

LAKE OSWEGO

Parks, Recreation and Natural Areas System Plan



TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	I
PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT	2
PLANNING PROCESS	2
PLANNING CONTEXT	3
REGIONAL CONTEXT	3
PLANNING AREA	4
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	5
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT	6
PEOPLE OF LAKE OSWEGO	8
RELATED PLANNING EFFORTS	9
PARKS, RECREATION AND NATURAL AREA LANDS	10
NEW CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM	13
INTENDED USES AND PROPERTY RESTRICTIONS	17
ADDITIONAL PROPERTIES	17
PARK LAND DISTRIBUTION	18
RECREATION FACILITIES	23
ADULT COMMUNITY CENTER	23
LUSCHER FARM FACILITIES	23
TENNIS CENTER	23
GOLF COURSE	24
WATER SPORTS CENTER	24
SPORTS FIELDS AND COURTS	24
OTHER RECREATION FACILITIES	27
PARK AND NATURAL AREA CONDITION	30

EXISTING CONDITIONS SUMMARY REPORT:

PARKS PLAN 2025: LAKE OSWEGO'S PARK, RECREATION AND NATURAL AREA SYSTEM PLAN

RECREATION PROGRAMS	32
PROGRAM AREAS	33
SUMMARY OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION	36
OTHER COMMUNITY RESOURCES	37
MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS	38
CONCLUSION	39
BIBLIOGRAPHY	41
MAPS	
MAP 1: EXISTING PARK SYSTEM	11
MAP 2: LOCAL PARK AND SCHOOL ACCESS	21
TABLES	
TABLE 1: LOCATION OF COMPETITIVE FIELDS	26
TABLE 2: LOCATION OF OUTDOOR COURTS	27
TABLE 3: PARKS WITH PLAY AREAS BY AGE GROUP	28
TABLE 4: 2009/10 PROGRAM PARTICIPATION	35
FIGURES	
FIGURE 1: PLANNING PROCESS	2
FIGURE 2: REGIONAL MAP	4
APPENDICES	
APPENDIX A: RELATED PLANNING EFFORTS	
APPENDIX B: PARK AND FACILITY INVENTORY	
APPENDIX C: PARK AND NATURAL AREA CONDITION ASSESSMENT	

INTRODUCTION

The City of Lake Oswego is committed to a strong system of parks, recreation opportunities and natural areas that meets community needs and reflects community values. This commitment has been exemplified through numerous past planning efforts. In Summer 2010, the City began developing a new Parks, Recreation and Natural Area System Plan (Parks Plan 2025) to identify community needs during the next 15 years. Parks Plan 2025 builds on the City's 2002 Parks & Recreation Comprehensive Plan and 2001 Open Space Plan. Parks Plan 2025 represents the City's first coordinated effort to develop a vision that encompasses developed parks and recreation opportunities as well as natural areas. Parks Plan 2025 will help the City meet future needs, and create a vibrant, sustainable and livable community that will attract and retain residents and businesses.

Parks Plan 2025 will present the City's vision for a sustainable and interconnected system of parks, recreation facilities, recreation programs and natural areas as integral elements of this livable community. The plan will be developed through an innovative approach that considers a full range of settings and that serves a variety of needs – from natural areas to developed parks and from neighborhood to city-wide needs. It also will consider a range of recreation activities – from self-initiated activities to organized programs and special events. The Plan will include an extensive community involvement program to ensure that it reflects residents' views and preferences. Combining a technical resource analysis with an assessment of community priorities, this Plan will propose specific standards and guidelines for developing, protecting and maintaining quality parks, recreation facilities and natural areas. The Plan also will identify recreation program needs. Most importantly, this Plan will provide the City with a roadmap and directions to develop and manage the park and recreation system that will lead this community into a successful future.

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

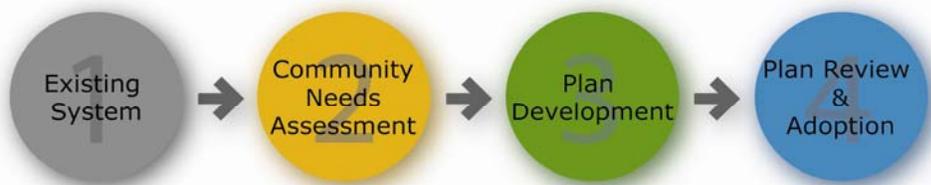
This Existing Conditions Summary Report is the first in a series of documents produced during the Parks Plan 2025 development process. The report is designed to document the current state of Lake Oswego's parks, recreation and natural area system. The report:

- Describes the project's planning content and related planning efforts;
- Inventories the park system to identify the range of land and facilities;
- Summarizes preliminary evaluations of the condition of existing natural and developed park lands;
- Describes how recreation programs are provided in the city;
- Identifies other providers in the community who contribute to the parks, recreation and natural area system; and
- Briefly describes how parks, recreation and natural areas are maintained.

PLANNING PROCESS

Beginning in Summer 2010, the planning process for Parks Plan 2025 includes four major phases. Community members will have several opportunities to be involved with each step. In addition, the project development will be closely coordinated with the City's Comprehensive Plan, which is being developed concurrently. Figure 1 illustrates the planning process, described in greater detail below.

Figure 1: Planning Process



- *Phase I: Existing Conditions:* The first phase of the process documents the existing park, recreation and natural area system, addressing the question "Where are we now?" This phase includes initial findings and baseline information included in this Existing Conditions Summary Report.
- *Phase II: Needs Assessment:* Phase II addresses the question "Where do we want to be?" A variety of public involvement efforts were initiated to solicit feedback from the community about their recreation preferences. This outreach will be combined with a technical analysis to identify the range of parks, natural areas and programs needed to meet future community needs. This

information will be documented in the Community Needs Assessment Report. Based on identified needs, a new vision for parks, recreation and natural areas will be developed with community input, and confirmed through a statistically valid community survey.

- *Phase III: Plan Development:* Phase III answers the question “How will we get there?” Once needs are identified, plan elements will be developed to support the community’s vision for parks, recreation and natural areas, including directions for park maintenance and restoration, acquisition, development and renovation, as well as recreation programs and services. Recommended projects will be summarized in a capital improvement plan, accompanied by a financing strategy for implementation.
- *Phase IV: Plan Review and Adoption:* In Phase IV, the Draft Plan will be presented to the community for review and refinement prior to adoption.

PLANNING CONTEXT

An overview of Lake Oswego’s unique physical and demographic characteristics establishes a solid foundation for Parks Plan 2025. The hilly topography, major highways and development patterns influence the provision of parks and impact how the city is connected. The city is distinctive yet part of an urban region. While land is predominantly built out, Lake Oswego can also be characterized as a city of trees, natural areas and watersheds and rural landscapes. Historically, Lake Oswego has long been established as a recreational destination, with proximity to the Willamette River and hilly terrain.

Key elements of the planning context include a description of the physical location of Lake Oswego within the region and an overview of the planning area. This section also includes a review of the environmental and historical context, and related planning efforts that influence planning for parks, recreation and natural areas.

REGIONAL CONTEXT

The City of Lake Oswego is located in western Clackamas County, in the Portland Metro area. There are over two million residents in the region, with approximately 566,143 residents within the nearby City of Portland.¹ Flowing along the eastern edge of the city, the Willamette River is a dominant feature of the landscape, providing fish and wildlife habitat as well as recreation and transportation benefits (Figure 2).

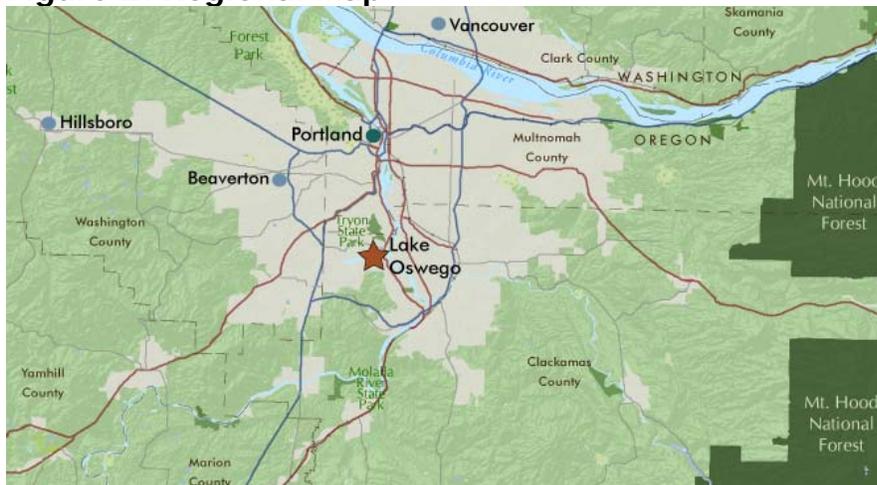
¹ US Census

EXISTING CONDITIONS SUMMARY REPORT:

PARKS PLAN 2025: LAKE OSWEGO'S PARK, RECREATION AND NATURAL AREA SYSTEM PLAN

Neighboring cities include Portland to the north, Milwaukie and unincorporated Clackamas County across the Willamette to the east, West Linn and unincorporated county land to the south and the cities of Tigard and Tualatin to the west. Interstate 5 is to the west of the city and is a major freeway route that provides convenient access to Portland, ultimately linking together Oregon with California and Washington. Along the Willamette River, Highway 43 connects Lake Oswego with Portland and West Linn. The Portland & Western Railway bisects the city to the east-west, along the north side of Oswego Lake, then north along Highway 43.

Figure 2: Regional Map



PLANNING AREA

The planning area generally encompasses Lake Oswego's Urban Growth Boundary, but also includes the Luscher Farm site and nearby park properties that are located in unincorporated Clackamas County to the south. This area extends from the Willamette River to the east, to Interstate 5 to the west, and from the Oswego Lake drainage basin to the south, north to the southern boundary of the City of Portland. Lake Oswego is mostly hilly, with topography sloping towards Oswego Lake at the center of the city.

GOVERNMENT

The City government consists of a council-manager form of government, which vests policy authority for day-to-day operations through the City manager. The Lake Oswego City Council consists of a mayor and six councilors who serve four-year terms. There are 20 different neighborhood associations in the City, ranging in size and composition from Stafford-Tualatin Valley to the south, to Forest

Highlands to the north. Also referred to as Community Planning Organizations (CPO), neighborhood associations are citizen initiated groups that determine and communicate neighborhood interests relative to the general direction of the City. Appendix A provides a summary of adopted neighborhood association plans.

LAND USE

Lake Oswego is almost completely built-out, with the majority of undeveloped land set aside for future parks, natural areas and open space. The Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) forms the limit of urban development, strongly influencing the distinction between urban and rural landscapes. Within the City's urban services area (land within the UGB), there are several portions of the city that are unincorporated. These areas are predominantly to the west and northeast of the City. The unincorporated land to the south surrounding Luscher Farm and adjacent park properties provides a contrast to Lake Oswego's southern most residents. The area also serves as a green belt that provides a natural buffer between urban and rural land uses, with potential for park and recreation uses.

Lake Oswego is primarily a residential community, with housing plats that date back to the late 19th Century. There are also areas of commercial development and light manufacturing located at the west and east ends of the City. These include the downtown near the Willamette River and Lake Grove near Interstate 5. The city's four largest employers are the Lake Oswego School District, the City of Lake Oswego, Gage Industries, Inc. and Micro Systems Engineering, Inc.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The City of Lake Oswego is proud of its heritage, founded in 1847 and incorporated as a city in 1910. There are dozens of historic landmarks in the city, many located within or adjacent to parks such as George Rogers Park, Iron Mountain Park, Foothills Park, the Tualatin-Oswego Canal and the Old Mine Trail. Native American inhabitants that occupied the general area included the Clackamas Indians, a member of the Upper Chinook language group. As early as the 1850s, Euro-Americans began settling in the area with very few Native Americans still remaining. At the time, Oswego Landing at the north side of Oswego Creek served as an important point of commerce on the lower Willamette River.² The discovery of iron ore in the vicinity in 1841 eventually brought additional settlers and mining activity. The restored

² George Rogers Park Master Plan

remains of the Iron Company furnace in George Rogers Park is a testament of the city's industrial past.³

The city became a popular recreational destination for Portland residents for fishing, swimming and boating as well as the enjoyment of the city's natural areas. In the early 1920s, City leaders developed an aggressive promotional campaign to attract new residents, stressing the scenic and recreational aspects of the area, as well as the city's convenient access to Portland; "live where you play" became the city's slogan. During this time, a number of recreation facilities were developed, including the Lake Oswego Country Club, the Anglers' Club and the Hunt Club.⁴

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The natural environment is one of Lake Oswego's greatest and most valued assets. With an abundance of trees, shorelands and natural areas, the City has a strong history protecting and conserving its natural resources. Since the 1970s, the City has identified and protected its streams, wetlands and tree groves.

