

**Planning Commission
Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update
LP18-0003
Record Index**

Documents Distributed to the Planning Commission for Hearings, Work Sessions and Informational Items:

August 8, 2018 – Planning Commission Hearing (continued from May 2018)

- Resolution No LP18-0003 – signed
- Parks and Recreation Master Plan PC Hearing Packet
- Parks and Recreation Master Plan
- Parks and Recreation Master Plan PC Presentation
- Parks and Recreation Master Plan PC Minutes Excerpt (unapproved)

June 13, 2018 – Planning Commission Informational Item

- New Exhibit 4: E-mail (June 4, 2018) from Roger Sauerhaft Re: Testimony for Public Record from Synthetic Turf Council
 - Scientific Factsheet
 - Recycled Rubber Information Packet June 2018

May 9, 2018 – Planning Commission Hearing

- Motions
- Park and Recreation Master Plan PC Hearing Packet
 - Resolution #LP18-0003
 - Staff Report
 - Conclusionary Findings
 - Public Comments – R. Lathrop
- Park and Recreation Master Plan PC presentation
- Minutes of the May 9, 2018 PC Hearing
- Affidavit & corresponding documents confirming hearing notification to public, newspaper, and DLCD
- PC Citizen Comments Received 5.9.2018 pm
- Public Testimony – multiple
- Turf Handouts
- PC Attendance

April 11, 2018 – Planning Commission Work Session

- Park and Recreation Master Plan PC Work Session Packet
 - Staff Report
- Park and Recreation Master Draft Plan
- Park and Recreation Master Plan Presentation
- Minutes Excerpt of the April 11, 2018 PC Work Session

**PLANNING COMMISSION
RESOLUTION NO. LP18-0003**

**A WILSONVILLE PLANNING COMMISSION RESOLUTION
RECOMMENDING THE WILSONVILLE CITY COUNCIL ADOPT THE 2018
PARKS AND RECREATION COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN.**

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission of the City of Wilsonville (“City”) has the authority to review and make recommendations to the City Council regarding changes to, or adoption of new elements and sub-elements of, the Comprehensive Plan pursuant to Sections 2.322 and 4.032 of the Wilsonville Code (“WC”) and

WHEREAS, the 2018 Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan (“Master Plan”) is a supporting document to the City’s Comprehensive Plan, and the Master Plan is subject to the same rules and regulations as the City’s Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Parks and Recreation Director submitted a proposed Ordinance to the Planning Commission, along with a Staff Report, in accordance with the public hearing and notice procedures that are set forth in WC 4.008, 4.011, 4.012 and 4.198; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission conducted a work session on April 11th, 2018, and after providing the required public notice, held a public hearing on May 9th 2018, which was continued to a date specific of August 8th, 2018, to review the proposed Master Plan and to gather additional testimony and evidence regarding this Master Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission has afforded all interested parties an opportunity to be heard regarding this subject and has entered all available evidence and testimony into the public record of its proceedings; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission has duly considered the subject, including the staff recommendations and all the exhibits and testimony introduced and offered by all interested parties; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Wilsonville Planning Commission does hereby adopt the Staff Report and its attachments (attached hereto as Exhibit A), as presented at the May 9th, 2018 public hearing and the continued public hearing on August 8th, 2018 including the findings and recommendations contained therein, and further recommends the Wilsonville City Council approve and adopt the

2018 Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan as hereby approved by the Planning Commission; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Resolution shall be effective upon adoption.

ADOPTED by the Wilsonville Planning Commission at a regular meeting thereof this 8th day of August, 2018, and filed with the Wilsonville City Recorder at this date.



Wilsonville Planning Commission

ATTEST:



Tami Bergeron, Administrative Assistant III

SUMMARY OF VOTES:

Chair Jerry Greenfield	<u>Yes</u>
Vice-Chair Eric Postma	<u>Yes</u>
Commissioner Peter Hurley	<u>Excused</u>
Commissioner Ron Heberlein	<u>Yes</u>
Commissioner Kamran Mesbah	<u>Yes</u>
Commissioner Phyllis Millan	<u>Yes</u>
Commissioner Simon Springall	<u>Yes</u>

Attachments:

Exhibit A – Staff Report



PLANNING COMMISSION
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 2018

II. LEGISLATIVE HEARING

A. Parks & Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan (McCarty) (60 minutes)

(Continued from the May 9, 2018 PC Hearing)

**PLANNING COMMISSION
RESOLUTION NO. LP18-0003**

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2018 Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan as hereby approved by the Planning Commission; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Resolution shall be effective upon adoption.

ADOPTED by the Wilsonville Planning Commission at a regular meeting thereof this 8th day of August, 2018, and filed with the Wilsonville City Recorder at this date.

Wilsonville Planning Commission

ATTEST:

Tami Bergeron, Administrative Assistant III

SUMMARY OF VOTES:

Chair Jerry Greenfield	_____
Vice-Chair Eric Postma	_____
Commissioner Peter Hurley	_____
Commissioner Ron Heberlein	_____
Commissioner Kamran Mesbah	_____
Commissioner Phyllis Millan	_____
Commissioner Simon Springall	_____

Attachments:

Exhibit A – Staff Report

EXHIBIT A



PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING STAFF REPORT

Meeting Date: August 8th, 2018	Subject: Resolution LP18-0003, 2018 Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan Staff Member: Mike McCarty, Parks and Recreation Director Department: Parks and Recreation	
Action Required	Advisory Board/Commission Recommendation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Motion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Hearing Date: August 8, 2018 (continued from May 9, 2018) <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance 1 st Reading Date: <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance 2 nd Reading Date: <input type="checkbox"/> Resolution <input type="checkbox"/> Information or Direction <input type="checkbox"/> Information Only <input type="checkbox"/> Council Direction <input type="checkbox"/> Consent Agenda	<input type="checkbox"/> Approval <input type="checkbox"/> Denial <input type="checkbox"/> None Forwarded <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	Comments: A Public Hearing regarding this plan was opened at the May 9 th , 2018 Planning Commission meeting and continued to August 8 th , 2018.
Staff Recommendation: Staff respectfully recommends that the Planning Commission conduct the public hearing on the proposed Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan, and approve Resolution LP18-0003, recommending approval and adoption of the 2018 Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan.		
Recommended Language for Motion: N/A		
Project / Issue Relates To: <i>[Identify which goal(s), master plans(s) your issue relates to.]</i>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Council Goals/Priorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adopted Master Plan(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable

ISSUE BEFORE COMMISSION:

EXHIBIT A

The City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department entered into a contract with GreenPlay, LLC on April 7th, 2017 to help complete a Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan. Master Plans, once adopted, become an amendment to the City's Comprehensive Plan, and as such, require a formal adoption process that includes a hearing before the Planning Commission, consideration of conclusionary findings for consistency with Statewide Planning Goals, a recommendation for adoption from Planning Commission to City Council, and eventually hearing and adoption by ordinance provided by City Council.

Staff and Consultants provided a brief PowerPoint presentation on the 2018 Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan at the Public Hearing on May 9th, 2018. At this meeting, the Planning Commission had specific items that they wanted staff to address, including:

- Extensive verbiage concerning the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Plan (Objective 3.9, pg. 132). In conjunction with this topic, staff further expanded on the Natural Resources Objective (Objective 3.10, pg. 133), combining the Tree City and Bee City Objective with the Natural Resources Objective and adding an action to create and implement a City-wide Urban Forestry Management Plan (Objective 3.10, Action 3.10.c, pg. 133)
- Re-wording and expanding on the subject of synthetic turf fields (Objective 1.8, pg. 127)
- Addressing creation of art features in the parks as a stand-alone action (Objective 1.6, Action 1.6.c, pg. 125)

At the City Council work session meetings on April 16th, 2018 and May 7th, 2018, Council recommended expanding on the Joint Use Agreement with the West Linn-Wilsonville School District (Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment, pg. 100; and Objective 3.5, pg. 131), including addition of an inventory of school district facilities (Appendix D, pg. 255), as well as a desire for implementation of synthetic turf fields (Objective 1.8, pg. 127).

Staff has addressed these recommendations.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan for consideration tonight specifically addresses existing levels of service (LOS) and recommendations for future parks and park amenities, with possible funding sources and more suggestions for the next ten plus years. This plan was executed with the help of many people over the last 15 months, including significant feedback from stakeholders, focus groups, citizens attending and participating in open forum presentations, a random survey that went out to 3,500 homes in Wilsonville, as well as an online survey, and social media posts.

The goals of this project are to identify and serve current and future parks and recreational needs through an integrated park system that provides adequate open space, recreational services and facilities, trails, and stewardship of natural and cultural resources; to provide an accessible and diverse offering of parks and recreation facilities and programs to all residents of Wilsonville; and to develop an action plan and strategy for prioritizing, phasing, funding, and accomplishing the identified needs.

Conclusionary Findings demonstrating consistency with Statewide Planning Goals are included as Attachment B.

EXHIBIT A

EXPECTED RESULTS:

Administratively, a recommendation to City Council for adoption of the 2018 Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan and subsequent adoption by City Council, will make this Master Plan part of the City's Comprehensive Plan. Inclusion in the City's Comprehensive Master Plan allows identified capital and operational improvements to be planned and budgeted in future rate studies and capital planning plans. From a utility management standpoint, this Master Plan provides a 10 plus year planning tool to ensure reliable delivery of quality, well-maintained, and safe parks for our community.

TIMELINE:

Planning Commission Work Session: April 11th, 2018
 Parks and Recreation Advisory Board Meeting: April 19th, 2018
 City Council Work Session: April 16th and May 7th, 2018
 Planning Commission Public Hearing: May 9th, 2018
 Planning Commission Public Hearing (continued) August 8th, 2018
 City Council Adoption and First Reading of Ordinance: September 6th, 2018
 City Council Adoption and Second Reading of Ordinance: September 17th, 2018

CURRENT YEAR BUDGET IMPACTS:

The total cost of the contract for the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan Update is \$97,249.

FINANCIAL REVIEW / COMMENTS:

Reviewed by: Date:

LEGAL REVIEW / COMMENT:

Reviewed by: Date:

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROCESS:

The community has provided vital information at two city-wide meetings held at City Hall, as well as numerous stakeholder and small focus group meetings. A random survey was mailed to 3,500 residents, and an online survey was available to all members of the public.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS or BENEFIT TO THE COMMUNITY (businesses, neighborhoods, protected and other groups):

Providing amenities and services that the community has requested from the Parks and Recreation Department.

ALTERNATIVES:**CITY MANAGER COMMENT:****ATTACHMENTS:**

Attachment A: Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan
 Attachment B: Conclusionary Findings
 Attachment C: Draft City Council Ordinance No. 826

ATTACHMENT A

Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan can be accessed here:

https://www.ci.wilsonville.or.us/sites/default/files/fileattachments/planning_commission/meeting/12621/wilsonville_or_master_plan_final_report_7.25.18.pdf

ATTACHMENT B

CONCLUSIONARY FINDINGS

STATEWIDE PLANNING GOALS

Goal 1: Citizen Involvement

It is the purpose of this Goal to develop a citizen involvement program that insures the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.

