The pathway system shall extend throughout the development site, and connect to all future phases of development, adjacent trails, public parks and open space areas whenever possible.

## **Recreation**

Tillamook City's Urban Growth Boundary is surrounded by forest and dairy lands; estuarine and river areas, and rolling hills. This quality environment provides recreational uses, and other benefits to the Community as well as economic benefits.

Although Tillamook is a small community, it has an abundant amount of recreational opportunities. The park system of the City of Tillamook consists currently of eight parks – Carnahan Park, Dean Memorial Wayside Park, Goodspeed Park, Hoquarton Slough Interpretive Park, Sue H. Elmore (formerly Marine) Park, Ninth Street Park, Tillamook Inn Wayside Park, and Veteran’s Peace Park - and is adequate for a city of its size. Carnahan Park and Sue H. Elmore Park provide boat-launching areas to the Trask River and Hoquarton Slough respectively. Dean Memorial Wayside Park has a short walking path and a memorial plaque recognizing its dedication to the City. Goodspeed Park has large Elm trees and houses children’s play equipment, a tennis court, a basketball court, a skateboard park, and hosts community events, such as ‘Art in the Park’. Hoquarton Slough Park has an interpretive walking trail. Ninth Street Park has a large open field, a basketball court and tennis courts. Tillamook Inn Wayside Park has an informational kiosk, benches and an espresso stand. Veteran’s Peace Park is a small pocket park tucked away between two dead-end streets. These parks are designated on the Land Use Map. Other recreational activities in the area, such as baseball fields, football fields, soccer fields, track and other children’s play equipment can be found at the public schools and the Family YMCA. There is potential for additional open space to be acquired and recreational park land to be developed in the City’s Flood Hazard Area through the FEMA property “buyout” process in the Floodway.

Besides the recreational and social activities at the parks, Tillamook hosts the Farmer’s Market every Saturday during the summer, the annual June Dairy Parade and Rodeo, the Tillamook County Fair with the famous Pig’n Ford races, the Rose Planting Festival, Tillamook Moonlight Madness, Halloween Downtown, Festival of Trees and the Tree Lighting, all big events in the area.

The County Fairgrounds isn’t only host to the annual Fair. 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 Moograss-Bluegrass Festival, and many

other events also occur on the Fairground's property. The Swiss Hall, another host to many community events, such as the North Coast Salmon Rendez-vous, is also located on the Fairground's property.

Properties along Highway 101 North, acquired by the City from FEMA, as were mentioned in Ch. 7, Natural Disasters and Hazards, have been zoned as Open Space to mitigate further development in the Flood Hazard Area. These areas have the opportunity to be utilized as recreational sites.

Additionally, many recreational and scenic areas the City supports lie outside of the UGB, in all directions.

### **Objective**

To encourage growth and maximize the use of all recreational activities provide in the open space, within the Tillamook UGB.

### **Policies**

The City 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.

Recreational facilities shall be provided to serve both the Tillamook Community and those who visit the area. Existing parks should be upgraded in condition and development of neighborhood parks is encouraged.

The City shall encourage the promotion of the annual Tillamook June Dairy Parade and Rodeo and the County Fair ***and all events in the City.***

The eight park areas (Carnahan Park, Dean Memorial Wayside Park, Goodspeed Park, Hoquarten Slough Interpretive Park, Sue H. Elmore Park, Ninth Street Park, Tillamook Inn (Cullen) Wayside Park, and Veteran's Peace Park) shall be developed to accommodate the growing need for recreational areas in natural settings, and shall be identified on the Comprehensive Plan Map.

The City shall continue to monitor the long-term recreational needs of the people of Tillamook and the need to maximize use of all public recreational facilities.

Use of the Oregon Coast bicycling trail as shown on the Transportation System Plan Pedestrian Bicycle Map is encouraged.

The Oregon Coast hiking trail, which terminates at Barview is recognized as a regional recreational facility. Its extension southward is encouraged by the City.

The City shall continue to explore the developing feasibility of a waterfront park along Hoquarton Slough, the abandoned railroad right-of-way and extending the park trail south to the Hoquarton House.

Tillamook City shall cooperate with appropriate agencies in maintaining its recreational vitality.

Inventory data of all recreation areas within the City limits and Urban Growth Boundary shall be reviewed and where necessary supplemented. This recreation inventory shall provide the basis for a City recreation plan, which will detail the recreation needs and desires of residents, and the design of each park.

The City of Tillamook Recreation Plan shall be coordinated with the Tillamook County Plan to provide overall analysis and coordinated effort for recreation facilities within the U.G.B.

The City shall develop a Park and Recreation Master Plan in the City that will describe the maintenance and use of each of the parks and properties in the City designated as open space.

The Plan identifies the City of Tillamook Vision 2020 Statement Scenarios, Attributes and Action Strategies as follows, in no order of priority:

#### Compact Residential Development

- Houses occupy small lots clustered around public spaces such as parks or playgrounds.

**Action Strategy 1:** Zone for compact development near parks and playgrounds.

- Walking is encouraged by side-walks, 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.

**Action Strategy 1:** Create a development standard, which includes the following requirements: maintain home owners association, sidewalks, street trees, front porches, narrow roads and open space.

#### Community Valuing -- Cultural Assignments

- Recognize and preserve community heritage: historic buildings and other features preserved and renovated; conduct a touring program to visit sites of community heritage.