There are many reasons why Lake Oswego residents identify with the area's natural environment. The 2001 Open Space Plan outlined several primary elements that articulate residents' values on management and use of these lands. A main focus of the Open Space Plan was to protect sensitive resources and re-connect fragmented habitat through a more proactively managed open space system. However, the plan also addresses the value these areas provide. These benefits include:

- *Water Access.* Natural areas enhance both physical and visual access to the City's rivers, lakes and streams, and help residents' experience the region's history and its place in the larger ecosystem.
- *Heritage Landscapes.* Natural areas protect cultural and scenic resources that are unique to Lake Oswego, and which add immeasurably to the City's identity.
- *Scenic Resources.* Natural areas provide relief from urban development by preserving scenic views of specific sites, vistas and scenic corridors.
- *Green Neighborhoods.* Natural areas preserve natural beauty in the City and region. They provide a multitude of functions that support a green, healthy environment, including protecting habitat and providing green streets and travel corridors that encourage walking

³ Lake Oswego Historic Resource Protection Plan

⁴ Lake Oswego Historic Resource Protection Plan

and biking. Natural areas also provide a range of natural system services, such as contributing to clean air and water, as well as storm water management.

- *Regional Connections.* Natural areas can help connect Lake Oswego to the region by providing space for greenways and trails, supporting wildlife corridors, trail-related recreation, and active transportation options for residents.

TREES

Lake Oswego is a city of trees, protecting its urban forest through a combination of regulations, programs and incentives. The City has regulated tree removal and mandated tree protection for nearly 30 years. The City's Community Forestry Program began in 2006 and helped create the Urban and Community Forestry Plan that established a vision for the future of forestry in the city. Other programs involve the community with tree stewardship and provide free tree-related educational classes.

WATER RESOURCES

The City has several programs to protect water resources including water conservation regulations and incentives, a Stormwater Management Plan, Water Quality Management Plan, a Surface Water Master Plan and the recently adopted Clean Streams Plan.

Lake Oswego sits within three watersheds, the Willamette River Watershed, The Tualatin River Watershed and the Oswego Lake Watershed, each of which ultimately drains into the Willamette River. Forty-one percent (41%) of the runoff within Lake Oswego drains to Oswego Lake, which drains to the Willamette via Oswego Creek, flowing through George Rogers Park. On the southeast end of the City, Glenmorrie Creek flows directly to the Willamette River, along with several small creeks that run parallel to the south. On the Northeast, Tryon Creek flows directly to the Willamette through Tryon Cove Park. The western part of the city, from Mountain Park south past Cook's Butte drains into Fanno Creek, a significant tributary to the Tualatin River. Springbrook Creek drains into Oswego Lake from the area of Springbrook Park and the east side of Mt. Park. The City has done a number of stream restoration and habitat improvement projects over the years to improve water quality draining into Oswego Lake.

While the majority of stormwater drains east into Oswego Lake and the Willamette River, stormwater in the far western portion of the city drains into the Tualatin River watershed. Outside of the City's jurisdiction, Clean Water Services is the water resource utility agency that regulates the Tualatin River watershed. Clean Water Services

collaborates with agencies that are upstream of the Tualatin River to maintain water quality and manage invasive species.

The sensitive lands code that governs how the City protects and conserves the natural environment is currently in the process of being updated. The results of the code update will inform how this plan, as well all other City efforts, relates to regional and statewide efforts.

PEOPLE OF LAKE OSWEGO

The characteristics of Lake Oswego residents inform the kinds of parks, natural areas, facilities and programs that will best meet community needs. A review of demographic characteristics related to population size, age and income and poverty helps to identify park system needs. The most recent demographic study conducted for Lake Oswego is the Population Baseline Analysis completed in 2010. The report represents the latest data for the City in preparation for the Comprehensive Plan update. To supplement the data, this section also uses demographic information from the US Census.⁵

POPULATION

Current and future population data provides the basis for predicting park needs and to what extent the City will grow. Lake Oswego has a current population of 41,598.⁶ This number is expected to grow to nearly 50,000 by 2030 which is slower than the expected growth rate of the greater Portland metropolitan area for the same time period. However, the addition of over 8,000 more residents in 20 years will require new services to meet future needs. Since the city is generally built out, the Lake Oswego Comprehensive Plan update will address where and how increases in population will be accommodated.

AGE

The age of residents greatly influences how parks and recreation facilities are used, as recreation participation and interests typically vary according to age group. As the Portland metro area continues to grow and the Baby Boomer cohort ages, Lake Oswego will undergo a demographic shift. The number of children ages 5-14 is decreasing, as evidenced by an overall decrease in school enrollment over the past 10 years. However, in recent years the enrollment numbers appear to be leveling out. The number of persons between the ages of 25 and 54 is also decreasing in Lake Oswego.

⁵ The availability of 2010 US Census data, expected to be released by the Winter of 2011, should be compared with the demographic data used to inform this Plan.

⁶ City of Lake Oswego Planning Department estimates for 2009. Includes total population within the USB. Population forecast is based on population numbers and does not assume expansion of UGB in analysis.

Lake Oswego has one of the largest 65+ populations in the region. Over the next 25 years, the population over age 65 is expected to increase from 14% to 24% of the total population in the Lake Oswego USB. While the majority of this population segment prefers to “age in place”, there will be increasing demand for additional services for seniors. The Generation Y cohort (age 15-24) has also grown in Lake Oswego, increasing by 33% between 2000 and 2008. The growth of these two age cohorts has led to an increased demand for smaller housing types.

INCOME AND POVERTY

Data related to income and poverty can show whether there are residents that may be unable to pay for park and recreation service, or that are underserved. Lake Oswego is one of the most affluent communities in the Portland Metro area and in Oregon. The citizens of Lake Oswego are, on average, wealthier than citizens of Portland, the State of Oregon, and the Nation. Between 2000 and 2008, the number of households with income levels above \$100,000 increased to nearly 41% of all households in Lake Oswego. The population of households earning more than \$200,000 increased even more dramatically to 2,390 in 2008 from 1,582 in 2000. According to the 2006-2008 American Community Survey, Lake Oswego’s median family income was \$105,593.

Poverty is relatively low, with around 7.1% of residents living in poverty. The population of households earning less than \$75,000 decreased from 7,671 in 2000 to 7,247 in 2008. Despite the low percentages of low income residents in the City, access to recreation activities for low income residents should still be considered in the Parks Plan 2025.

RELATED PLANNING EFFORTS

There are several related planning efforts that influence the direction and outcomes of Parks Plan 2025. Most important of these is the Lake Oswego Comprehensive Plan. First adopted in 1978, the Plan is mandated by the state to be in conformance with 15 Oregon Statewide Planning Goals, including those related to land use planning, open spaces, historic resources and natural areas and parks and recreation. Land development and related activities, including the City’s development ordinances, must be consistent with goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan. Other plans, such as those related to parks, recreation and natural areas also must be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.

EXISTING CONDITIONS SUMMARY REPORT:

PARKS PLAN 2025: LAKE OSWEGO'S PARK, RECREATION AND NATURAL AREA SYSTEM PLAN

Currently, the City is in the process of updating its Comprehensive Plan. Under the slogan, "We Love LO" the ongoing Comprehensive Plan update will be concurrent with the Parks Plan 2025 process. Policy recommendations resulting from the Parks Plan 2025 process will be integrated into the Comprehensive Plan update. This requires close coordination between the parks planning process and the Comprehensive Plan update.

A complete summary of the City's related planning efforts is provided in Appendix A.

PARKS, RECREATION AND NATURAL AREA LANDS

The City of Lake Oswego owns over 600 acres of land that is included in the park system. Most of the City's property holdings are managed within the Parks and Recreation Department.

As the City's park system developed, these City-owned lands were assigned basic labels that reflected the status, character and any limitations placed on the use of the site. These labels included park, natural area and open space. However, the definitions of these labels have not always been clear to the user, and have not adequately described the variety of uses and benefits that these properties could support.

To assist in clarifying the uses and benefits of the existing park system, a new classification system has been applied to existing park sites. This section describes the new classification system for the City, and how future park uses will be determined. It also describes additional properties that are not part of the park system, but do contribute to this system. Finally, a preliminary description of how parks are distributed throughout the City is included.

Appendix B includes an inventory of local, city-wide and special purpose parks. It also inventories other public open space property, other city property and school district property. Map 1: Existing Park System illustrates the City's park and natural area inventory. Map 2: Park Access illustrates the geographic distribution of parks and schools in Lake Oswego.

NEW CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

A variety of parks are needed in Lake Oswego to meet community recreation needs and protect the environment. The new classification system defines the park system in two ways: by scale (local, city-wide or special purpose) and by character (ranging from natural to developed). Throughout this discussion, the term park includes natural areas as well as park lands with developed features.

By considering scale and character, a more complete picture of the range of parks that exist in this community is provided. At both local and city-wide scales, a park could vary in character – from natural to developed character. Within each park character, many different compatible recreation activities can be supported. Later in the Park Plan 2025 planning process, the scale and character of the future park system will be determined based on the preferences expressed by the community. These community preferences will guide recommendations about potential changes to the range of activities and character of each existing park in the system as well as any future parks.

SCALE

The first characteristic defined in the park classification system is scale. It relates to the park's size and area it serves. Three park classifications are described:

- Local parks
- City-wide parks
- Special purpose sites

Many parks – both natural and developed – are meant primarily for the enjoyment of the immediate neighbors. These are called local parks. Others provide features that appeal to the entire city and beyond. These are called city-wide parks. Generally, larger parks provide a greater variety of activities and serve the entire community. However, a unique feature can make a small site interesting to the entire community. The special purpose classification captures sites that, regardless of size, are designated for a unique purpose and also serve a city-wide audience.

The three park classifications are briefly described below. Example Lake Oswego parks are identified for each classification. More detailed descriptions and design guidelines for these classifications will be provided in the upcoming Community Needs Assessment.

Local Parks

A local park is intended primarily for the enjoyment of neighbors within a short walk or bike ride. The building block of the park system, the

local park may be a small natural area that provides relief from urban development or a developed park site with a basic set of recreation features. These sites also offer an opportunity to reflect the character of their neighborhood and build community, becoming a focus of neighborhood volunteer efforts or events.

The relatively small size of the site limits the variety of recreation opportunities provided. The local focus typically means that the site will have minimal parking or recreation amenities that attract visitors from further away. Some local parks are very small, such as Pinecone Park, while others, such as Freepons Park, are larger but still primarily benefit immediate neighbors. Local parks make up 66 acres or 11% of the total park system.

City-Wide Parks

City-wide parks have a variety of developed or natural features that draw people from all parts of Lake Oswego. City-wide parks are often the largest sites in the system, and are typically the parks that nearly everyone can identify and name.

Developed city-wide parks often have a concentration of active recreation facilities, such as major sports fields, playgrounds, and outdoor event facilities, as well as significant natural features, such as river access or forested areas. If developed, city-wide parks may have a higher development standard that reflects the importance of these sites to the entire community. City-wide parks in Lake Oswego include some of the largest sites, such as George Rogers Park, Westlake Park, East and West Waluga Parks and Luscher Farm, as well as a few small sites that are developed to support community events, such as Millennium Plaza and Foothills Park.

Most of the largest natural areas also fit into this city-wide scale, such as Bryant Woods and Springbrook Park. Currently, nearly all of these city-wide natural areas provide some recreational access or at least some access for stewardship activities. In addition to providing opportunities for residents who live throughout the community to experience nature, the larger natural systems supported within them provide valued habitat, clean the community's air and water and contribute to the beautiful views for which Lake Oswego is known. These parks likely include significant natural areas that should be a priority for preservation and restoration.

City-wide parks must have adequate amenities, such as access to parking and restrooms, to support users coming from other areas of the community. With a smaller number of larger sites, city-wide parks make up a total of 500 acres or 81% of the total acreage of the park system.

Special Purpose Sites

Within the Lake Oswego park system, there are also some sites that are almost completely focused on a single use. Many of these sites were purchased or designated to create space for this particular use, or to take advantage of a unique feature such as swimming access. This type of park also serves residents city-wide, providing unique opportunities for residents and often requiring specialized management. A prime example of a special purpose site is the Municipal Golf Course. Other sites that fit in this group are the Skate Park and the Lake Oswego Swim Park. This category totals 50 acres or 8% of the total park system.

PARK CHARACTER

In addition to scale, Lake Oswego park land has a unique range of settings that can be described as park character. Park character includes the natural or developed features as well as the look and feel of a site. Park character impacts the experiences of park users.

There are many different settings in which recreation can occur. In some parks, the setting is defined by the natural environment and in others it is constructed and carefully maintained. The City of Portland's Bureau of Parks and Recreation has created a framework that describes possible park settings on a spectrum ranging from nature-focused to people-focused. In Lake Oswego, four park character descriptions are used to illustrate the City's unique spectrum of experiences. Two of these park characters define the ends of the spectrum: natural character and developed character. Two park characters are hybrids: integrated character and side-by-side character. In all park characters along this spectrum, natural elements are included to some extent and people also impact natural elements and the park environment.

These park character types are described below. Examples of existing parks that illustrate each park character are provided. The future character of a specific site and the mix of park character provided throughout the future park system will be determined by the community's input both in the Parks Plan 2025 planning process and in the design of specific future park sites.