Response: The City of Wilsonville’s legislative public involvement and hearing process provides numerous opportunities for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process. This Plan has been developed with the inclusion of substantial public involvement over the past 14 months including three “open house” meetings, stakeholder interviews and as well an on-line survey, random citizen survey and small focus groups. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Goal 2: Land Use Planning

It is the purpose of this Goal to establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decisions and actions related to the use of land and to assure an adequate factual base for such decisions and actions.

Response: The development of the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan has followed the City’s established land use planning process, and included over 14 months of public meetings, outreach, committee meetings, open houses, web site information, direct mailings, one on one contact, and numerous and frequent opportunities for public comment. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Goal 5: Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces

It is the purpose of this Goal to protect natural resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open spaces.

Response: Natural resource areas play an important role in the balance of an active and passive parks and recreation system. Many city parks contain natural areas that afford a passive recreational experience. These natural resource areas are a critical part of the overall system. The Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan includes these areas and identifies projects (integrated pest management plan, natural resources management plan, and making sure the City maintains their standing as a Tree City and Bee City USA) that will enhance the overall natural resources system supporting the intent of Goal 5. **This criterion is met.**

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Goal 8: Recreational Needs

It is the purpose of this Goal to satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities.

Response: The provision of parks and recreation facilities, amenities and opportunities is the purpose of the Plan. It is intended to set forward the long-term framework for enhancing the livability of the community for residents, employees and visitors for the next 20 years. The development and implementation of a Parks and Recreation Master Plan will assist in satisfying the recreational needs of the citizens of the state, and visitors to the community. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Goal 11: Public Facilities and Services

It is the purpose of this Goal to plan and develop a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development.

Response: The provision of parks and facilities located at intervals throughout the community that are adjacent to public transit and in concert with bicycle/pedestrian paths for easy access for all residents, employees and visitors is a primary focus of this Plan. The Neighborhood Community methodology of this Plan provides the flexibility to manage change as Wilsonville continues to grow in size and complexity and as the demographics change. The goal in this plan is to have a park within a 15 minute walk for everyone in community. **This criterion is met.**

Goal 15: Willamette River Greenway

It is the purpose of this Goal to protect, conserve, enhance and maintain the natural scenic, historical, agricultural, economic and recreational qualities of lands along the Willamette River as the Willamette River Greenway.

Response: The Plan respects the implications of the Willamette River Greenway and the rich opportunities that the river presents for historic preservation, environmental protection, nature education, agricultural, economic and recreation opportunities. Working closely with the Bike/Pedestrian Master Plan, this Plan is intended to incorporate the goals set out in that plan as well. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Metro's Regional Framework Plan:

The Functional Framework Plan fundamentals are statements adopted by the Metro Council that synthesize the 2040 Growth Concept and regional policies.

Fundamental 8:

Create a vibrant place to live and work by providing sufficient and accessible parks and natural areas, improving access to community resources such as schools, community centers, and libraries as well as by balancing the distribution of high quality jobs

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throughout the region, and providing attractive facilities for cultural and artistic performances and supporting arts and cultural organizations.

Response: The Plan is designed to improve the sufficiency of accessible parks for residents and employees throughout the city and to offer connectivity with schools, libraries and community centers to expand the recreation opportunities and engage cultural and artistic performances and support arts and cultural organizations to create a vibrant place to live and work. This is shown in the work done in housing developments such as Villebois and projected to new school sites that require community facilities and industrial developments that offer employee activity areas.

1.10 — Urban Design

It is the policy of the Metro Council to:

1.10.1 Support the identity and functioning of communities in the region through:

c. Ensuring that incentives and regulations guiding the development and redevelopment of the urban area promote a settlement pattern that:

iii) Provides access to neighborhood and community parks, trails, walkways and other recreation and cultural areas and public facilities.

Response: The Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment located in Section IV identifies the quantity and/or quality of services required to bring all facilities up to a high level of service (LOS) by means of the GRASP® analysis for the community of Wilsonville. Park System Map 5, located in Section IV, part C. Level of Service Analysis, identifies the park and recreation access based on a one-mile service area. Level of service recommendations are also in this section in part E. Level of Service Recommendations. The fully integrated system of transit, trails and parks adjacent to any and all residents and employees will be monitored by staff.

3.2 Protection of Regionally Significant Parks, Natural Areas, Open Spaces, Fish and Wildlife Habitat, Trails and Greenways

It is the policy of the Metro Council to:

3.2.1 Continue developing a Regional System of Parks, Natural Areas, Open Spaces, Fish and Wildlife Habitats, Trails and Greenways (the Regional System) to achieve the following objectives:

- a. Protect the region's biodiversity***
- b. Provide citizens opportunities for, primarily, natural resources dependent recreation and education.***
- c. Contribute to the protection of air and water quality and watershed health; and***
- d. Provide natural buffers and connections between communities.***

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Response: The Plan addresses the issues unique to local natural resources in Section III, E. Healthy Lifestyle Trends and Active Living - Natural Environments and Open Space. The Plan embraces the unique qualities of the areas' natural forests (including those adjacent METRO properties that are shared — Graham Oaks) and streams such as Boeckman Creek, meadows and wetlands, special green spaces (Villebois Greenway) that have good restoration potentials and create a balance with the developed parks and facilities. Recreation programming includes numerous volunteer opportunities to plant trees, canoe the river, maintain streams, roads and parks and enjoy the natural trail areas around the City.

3.5 Provision of Community and Neighborhood Parks, Open Spaces, Fish and Wildlife Habitat, Natural Areas, Trails and Recreation Programs

It is the policy of the Metro Council to:

3.5.1 Recognize that local governments remain responsible for the planning and provision of community and neighborhood parks, local open spaces, natural areas, sports fields, recreation centers, trails and associated programs within their jurisdictions.

Response: The Plan is consistent with the responsibility of local governments by way of identifying the fiscal and planning responsibility the Plan describes for the provision of amenities throughout the community for parks, open space, natural areas, sports fields, recreation centers, trails and programming to fulfill the needs of citizens and employees for healthy active living options. The City's budget process, including assignment of Capital Projects, SDC Funds and it's wealth of active and passive recreation programs, support of organized sports, development of neighborhood park amenities and consideration of the overall quality of activity opportunities is apparent throughout this Plan. LOS (Level of Service) are detailed in Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment in the Plan.

3.5.2 Encourage local governments to (i) adopt level of service standards for provision of parks, natural areas, trails, and recreational facilities in their local comprehensive plans

Response: LOS (Level of Service) are detailed in Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment in the Plan.

Wilsonville Comprehensive Plan:

Introduction:

4. Standards for approval of Plan Amendments.

In order to grant a Plan amendment, the City Council shall, after considering the recommendation of the Development Review Board (quasi-judicial) or Planning Commission (legislative), find that:

- a. The proposed amendment is in conformance with those portions of the Plan that are not being considered for amendment.***
- b. The granting of the amendment is in the public interest.***

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- c. *The public interest is best served by granting the amendment at this time.*
- d. *The following factors have been adequately addressed in the proposed amendment:*
- *the suitability of the various areas for particular land uses and improvements;*
 - *the land uses and improvements in the area; trends in land improvement;*
 - *density of development;*
 - *property values;*
 - *the needs of economic enterprises in the future development of the area;*
 - *transportation access;*
 - *natural resources; and*
 - *the public need for healthful, safe and aesthetic surroundings and conditions.*
- e. *Proposed changes or amendments to the Comprehensive Plan do not result in conflicts with applicable Metro requirements.*

Response: The Standards for approval of Plan Amendments are addressed throughout the Master Plan. It is in the public interest to update the 2007 Parks and Recreation Master Plan, in order to keep current with population growth and emerging recreation trends. The projects of the 2007 Plan have been completed to the extent that they are appropriate, and new features throughout the City require attention that is prepared in this new Plan. The factors required in the Standards are addressed as follows:

- The suitability of land use is carefully considered in the planning of recreation amenities in the Plan. Issues such as river bank, riparian zones, natural hazards and protected areas, etc. are carefully considered in the recommendations.
- Issues of upcoming land use such as the growth of residential development in the Frog Pond area, school plans in Villebois and Frog Pond or industrial development in the northwest section of the City are taken into consideration.
- Land improvement trends are addressed especially in those areas with most active potential for change, such as the Frog Pond area, and denser housing areas in the City.
- Density is especially addressed in the parameters established for new residential development in terms of the provision of neighborhood parks and the impact on transit and possibilities of alternative travel with the Bike/Pedestrian Plan Update.
- The addition of parks in neighborhoods is well documented to have a positive impact on housing property values. The same is true for citywide beautification and development of interactive workplace surroundings.
- Although the first consideration is to the citizens of the City, the water features in Town Center and Murase Plaza parks have proven the potential these amenities have for economic development of tourism dollars; as well as the public events that are scheduled, continue to grow and has been called out by the citizens as a priority in

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these parks. This economic potential is especially considered in the plans for the pedestrian river crossing at Boones Ferry Park, implementation of the Memorial Park Master Plan and the Boones Ferry Park Master Plan these amenities could stimulate Westside business development.

- Transportation access is carefully considered in the Plan as it is coordinated with the Transit and Bicycle/Pedestrian Plans. Accessibility to parks is a theme carried throughout the Plan and reflected in this Master Plan under Objective 1.2 and as a major priority.
- Natural Resources protection and programming are addressed and listed as a priority under Objective 3.9.
- The Plan intends to continue to promote the protection of natural and aesthetic surroundings throughout the community and the development and maintenance of safe and healthful recreation facilities and open spaces for the enjoyment of residents, employees and visitors of all ages, skills, needs and interests.

The Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update compliments the applicable City of Wilsonville Comprehensive Master Plan.

GOAL 1.1 *To encourage and provide means for interested parties to be involved in land use planning processes, on individual cases and City-wide programs and policies.*

Policy 1.1.1 *The City of Wilsonville shall provide opportunities for a wide range of public involvement in City planning programs and processes.*

Implementation Measure 1.1.1.a *Provide for early public involvement to address neighborhood or community concerns regarding Comprehensive Plan and Development Code changes. Whenever practical to do so, City staff will provide information for public review while it is still in "draft" form, thereby allowing for community involvement before decisions have been made.*

Response: GreenPlay consultants and staff have conducted a 14-month detailed report including community-wide meetings, public and stakeholder engagement, an extensive online survey as well as a random sampling of 3,500 residents. The public involvement process summary has been included in this plan in Section II. Community and Stakeholder Input – Community Survey Summary and Section VII. Key Issues, part A. Visioning Workshop Findings. **These criteria are satisfied.**

Public Facilities and Services

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GOAL 3.1: *To assure that good quality public facilities and services are available with adequate capacity to meet community needs, while also assuring that growth does not exceed the community's commitment to provide adequate facilities and services.*

Policy 3.1.1 *The City of Wilsonville shall provide public facilities to enhance the health, safety, educational, and recreational aspects of urban living.*

Response: The Plan proposes to provide high quality parks and recreation facilities in every neighborhood to meet the growing needs of the community. The Plan proposes implementation of healthy activity spaces within potential industrial development to promote employee wellness. The planned facilities will greatly enhance the recreational aspects of urban living. **The Plan supports this goal and policy.**

Implementation Measure 3.1.1.a *The City will continue to prepare and implement master plans for facilities/services, as sub-elements of the City's Comprehensive Plan. Facilities/services will be designed and constructed to help implement the City's Comprehensive Plan.*

Response: The legislative process for adoption supports this implementation measure and the ongoing Boones Ferry Park Master Plan will also follow this process. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Policy 3.1.2 *The City of Wilsonville shall provide, or coordinate the provision of, facilities and services concurrent with need (created by new development, redevelopment, or upgrades of aging infrastructure).*

Response: The Plan addresses the projected needs of the community growth of new development and provides staff and community organizational support for the maintenance or upgrade of aging infrastructure. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Policy 3.1.3 *The City of Wilsonville shall take steps to assure that the parties causing a need for expanded facilities and services, or those benefiting from such facilities and services, pay for them.*

Response: The Plan includes reviewing current Park System Development Charges (SDC) charges and charging appropriate user fees and charges for rentals and programs. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 3.1.3.a *Developers will continue to be required to pay for demands placed on public facilities/services that are directly related to their developments. The City may establish and collect systems development charges (SDCs) for any or all public facilities/services, as allowed by law. An individual exception to this standard may be*

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justified, or SDC credits given, when a proposed development is found to result in public benefits that warrant public investment to support the development.