**Action Strategy 3:** Identify and inventory the community heritage sites.

**Action Strategy 4:** Inventory and develop Hoquarton Slough (wetland) interpretive boardwalk.

**Action Strategy 5:** Creation of a nature park in Hoquarton Slough East.

**Action Strategy 6:** Encourage cultural events that are related to the rural, agricultural heritage and traditions of this community.

**Action Strategy 7:** Identify and preserve, with legal language, our historic buildings, e.g., grain silo/elevator.

## Environment & Natural Resources

- Respect for the natural environment as the basis for all life and livelihood.

**Action Strategy 1:** Develop and implement awareness and education program for the natural environment for school aged children, K through 12th grades.

**Action Strategy 2:** Develop and implement awareness and education program for the natural environment for adults as a lifelong learning program.

- Careful stewardship of the natural environment.

**Action Strategy 1:** Develop a new subcommittee of the Watershed Council which will address City issues.

**Action Strategy 2:** Implement Comprehensive Conservation Master Plan (CCMP) identified actions -- Comprehensive Policy and Ordinance. Prepare and implement storm water run-off ordinance

- Protect and enhance the major natural areas and open spaces.

**Action Strategy 1:** Develop and implement an Open Space and Natural Areas policy of the Comprehensive Plan under Goal 5 Accommodations.

**Action Strategy 2:** Develop and Implement a Recreational Master Plan for significant waterways (Hoquarton Slough) in Tillamook City and UGB.

- Conserve open space lands.

**Action Strategy 1:** Update the inventory of Open Space and Park lands in Tillamook City.

**Action Strategy 2:** Rezone by overlay for conservation of designated lands.

- Ensure that open space and recreational opportunities are available in residential areas.

**Action Strategy 1:** Develop and Implement a Recreational Master Plan for significant waterways in Tillamook City and UGB.

- Preserve and enhance significant waterways and wetlands in and around Tillamook City.

**Action Strategy 1:** Develop and Implement a Recreational Master Plan for significant waterways (Dougherty, Hall, Hoquarton and Lower Trask watershed) in Tillamook City and UGB.

**Action Strategy 2:** Apply for and secure Healthy Streams Grant to support the development of Riparian Plan/Policy/ and Ordinances for Tillamook City UGB.

**Action Strategy 3:** Inventory and develop a Riparian Plan and Ordinance for Tillamook City and within the Urban Growth Boundary.

- Preserve riparian lands as natural areas in Tillamook City's Urban Growth Boundary.

**Action Strategy 1:** Inventory and develop a Riparian Plan and Ordinance for Tillamook City and within the Urban Growth Boundary.

**Tillamook City Gateways** - Trask River Bridge, Wilson River Bridge, Port of Tillamook Bay RR Bridge on Highway 6, South Highway 101 Divider Island at Main & Pacific

- Focus on gateway identities to enhance Tillamook City Entrance.

**Action Strategy 1:** Place signage at City entrance features.

**Action Strategy 2:** Clean up landscaping on terrain around entrance features.

**Action Strategy 3:** Slow traffic down.

- Create a distinctive entrance identity to the City via its Gateways.

**Action Strategy 1:** Create a theme plan for the City Gateways.

**Action Strategy 2:** Focus on pride among residents, then tourism in a theme plan.

**Action Strategy 3:** Incorporate a coordinated colors scheme and planting specification in the entrance theme plan.

- Enhance Gateways image by distinctive signage, lighting & landscaping.

**Action Strategy 1:** A Gateways subcommittee will develop a theme image for distinctive signage, with theme signage, lighting, and landscaping.

- Update City entry signage for each Gateway.

**Action Strategy 1:** Coordinate entry signage with theme signage and lighting.

**Action Strategy 2:** Secure signage (Highway 26 and 6) at this intersection for Tillamook City.

**Action Strategy 3:** Select and install signage in other coastal communities for Tillamook City.

- Update and include current population signs for each Gateway.

**Action Strategy 1:** Update current population signs for each Gateway.

- Coordinate with Tillamook City service clubs to acquire restroom site and develop facilities on Highway 6 (at County line) or at the falls and place temporary port-a-potties in pull off fountain area.

**Action Strategy 1:** Approach ODOT to put restrooms at County line (storage site at crest/county line).

**Action Strategy 2:** Request placement of temporary restroom site at Falls □ and in pull- off fountain area.

- Update and include welcome signage for each Gateway.

**Action Strategy 1:** Evaluate and select a welcome sign style/design to be included in a coordination plan.

**Action Strategy 2:** Gateway subcommittee to prepare a coordination plan for all themes, signage, landscaping and lighting.

- Develop and include appropriate commerce signage for each Gateway that identifies downtown Gateway commercial district.

**Action Strategy 1:** Develop a coordinated sign plan for City entrance Gateways and commercial district gateway.

- Tillamook City must have a distinctive identity heralded by its well recognized four Gateways.

**Action Strategy 1:** Coordination of local government, County Government Service groups and business association, in the identity plan formulation.

**Action Strategy 2:** Prepare artist renderings (sketch) by Art Club, children, of alternative physical designs representing the coordinated Gateway identity.

**Action Strategy 3:** Closer coordination with ODOT on their maintenance of Highway 101 bridges.

**Action Strategy 4:** Look at funding for subcommittee coordination.