Natural Character

The natural park character represents park land that is dedicated to preserve native habitat types, provide ecological system functions such as improving air quality and mitigating stormwater, and provide relief from urban development by preserving open space. Natural character parks provide opportunities for residents to interact with the natural

environment, and can preserve scenic or heritage resources and provide green corridors for trails and greenways.

All natural character parks have been impacted by people and natural processes. Lake Oswego has a variety of native habitat types, primarily a mix of hardwood and conifer forest that has been regenerating here since the area was completely logged in the early 19th Century. Other impacts to natural areas may include nearby impermeable surfaces (such as roads and parking lots) that produce stormwater run-off and cause erosion; invasive species that have been introduced and have dominated the natural habitat; vandalism or encroachment onto park property by neighbors; and other impacts. Parks need to be managed to maintain their existing condition and prevent the habitat deterioration. In addition, natural area management can assist in the regeneration of native habitats. Cooks Butte Park and Springbrook Park are good examples of parks with a natural character. Both of these sites also exemplify some types of development that are appropriate for this character.

Developed Character

The developed park character represents a more urban, formalized, or manicured type of park setting. Closely mowed grasses within concrete pathways or curbs along with manufactured play equipment are among the features that add to a developed character. Natural areas can be present in this type of park. However, most of these sites are designed primarily to accommodate a variety of recreational opportunities and related facilities. It is important to recognize that even the most developed of Lake Oswego's parks, such as Millennium Plaza with its almost entirely paved surface, contain natural elements such as trees. These developed character parks also impact the environment in both positive and negative ways. For example, Millennium Plaza provides views of a significant water feature, Lake Oswego. However, some impermeable surfaces at the park may contribute to stormwater runoff.

Hybrid Park Characters

Some parks combine both natural and developed park character at one park site. Two hybrid park characters are found in Lake Oswego: integrated character and side-by-side character.

Integrated Character

In the integrated character, developed features such as trails and benches, or playgrounds and ball courts are provided within a natural setting. Integrated character parks can include parks with tree cover and natural spaces separating developed features, as in George Rogers Park. Natural areas also may be provided within a park specifically for

play and exploration. Nature play areas for children and disc golf courses are good examples of deeper integration of natural and developed elements.

Side-by-Side Character

The second hybrid is the side-by-side character. Unlike the integrated character, the side-by-side character distinctly separates natural and developed areas of the park. While parks with integrated character would feature play areas set within a wooded setting, side-by-side parks would offer a play area outside of and beside the wooded setting. Freepons Park, where a turf area and other neighborhood park amenities are separated from a substantial wooded area uphill, is a good example of this character.

INTENDED USES AND PROPERTY RESTRICTIONS

Not all sites that currently have a natural character will always remain natural area parks. A number of sites in the Lake Oswego park system were purchased with specific intentions, such as development of a park to serve the local neighborhood or the entire community. In these cases, park character may change from a natural character toward a hybrid or even a mostly developed character when additional facilities and amenities are developed. These decisions may be made as part of the Parks Plan 2025 process to meet identified needs or as part of a site master planning process.

In other cases, properties have been purchased with limitations on the types of facilities (if any) that can be developed. These parks will remain as natural character parks. Appendix B: Park and Facility Inventory notes where property limitations have been identified. Some limitations are a result of the funding used for land acquisition, such as Metro natural area bond funds, and others were set as conditions of property sale by the former owners.

ADDITIONAL PROPERTIES

There also are three types of additional properties that are not part of the park and recreation system, but currently do or might contribute to parks and recreation. These include:

- Other public open spaces
- Other city property
- School district property

An inventory of these additional properties is provided in Appendix B, and these properties are described below:

OTHER PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

There are a number of other public open spaces owned and maintained by the City as part of the Parks and Recreation Department which are not currently part of the park system today. The very small size of these sites limits their potential function as a park or natural area. These sites are small (under 3 acres) and very small (mostly under 1 acre) forested and otherwise undeveloped properties. While there are 36 individual properties, their total acreage is only 22 acres.

OTHER CITY PROPERTY

There are also additional City-owned lands that are not designated as part of the park and recreation system which can contribute to the system. In addition to the other public buildings (City Hall, West End Building, fire stations, etc.), other departments own land that serves some of the same open space purposes. One example would be the Water Department which maintains properties for managing stormwater runoff and to support water delivery.

SCHOOL DISTRICT PROPERTY

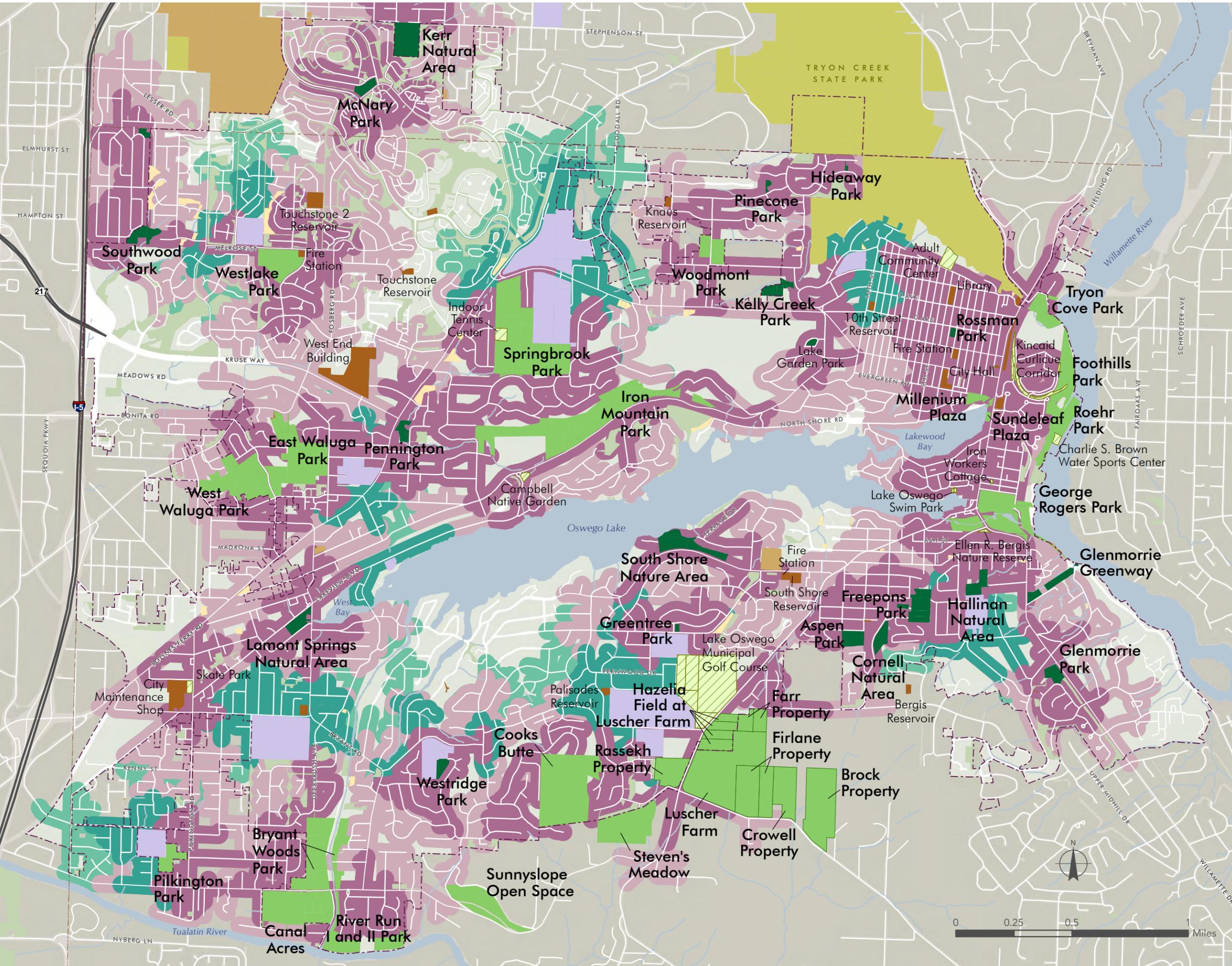
Schools also play an important role in providing active sports and recreation opportunities. In Lake Oswego, schools provide almost 200 acres of open space -- about 1/3 of the acreage provided by the City. As in many communities, the School District is a major provider of open space. In many cases, open space at schools may serve as a park in neighborhoods that lack nearby city park land. The School District also is a major provider of recreation facilities. The Lake Oswego School District currently operates 39 sports fields at 13 schools that add to city's inventory of recreation facilities, as well as playgrounds, sports courts, and gymnasiums. It also provides the only public indoor swimming pool as well as the Lake Grove Swim Park, an outdoor swimming facility on Lake Oswego.

PARK LAND DISTRIBUTION

One of the City's quality of life indicators, which are used to track how the City is doing in maintaining a variety of important services, is the percentage of residential properties within ¼ mile of park land. This measurement is a proxy for the ease of accessing a park from home. Evaluating the City's success at achieving this goal depends on the method of measurement. In the past this indicator was typically measured by a straight-line or "as-the-crow-flies" distance from the center of each park property. A series of circles can easily be drawn with a ¼ mile radius from each park property, showing extensive coverage of the community. However, this approach ignores the realities of travel within Lake Oswego's neighborhoods.

Refining the measure of how many Lake Oswego residents are within walking distance of their local parks is one of the analysis steps in this Parks Plan 2025 process. The first refinement is to look at the networks that pedestrians use to travel to and from park sites. Using the street network, existing trails and access points were analyzed. Access points were identified during park site visits and by using the intersections of streets and trails with park parcels. This network analysis illustrates the areas that are within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile along these networks, from any park or school property. The same analysis was also conducted using a $\frac{1}{2}$ mile service distance to provide an expanded alternative. A map of Lake Oswego's park system with these $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile service areas is provided on the next page. Further analysis of access to particular park experiences or facilities will be a part of the needs assessment that is the next step in the Parks Plan 2025 process. In addition, how and if any underserved area shown on the Access Map should be served in the future will be determined. Some of these areas may be served by another provider, such as a homeowner's association.

EXISTING CONDITIONS SUMMARY REPORT:
PARKS PLAN 2025: LAKE OSWEGO'S PARK, RECREATION AND NATURAL AREA SYSTEM PLAN

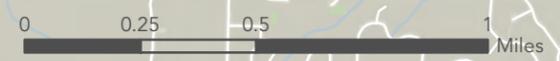


- .25 mile Park Access Area (Street and Existing Trails)
- .5 mile Park Access Area (Street and Existing Trails)
- .25 mile School Access Area (Street and Existing Trails)
- .5 mile School Access Area (Street and Existing Trails)

- Citywide Park
- Local Park
- Special Purpose
- Undesignated
- Other City Property
- Other Public Land
- Other Jurisdiction Park
- Private Open Space
- School Property
- Water Feature
- City Limits
- County Boundary
- Freeway



LOCAL PARK AND SCHOOL ACCESS



RECREATION FACILITIES

Types of park land alone do not fully describe the current park system in Lake Oswego. Recreation facilities are the added features that support the activities that are possible within the parks. From trails to tennis courts, Lake Oswego provides many types of facilities to support recreation, health and access to nature.

ADULT COMMUNITY CENTER

The Lake Oswego Adult Community Center is a 12,974 square foot facility located at the north eastern edge of the city, adjacent to Tryon Creek State Park. The center was established in 1970, making it the first senior center in Clackamas County. The current building was constructed in 1976 with a Community Development Block Grant and has been flexibly used to meet changing needs of the 50+ community in Lake Oswego.

LUSCHER FARM FACILITIES

A unique site and set of facilities within the park system, Luscher Farm includes a farmhouse and barn that have been restored to support the agricultural focus of the site and to preserve a remnant of the region's history. The farmhouse includes displays of historic information, is used for community meetings and is available for rental. An additional classroom space is also available for programming and rental.

Other unique facilities at the farm site include the community garden, the Oregon Tilth Organic Demonstration Garden, the Rogerson Clematis Collection and the Luscher Community Supported Agricultural (CSA) farm operated by 47th Avenue Farm. A new master plan for the Luscher Area is underway to define the future of this important site.

TENNIS CENTER

The City currently operates the Indoor Tennis Center as a stand-alone facility located adjacent to Springbrook Park. This 28,000 square foot facility includes changing rooms, a small staff office and four courts. Extensive study was conducted in 2009 into the capacity and demand for indoor tennis in Lake Oswego, showing a current need for at least four more courts. The City's Charter prohibits expansion of the Tennis Center at its current location. Lake Oswego's City Council has chosen to explore locating a new facility at the Rassekh park property.

GOLF COURSE

The Lake Oswego Public Golf Course is an 18-Hole, par-3 course, with a 17 stall driving range, and 4,650 square foot clubhouse with pro-shop and cafe. The driving range is located at the southeast corner of the site, between the course and Stafford Road. Along with the Indoor Tennis Center, a 2009 feasibility study focused on potential expansion opportunities for the golf course beyond its existing constrained site. The recommendation of this study was to relocate the driving range to a nearby location, due to site limitations at the golf course site. This will allow for a longer range to better serve the capabilities of modern golfers.