Response: The Plan provides recommendations for financial support of projects with SDC's as outlined in Section VII-A as a significant resource, both in cash from development and in the provision of facilities that benefit the public in exchange for the SDC assessment. An independent study is being conducted on the status of SDC levels for the City. This is part of Master Plan as referenced on page 122 under objective 4.2-A. Results will be utilized in future planning. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Parks/Recreation/Open Space

Parks and recreational facilities in and around Wilsonville are provided for by the City, County, State and local school districts. The City's close proximity to Portland provides local residents with numerous recreational and entertainment opportunities provided throughout the metropolitan area, all within a 30 to 40 minute drive. Even the ocean beaches, Mt. Hood and other Cascade Mountains and several campgrounds, rivers and lakes are close at hand, within a couple of hours drive, thus providing an abundance of recreational activities.

Within the City, recreational planning is coordinated with the West Linn-Wilsonville School District. The District provides traditional physical education programs as part of their regular school curriculum plus competitive sports programs in the upper grade levels. Other youth sports programming is provided by the City and a variety of non-profit organizations. The School District's community education program also provides recreational programs for both youth and adult activities and coordinates the use of District facilities. (It should be noted that as of 9/06, this last statement is no longer true).

As the City continues to grow, additional facilities and services will need to be developed.

The following Park and Recreation policies are further supported by policies in the Land Use and Development Section of the Comprehensive Plan regarding the natural environment, natural resources, and general open space.

The 1971 General Plan and the 1988 Comprehensive Plan sought to:

- 1. Preserve the natural integrity of the Willamette River. Provide for frequent contact with the river. Encourage development of an adequate park and recreation system which would contribute to the physical, mental and moral health of the community.***
- 2. Encourage the school/park concept as a basic feature of the park element of the Plan***
- 3. Develop parks and open spaces where the land and surrounding development make it least suited for intensive development.***
- 4. Develop an extensive system of trails along stream courses and power line easements.***
- 5. Encourage early acquisition of recreation sites to protect them from development and to reduce the public cost of acquiring the land.***

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6. Encourage commercial recreation carefully sited within, or adjacent to, other uses.

These standards recognize the importance of an adequate park and recreation system to the physical, mental and moral health of the community. They also represent a common-sense approach to parks planning and are, therefore, reaffirmed by this Plan. The Park and Recreation system envisioned is a combination of passive and active recreational areas including specified park lands, schools, and linear open spaces in both public and private ownership. It is a basic premise of this Plan that the availability of conveniently located open recreational spaces is more important than the form of ownership.

In planning for such a system, it is helpful to classify the individual components

(neighborhood parks, community parks, Greenway, etc.) which will or could comprise the park system. In addition, the establishment of a reasonable acquisition and development program requires a listing of priorities and a guide to desirable service levels. To maximize effectiveness, however, the actual development of such a system requires relating the provision of facilities and services to the particular needs and recreational desires of the residents to be served.

In recognition of Statewide Planning Goals and to provide a frame work for development of park and recreation facilities, the following policy and implementation measures have been established:

Policy 3.1.11 The City of Wilsonville shall conserve and create open space throughout the City for specified objectives including park lands.

Response: The Plan provides for the conservation of open space in multiple locations and for multiple purposes and with multiple partners. Some land will be held as natural areas with little or no impact; others will be used as the city's tree nursery or community garden. Still others will be minimally developed with trails including those in partnership with Metro; or as educational sites with the school district. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 3.1.11.b Provide an adequate diversity and quantity of passive and active recreational opportunities that are conveniently located for the people of Wilsonville.

Response: The Plan provides for a wide range of active (organized sport fields and playground structures) and passive (trails, picnic areas, forested areas for viewing) recreation opportunities for residents, employees and visitors. The neighborhood design of the Plan emphasizes the importance of convenient, accessible activity areas for all who live, work and visit Wilsonville. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 3.1.11.c Protect the Willamette River Greenway from incompatible uses or developments.

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Response: Working with the Oregon State Willamette River Water Trail, Oregon State Marine Board and Department of Environmental Quality the Plan addresses the importance of stewardship of the portion of the river that runs through Wilsonville and the connected opportunities with other communities through the water trail initiatives. The Plan also specifically identifies the development of an integrated pest management that would benefit the overall condition of the Willamette Greenway. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 3.1. II.d Continue the acquisition, improvement, and maintenance of open space.

Response: The Plan addresses the issues of adequate open space for each neighborhood area and larger spaces for the community in general. The Plan advises the acquisition of open space for projected developable lands outside the current city limits considered 'opportunity' areas as well as watching for opportunities in underserved areas of the city. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 3.1.11.e Require small neighborhood parks (public or private) in residential areas and encourage maintenance of these parks by homeowner associations.

Response: The Plan continues the practice of requiring residential developments to provide neighborhood parks appropriate to the size and demographics of the development and maintained by home owner associations as outlined on page under implementation measures on page 5 of the Plan. **This criterion is supported by the Plan.**

Implementation Measure 3.1.11.f Maintain and develop the current park system for centralized community-wide park facilities, but emphasize the future acquisition of small parks in localized areas.

Response: With the completion of two major, community park features in the centralized city, the Plan emphasizes the use of school-community parks such as Frog Pond Community Park (including sports fields) at Meridian Creek Middle School mentioned in Section VIII: Recommendations and Action Plans, Objective 1.7., to place larger park areas in all segments of the City. New developments will be required to provide neighborhood park facilities appropriate to the size and demographics of the development. **This criterion is met.**

Implementation Measure 3.1. II.g Where appropriate, require developments to contribute to open space.

Response: The Plan continues Wilsonville's historical approach to require developments to contribute to open space. This is addressed in Objective 1.3 in Section VIII: Recommendations and Action Plans. **This criterion is met.**

ATTACHMENT B

Implementation Measure 3.1. II.h Protect residents from bearing the cost for an elaborate park system, excessive landscape maintenance, and excessive public facility costs.

Response: The Plan does not specify particular designs of parks. Specific design recommendations will occur at the time that the planning of the park is initiated. The design of each park will address amenities and maintenance appropriate to the location and circumstance at that time. This is addressed under Section I, Part C. Implementation Measures, and is addressed under Objective 1.4 in Section VIII: Recommendations and Action Plans. **This criterion is generally supported by the Plan.**

Implementation Measure 3.1. II.i Develop limited access natural areas connected where possible by natural corridors for wildlife habitat and watershed and soil/terrain protection. Give priority to preservation of contiguous parts of that network which will serve as natural corridors throughout the City for the protection of watersheds and wildlife.

Response: The Plan is responsive to wildlife habitat and watershed and soil/terrain protection in its plans for greenways in Villebois, careful trail planning in Memorial Park and partnership with Metro to protect and enhance Graham Oaks. Similar consideration will be given to all projects in the Plan. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 3.1. II.j Identify areas of natural and scenic importance and where appropriate, extend public access to, and knowledge of such areas, to encourage public involvement in their preservation.

Response: The Plan considers natural area opportunities is addressed in Objective 1.3, Section VIII: Recommendations and Action Plans. Public input is strongly in support of the preservation of natural areas and this support is reflected in the Executive Summary and within the Community Survey. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 3.1. II.k Protect the river-connected wildlife habitat.

Response: The Plan provides for the protection of river-connected wildlife habitat in its methodology and design. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 3.1.11.1 Encourage the interconnection and integration of open spaces within the City and carefully manage development of the Willamette River Greenway.

Response: The Plan works in conjunction with the Bicycle/Pedestrian Master Plan Update to manage the connections of open space with trail development and interpretive stations. Care is taken to address particular issues of the Willamette River Greenway as trails and parks are sought for water trail access. **This criterion is satisfied.**

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Implementation Measure 3.1.11.m Provide for legal public access to the river only through and within the City parks, right-of-ways, easements, or other public property.

Response: The Plan proposes public access to the river via the above referenced legal means. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 3.1.11.n Park classifications and standards shall be developed to guide a program for acquisition and development of a park and open space system to insure an adequate supply of usable open space and recreational facilities, directly related to the specific needs of the local residents.

Response: Listed in Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment, under Summary of Inventory Locations, are the definitions of park classifications and standards by which neighborhood groupings will be assessed for the design of local park and open space features. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 3.1.11.0 Individual park and recreational sites, as defined by the parks and open space standards and classification system will be developed according to the following priorities:

- 1. Where possible, facilities within a park should be adjusted to meet the needs and desires of the local residents and the characteristics of the site. Park and/or recreational facilities in demand and least supply should receive the highest priorities.***
- 2. Parks should be planned to insure maximum benefit to the greatest number of local residents. For this reason, acquisition and development of community level parks should be given the highest park priority.***
- 3. Development of additional neighborhood Parks will have a lower priority for public funding. To assure localized benefit, development and maintenance of neighborhood parks shall continue to be accomplished through homeowner associations.***
- 4. Small neighborhood parks have the lowest development priority and should be supplied at public expense only if an area is determined to be isolated from access to other parks, or where space is extremely limited, and the park is supported by the adjacent neighborhood. Maintenance of such parks should be assigned to a homeowners' association or other neighborhood organization. Small neighborhood parks tend to benefit a very localized population. It is, therefore, the intent of these standards to assign, where possible, the financial burden of maintenance and even development to those that benefit the most. In addition, a significant factor affecting maintenance costs is one of transporting equipment from park to park. Therefore, by concentrating public maintenance efforts to a few community parks, efficient use of maintenance dollars can be maximized.***

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5. ***Provision of regional park facilities will only be considered as an inter-jurisdictional project; and should have a low priority unless unusual circumstances arise.***
6. ***The City will encourage dedication or acquisition of land for parks and other public purposes in excess of lands needed to satisfy immediate needs.***

Response: The Plan addresses the issues delineated in Implementation Measure 3.1.11.0 in the numerous creative measures it recommends to implement appropriate, sustainable parks and features that meet the greatest need for the greatest number. Maintenance staff issues, quality of service and meeting future demands are addressed in Objective 3.4 in Section VIII: Recommendations and Action Plans. **This measure is generally supported by the Plan.**

Implementation Measure 3.1.11.p New developments shall be responsible for providing specified amounts of usable on-site open space depending on the density characteristics and location of the development. Where possible, recreational areas should be coordinated with and complement Willamette River Greenway, and other open space areas identified as environmentally sensitive or hazardous areas for development.

Response: The Plan is careful to consider the connections to the river and the natural areas along its banks by recommending implementation of the Memorial Park Master Plan and the Boones Ferry Park Master Plan listed under Objective 1.1, Section VIII: Recommendations and Action Plans

Implementation Measure 3.1.11.r The City shall continue to work on cooperative arrangements with the school districts to encourage provision of adequate year-round recreational programs and facilities, and to eliminate unnecessary overlap of facilities. Joint ventures in providing facilities and programs should be carefully considered in order to maximize the use of public funds in meeting local needs.

Safe and convenient access to park and recreation facilities is an important factor in a successful park system. The pedestrian/bicycle/equestrian paths are essentially an element of the City's transportation system and policies regarding their development are included in the Transportation Systems Plan. Pathways do, however, also serve a recreational function and are, therefore, referenced in this element. This is particularly true with respect to coordination/alignment of proposed pathways with park and recreational facilities, including schools.

Response: Working with the Bicycle/Pedestrian and Transit Master Plans, the Plan has as its intention, the provision of safe, sustainable facilities, including the concepts included in creative programming for safe routes to schools and the encouragement of cycling, walking and jogging as healthy recreation activities. **This criterion is met.**

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Policy 4.1.5 Protect valuable resource lands from incompatible development and protect people and property from natural hazards.

Response: The Plan encourages public access to valuable public resource lands, with appropriate and sensitive design. The Plan does not encourage incompatible development. Specific park design will take into consideration the natural conditions, and measures will be taken to protect people and property from natural hazards as part of the site planning process. **This measure is generally supported by the Plan.**

Implementation Measure 4.1.5.d Conserve and create open space throughout the City for specified objectives.

Response: It is the intent of the Plan to conserve and create open space throughout the City for specific park and recreation experiences. The Plan proposes new parks in areas where residential growth will occur in the future (Frog Pond, Villebois) as well as in existing neighborhoods where the amount of park land may not be sufficient to serve the existing resident's needs. **This criterion is met.**

Implementation Measure 4.1.5.j Ensure that open space conforms to the characteristics of the land, type of land use, adjacent land uses and City needs.

Response: As part of the specific site development and planning process for a new park, elements such as compatibility and use interface will be studied and addressed. Each specific park site has inherent characteristics that are worked with to minimize impacts to the land. Each park that is developed is analyzed to determine the most appropriate types of park uses to address the community's needs. These elements are all addressed in detail at the park planning and design stage. **This criterion is met.**

Implementation Measure 4.1.5.k Develop open, limited, or restricted access natural areas connected where possible by natural corridors, for wildlife habitat, watershed, soil and terrain protection. Preservation of contiguous natural corridors throughout the City for the protection of watersheds and wildlife will be given priority in land use decisions regarding open space.

Response: Companion documents to the Parks Plan (Graham Oaks Natural Area and Memorial Park Trails Plan) have taken great care to identify a hierarchy of access in an attempt to protect and preserve sensitive habitats. The preservation of corridors for wildlife and water quality will continue to be a priority for the City as the Plan is implemented. These specifics are typically addressed at the site planning level. **This criterion is met.**

Implementation Measure 4.1.5.l Identify areas of natural and scenic importance and give them priority in selection of public open space. Where legal rights of access have been acquired,

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extend public access to, and knowledge of such areas, in order to encourage public involvement in their preservation.

Response: The City's General Plan identifies the areas of natural significance and these areas are identified on maps and incorporated into the design of public parks. At Villebois, a significant effort was put forth to design parks that afford scenic views of natural areas and Mt. Hood. The Plan supports both of these approaches. The Plan also would provide public access to these areas consistent with public land and easements where obtained. **The Plan generally supports this criterion.**

Implementation Measure 4.1.5.m *Protect the river-connected wildlife habitat and encourage the integration and inter-connection of the Willamette River Greenway to open space areas of the City. Continue to regulate development within the Greenway boundaries. Provide for public access to the river only through and within the City parks or other properties intended for public access.*

Response: The Plan continues the long-standing practice of protecting the river-connected wildlife habitat, and green corridors from the Willamette River to the rest of the City. Development within the Greenway would follow the provisions spelled out in the Development Code, and public access embraced at appropriate locations. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 4.1.5.y *Protect the Willamette River Greenway from incompatible uses or development activities, using the standards of the Greenway section of the Development Code.*

Response: The development of parks along the Willamette River would need to follow Willamette River Greenway rules and should not include incompatible uses or developments. Specific park design will be evaluated to determine the appropriateness of the uses within the Greenway. **This criterion is generally supported by the Plan.**

Policy 4.1.6 *Require the development of property designated "Residential-Village" on the Comprehensive Plan Map to create livable, sustainable urban areas which provide a strong sense of place through integrated community design, while also making efficient use of land and urban services.*

Response: The development of the remaining parks to be constructed at Villebois, new parks in the Frog Pond Community, and elsewhere in the City will not alter this Plan Policy. **This criterion is satisfied.**

ATTACHMENT C

ORDINANCE NO. 826**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF WILSONVILLE ADOPTING THE 2018 PARKS AND RECREATION COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN AS A SUB-ELEMENT OF THE CITY OF WILSONVILLE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, REPLACING ALL PRIOR PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLANS, AND REPEALING ORDINANCE NO. 625.**

WHEREAS, the City of Wilsonville (City) currently has a 2007 Parks and Recreation Master Plan that was adopted by City Council (Ordinance No. 625) on September 17, 2007; and

WHEREAS, updating the Master Plan is a 2017-19 Council Goal; and

WHEREAS, ORS 197.175 requires the City to prepare, adopt, and implement Comprehensive Plans consistent with statewide planning goals adopted by the Land Conservation and Development Commission; and

WHEREAS, the 2018 Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan (“Master Plan”) is a sub-element of the City of Wilsonville Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, an updated Master Plan is needed to account for significant population growth, resulting in the increased need for recreation facilities and programming to serve the additional population and methodology to fund and maintain City park facilities at a high quality; and

WHEREAS, the primary purpose of the Master Plan is to provide a safe and efficient network of recreation facilities, parks, and natural spaces that provides access and opportunities for passive and active experiences and natural areas while providing health benefits to users through physical activity and social interaction; and

WHEREAS, the Master Plan focuses on the provision of a comprehensive and coordinated approach to providing a variety of recreation opportunities and services to City residents of all ages, all incomes, and all cultural backgrounds to encourage recreation participation by as many residents as possible and by citizens of all levels of need, interest, and ability; and

WHEREAS, following the timely mailing and publication of required notice, the Planning Commission conducted a public hearing on May 9, 2018, which was continued to a date certain of August 8, 2018, wherein the Commission received public testimony, staff reports and input, and exhibits, and thereafter deliberated and voted to approve Resolution No. LP18-0003

ATTACHMENT C

recommending to the City Council the approval of the proposed Master Plan for the City of Wilsonville; and

WHEREAS, a copy of the record of the aforementioned Planning Commission action and recommendation is marked **Exhibit A**, attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein; and

WHEREAS, following the Planning Commission public hearing, the Planning Director forwarded the recommended Master Plan onto the City Council, along with a staff report and attachments, in accordance with public hearing and notice procedures that are set forth in Sections 4.008, 4.011, 4.012, and 4.198 of the Wilsonville Code (WC); and

WHEREAS, the City Council, after public hearing notices were provided to over 3,000 property owners and/or current residents and 30 interested agencies, emailed to 85 people, and posted in 3 locations throughout the City, as well as on the City website and in the Wilsonville Spokesman, held a public hearing on September 6, 2018 to review the proposed Master Plan, and to gather additional testimony and evidence regarding the proposed Master Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has afforded all interested parties an opportunity to be heard on this subject and has entered all available evidence and testimony into the public record of its proceeding; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has duly considered the subject, including the Planning Commission recommendations and all the exhibits and testimony introduced and offered by all interested parties.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY OF WILSONVILLE ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

1. FINDINGS.

The above-recited findings are adopted and incorporated by reference herein as findings and conclusions of Resolution No. LP18-0003, which includes the staff report. The City Council further finds and concludes that the adoption of the proposed 2018 Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan is necessary to help protect the public health, safety, and welfare of the municipality by planning that will help ensure there will continue to be adequate parks and recreation services and opportunities within the City's parks and recreation system.

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2. DETERMINATION.

Based on such findings, the City Council hereby adopts the 2018 Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan, attached hereto and marked as **Exhibit B**, and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein, which shall replace and supersede all prior Parks and Recreation Master Plans adopted by ordinance, resolution, or motion. Ordinance No. 625 is hereby repealed. The City Recorder is hereby directed to prepare final Plan format and address codification and semantic errata.

3. EFFECTIVE DATE OF ORDINANCE.

This Ordinance shall be declared to be in full force and effect thirty (30) days from the date of final passage and approval.

SUBMITTED to the Wilsonville City Council and read for the first time at a meeting thereof on the 6th day of September, 2018, and scheduled for second reading on September 17, 2018, commencing at the hour of 7 p.m. at the Wilsonville City Hall, 29799 SW Town Center Loop East, Wilsonville, Oregon.

Kimberly Veliz, City Recorder

ENACTED by the City Council on the ____ day of _____, 2018, by the following votes: Yes: ____ No: ____

Kimberly Veliz, City Recorder

DATED and signed by the Mayor this ____ day of _____, 2018.

TIM KNAPP, MAYOR

ATTACHMENT C

SUMMARY OF VOTES:

Mayor Knapp
Council President Starr
Councilor Stevens
Councilor Lehan
Councilor Akervall

Attachments:

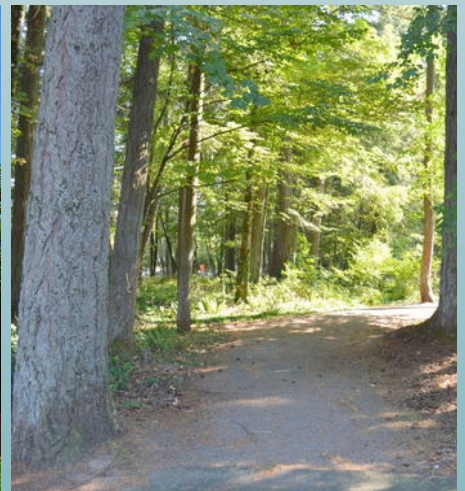
Exhibit A – Planning Commission Resolution and Record (including staff report)
Exhibit B – 2018 Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan

DRAFT

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2018 Parks and Recreation Master Plan



Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

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Acknowledgements

The City of Wilsonville appreciates the efforts of the numerous Wilsonville residents who participated in the development of this plan. Their involvement, energy, and commitment to the future of Wilsonville were extremely valuable to this planning effort.