WATER SPORTS CENTER

The Charlie S. Brown Water Sports Center (WSC), is located in Roehr Park. This facility is owned by the City of Lake Oswego and is operated via a partnership with Lake Oswego Community Rowing, a private, non-profit organization. The 2,636 square foot facility was designed specifically to store rowing shells and to operate as a public rowing facility.

SPORTS FIELDS AND COURTS

With all of the City's sport fields, the pattern has been to maximize the use of existing fields through field lighting and, in the case of Hazelia Field, artificial turf. This has been extended beyond upgrading turf at City parks to also include upgrades at key Lake Oswego School District facilities. Over the past decade, rather than purchasing large parcels of land for new sports fields, the City has opted to assist in the upgrading of School District fields. This has included substantial contributions to the artificial turf upgrades at Lake Oswego High School and Lakeridge High School, as well as field renovations at junior high and elementary school sites.

The City shares the use of fields and indoor facilities with the School District through an Intergovernmental Agreement that governs the priority order of scheduling and the responsibilities of each party. Under this agreement, the School District is responsible for issuing permits for use of any District owned indoor facilities, as well as the fields at the two high schools. For all other fields, City or School District owned, the City issues permits for use and schedules recreation programming and community use (such as sports leagues and individual uses.)

COMPETITIVE SPORT FIELDS

In broad terms, two types of competitive sport fields exist in the Lake Oswego park system: diamond shaped fields (used for baseball,

softball and casual sports such as kickball) and rectangular fields (primarily used for soccer, lacrosse and football). Both of these basic configurations come in multiple sizes for use by different age groups. When examining these facilities at the system-wide level, it is useful to simplify the discussion into these two basic configurations and address the specific needs (such as softball versus Little League) as facilities are renovated, added or upgraded. Appendix B: Park and Facility Inventory includes counts of the two categories of fields as well as the details of each field as it is currently configured.

Many of Lake Oswego's sports fields are multi-purpose fields, where one field is used for different sports. Hazelia Field (in the Luscher Farm complex) is used for lacrosse, soccer and football. Other rectangular fields, particularly those in city-wide parks and on elementary and middle school campuses, are overlaid on diamond shaped fields for alternating season play. Table 1 lists existing sports fields. The table shows there are currently 29 fields that can be used as diamond fields and 22 fields that can be used as rectangular fields. Because many of these fields are overlays designed to be used in either configuration, the total fields column shows that the total number of fields is 33.

The City currently maintains eight diamond shaped fields, all with field lighting. Three of these fields are located in city-wide parks, George Rogers Park, West Waluga Park and Westlake Park. In addition, Hazelia Field is equipped with a backstop which would allow for softball or Little League play, but this facility is typically booked up by other uses. In addition, 21 diamond shaped fields are located on School District property, including 8 with field lighting.

Four formal rectangular fields are maintained by the City at Hazelia Field, Westlake Park, George Rogers Park and Pilkington Park. The first three of these also have field lighting. As with diamond shaped fields, the bulk of rectangular fields in the community are on School District sites, including 18 rectangular fields (seven are lighted and three of these have artificial turf).

EXISTING CONDITIONS SUMMARY REPORT:**PARKS PLAN 2025: LAKE OSWEGO'S PARK, RECREATION AND NATURAL AREA SYSTEM PLAN****Table 1: Location of Competitive Fields**

Park/School Site	Field configuration		Total Fields
	Diamond Fields	Rectangular Fields	
East Waluga Park	2	-	2
George Rogers Park	2	1	2
Hazelia Field at Luscher Farm	1	1	1
Westlake Park	3	1	3
Pilkington Park	-	1	1
Bryant Elementary	2	1	2
Forest Hills Elementary	2	1	1
Hallinan Elementary	1	1	1
Lake Grove Elementary	2	1	1
Oak Creek Elementary	-	1	1
Palisades Elementary	2	2	2
Rivergrove Elementary	-	1	1
Westridge Elementary	1	1	2
Uplands Elementary	2	2	2
Lake Oswego JH	2	1	2
Waluga Jr High	3	2	3
Lake Oswego High	2	2	2
Lakeridge High	2	2	4
Total	29	22	33

OUTDOOR COURTS

Sports courts are hard-surfaced outdoor facilities designed to support specific sports and games. Outdoor basketball courts may be half or full court, and are generally used for informal pickup games. Tennis courts are generally constructed in pairs or groupings of four or more. Tennis courts can also be used to support other sports, such as basketball or badminton, with the addition of appropriate equipment. The City's park system includes four outdoor tennis courts, and two and one-half basketball courts. These courts have primarily been located in city-wide parks, such as George Rogers Park and West Lake Park. One additional tennis court is located on the South Shore Reservoir site (owned by the Water Department). The Lake Oswego School District owns five outdoor basketball courts, at elementary schools and 14 courts located at Waluga Junior High, and at Lake Oswego and Lakeridge high schools.

Table 2: Location of Outdoor Courts

Park/School Site	Basketball Courts	Tennis Courts
East Waluga Park	-	-
George Rogers Park	-	2
Greentree Park	1	-
Westlake Park	1	2
Rossman Park	0.5	-
South Shore Reservoir	-	1
Bryant Elementary	2	1
Forest Hills Elementary	1	-
Oak Creek Elementary	2	-
Palisades Elementary	2	-
Waluga Jr High	-	2
Lake Oswego High	-	6
Lakeridge High	-	6

OTHER RECREATION FACILITIES

CHILDRENS' PLAY AREAS

Places and facilities for children to play may vary as widely as the imaginations of the children using them. From parks with play equipment to open space and natural areas, almost any park can be a setting for children's play. Designated play areas at most parks in Lake Oswego are built with manufactured playground equipment. These structures, swings, slides and other elements come in many shapes and sizes, and may contain multiple design components.

The city has fifteen parks that contain manufactured play equipment. Some of these have multiple designated areas for different age groups. Table 1 below lists the parks that include this type of equipment and the age groups it serves.

EXISTING CONDITIONS SUMMARY REPORT:

PARKS PLAN 2025: LAKE OSWEGO'S PARK, RECREATION AND NATURAL AREA SYSTEM PLAN

Table 3: Parks With Play Areas By Age Group

Park	Age 2-5	Age 5-12
Aspen Park (Palisades Reservoir)	X	
East Waluga Park	X	X
Freepons Park	X	
George Rogers Park	X	X
Glenmorrie Park		X
Greentree Park	X	
Hazelia Field at Luscher Farm	X	X
Hideaway Park	X	X
McNary Park	X	
Pinecone Park		X
Roehr Park		X
Rossman Park	X	
West Waluga Park	X	X
Westlake Park	X	X
Westridge Park	X	X

OFF-LEASH DOG AREAS

To accommodate dog owners who would like to exercise and socialize their dogs, the City of Lake Oswego has developed and maintains one dog park at Hazelia Field at Luscher Farm. This 1.6 acre facility is separated into two areas for small and large dogs. In all other Lake Oswego parks, dogs are allowed if they are kept on-leash.

COMMUNITY GARDENS

Community gardening in Lake Oswego is concentrated at the Luscher Farm site. This garden includes 184 individual plots for use by residents on a permit basis. The permit for a garden plot includes access to water and a 20x20 section of the garden which, along with the rest of the site, is organic.

PERFORMANCE VENUES

A wide range of outdoor performance facilities and special events are hosted at park sites. These include fairs or festivals, concerts and art events. The type and size of event determines the need for supporting park amenities. While some events target certain groups or a neighborhood, others can have a city-wide or even regional draw. Certain amenities, such as seating, trash and recycling containers and lighting and restrooms, can all be temporarily added to handle larger events. Foothills Park and Roehr Park include outdoor performance

spaces designed to support programs such as concerts in the parks. Millennium Plaza also serves as the site of many events – from the Farmer's Market to Movies in the Park.

WATER ACCESS

At the Lake Oswego Swim Park and at several sites along the Willamette River, the City's parks include piers, docks and ramps that provide access to deeper water for boating, swimming and fishing. Docks are located in Foothills Park, Tryon Cove Park and Roehr Park. Two sites providing water access, for swimming and wading, to the community are the Swim Park on Oswego Lake and the river beach at George Rogers Park. The Water Sports Center, described above, also provides access to the water but is both special purpose and limited access. An additional swim park, Lake Grove Swim Park on the west end of Oswego Lake, is operated by the Lake Oswego School District but is limited by its operating funding to serving only those within the former Lake Grove School District.

PICNIC FACILITIES

Many parks offer the opportunity for informal picnicking. At six parks in Lake Oswego, specialized facilities have been developed for picnicking groups of various sizes. Picnic shelter reservations in Lake Oswego's park system are very popular and generate income for the City. Shelter reservations are taken from March 1 through November 1 of each year, and are, in general, fully booked on weekends from mid May through early September.

Two types of shelters exist in the park system: basic shelters and traditional shelters. A basic shelter is used for smaller gatherings (up to 50 people). A traditional shelter is used for parties, reunions, weddings, and family and group picnics.

Basic shelter facilities include a covered shelter with picnic tables, hot water, wash-up area, fire pits and lighting. Basic shelters are rented out for a nominal fee and can be found in:

- George Rogers Park – 2 shelters
- East Waluga Park – 1 shelter
- West Waluga Park – 1 shelter
- Westlake Park – 1 shelter

One additional basic shelter is provided in Rossman Park. This location is not available for reservation and all use is first-come-first-serve due to the park's small size and lack of adequate parking for organized events.

EXISTING CONDITIONS SUMMARY REPORT:

PARKS PLAN 2025: LAKE OSWEGO'S PARK, RECREATION AND NATURAL AREA SYSTEM PLAN

Traditional shelters can be reserved. Facilities include water, prep and wash up areas, lighting, and higher end tables and chairs. Charges for these facilities are at a much higher rate than basic shelters due to enhanced amenities and aesthetics. These are also the newest picnic facilities built in the system. Enhanced shelters are located in:

- Foothills Park – 1 shelter
- Millennium Plaza Park – 1 shelter

SKATEPARK

The City of Lake Oswego has one 9600 sq. ft. skatepark facility. The site is comprised mainly of wooden ramps, including a 4'x24' quarter pipe, 6ft. quarter pipe, new pyramid, 2 funboxes, 3 rails, 2 kickers and a multipurpose box. In addition, there is one metal 4ft. quarter pipe. The park is designed to support multiple skill levels. When the park is open (varying hours between March and mid-October, closed on holidays) recreation staff are present to support riders and monitor for safety.

PARK AND NATURAL AREA CONDITION

In the first phase of this project the planning team conducted a series of site visits to provide an assessment of the general condition of Lake Oswego's park lands and natural areas. The site visits were divided between project team members depending on their areas of expertise, including park and recreation facilities maintenance, landscape architecture, landscape ecology and forestry. The size and variety of the system makes it cost-prohibitive to perform a detailed assessment of each site, but the site visits provided a good opportunity to review the overall condition and note major issues at the system and the site level.

NATURAL AREA CONDITION

The largest natural areas in the system were individually assessed for the variety of key habitats and key management issues. The remaining smaller sites were also visited to briefly observe the condition of each. The results of this assessment are provided in Appendix C: Park and Natural Area Condition Assessment.

The assessment of natural area condition focused on two primary site characteristics: habitat type and presence of invasive species. The habitat assessment evaluated the extent of habitat type present at each site, including presence of sensitive areas. This assessment will be used to prioritize natural area management and policy direction that will be addressed in the Needs Assessment.

The dominant management issue observed during this analysis was invasive species, which was a key factor in determining the condition

of a site. The overall condition of the site is ranked based on the presence of invasives and other management issues (of which few were noted). Four summary condition rankings were used:

- Good: Less than one-third of the site is impacted by invasive species or other issues;
- Fair: 1/3 – 2/3 of the site is impacted;
- Poor: More than 2/3 of the site is impacted or the site is too small for the any impacts to be isolated; or
- N/A: Site assessed for developed features only

Of approximately 575 acres of natural area land, and parks with major natural areas, 21% were ranked Good, 29% were ranked Fair and 50% were ranked Poor. The vast majority of Lake Oswego's natural areas are forested with both riparian (river and creek related) and upland forest habitat types present. None of the natural areas within Lake Oswego have been left untouched, and essentially all forested land has been logged and regrown at least once.

The introduction of invasive plant species such as English Ivy, Himalayan Blackberry and English Hawthorne, has had major impacts on Lake Oswego park and natural area system. Ivy is a particular concern because over the long-term, if left untreated, the ivy will overcome the undergrowth and even the mature trees. Much of the restoration and natural area maintenance efforts have been focused on the removal of ivy and to a lesser extent other invasive species.

A small number of sites were not assessed for natural resource issues due to their primarily developed character (such as Westlake Park and Millennium Plaza.) The condition of these sites is addressed in the park and facility condition assessment.

PARK AND FACILITY CONDITION

During the park tour and subsequent site visits, MIG staff assessed the general condition of Lake Oswego's park sites, with a special interest in the facilities that support the function of these parks, such as sports fields and play areas. This assessment only considered the condition of the parks as they are currently developed and made no assumptions about what additional amenities should be included.