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 Susie Stevens, Councilor

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The City of Wilsonville's 2018 Parks and Recreation Master Plan provides a vision for the future of parks, recreation, open space, and trails in the city, as well as recommendations for providing a high level of service in a time of potential rapid growth. Park development, recreation services, current deficiencies, the need for future indoor facilities, trails, and open space preservation are all addressed. The City of Wilsonville's 2007 Parks and Recreation Master Plan is being updated to provide an assessment of its parks and recreation system, and to plan for future growth in the community for the next decade. The City's population is expected to grow by 10.3 percent between 2016 and 2021, by 21.2 percent between 2016 and 2026, and 46.41 percent between 2016 and 2036. This plan is designed to provide an understanding of the community's needs, attitudes, interests, and priorities, and the results will aid Wilsonville in planning for policy making and management decision making. Areas of strengths and areas needing improvement have been identified to advance the delivery of parks and recreation programs, facilities, and services.

Wilsonville City Council Mission Statement

"To protect and enhance Wilsonville's livability by providing quality service to ensure a safe, attractive, economically vital community while preserving our natural environment and heritage."

City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Mission

"Recognizing community history, enriching the quality of life, and fostering a safe environment, the Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department shall provide, preserve, maintain, improve, and enhance recreational opportunities, social services, natural resources, and parkland for current and future generations."

This plan will allow the City to maintain its high quality of life by developing recommendations for the parks and trails system to flourish and to be environmentally and fiscally sustainable for many years to come. The City's goals for this project include:

- Identify and serve current and future parks and recreational needs through an integrated park system that provides adequate open space, recreational services and facilities, trails, and the stewardship of natural and cultural resources
- Provide an accessible and diverse offering of parks and recreation facilities and programs to all residents of Wilsonville
- Develop an action plan and strategy for prioritizing, phasing, funding, and accomplishing the identified needs

This information, along with significant feedback from stakeholders and the public, served as the basis for the development of goals and recommendations for guiding parks, facilities, and recreational services for the future of Wilsonville's residents.

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Planning Process Summary

The Wilsonville project team which included the Parks and Recreation Director, the Parks Supervisor, the Program Manager, the Recreation Coordinator, and the Administrative Assistant II, helped guide this project. This team provided input to the consultant team throughout the planning process, resulting in a collaborative effort to create a plan that blends the consultant's expertise with community input and history. The plan includes a comprehensive public input process encompassing public meetings, focus groups, and a statistically-valid survey. Analysis of all collected data provides an understanding of how well the Parks and Recreation Department is currently meeting the community's expectations along with recommendations to maintain, improve, and enhance the level of services, facilities, and programs provided.

It is important to utilize various methods for gathering input and assessing community needs while developing a master plan. Each piece is vital to the process and should be looked at collectively. Communities that gather input via open forums and stakeholder meeting, statistically-valid surveys, and national standards tend to get a more accurate depiction of needs.

The project consisted of the following tasks:

- Review and incorporation of other Wilsonville documents
- Public and Stakeholder Engagement
- Market Assessment
- Programs and Services Gaps Analysis
- Operational Analysis
- Inventory and Level of Service Analysis
- Funding Analysis
- Final Plan with Recommendations and Actions

The following highlights the key demographics and trends for the future of Wilsonville:

Between 2010 and 2021 the following changes are anticipated to the Wilsonville population:

- Population ages 45 to 54: decrease by 2 percent by 2021
- Median age is expected to decrease to 36.4 by 2021
- Population ages 65 to 74: 3.1 percent increase
- Wilsonville's population is predicted to increase 46.4 percent, from 22,919 to 33,556 by 2036.

Please note that projections for more than five years are subject to change.

Key Issues and Recurring Themes Summary

Generally, findings from the public input process consistently identified an appreciation of existing parks, programs, and services being offered by the City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department. A lack of indoor recreation and aquatic facilities and a desire for river access for activities such as kayaking, canoeing, stand-up paddle boarding, etc., were identified as key needs and desires by the Wilsonville community.

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Executive Summary

This plan is mainly comprised from citizen input; however, the following key issues were identified for focus by the department staff:

- Need additional facilities and amenities
- Enhance and expand programming
- Review organizational structure
- Develop financial sustainability practices

The findings of the survey indicated that top facility priorities for the community were*:

- Trail and Pathway Connectivity
- Open Space and Land Acquisition Preservation
- River access – Willamette River
- Sports Fields and Indoor Recreation

The findings of the survey indicated the following top three amenities and services for which the community reported a desire to add or expand:

- Farmers Market
- Music and Arts in the Parks
- Water Equipment Rentals

**Please see Section III Community Survey Summary*

Recommendations

After analyzing the findings that resulted from this process, including the Key Issues Matrix, a summary of all research, qualitative and quantitative data, inventory, LOS analysis, public input sessions, and input collected for this study, a variety of recommendations have emerged to provide guidance in consideration of how to improve parks and recreation facilities, programs, and services in the City of Wilsonville. Recommendations describe ways to enhance the level of service and the quality of life through improved facilities and amenities, dedication to affordability of services and programs, improved programming and service delivery, organizational efficiencies, and increased financial opportunities.

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*Executive Summary***RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY****Facilities and Amenities**

- Explore opportunities to expand and increase connectivity – pathways
- Development of synthetic fields to meet demand
- Address low scoring amenities from parks inventory and existing conditions evaluation
- Work with the Tourism Promotion Committee to explore the feasibility of an indoor sports complex
- Explore opportunities to increase facilities based on demand – Community Recreation Center including aquatic component (revisited after 2023)
- Explore opportunities to repurpose or enhance existing parks/open space for more efficient use or meet new programming demand
- Update joint use agreements with school district, seek increased access to school facilities, specifically gymnasiums
- Look for opportunities to increase accessible playgrounds as development occurs
- Create access to the Willamette River – Memorial Park (non-motorized water equipment) and Boones Ferry Park (water equipment rentals)
- Explore opportunities to improve distribution of off-leash dog parks
- Implement Memorial Park and Boones Ferry Park Master Plans

Programs

- Implement recreation opportunities for Millennials – social sports (kickball, dodgeball, etc.)
- Increase opportunities for events (Farmers Market, Music, and Arts in the Parks)
- Explore opportunities to expand recreation programming based on trends and demand
- Implement new or expanded outdoor events

Organizational

- Adequately staff to meet current and future park needs based on demand and trends
- Create partnerships to assist with funding, volunteering, and marketing
- Increase awareness of program offerings to residents of Wilsonville
- Work with other departments to increase safety and security
- Work with SMART to increase access to facilities and usage of parks and facilities
- Request full time occupancy at existing maintenance facility for Parks Maintenance

Finance

- Review traditional and alternative funding opportunities
- Review and make recommendations for Park System Development Charge funding
- Explore opportunities to increase capital funding
- Explore dedicated funding source(s) for maintenance
- Pursue national, regional, and state grants
- Review current cost recovery policy and sports field allocations
- Explore Public/Private Partnerships for fields with youth sports organizations

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I. Introduction and Background

A. Purpose of this Plan

The purpose of this plan is to provide the City of Wilsonville with a Parks and Recreation Master Plan which builds on and updates the master plan that was created in 2007. The Parks and Recreation Policies and Implementation Measures below are carried over from the 2007 Master Plan and the City of Wilsonville Comprehensive Plan (updated 2013). This plan will also build on the accomplishments from the 2007 Parks and Recreation Master Plan, while providing a vision for the future of parks, recreation, open space, and trails in the city, as well as recommendations for providing a high level of service in a time of potential rapid growth. Park development, recreation services, trails and open space preservation, current deficiencies, and the need for future indoor facilities will all be addressed.

This plan will allow the City to maintain its high quality of life by developing recommendations for the parks and trails system to flourish and to be environmentally and fiscally sustainable for many years to come. The City's goals for this project include:

- Identify and serve current and future parks and recreational needs through an integrated park system that provides adequate open space, recreational services and facilities, trails, and stewardship of natural and cultural resources.
- Provide an accessible and diverse offering of parks and recreation facilities and programs to all residents of Wilsonville.
- Develop an action plan and strategy for prioritizing, phasing, funding, and accomplishing the identified needs.

B. Parks and Recreation Policies

The City of Wilsonville shall:

- Continue to provide and maintain a comprehensive system of parks, open space, natural areas, and trails to support the passive and active recreational needs of the community.
- Ensure that the developing areas of the City continue to provide accessible, nearby opportunities for residents or employees to engage in recreational activities.
- Promote the provision of indoor and outdoor spaces for recreational, natural, and cultural activities as an essential element in the development of a high-quality community.
- Continue to engage in managing creative partnerships, funding sources, and cooperative ventures in order to get the most value for the public dollar.

C. Implementation Measures

- Identify and encourage conservation of natural, scenic, and historic areas within the City.
- Provide an adequate diversity and quantity of passive and active recreational opportunities that are conveniently located for the people of Wilsonville.
- Protect the Willamette River greenway from incompatible uses or developments.
- Continue the acquisition, improvement, and maintenance of open space.
- Require small neighborhood parks (public or private) in residential areas and encourage maintenance of these parks by homeowner associations.
- Maintain and develop the current park system for centralized community-wide park facilities but emphasize the future acquisition of small parks in localized areas.

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- Require developments to contribute to open space, where appropriate.
- Protect residents from bearing the cost of an elaborate park system, excessive landscape maintenance, and unnecessary public facility costs.
- Develop limited access natural areas connected where possible by natural corridors for wildlife habitat and watershed and soil/terrain protection. Give priority to preservation of contiguous parts of that network which will serve as natural corridors throughout the city for the protection of watersheds and wildlife.
- Identify areas of natural and scenic importance and where appropriate, extend public access to (and knowledge of) such areas to encourage public involvement in their preservation.
- Protect the river-connected wildlife habitat.
- Encourage the interconnection and integration of open spaces within the city and carefully manage development of the Willamette River Greenway.
- Provide for legal public access to the river only through and within the city parks, right-of-ways, easements, or other public property.
- Develop park classifications and standards to guide a program for acquisition and development of a park and open space system to ensure an adequate supply of usable open space and recreational facilities directly related to the specific needs of the local residents.
- Develop individual park and recreational sites, as defined by the parks and open space standards and classification system according to priorities established in the 2000 Comprehensive Plan and applied in the development of the neighborhood demographics.
- Require new developments to be responsible for providing specified amounts of usable on-site open space depending on the density characteristics and location of the development. Where possible, recreational areas should be coordinated with and complement Willamette River Greenway and other open space areas identified as environmentally sensitive or hazardous areas for development.
- Require all development within the Willamette River Greenway to be controlled through the conditional use permit process and shall be subject to Design Review approval.
- Continue to work on cooperative arrangements with the school districts to encourage provision of adequate year-round recreational programs and facilities, and to eliminate unnecessary overlap of facilities. Joint ventures in providing facilities and programs should be carefully considered in order to maximize the use of public funds in meeting local needs.
- Require facilities constructed to implement the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan to be designed to ensure safe and convenient pedestrian, bike, and equestrian access (where appropriate) from residential areas to park, recreational, and school facilities throughout the city and to complement the methods and design of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

D. Parks and Recreation Department Overview

The City of Wilsonville is located in the South Portland Metropolitan area. The City has experienced rapid growth, and in 2017, its population was approximately 22,919 residents. As of March 2018, the population has expanded to 24,315. The increased population along with a desire for healthier lifestyles has resulted in an increased demand for recreation services and facilities. The City recently consolidated services that were previously provided by the Public Works Department and the Community Services Department into its current Parks and Recreation Department. The City's diverse economy and beautiful setting make it a desirable place to live and work, and the parks and recreation system also contributes to this quality.

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Current parks and recreation acreage that serves Wilsonville residents consists of:

Table 1: Current Parks and Recreation Acreage

INVENTORY	2016 ACREAGE
Wilsonville	256
Wilsonville (Future Parks)	26
Schools	61
Schools (Future)	27
Golf Courses (Privately Owned)	294
Other Providers (Metro, HOAs, etc.)	367
Other Open Space/Landscape Area (meadows, wetlands, etc.)	487
Total	1,518

Wilsonville offers the following facilities and amenities:

- Community Center
- Murase Plaza with an amphitheater and interactive water features
- Tauchman House
- Stein-Boozier Barn
- 4 reservable shelters
- 15 parks (approximately 256 total acres) including:
 - Neighborhood Parks
 - ◆ Courtside Park
 - ◆ Engelman Park
 - ◆ Hathaway Park
 - ◆ Park at Merryfield
 - ◆ Palermo Park
 - ◆ Piccadilly Park
 - ◆ River Fox Park
 - ◆ Sofia Park
 - ◆ Trocadero Park
 - ◆ Willow Creek and Landover Park
 - Community Parks
 - ◆ Boones Ferry Park
 - ◆ Canyon Creek Park
 - ◆ Regional Parks
 - ◆ Memorial Park
 - ◆ Villebois Regional Park System
 - ◆ Urban Parks
 - ◆ Murase Plaza
 - ◆ Town Center Park
 - Special Use Areas
 - Willamette River Water Treatment Plant Park



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- Natural Areas
 - Graham Oaks Nature Park is owned/maintained by Metro. The property lies just west of the city but provides many recreation opportunities for residents and visitors. It is 250 acres.
- Greenway/Greenbelt
 - Tranquil Park
- Trail Corridors

Throughout Wilsonville, trails occur either within existing parks or as standalone corridors. Three trail corridors are identified as parcels:

 - Boeckman Creek Crossing Trail
 - Memorial to Boones Ferry Trail
 - Ice Age Tonquin Trail

Wilsonville parks contain various amenities such as:

- Sports fields
- Tennis courts
- Basketball courts
- Playgrounds
- Picnic areas
- Shelters
- Restrooms
- Walking trails
- Open spaces
- Disc golf course
- Pickleball courts
- Dog park
- Interactive water features

Specific programs and services are offered for youth and families, adults, and active adults 55+:

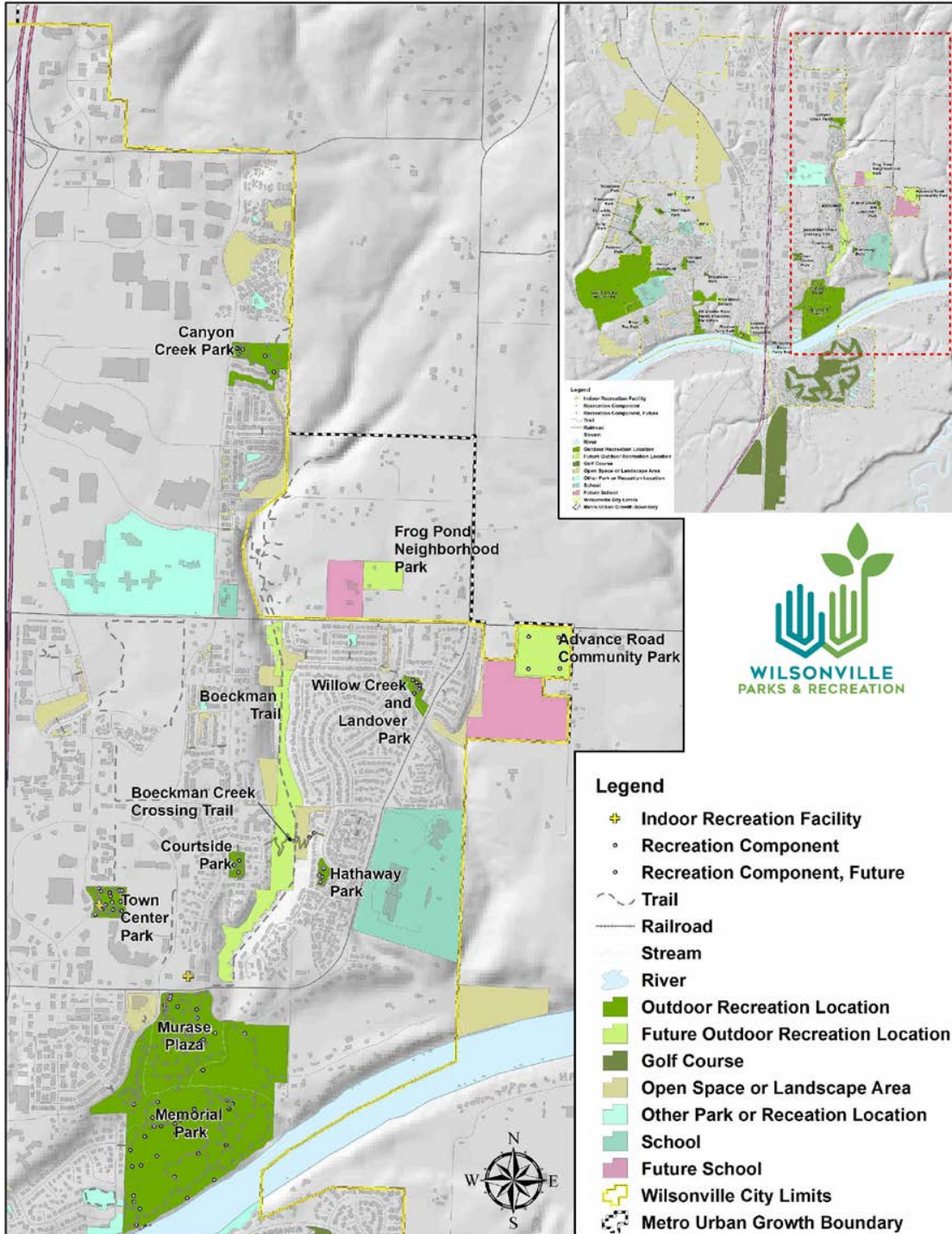
- Arts and crafting
- Health and fitness programs
- Wellness programs
- Outdoor adventure programs
- Sports activities
- Family activities
- A wide range of life skills classes
- Facility and field rentals
- Year-round special events
- Partnership with the library to offer youth, teens, and adult programs
- Social Services including:
 - Assistance to seniors and adults with disabilities
 - Assistance with affordable housing and assisted living facilities
 - Senior Nutrition Program



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Map 1: City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation System Map

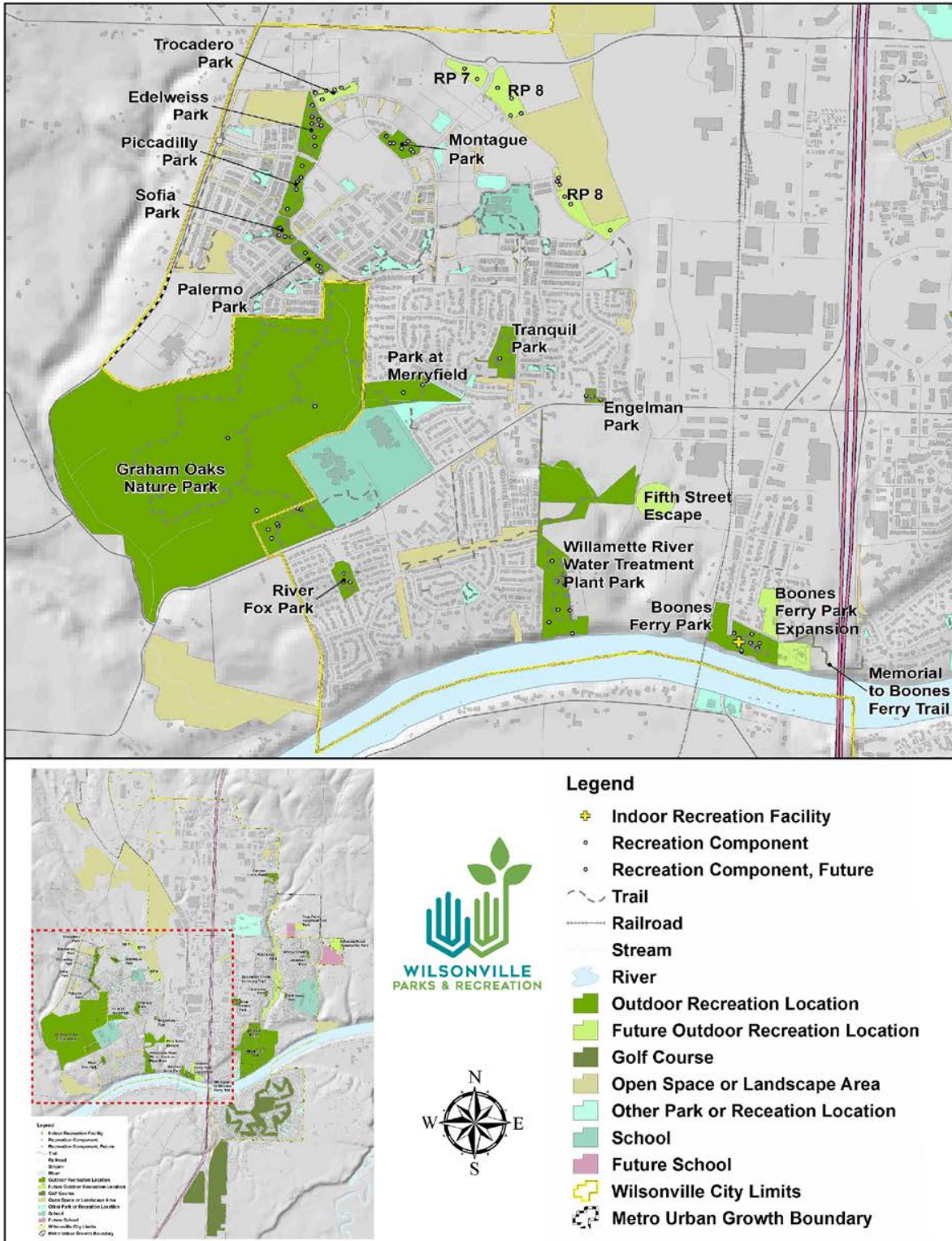
Map (Note: some alternative provider parks, golf courses, open spaces and other parcels displayed on this map may fall outside the Wilsonville city boundary, but adjacency may still be important to residents and users.)



Larger maps are located in the appendix.

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Map 1.2: Inset Detail



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E. Methodology of this Planning Process

The plan included a comprehensive public input process encompassing public meetings, focus groups, and a statistically-valid survey. Analysis of all collected data provides an understanding of how well the Parks and Recreation Department is currently meeting the community's expectations and recommendations to maintain, improve, and enhance the level of services, facilities, and programs provided. It is important to utilize various methods for gathering input and assessing community needs while developing a master plan. Each piece is vital to the process and should be looked at collectively. Communities that gather input via open forums and stakeholder meetings, statistically-valid surveys, and national standards tend to get a more accurate depiction of needs.