The condition assessment for parks and facilities also used a four point rating system. The rating options include:

- Good: All facilities appear to be in good working order and no obvious major renovations or replacements are needed (beyond routine maintenance issues);
- Fair: Site is functional but one to two facilities are in need of major renovation or replacement and others are showing signs of deferred maintenance or age;

EXISTING CONDITIONS SUMMARY REPORT:

PARKS PLAN 2025: LAKE OSWEGO'S PARK, RECREATION AND NATURAL AREA SYSTEM PLAN

- Poor: Most facilities are in need of major renovation or replacement and site is in general need of repair; or
- N/A: Site assessed for natural resources only (no developed features or amenities present).

To clarify the rating, specific issues are noted along side the general condition rating in Appendix C. The condition ratings will help identify needed park renovations. These needed improvements will be considered for prioritization along with other needed projects in the Parks Plan 2025 Plan Development phase.

Ratings of the condition of park and facilities included parks totaling 294 acres of land in 29 park sites. Of these sites, 79% were ranked Good, 17% were ranked Fair and 3% (one site) were ranked Poor. Across the system the major issues included a concentration of investment creating a number of very high quality sites while leaving others neglected. There are many places where accessibility could be improved (in part due to older facilities and in part due to updated standards). Finally, although there is ample park land, there appears to be limited access to recreation facilities with many park sites left in an entirely undeveloped state.

The observation of park, facility and natural area condition is the first step in the analysis that will continue in the Parks Plan 2025 needs assessment. The results of this analysis will ultimately inform the recommendations for specific projects and maintenance efforts.

RECREATION PROGRAMS

Parks Plan 2025 will look at a range of recreation opportunities from self-initiated activities to organized programs. Self-initiated activities include opportunities such as hikes, picnics, pick-up games of basketball and many other activities that residents can participate in at their convenience during their leisure time. These self-initiated activities are supported by parks and recreation facilities provided by the City and described earlier in this report. This section describes organized recreation programs offered as well as drop-in opportunities provided by the Parks and Recreation Department.

The City of Lake Oswego Parks and Recreation Department provides a wide variety of innovative recreation programs for all ages. These programs are spread between a variety of locations, making the best use of a wide-spread set of indoor and outdoor facilities. Many of these programs are held at the West End Building, a City facility that houses the Park and Recreation department along with other City departments. Other programs are held at the Adult Community Center

or at specific sport and recreation facilities, such as the golf course or indoor tennis center. One challenge the Department has faced is a lack of a permanent “home” for recreation programming where users can come and not only participate in the activity they are currently interested in, but interact with the community and possibly be exposed to something new they would like to try. Developing recreation programs in Lake Oswego without stable, consistent facilities has been a challenge. Participation builds over time and is in part dependent on convenient program locations.

In FY 2009-10, about 54,751 youth and adults participated in City of Lake Oswego recreation programs. Programs are offered in the following areas:

- Adult Community Center
- Sports and Fitness
- Indoor Tennis Center
- Golf Course
- Cultural and Specialized Activities

Recreation programs offered by the City of Lake Oswego Parks and Recreation Department are described below, including 2009/10 participation data by program area identifying the number of residents served and participant hours (participants x program hours). In addition to these City programmed uses, other providers also utilize Lake Oswego recreation facilities, driving additional demand and maintenance requirements. For example, thousands of non-profit sports group participants and school recreation program participants use City-maintained facilities. This generates additional facility and maintenance needs.

PROGRAM AREAS

Recreation programs provide benefits to both individuals and the community, fostering lifelong human development, building community, contributing to environmental stewardship and enhancing the local economy. The programs provided by the Parks and Recreation Department include:

- *Adult Community Center:* The Lake Oswego Adult Community Center celebrates aging through creative, inspiring and exciting opportunities that promote independence, as well as physical and emotional wellness. In 2009, it offered programs in three areas: personal independence, healthy lifestyles and social interaction. Personal independence programs help older residents continue to live independently, and include programs such as transportation, food distributed to people in need, meals at the center, home

EXISTING CONDITIONS SUMMARY REPORT:

PARKS PLAN 2025: LAKE OSWEGO'S PARK, RECREATION AND NATURAL AREA SYSTEM PLAN

delivered meals, friendly visitors, daily phone calls and case assessments and monitoring. Healthy lifestyle programs include health services, such as blood pressure checks and foot care, support groups, hiking programs and a respite program for older adults with memory loss or confusion. Social interaction programs include a wide variety of events, classes, meetings, games, performances and trips. The Adult Community Center provides many opportunities for drop-in activities. In 2009/10, the Adult Community Center served 35,760 individuals and provided 597,910 participant hours. The Center has a substantial volunteer program which totaled over 17,704 hours in 2009/10, which is equivalent to 8 FTE.

- *Sports and Fitness:* These programs include varied fitness classes including some available for drop-in participation—from martial arts to Nia. It also offers sports leagues, such as adult coed soccer, high school and men's basketball and adult coed and men's softball. Sports events, such as races, hikes and adult drop-in basketball, volleyball and summer youth camps are also available. Summer sports camps need to be added. This program division also oversees the Water Sports Center program including the partnership with the Rowing Foundation, and maintenance at the facility. Sports and Fitness oversees the Lake Oswego Skate Park, which offers skateboarding and in-line skating opportunities on a drop-in basis for an annual membership fee or daily pass, skating camps and lessons and competitions. In 2009/10, Sports and Fitness served 11,162 individuals and provided 160,006 participant hours.
- *Indoor Tennis Center:* The Indoor Tennis Center is open from 6 am to 10 pm daily. It is a self-sustaining enterprise. Tennis Center programs include youth and adult lessons, leagues, events and seasonal and drop-in reservations. In 2009/10, the Indoor Tennis Center served 2,462 individuals and provided 79,635 participant hours.
- *Golf Course:* The Lake Oswego Public Golf Course is an 18-hole, 3 par facility and practice range. It provides youth and adult lessons and tournaments and events, including events for youth and families, and is the program site for a number of organized club groups. In 2009/10, the Public Golf Course lessons, tournaments and events served 1,814 individuals and provided 5,954 participant hours. In addition, 9-hole rounds played in 2009/10 totaled 39,600.
- *Cultural and Specialized Activities:* This program area includes cultural, specialized, and outdoor programs for youth, teens, and adults. This program also coordinates Swim Park and Luscher Farm

programs, including facility maintenance of all farm structures. In addition, programs are offered for special needs individuals. Special events are included in this category for budget reporting purposes, but are explained independently due to their unique nature. In 2009/10, Cultural and Specialized Activities served 3,553 individuals and provided 27,308 participant hours. Program areas include:

- Youth cultural programs include the drop-in indoor play area; art, music, dance and programs for youth with those with disabilities; and special interest classes. A drop-in Teen Center is located in the McKenzie Lounge at the West End building.
 - Camps are offered in the summer and during school-break periods. A Teen Service Corp provides volunteer opportunities for youth.
 - Adult cultural programs include art, dance and a wide variety of special interest classes.
 - Classes at Luscher Farm for youth and adults build health and wellness, and include cooking, small animal care, nature programs and gardening. Community gardening plots also are available at the farm, and community supported agriculture memberships provide fresh local food to residents.
 - Outdoor programs are offered year-round, and have included skiing, fly fishing, kayaking, trips and tours and outdoor skill-building classes.
-
- *Special Events:* Year-round special events include movies in the park, concerts, performances, dances and more. A very popular Farmers Market is operated at Millennium Plaza Park from May through October. Many events occur in downtown Lake Oswego, contributing to the downtown economy. Over 251,000 people attended events in 2009/10.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

Table 4 summarizes program participation by each Parks and Recreation Department program area.

Table 4: 2009/10 Program Participation

2009/10 Program Participation	No. Participants	No. Participant Hours
Adult Community Center		
Personal Independence	26,892	41,978
Healthy Lifestyle	3,015	65,062
Social Interaction	5,853	490,870
Sub-Total	35,760	597,910
Sports and Fitness		
Classes	2,132	42,200
Sports Leagues	2,420	35,166
Sports Events	6,610	82,640
Sub-Total	11,162	160,006
Indoor Tennis Center		
Youth Lessons	987	11,658
Adult Lessons	426	7,935
Leagues	452	25,764
Events	242	9,270
Seasonal Reservations	133	24,342
Drop In Reservation	222	666
Sub-Total	2,462	79,635
Golf Course		
Youth Lessons	416	2,671
Adult Lessons	196	613
Tournaments	532	1,330
Events	670	1,340
9 hole rounds 39,600		
Sub-Total	1,814	5,954
Cultural & Specialized Activities		
Youth Cultural	910	2,829
Adult Cultural	1,097	7,776
Camps	609	13,051
Events	78	205
Outdoor Recreation	859	3,447
Sub-Total	3,553	27,308
2009-10 TOTAL PARTICIPATION	54,751	807,813

OTHER COMMUNITY RESOURCES

In addition to the City's park, recreation and natural area resources, there are other property owners and program providers that contribute to the City's park and recreation opportunities:

- The *Lake Oswego School District* offers a community school program with enrichment activities for elementary and junior high youth, as well as some activities for high school youth. Activities include sports, fitness, arts, language, special interest classes, study skills and swimming. The school district operates the Lake Grove Swim Park, where swimming lessons are available to residents who live within the former Lake Grove School District boundary. The district also operates the only public indoor pool, at Lake Oswego High School. As previously noted, the school district also provides a variety of indoor and outdoor recreation facilities, and is a major provider of sports fields and makes these facilities available for community use via an intergovernmental agreement with the City.
- The *Lakewood Center for the Arts* is a non-profit community cultural center, housing three theatres, an art gallery, music studios, a dance and exercise company, an arts pre-school, artists in residence and community meeting rooms. It offers both classes and theatre performances.
- The *Lake Oswego Foundation of the Arts* is a non-profit organization which receives City funding to administer the City's 1.5 Percent for Art Program. The City provides office space and IT support to the organization. The Foundation is responsible managing the City's public art collection including cataloguing, acquisition, donations and sponsorships. It also operates a number of special programs and events, including the Gallery Without Walls, a rotating sculpture program in Downtown. The Foundation offers tours of the Gallery to schools and the public led by volunteer docents. It also organizes the Chronicle Invitational Exhibition at Lake Oswego Festival of the Arts.
- *Tryon Creek State Park* is a 645-acre state park. Friends of Tryon Creek offer a variety of science, ecology and history programs, including youth classes and camps, family events, adult programs, guided nature hikes and special events. In addition, the park includes hiking and equestrian trails.
- *Lake Oswego Community Rowing* is a non-profit organization that offers rowing classes and opportunities for residents in the 8th grade and up as well as access to racing. LOCR leases the City's Charlie S. Brown Water Sports Center in Roehr Park on the Willamette River, and its programs are advertised in the City program guide.

EXISTING CONDITIONS SUMMARY REPORT:

PARKS PLAN 2025: LAKE OSWEGO'S PARK, RECREATION AND NATURAL AREA SYSTEM PLAN

- *Non-profit sports organizations* provide sports opportunities for youth.
- The *Lake Oswego Country Club* offers recreation opportunities including golf and swimming to its members.
- The *Lake Oswego Hunt Riding Academy* is an equestrian center that offers training programs in English riding disciplines. Youth and adults classes, camps, a therapeutic riding program and special events are provided.
- Several *private providers* offer active recreation opportunities in Lake Oswego, including numerous fitness clubs and the Mountain Park Racquet Club.
- *Homeowners Associations* often offer recreation amenities and opportunities to residents. For example, Mountain Park is a community with extensive recreation amenities that lies within Lake Oswego and Portland. Mountain Park's clubhouse includes a leisure pool, lap pool and therapeutic spa. It offers swimming lessons and aquatics, fitness and sports programs, children's programs, clubs and special events. Mountain Park and many other neighborhoods also maintain trail systems within privately owned open spaces. These trails provide interconnection and recreation opportunities.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS

Maintenance and operations is the key to a sustainable parks, recreation and natural area system. The resources committed to its upkeep determine the quality of the facilities and, perhaps most importantly, the quality of users' experiences. The Parks and Recreation Department is responsible for the maintenance of the City's developed park sites, specialized playgrounds, natural areas and open spaces, special facility areas, City beautification sites in rights-of-way, and other landscaped areas and athletic fields, including a number of School District fields. The City is also responsible for maintenance of parks just outside of the City limits. Ongoing tasks include turf and planting bed maintenance, restroom maintenance, picnic area maintenance, playground inspection and maintenance, pathway maintenance, roadway and parking lot maintenance, park facility repairs, invasive species removal and litter removal, as well as facilitating community events, such as the Farmers Market, summer concerts, Lake Run, Festival of Arts, tree lighting and more.

Under the joint-use agreement with the School District, the City is responsible for the sport fields at many of the elementary and junior high sites. This includes mowing and more specialized maintenance such as topdressing, infield maintenance and overseeding. The City is also responsible for all field marking for their own programs and events.