The project consisted of the following tasks:

- Review and incorporation of other Wilsonville documents to facilitate the comprehensive coordination of direction and recommendations:
 - 2007 Parks and Recreation Master Plan
 - 2014 Community Survey
 - 2006 Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan
 - 2013 Comprehensive Plan
 - Individual park master plans
 - Inventory maps
 - Budgets
 - Work plans
 - Funding plans
 - Maintenance and facility documents
 - Activity Guides
 - Other planning documents utilized by the City and the Department
- Public and Stakeholder Engagement – A variety of methods for community participation resulted in extensive data collection for analysis. The following methods were used:
 - Staff interviews
 - Focus groups
 - Stakeholder meetings
 - Community-wide public meetings
 - Statistically-valid community needs assessment survey
 - Open link community needs assessment survey
- Market Assessment
 - Demographic projections
 - Trends analysis
- Programs and Services Gaps Analysis
 - Park and facility tours
 - Review recreation programs
 - Review customer service programs
 - Review sports programs
 - Review policies and practices
- Operational Analysis
 - SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) Analysis
 - Staff interviews
 - Review organizational structure

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- Inventory and Level of Service Analysis
 - Inventory of parks, facilities, and amenities
 - ◆ Component-Based Methodology (CBM)
 - ◆ GRASP® Methodology (Geo-Referenced Amenities Standards Process)
 - Analysis of walkability and bikeability
 - Analysis of access to recreational opportunities
 - Analysis of other service providers

- Funding Analysis
 - Examples of funding mechanisms for a new community recreation center gathered by the GreenPlay consulting team provided as staff document
 - Examples of funding mechanisms to build parks gathered by the GreenPlay consulting team provided as staff document
 - Parks and Recreation Department revenue analysis

- Final Plan with Recommendations and Actions
 - Goals, objectives, and an action plan for implementation
 - Action plan for facilities improvements
 - ◆ Operational impacts
 - ◆ Timeframe for implementation

Major tasks are summarized in detail in the sections of the master plan below.

F. City of Wilsonville Demographic Profile

To engage the community, the consultant team facilitated six (6) focus groups, thirteen (13) stakeholder meetings, and one (1) public forum open to residents, many of whom frequently use recreation and park facilities and/or programs provided by the City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department. The information gathered is very important to determine public feedback on city parks and recreation facilities, services, and programs. These public input sessions and subsequent analyses were designed to assist the City and the project team in gathering information to update the 2007 Parks and Recreation Master Plan. The full results of the public input have been provided as a staff resource document. The resulting information will enable the City to effectively plan for the future of Wilsonville's parks and recreation facilities.

Population and Demographic Trends

Gaining a clear understanding of the existing and projected demographic character of the City is an important component of the planning process. By analyzing population data, trends emerge that can inform decision making and resource allocation strategies for the provision of public parks, recreation amenities, and open spaces. For example, if the population of young children was steadily on the rise and existing public recreation facilities for young children, such as playgrounds, were barely meeting existing user demand, then the City may want to consider targeting investments to meet the increasing needs of this growing segment of the population.

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Key areas were analyzed to identify current demographic statistics and trends that can impact the planning and provision of public parks and recreation services in the City of Wilsonville. Community characteristics analyzed and discussed consisted of:

- Existing and projected total population
- Age distribution
- Ethnic/Racial diversity
- Household information
- Educational attainment
- Employment
- State and County Health Ranking

This demographic profile was completed using the most updated information available (as of May 2017) from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2015 American Community Survey and the U.S. Census Data. In several categories studied, the most current data available is from 2016. A summary of demographic highlights is noted in **Table 2** below, followed by a more detailed demographic analysis.

Table 2: 2016 City of Wilsonville General Demographic Profile

Population	22,919
Median Age	37
Average Household Size	2.32
Households	9,305
Median Household Income	\$56,181

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Key general demographic comparisons – Local, State, and National:

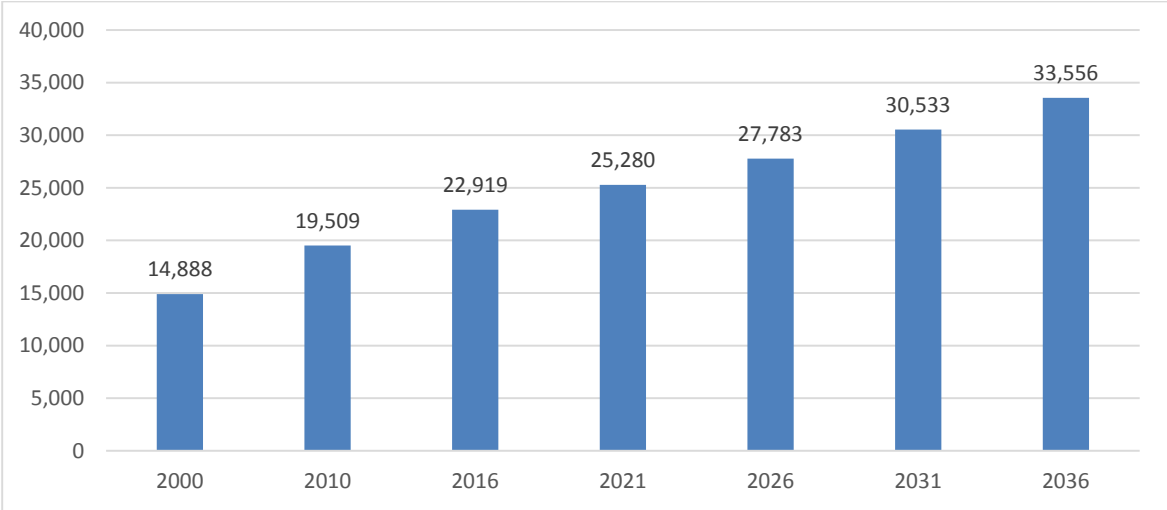
- The median age of City of Wilsonville residents was 37 years, lower than the median age for Oregon (39.4) and the United States (38).
- The median household income for City of Wilsonville residents in 2016 was estimated to be \$56,181. This was higher than the statewide (\$52,196) and the national (\$54,149) median household incomes.
- The City of Wilsonville's population was almost evenly split between male (47.2%) and female (52.8%) residents. The populations of Oregon and the United States are also roughly evenly divided between the genders.

Population Projections

Although future population growth cannot be predicted with certainty, it is helpful to make growth projections for planning purposes. The State of Oregon was predicted to grow by a rate of 0.9 percent from 2016 to 2021. The United States was projected to grow at a slightly lower rate (0.8%). **Figure 1** contains actual population figures based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census for City of Wilsonville. Data from the U.S. Census concludes that the population of the city was expected to increase at a rate of 10.3 percent between 2016 and 2021 and by 21.2 percent between 2016 and 2026. **Figure 1** projects population growth until 2036, although this growth rate could differ. Chronologically, the following population growth rates have been projected for the city, except for the period between 2000 and 2010, for which the growth rate has been recorded.

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Figure 1: City of Wilsonville, Oregon, Population Growth Trend



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, future populations projected using 2016 – 2021 annual growth rate (1.89%)

Population Age Distribution

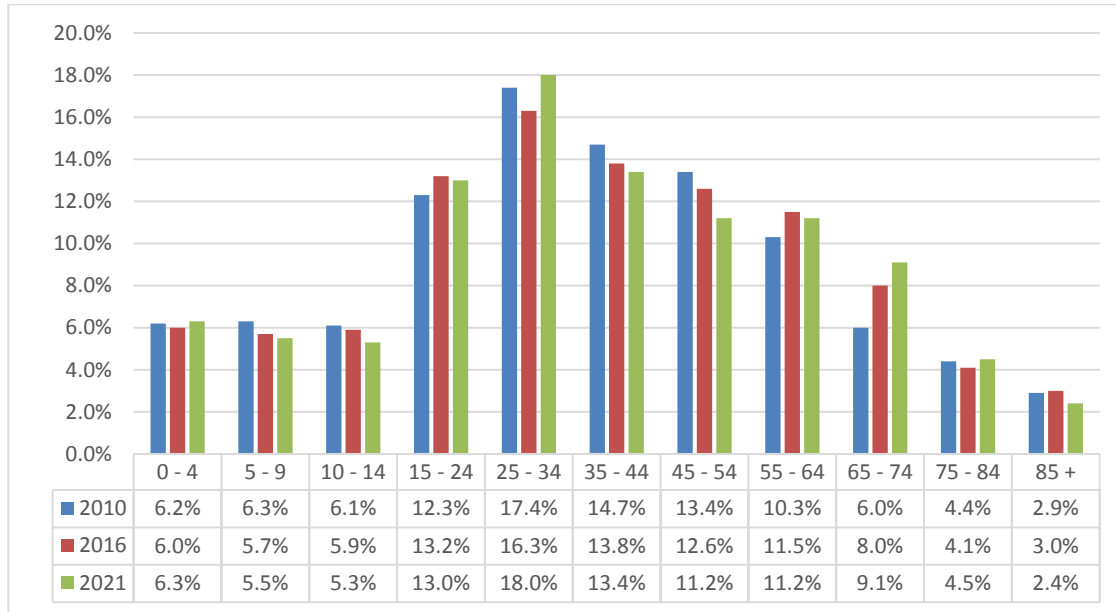
The existing and projected population of different age groups within the City of Wilsonville is illustrated in the following series of figures. **Figure 2** illustrates the 2010 Census recorded population, the 2016 estimated population, and the 2021 projected populations.

Several key age characteristics of the existing and projected City of Wilsonville population include:

- The median age of city residents appears to be slowly increasing.
- According to data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the median age rose slightly from 36.2 in 2010 to 37 in 2016. However, the median age is expected to decrease to 36.4 in 2021.
- Projections suggest that the age group expected to see the most growth is the 65 to 74-year-olds in the City of Wilsonville, which is likely to rise 3.1 percent between 2010 and 2021.
- The age group of 45 to 54 is anticipated to decrease between 2010 and 2021 by 2.2 percent.
- The 25 to 34 age group decreased by about 1 percent from 2010 to 2016, but is expected to increase by almost 2 percent in 2021.

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Figure 2: Population Age Distribution in City of Wilsonville, 2010 to 2021



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

As shown in **Figure 2**, in 2016, the most populous age groups were 25 to 34 years old (16%), 35 to 44 years old (14%), and those between 45 to 54 years old and 15 to 24 years old (both 13%).