In addition, Maintenance Services, within the Public Works Department, plays an important role in the upkeep of elements of this system. The overlap of functions that the natural and engineered systems in the City provide means that the maintenance groups responsible for waste water, streets, surface water and the drinking water systems all have connection to the parks, recreation and natural area system.

Further analysis of the maintenance and operations of Lake Oswego's parks and natural areas will be completed later in the Parks Plan 2025 process.

CONCLUSION

This Existing Conditions Summary Report is the first in a series of documents produced during the Parks Plan 2025 development process. The report documents the current state of Lake Oswego's parks, recreation and natural area system. The next step in Parks Plan 2025 is to develop the Needs Assessment, which will describe Lake Oswego's need for parks, recreation facilities, natural areas, and recreation programs. For questions about the Parks Plan 2025, please contact Ryan Stee, Program Manager, rstee@ci.oswego.or.us

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APPENDIX A: RELATED PLANNING EFFORTS

APPENDIX A: RELATED PLANNING EFFORTS

There are several plans, studies and reports that will influence the direction of the Parks Plan 2025. This summary of these planning efforts describes the purpose of these documents and how they relate to the Plan.

CITY PLANS AND REPORTS

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN (1994)

Lake Oswego's Comprehensive Plan provides guidance for community decision making. Like all Oregon cities, the mandated plan must conform to the statewide planning goals. Goal 5, Open Space, Historic and Natural Areas provides specific goals that relate to the City's parks, recreation and natural areas. Goals include:

- Preserve and restore environments which provide fish and wildlife habitat.
- Protect and restore the community's wooded character and vegetation resources;
- Protect, maintain, enhance and restore wetlands;
- Protect, restore and maintain stream corridors to maintain water quality and to provide open space and wildlife habitat.
- Protect the natural resource, energy, aesthetic and recreation values of Oswego Lake; and
- Preserve the historical, archaeological and cultural resources of the community.

Goal 8, Parks and Recreation is also relevant. Goals include:

- Plan, acquire, develop and maintain a system of park, open space and recreation facilities, both active and passive, that is attractive, safe, functional, available to all segments of the population and serves diverse current and long range community needs.

A COMMUNITY VISION FOR AGING IN LAKE OSWEGO

The vision document establishes a set of goals and recommendations for improving services for Lake Oswego's older adults. The report suggests that the demand for services for older adults has increased. Specifically, the Adult Community Center has experienced a dramatic increase in demand for social services and a shift in the types of programs and activities residents participate in. To support healthy aging, the report recommends evaluating and identifying opportunities to increase cultural, educational, recreational, and health programming to support the physical and mental well-being of residents.

PARK AND RECREATION FACILITY SURVEY SUMMARY REPORT (2004)

During Fall 2004, the City of Lake Oswego conducted a facility survey to identify park and recreation facilities and activities desired by the community for a 20-year planning horizon. The Parks and Recreation Department used a statistically valid survey to assist in the analysis. The process also assisted in developing priorities for capital improvement and land acquisition. Key findings and recommendations outlined in the report include:

- The public is generally well aware of the department and its programs;
- The most popular activities in Lake Oswego include adult sports, swimming, cultural arts, tennis, and youth sports. The survey also found an increase in interest for senior activities; and
- Development of several short-term (0-5 years) projects that include a multi-generational community center, trail enhancement, land acquisition and golf course analysis, as well as new athletic fields within 5-10 years.

MASTER PLAN FOR LUSCHER FARM (1997)

The Master Plan for Luscher Farm provides documentation from the Luscher Farm Ad-Hoc Task Force findings, as well as from the project design team and the public.

Recommendations of the plan include use of adjoining properties as multipurpose recreational/cultural/historic complex with an historic farm, and active and passive use recreational space. Specific recommendations of the plan include:

- Active recreation space with sports fields, sport courts, restrooms and parking.
- Maintaining and enhancing the cultural and historic integrity of a mid-20th Century farm as a community resource for education and leisure opportunities, as well as applying for listing on the National Historic Register; and
- A vehicular system that accommodates safe and clear circulation to and from the site including signalization, a pedestrian pathway and pedestrian overpass.

OPEN SPACE PLAN (2001)

The City adopted its most recent Open Space Plan in 2001. Much of the plan is based on analysis and outreach conducted in the mid to late 90s, including the 1995 Sensitive Lands Inventory and 2000 US Census data. The Plan focuses on Open Space issues and was prepared in coordination with the Lake Oswego Recreation Plan. Recommendations presented in the Plan focus on the following six elements.

- Scenic resources: retain and improve scenic sites, viewpoints, long vistas and scenic corridors.
- Water access: enhance physical and visual access to the major water bodies, celebrating the region's history and its place in the larger ecosystem.
- Heritage landscapes: increase stewardship of historic structures, landmarks or unique natural features in sites such as Oswego Lake, Luscher Farm, Cooks Butte and Marylhurst College.

- Natural resources: Carry out Goal 5, by expanding and connecting resources, and categorizing resources based on their sensitivity and capacity for public access and use.
- Green neighborhoods: Create new programs and incentives to encourage private landowners to plant native or near-native trees and landscaping, as well as green boulevards that have enhanced vegetation.
- Regional connections: Create regional connections in the form of greenways and trails, and close gaps in existing corridors.

POPULATION BASELINE ANALYSIS (2010)

In preparation for the City's Comprehensive Plan update, the Population Baseline Analysis provides a detailed analysis of demographic and housing data, as well as long-term population baseline forecasts for the Lake Oswego Urban Service Boundary (USB). The report finds that younger and older households tend to support new funding measures for parks, and the investment results in a "legacy project." The report also presents future policy considerations related to parks, including the need for continued investment for parks and community facilities in locations with greater population levels.

GOLF AND TENNIS FEASIBILITY STUDY (2009)

In 2008, the City conducted a feasibility study to assess future needs of the municipal golf course and a potential new indoor tennis center. The study recommends construction of a new 8-10 court indoor tennis center to accommodate current and future demand for indoor tennis; and improving marketing; completing basic upgrades to the course; and eventual relocation of the driving range to Luscher Farm; and subsidizing operating deficits from the golf course through the City's General Fund.. Many development alternatives were reviewed for the Golf Course site to improve operational revenues. Due to site constraints, a new driving range was recommended off site near Hazelia Field at Luscher Farm.

HISTORIC PROTECTION PLAN (1989)

While over 20 years old, the Historic Protection Plan provides a framework for rational, consistent decision making in the management of cultural resources. The document serves as the basis for establishing measures for local and National Register designation, and development of protective and promotional measures for significant resources. The project included the first intensive survey and inventory of cultural resources in the City.

CLEAN STREAMS PLAN (2009)

Based on state and regional requirements, the Clean Stream Plan sets forth a program that addresses public education, water quality, flooding, maintenance and other issues related to storm and surface water management. The plan outlines specific sustainability and stormwater best management practices. Techniques that relate to parks and natural areas include capturing and reusing stormwater, environmental site design and implementation of best management practices for sustainability, such as considering energy needs and cost efficiency.

TRAILS AND PATHWAYS MASTER PLAN (2003)

The City's Trails and Pathways Master Plan establishes a vision for a city-wide trail system. The Plan provides goals, objectives and recommendations to achieve the vision, and includes design guidelines for different types of trails and crossings. Since 2003, the City is also working in partnership with Portland Metro to develop a regional trail system through the Intertwine: an ever-growing network of integrated parks, trails, and natural areas. Goals of the Trails Master Plan that are most related to the Parks Plan 2025:

- Developing multi-use trails and pathways that access significant environmental features, public facilities and parks;
- Locating trailheads and related improvements at or in conjunction with park sites, schools and other community facilities; and
- Enabling 75 percent of all residents to reach their desired local destinations by trail.

The Plan also establishes project priorities and phasing for new trail projects. These include:

- Regional trails: connect neighboring jurisdictions or regionally significant attractions;
- Community Connectors: link important land uses and areas of interest, the region and the regional trail system; and
- Local Trails: connect surrounding neighborhoods to parks and schools, including sidewalks on local streets and trails located within parks.

PROPOSED LAKE OSWEGO COMMUNITY CENTER STEERING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION REPORT (2007)

The Report presents recommendations provided by the 20-member citizens' steering committee on a multi-generational community center. Recommendations include a set of program and activity spaces, a plan for special layout, architectural design and preliminary costs and budget for the center. Proposed spaces include community activities, aquatics, indoor recreation and fitness and outdoor recreation and activities. Specific elements of the facility identified in the report include:

- Community Family Room and Hearth
- Community Hall
- 50+ Adult Lounge and Multipurpose Room
- Youth Activity Center
- Technology Center
- Small Meeting Rooms
- Special Event Room
- Kitchen and Café
- Child Watch Area
- Recreation, Therapy and Lap Pools
- Gymnasium with indoor jogging track
- Skateboard/BMX Park
- Children's Play Area
- Paths and Interpretive Area

GEORGE ROGERS PARK MASTER PLAN (2002)

The Master Plan establishes a vision for the popular City park and historic landmark. Based on extensive public input, the Master Plan retains existing uses, making improvements in function and aesthetics with a few significant overall site development changes. These changes include vacating the Furnace St. right-of-way with a green street loop.

Improvements include the integration of art in the park and its structures, a set of comprehensive design guidelines, use of interpretive displays and enhancement of the parks natural areas. Other specific recommendations include improvements to park facilities and structures.

STATE OF THE URBAN FOREST REPORT (2009)

The Report provides quantitative information about the size and condition of the City's urban forest and the function it serves, including detailed data about street trees. Based on US Forest Service data, the estimated value of benefits provided by the City's street trees is nearly \$3 million per year. One of the key findings is that the species of street trees exceeds the acceptable percentage of diversity to create a healthy forest. Many street trees are small, and nearly 14% of trees are in fair condition. English Ivy is the most pressing threat to the City's tree canopy.

URBAN & COMMUNITY FORESTRY PLAN (2007)

The Forestry Plan supports tree stewardship on both public and private property, with an approach that looks at trees as vital infrastructure. The City has a long history of managing its trees, resulting in a large degree of public support and interest in tree conservation. Specific Plan measures related to the Parks Plan 2025 include:

- Set and implement goals for increasing tree canopy in open space;
- Identify opportunities to increase canopy cover on public property;
- Develop and implement best management practices for tree maintenance;
- Integrate invasive plant removal in park management;

- Incorporate park master plans and management plans into the Urban and Community Forestry Program; and
- Investigate the feasibility of new funding mechanisms.

SUSTAINABILITY PLAN (2007)

The City has adopted sustainability goals each year since 2002. The Sustainability Plan is the result of the City Sustainability Steering Committee established in September 2006. The Plan is founded on ten guiding principles to ensure effective and sustainable decisions. The primary component of the plan centers on Sustainability Action Areas. This includes recommendations for projects, goals and milestones and performance measures to track progress in four action areas: energy and transportation; water conservation; procurement; waste reduction and recycling. Sustainable goals and milestones that relate to the Parks Plan 2025 are identified below.

- Install water-efficient irrigation systems for parklands and turf areas, and landscape and City beautification sites;
- Use turf area maintenance practices to reduce irrigation needs;
- Explore opportunities and partnerships for composting operations and use of materials recycling;
- Manually remove invasive species from natural areas and parks using volunteers; and
- Use park maintenance practices that lessen the need for toxic pesticides, fertilizers and herbicides.

PARK & RECREATION COMPREHENSIVE PLAN (2002)

The most recent park and recreation plan builds on the efforts of the previous 1990 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan. The 2002 Plan process began in 2000, concurrent with the planning for the City's Open Space Plan. The 2002 Plan looks primarily at inventory and forecasts demand for park and recreational facilities. Similar to the Open Space Plan, the 2002 Plan is based on late 90s data and 2000 US Census data. The plan identified a total need for \$34 million in park and recreation improvements

and projects. Key recommendations of the plan are provided below.

- Park Land: Provide an additional 16 acres of park land for resource activities, linear trails, recreation centers and pool and special use facilities.
- Sport Fields: Upgrade four baseball/softball fields and one soccer field for competition play, and develop four new baseball/softball fields and seven new field over the next 15 years of the Plan's adoption.
- Sport Courts: There is a need for additional indoor tennis courts, but further analysis is needed.
- Playgrounds and Picnicking: Provide 10 new playgrounds, 83 additional picnic tables and 11 picnic shelters.
- Trails: Acquire a total of 2 acres of new trails including 12.8 miles of park trails, 22.3 miles of walking trails, nine miles of biking/off-road trails and 3.4 miles of equestrian trails.
- Recreation Center: There is a need for a new indoor recreation center, with a total approximate land need of two acres.

SPECIAL DISTRICT PLANS

There are also several special district plans, or neighborhood plans for Lake Oswego neighborhoods. The plans detail goals and policies that define each neighborhood, providing recommendations to accomplish the neighborhood residents' unique vision. Each of the plans addresses parks, recreation and natural areas to some degree, as summarized below.

- Evergreen Neighborhood: seek a new neighborhood park at the 3rd and Evergreen site; protect and restore the neighborhood's wetland area; and improve consistent communication between the neighborhood and the City.
- Glenmorrie Neighborhood: protect of the Willamette River Greenway, stream corridors, tree groves, wildlife habitat and other significant mature trees.
- Lake Forest Neighborhood: preserve the neighborhood's natural resources and wooded

character and maintain existing parks, while providing new parks that are safe and that provide active and passive recreation opportunities to meet the needs of the neighborhood and surrounding residents.

- Lake Grove: preserve the neighborhood's natural resources and wooded character.
- Lakewood Bay Bluff Area: provide visual access to Lakewood Bay and/or pedestrian access to view decks, plazas or paths oriented to the bay and open to the public.
- Marylhurst Area: preserve and enhance the geophysical assets (trees, Willamette River, drainage courses, land contours and scenic views) and develop and implement an open space plan to protect unique natural areas, provide recreational opportunities and help shape development patterns.
- Old Town Design District: assure protection and compatibility of all land uses including...park, open space and historic sites.
- Waluga Neighborhood: preserve and protect Waluga Neighborhood's natural resources and wooded character. Expand, improve and maintain Waluga Park for active and passive activities, providing attractive, safe, functional and available access to all segments of the neighborhood population.
- First Addition Neighbors and Forest Hills: acquire additional open space within the neighborhood to be used for passive uses, such as a community garden and picknicking. The plan also lists distinctive natural areas and trees.
- Palisades Neighborhood: maintain, enhance and develop access to public facilities that address Palisades neighbors' recreational needs; and promote conservation of natural resources by using sustainable practices throughout the neighborhood.

COUNTY AND REGIONAL PLANS

CLACKAMAS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The Clackamas County Comprehensive Plan guides land use, transportation, and development within Clackamas County which includes unincorporated areas of Lake Oswego. Similar to the Lake Oswego Comprehensive Plan, the County's comprehensive plan addresses goals and policies based on the Oregon State-wide Planning Goals. Major elements of the plan related to parks, recreation and natural resources are Chapter 4, Land Use; Chapter 7, Public Facilities and Services; and Chapter 9, Open Space, Parks and Historic Sites. Specific goals include:

- Protect the open spaces resources of Clackamas County;
- Improve the environmental quality of the northwest urban area;
- Provide land, facilities and programs which meet the recreation needs of County residents and visitors;
- Establish an equitable means of financing parks and recreation facilities and programs;
- Preserve the historical, archaeological and cultural resources of the County;
- Maintain and improve the quality of streams, lakes waterways and groundwater;
- Improve fish habitat and support recovery of aquatic species;
- Efficiently use public services including transportation, transit, parks, schools, sewer and water;
- Protect the significant natural features and systems of the County for the enjoyment of all residents and visitors;
- Protect a network of open space to balance development within the urban area and provide needed contrast in the urban landscape; and
- Provide opportunities for needed recreation facilities.

Within Chapter 4, the Plan also defines several goals and policies that relate to the Luscher Farm site under the Agricultural land use definition. Goals for agricultural uses include preserving agricultural use of agricultural land, conserving scenic views and open space, and protecting wildlife habitats.

METRO 2040 REGIONAL FRAMEWORK PLAN (2005)

The Regional Framework Plan unites all of Metro's adopted land use planning policies and requirements based on the planning horizon through the year 2040. Under the Metro Charter and state law, cities and counties within Metro's boundaries (Lake Oswego) are required to comply and be consistent with Metro's adopted plans and policies.



APPENDIX B: PARK AND FACILITY INVENTORY

Appendix B: Park and Facility Inventory

Park Inventory																							
Site Size (Acres)	Scale	Play Area	Age 2-5	Age 5-12	Diamond Fields	With lights	Rectangular Fields	With lights	Basketball Courts	Tennis Courts	Gymnasium	Trails	Public Art	Picnic Shelters	Performance/Event Space	Water Access	Restroom	Portable Restroom	Notes and Unique Facilities	Property Restriction			
City-Wide Parks¹																							
Brock Property	26.15	City-Wide																		Undeveloped			
Bryant Woods Park	28.51	City-Wide																		1	Entry Kiosk		
Canal Acres	27.08	City-Wide																					
Cooks Butte Park	42.81	City-Wide																					
Crowell Property	12.49	City-Wide																				Undeveloped	
East Waluga Park	23.97	City-Wide	1	X	X		2						1	1						1			
Farr Property	6.91	City-Wide																				Undeveloped	
Firlane Farm	22.03	City-Wide																				Undeveloped	Open space, and minor recreational development
Foothills Park	8.56	City-Wide											1	1	1	1	1					Riverfront access and viewing, boat dock	
George Rogers Park	23.90	City-Wide	1	X	X		2		1		2		X		2	1	1	2				Riverfront access, swimming beach, historic iron furnace, concession building	
Hazelia Field at Luscher Farm	12.47	City-Wide	1	X	X		1		1											1		Field includes backstop, and foul line fencing for baseball/softball play, 2 dog parks, maintenance building	
Iron Mountain Park	50.99	City-Wide																				X	
Luscher Farm	42.11	City-Wide																			1	Farm complex, community gardens, urban farming, special purpose facilities	A portion of this property is a designated historic site
Millennium Plaza Park	2.43	City-Wide											5	1	1					1		Plaza, large pergola/shelter, fountain	
Piikington Park	5.25	City-Wide						1														Picnicking	
Rassekh Property	9.58	City-Wide																					Undeveloped
River Run I and II Park	11.92	City-Wide																				X	Limited access to Tualatin River
Roehr Park	14.43	City-Wide	1		X																	X	boat dock
Springbrook Park	50.49	City-Wide																				X	No development per City Charter
Stevens Meadow	20.12	City-Wide																				X	No development except trails, picnicking, perimeter landscaping, safety lighting.
Sundeleaf Plaza	0.49	City-Wide																					Plaza, views of Oswego Lake
Sunnyslope Open Space	14.81	City-Wide																					Open space only
Tryon Cove Park	6.86	City-Wide																					Natural area and limited development
West Waluga Park	23.79	City-Wide	1	X	X									1	1								Wetlands
Westlake Park	12.09	City-Wide	1	X	X		3		1	1	2			1	1					1			Athletic field complex
Woodmont Park	6.70	City-Wide																					Natural area and limited recreational development
City-Wide Parks Total	500.27		6	5	6	0	8	1	3	1	4	0	10	8	7	5	3	8	2				

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Local Parks²																					
Aspen Park (Palisades Reservoir)	3.96	Local	1	X																Located on top of a water reservoir	
Cornell Natural Area	3.29	Local																			Open space only
Freepons Park	8.27	Local	1	X						X											
Glenmorrie Greenway	3.99	Local																			
Glenmorrie Park	2.81	Local	1		X					X											
Greentree Park	0.38	Local	1	X					1												
Hallinan Natural Area	3.72	Local																			Open space only
Hideaway Park	0.22	Local	1	X	X																
Kelly Creek Park	3.67	Local																			Open space only
Kerr Natural Area	10.00	Local																			Open space only
Lake Garden Park	0.62	Local																		Pond	Open space only
Lamont Springs Natural Area	3.50	Local								X											Open space only
McNary Park	2.32	Local	1	X																	Located on top of a water reservoir
Pennington Park	2.43	Local																			Open space only
Pinecone Park	0.53	Local	1		X																
Rossman Park	0.55	Local	1	X					0.5			X	1						1		
South Shore Natural Area	8.95	Local																			Open space only
Southwood II	0.88	Local																			
Southwood Park	4.10	Local								X											Undeveloped
Westridge Park	2.01	Local	1	X	X																
Local Total	66.19		9	7	4	0	0	0	0	1.5	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	1		

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Special Purpose³																					
Adult Community Center	2.79	Special Purpose																		12,974 square foot facility	
Campbell Native Garden	0.61	Special Purpose									X										
Charlie S. Brown Water Sports Center	0.81	Special Purpose													1					2,636 square foot water sports center on the Willamette River, boat access, not designed for swimming	
Ellen R. Bergis Nature Reserve	0.25	Special Purpose																			
Indoor Tennis Center	1.75	Special Purpose																		28,288 square foot facility; 4 indoor tennis courts	
Iron Workers Cottage - Historic	0.11	Special Purpose																		Historic home	
Kincaid Curlicue Corridor	3.78	Special Purpose																		Asphalt walking path	
Lake Oswego Public Golf Course	38.91	Special Purpose																		18-hole, par 3 course with driving range, pro shop and 4,650 square foot clubhouse and maintenance shop	
Lake Oswego Swim Park	0.20	Special Purpose														1		1		100x100 foot easement for swimming surrounded by a pier, small lifeguard office	Swimming for Lake Oswego youth
Skate Park	0.78	Special Purpose																1		Modular skate features	
Special Purpose Total	49.99		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2			
Designated Park Land Total	616.45		15	12	10	0	8	1	3	2.5	4	0	15	9	8	5	5	8	5		

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Site Size (Acres)	Scale		Play Area	Age 2-5	Age 5-12	Diamond Fields	With lights	Rectangular Fields	With lights	Basketball Courts	Tennis Courts	Gymnasium	Trails	Public Art	Picnic Shelters	Performance/Event Space	Water Access	Restroom	Portable Restroom	Notes and Unique Facilities	Property Restriction
Other Public Open Space⁴																					
Bayberry Wetlands (19)	0.04	Other public open space																			
Baycreek 3&4 Tract A Open Space (1)	1.26	Other public open space									X										
Baycreek 3&4 Tract A Open Space (2)	0.04	Other public open space								X											
Boca Ratan Open Space (17)	0.26	Other public open space																			
Boones Brook tract A Open Space (8)	2.08	Other public open space																			
Boones Ferry Open Space (35)	0.59	Other public open space																			
Bullock Street Open Space (23)	0.19	Other public open space																			
Commons West Tract A Open Space (14)	0.10	Other public open space																			
Daimondhead (16)	1.07	Other public open space																			
Deerfield Court Open Space (4)	0.46	Other public open space																			
East Country Club Open Space (15)	0.76	Other public open space																			
Former Sunningdale Reservoir (20)	0.20	Other public open space																			
Greentree Open Space (31)	1.39	Other public open space																			
Heather Estates Open Space (32)	0.58	Other public open space																			
Kerr Open Space (12)	1.06	Other public open space																			Open space only
Kruse Creek Tract A Open Space (3)	1.11	Other public open space																			
Kruse Creek Tract B Open Space (5)	1.78	Other public open space																			
Laurel Street Open Space	0.57	Other public open space																			
Laurel Street Open Space (25)	0.16	Other public open space																			
Lost Dog Creek Open Space (29)	0.05	Other public open space																			Open space only
Lost Dog Creek Open Space (30)	0.07	Other public open space																			Open space only
Maple Street Open Space	0.42	Other public open space																			
Maple to Lakefront Path (28)	0.11	Other public open space																			
McVey Open Space/ Pump Station (27)	0.10	Other public open space																			
Meadowcreek Tract A&B Open Space (6)	0.67	Other public open space																			
Oak Street Open Space	0.24	Other public open space																			
Sara Hill Open Space (33)	0.18	Other public open space																			
Sherbrook Place at Boones Ferry Rd. (11)	0.05	Other public open space																			
Springbrook Creek Open Space #2 (10)	0.25	Other public open space																			
Springbrook Creek Open Space (9)	1.29	Other public open space																			
Tryon Creek Open Space (21)	0.11	Other public open space																			
Tualatin Open Space Detention Pond (34)	0.46	Other public open space																			
Unknown (24)	0.15	Other public open space																			
Upper Drive Open Space (36)	0.66	Other public open space																			
West Country Club Open Space (13)	0.94	Other public open space																			
Westbrooke Tract B Open Space (7)	2.59	Other public open space																			
Other Public Open Space Total	22.05																				

Appendix B: Park and Facility Inventory

Park Inventory																					
Site Size (Acres)	Scale		Play Area	Age 2-5	Age 5-12	Diamond Fields	With lights	Rectangular Fields	With lights	Basketball Courts	Tennis Courts	Gymnasium	Trails	Public Art	Picnic Shelters	Performance/Event Space	Water Access	Restroom	Portable Restroom	Notes and Unique Facilities	Property Restriction
Other City Property																					
Water Department Property																					
	South Shore Reservoir	1.31								1											
	10th Street Reservoir	0.55																			
	Bergis Reservoir	0.55																			
	East Waluga Park	6.15																			
	Knaus Reservoir	0.71																			
	No Designation 26	0.10																			
	Palsades Reservoir	0.64																			
	Touchstone 2 Reservoir	2.99																			
	Touchstone Reservoir	0.74																			
	Abandoned Sewer Pump Station (18)	0.01																			
	City Maintenance Shop	5.78																			
	Main Fire Station	0.59																			
	South Shore Fire Station	0.73																			
	Jean Road Fire Station	0.93																			
	Westlake Fire Station	0.45																			
	City Hall	1.18																			
	Library	1.10																			
	West End Building	15.35																			
Total Other City Property		39.89																			
School District Property																					
	Bryant Elementary	Incl. with Waluga JHS	Elementary	1		2		1													Play shed
	Forest Hills Elementary	5.28	Elementary	1		2		1		1											
	Hallinan Elementary	8.76	Elementary	1		1		1													
	Lake Grove Elementary	10.19	Elementary	1		2		1													
	Oak Creek Elementary	8.39	Elementary	1					1	2											
	Palisades Elementary	9.78	Elementary	1		2		2		2											
	Rivergrove Elementary	9.28	Elementary	1				1													
	Westridge Elementary	9.78	Elementary	1		1		1													Volleyball Court
	Uplands Elementary	Incl. with Lake Oswego JHS	Elementary	1		2		2													
	Lake Oswego JH	30.65	Junior High			2			1												
	Waluga Jr High	29.76	Junior High			3		2		2	1										Overlay fields
	Lake Oswego High	34.18	High School			2	1	1		6	3										Indoor Pool
	Lakeridge High	41.16	High School			1	1		2	6	2										
	Lake Grove Swim Park	1.23	Special Purpose																		Only available to residents of the former Lake Grove School District
School District Property Total		198.45		9	0	0	13	8	11	7	5	14	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
¹ Local parks that provide basic recreation amenities for neighborhood use and small natural areas that provide relief from urban development or other localized natural benefits.																					
² City-wide parks that provide recreation facilities and larger natural areas that benefit the entire community either as destinations or due to their ecological role.																					
³ Special purpose sites that provide unique facilities that support a single recreation use, such as golf or skateboarding, for use by the entire community.																					
⁴ Other public open space sites are typically small parcels purchased for a range of reasons that have limited function as park land and have not been designated for any other purpose.																					



APPENDIX C: PARK AND NATURAL AREA CONDITION ASSESSMENT

Appendix C: Park and Natural Area Condition Assessment

		Natural Area Condition							Park and Facilities Condition			
Site Size (Acres)	Scale								Condition	Issues/Observations	Observed Condition Ranking	Comments
		Sensitive Area Present	Upland Forest	Riparian Forest	Oaks	Ash	Wetland					
City-Wide Parks												
Brock Property	26.15	City-Wide	X						Poor	Invasives, need to mow to control weed spread	Poor	Equestrian barn in poor shape, no other facilities
Bryant Woods Park	28.51	City-Wide	X	X	X			X	X	Good	Good	English Hawthorne
Canal Acres	27.08	City-Wide	X	X	X			X	X	Good	N/A	Isolated patches of invasives
Cooks Butte Park	42.81	City-Wide	X	X		X				Fair	N/A	Fire risk, trail erosion (rennovation project completed in 2010 after site visit)
Crowell Property	12.49	City-Wide								Poor	N/A	Invasives, need to mow to control weed spread
East Waluga Park	23.97	City-Wide	X			X	X	X		Poor	Fair	Invasives, particularly ivy
Farr Property	6.91	City-Wide		X						Poor	N/A	Invasives, especially blackberry
Firlane Farm	22.03	City-Wide								Poor	N/A	Invasives, need to mow to control weed spread
Foothills Park	8.56	City-Wide	X		X					Fair	Good	Ivy
George Rogers Park	23.90	City-Wide	X		X	X				Poor	Fair	Heavy invasives, including ivy and knotweed
Hazelia Field at Luscher Farm	12.47	City-Wide	X							Good	Good	Restored wetland established
Iron Mountain Park	50.99	City-Wide	X	X		X				Fair	N/A	Invasives
Luscher Farm	42.11	City-Wide	X					X		Good	Fair	Mostly developed for agricultural and historic interpretation uses
Millennium Plaza Park	2.43	City-Wide								N/A	Good	Very high quality materials, very functional space
Pilkington Park	5.25	City-Wide		X						N/A	Good	Minimally developed, limited access points
Rassekh Property	9.58	City-Wide	X		X				X	Fair	N/A	Undeveloped
River Run I and II Park	11.92	City-Wide	X		X			X	X	Poor	N/A	Heavy invasives
Roehr Park	14.43	City-Wide	X		X					Fair	Good	Aging cottonwoods
Springbrook Park	50.49	City-Wide	X	X	X					Poor	N/A	Erosion, Invasives
Stevens Meadow	20.12	City-Wide		X	X					Poor	N/A	Mowed field
Sundeleaf Plaza	0.49	City-Wide								N/A	N/A	Under construction
Sunnyslope Open Space	14.81	City-Wide		X						Poor	N/A	Holly & ivy
Tryon Cove Park	6.86	City-Wide	X		X					Poor	N/A	
West Waluga Park	23.79	City-Wide	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Fair	Good	Wet prairie maintenance
Westlake Park	12.09	City-Wide								N/A	Good	Shelter and play area recently rennovated
Woodmont Park	6.70	City-Wide	X		X			X	X	Poor	N/A	New covered play area; bathrooms and picnic shelter are in good condition
Woodmont Park	6.70	City-Wide	X		X			X	X	Poor	N/A	Hawthorne & blackberry
City-Wide Parks Total	500.27		17									Undeveloped

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		Natural Area Condition							Park and Facilities Condition			
Site Size (Acres)	Scale	Sensitive Area Present							Condition	Issues/Observations	Observed Condition Ranking	Comments
		Upland Forest	Riparian Forest	Oaks	Ash	Wetland						
Local Parks												
Aspen Park (Palisades Reservoir)	3.96	Local	X	X					Poor	Heavy invasives	N/A	
Cornell Natural Area	3.29	Local	X	X					Poor	Ivy, poor access	N/A	
Freepons Park	8.27	Local	X	X		X	X		Poor	Invasives	Good	
Glenmorrie Greenway	3.99	Local	X		X				Poor	Heavy ivy	N/A	
Glenmorrie Park	2.81	Local	X	X		X			Poor	Heavy ivy	Good	New construction 2007
Greentree Park	0.38	Local							N/A		Good	
Hallinan Natural Area	3.72	Local	X	X	X	X	X		Fair	Crowding, ivy	N/A	
Hideaway Park	0.22	Local							N/A		Good	New construction 2005
Kelly Creek Park	3.67	Local	X		X				Good	Maintenance	N/A	
Kerr Natural Area	10.00	Local			X				Poor	Headwater of a creek, heavy invasives, potential hazard tree	N/A	
Lake Garden Park	0.62	Local							Good	No access, pond located with a cul-du-sac	N/A	
Lamont Springs Natural Area	3.50	Local	X	X	X				Good	Root rot	N/A	
McNary Park	2.32	Local	X	X					Good	Dense growth around perimeter of park	Good	
Pennington Park	2.43	Local	X		X		X		Good	good creek gravels	N/A	
Pinecone Park	0.53	Local							N/A		Good	New construction 2005
Rossmann Park	0.55	Local							N/A		Good	
South Shore Natural Area	8.95	Local	X	X		X			Fair	Oak crowding	N/A	
Southwood II	0.88	Local							N/A	Open field over a reservoir	N/A	Undeveloped; turf in fair condition
Southwood Park	4.10	Local	X	X	X				Poor	Blackberry	Good	Minimal facilities
Westridge Park	2.01	Local							Poor	Extensive ivy	Good	
Local Total	66.19		12									

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		Natural Area Condition							Park and Facilities Condition			
Site Size (Acres)	Scale								Condition	Issues/Observations	Observed Condition Ranking	Comments
		Sensitive Area Present	Upland Forest	Riparian Forest	Oaks	Ash	Wetland					
Special Purpose												
Adult Community Center	2.79	Special Purpose	X						N/A		Good	Building will be assessed independently
Campbell Native Garden	0.61	Special Purpose	X	X	X			X	Fair	Ivy	Good	Minimal facilities
Charlie S. Brown Water Sports Center	0.81	Special Purpose							N/A		N/A	Building will be assessed independently
Ellen R. Bergis Nature Reserve	0.25	Special Purpose	X	X					Poor	Essentially inaccessible, extensive ivy	N/A	
Indoor Tennis Center	1.75	Special Purpose							N/A		Good	Building will be assessed independently
Iron Workers Cottage - Historic	0.11	Special Purpose							N/A		Good	Building will be assessed independently
Kincaid Curlicue Corridor	3.78	Special Purpose							N/A		Good	
Lake Oswego Public Golf Course	38.91	Special Purpose	X						N/A		Good	
Lake Oswego Swim Park	0.20	Special Purpose							N/A		Fair	Minor replacement of equipment needed (water cannon), minimal supporting facilities (for example: portable restrooms)
Skate Park	0.78	Special Purpose							N/A		Fair	Modular ramps are not a preferred amenity, constrained site
Special Purpose Total	49.99		4									
Designated Park Land Total	616.45		33									

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		Natural Area Condition							Park and Facilities Condition			
Site Size (Acres)	Scale								Observed Condition Ranking	Comments		
		Sensitive Area Present	Upland Forest	Riparian Forest	Oaks	Ash	Wetland	Condition			Issues/Observations	
Other Public Open Space												
Bayberry Wetlands (19)	0.04	Other public open space	X						Poor	Small and isolated	N/A	
Baycreek 3&4 Tract A Open Space (1)	1.26	Other public open space	X	X					Poor	Potential connection to Southwood Park	N/A	
Baycreek 3&4 Tract A Open Space (2)	0.04	Other public open space	X	X					Poor	Potential connection to Southwood Park	N/A	
Boca Ratan Open Space (17)	0.26	Other public open space	X						Poor	station to Tryon Creek State Park	N/A	
Boones Brook tract A Open Space (8)	2.08	Other public open space	X	X					Poor	Poor access, potential for connectivity	N/A	
Boones Ferry Open Space (35)	0.59	Other public open space		X					Poor		N/A	
Bullock Street Open Space (23)	0.19	Other public open space	X	X					Poor		N/A	
Commons West Tract A Open Space (14)	0.10	Other public open space	X						Poor	Small and isolated	N/A	
Daimonhead (16)	1.07	Other public open space	X						Poor	Connected to privately owned pond/marsh	N/A	
Deerfield Court Open Space (4)	0.46	Other public open space	X	X					Poor	Potential connection to Southwood Park	N/A	
East Country Club Open Space (15)	0.76	Other public open space	X						Poor	Small and isolated	N/A	
Former Sunningdale Reservoir (20)	0.20	Other public open space							Poor		N/A	
Greentree Open Space (31)	1.39	Other public open space	X	X					Poor	Adjacent to private open space, extensive ivy	N/A	
Heather Estates Open Space (32)	0.58	Other public open space	X						Poor	Adjacent to canal	N/A	
Kerr Open Space (12)	1.06	Other public open space	X	X					Poor	Poor access, potential for connectivity	N/A	
Kruse Creek Tract A Open Space (3)	1.11	Other public open space	X	X					Poor	Potential connection to Southwood Park	N/A	
Kruse Creek Tract B Open Space (5)	1.78	Other public open space	X	X					Poor	Associated with creek	N/A	
Laurel Street Open Space	0.57	Other public open space	X	X					Poor	Potential for connectivity along creek	N/A	
Laurel Street Open Space (25)	0.16	Other public open space	X	X					Poor	Small and isolated	N/A	
Lost Dog Creek Open Space (29)	0.05	Other public open space	X						Poor	Potential for connection to Greentree Open Space	N/A	
Lost Dog Creek Open Space (30)	0.07	Other public open space	X						Poor	Potential for connection to Greentree Open Space	N/A	
Maple Street Open Space	0.42	Other public open space	X	X					Poor	Potential for connectivity along creek	N/A	
Maple to Lakefront Path (28)	0.11	Other public open space							Poor	No particular habitat value, extensive ivy	N/A	
McVey Open Space/ Pump Station (27)	0.10	Other public open space							Poor	Small and isolated	N/A	
Meadowcreek Tract A&B Open Space (6)	0.67	Other public open space	X	X					Poor	Associated with creek	N/A	
Oak Street Open Space	0.24	Other public open space	X	X					Poor	Potential for connectivity along creek	N/A	
Sara Hill Open Space (33)	0.18	Other public open space							Poor	Small, isolated	N/A	
Sherbrook Place at Boones Ferry Rd. (11)	0.05	Other public open space	X	X					Poor	Poor access, potential for connectivity	N/A	
Springbrook Creek Open Space #2 (10)	0.25	Other public open space	X	X					Poor	Poor access, potential for connectivity	N/A	
Springbrook Creek Open Space (9)	1.29	Other public open space	X	X					Poor	Poor access, potential for connectivity	N/A	
Tryon Creek Open Space (21)	0.11	Other public open space	X						Poor	Connected to Tryon Creek State Park, steep	N/A	
Tualatin Open Space Detention Pond (34)	0.46	Other public open space	X						Poor	No access (surrounded by private property)	N/A	
Unknown (24)	0.15	Other public open space	X						Poor	Small and isolated	N/A	
Upper Drive Open Space (36)	0.66	Other public open space		X					Poor		N/A	
West Country Club Open Space (13)	0.94	Other public open space							Poor	Small and isolated	N/A	
Westbrooke Tract B Open Space (7)	2.59	Other public open space	X	X					Poor	Connected to Oak Creek Elementary	N/A	
Other Public Open Space Total	22.05											