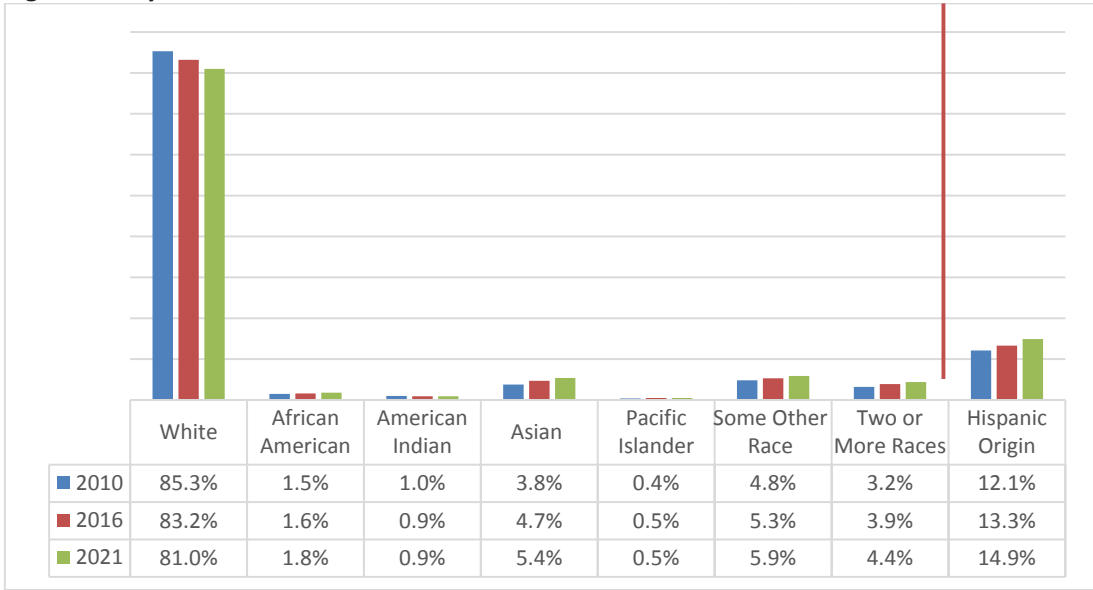
Race/Ethnicity

Prior to reviewing demographic data pertaining to a population’s racial and ethnic character, it is important to note how the U.S. Census classifies and counts individuals who identify as Hispanic. The Census notes that Hispanic origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before arrival in the United States. In the U.S. Census, people who identify as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be any race and are included in all of the race categories. All race categories add up to 100 percent of the population, the indication of Hispanic origin is a different view of the population and is not considered a race.

Figure 3 reflects the approximate racial/ethnic population distribution for the City of Wilsonville based on the 2010 U.S. Census and 2015 American Community Survey.

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Figure 3: City of Wilsonville Racial and Ethnic Character 2010, 2016, and 2021



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Household Information

As reflected in **Table 3**, the total number of housing units in the City increased by 1,497 units between 2010 and 2016. The overall number of owner-occupied households was expected to decrease about 1.4 percent from 2010 to 2016, while the percentage of vacant housing units was expected to decrease by 0.6 percent. The number of renter-occupied households is anticipated to have increased 2 percent from 2010 to 2016.

Table 3: City of Wilsonville Housing Inventory

	2010	2016
Total housing units	8,487	9,984
Owner Occupied units	42.8%	41.4%
Renter Occupied Units	49.8%	51.8%
Vacant housing units	7.4%	6.8%

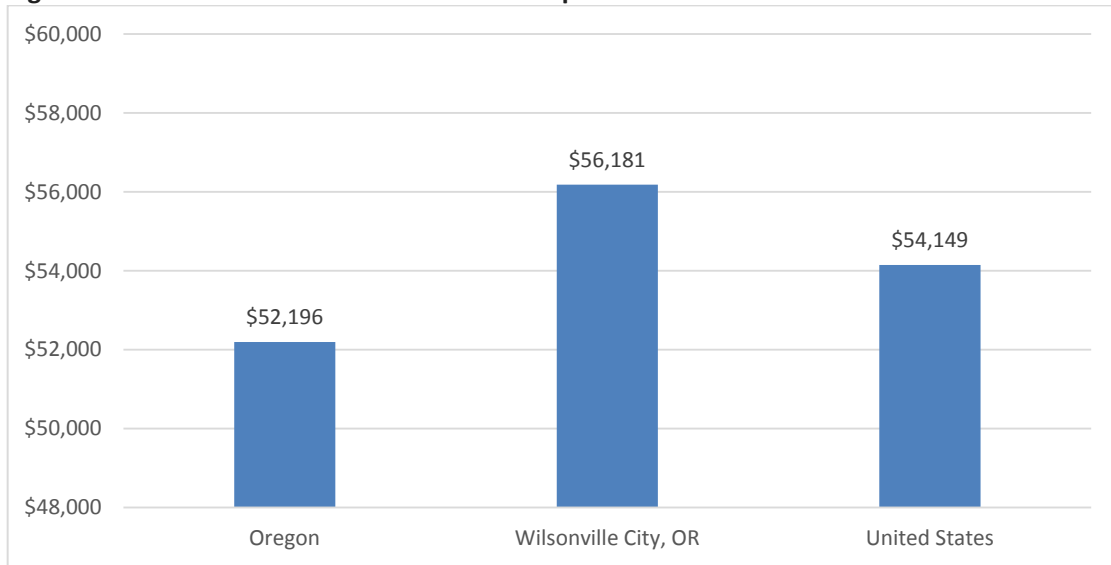
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Household Income

The most current data (2016) from the U.S. Census Bureau and the American Community Survey, illustrated in **Figure 4**, indicates that the median household income in the City of Wilsonville was higher than that of the average household in Oregon and the United States. The median household income in Wilsonville averaged \$56,181, while Oregon averaged \$52,196, and the United States averaged \$54,149.

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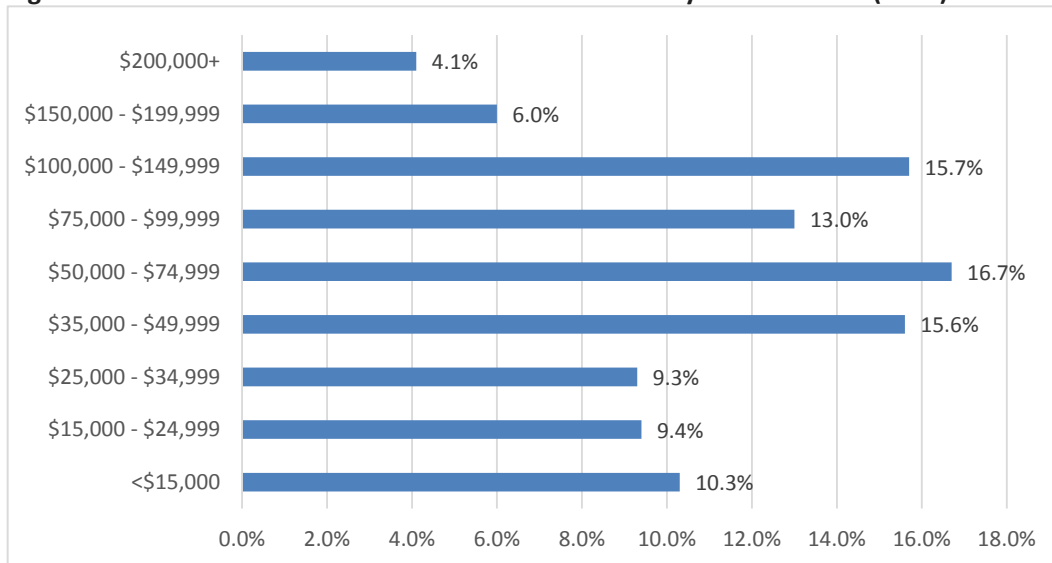
Figure 4: 2016 Median Household Income Comparison



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 5 illustrates the distribution of household median earnings in the City of Wilsonville in 2016. Nearly 17 percent of residents earn between \$50,000 and \$74,999. Almost 29 percent of households earn less than \$34,999. About 26 percent of households earn \$100,000 or more.

Figure 5: Distribution of Median Household Income in City of Wilsonville (2016)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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Health Ranking

Specific health ranking data for the City of Wilsonville is not readily available. However, the 2017 County Health Rankings for Clackamas County and Washington County do provide a comparison of each county to others in Oregon. Washington County ranked 1 out of the 36 counties; Clackamas County ranked 2 out of the 36 counties in Oregon in terms of health outcomes, a measure that weighs the length and quality of life of residents. Washington County ranked 2nd for health factors, while Clackamas County ranked 4th for health factors. Health factors is a measure that considers the population’s health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors, and physical environment.

The following graphic summarizes the key demographic information for the City of Wilsonville.



U.S. Census Bureau, ESRI Business Analyst, May 2017

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II. Community and Stakeholder Input

Six focus groups and 13 stakeholder meetings were conducted comprising a total of 42 participants, along with one public forum open to residents, many of whom frequently use the recreation and park facilities and/or programs located in the City of Wilsonville. While these activities were just one of the tools used to determine community input, the information gathered is very important to identify the parks and recreation needs of the community. The following is a summary of the focus groups, stakeholder meetings, and public forum input.

Focus group participants were asked a series of questions. Select questions and their top responses are indicated below, listed in order of highest response rate.

Strengths of the current City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department:

- Parks and Recreation staff is professional
- Wilsonville parks are enjoyable
- Water features are extremely popular
- Parks and Recreation look at the whole community
- Maintenance very responsive
- Flexible, small group, work directly with constituents
- City knows importance of community involvement
- Summer Concerts
- Korean War Memorial

Weaknesses and areas of improvement that need to be addressed:

- Communication
- Connectivity
- Field maintenance, drainage on the fields, more fields needed
- No launch points for river
- Roads are not walkable or safe for running
- No bike lanes/people cycle out of town because unsafe
- Relationship with volunteers, field maintenance, risk management
- Need a paved parking lot by the river shelter; forest shelter may not need to be paved
- No police presence in the parks, security in parks, conflicts with park users
- Enforcement of leash laws

Additional programs or activities desired:

- More outdoor concerts
- Food truck events
- More cultural events with the Korean population
- Equestrian outreach
- Outdoor recreation/nature programs
- Aquatics
- Indoor Pickleball
- Embrace the river for paddle sports – Boones Ferry

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*Section II: Community and Stakeholder Input***New amenities desired:**

- River access/overlooks/walking trails
- Motorized and non-motorized boat launches
- Athletic fields at the new middle school/synthetic turf fields
- Bike/walking connections with existing trails/north
- Lighting/concessions/storage at ballfields
- Recreation center
- Outdoor amphitheater at Memorial Park
- Outdoor venues with seating overlooking the park/parklets in the Town Center
- Swimming pool year-round
- Paved parking at River Shelter

New services desired:

- Better collaboration
- Apps for parks
- In-house programming/summer camps
- Boat rentals at Boones Ferry
- Cultural activities and events to bring the community together

Key issues and values:

- Low-maintenance parks – develop without need for watering
- Need an identity – branding
- Develop better collaboration
- WERK Day – come help your community make your parks better
- Get the community to help where they can – “You can help by”
- Balance of development – need a downtown
- Balance cost of maintenance with cost of developments
- Balance with environment
- Conflicts between development and livability

Top parks and recreation priorities:

- Access to the river
- Connectivity
- Parking lot at River Shelter
- Synthetic turf fields
- Boones Ferry Park development
- Collaborations with stakeholders, City Departments, School District, and others
- Address pedestrian and bike safety

A. Community Survey Summary

Introduction & Methodology

The purpose of this needs assessment survey was to gather public feedback on City of Wilsonville parks and recreation facilities, services, and programs. This survey research effort and subsequent analysis were designed to assist the City of Wilsonville’s Parks and Recreation Department in updating the City’s 2007 Parks and Recreation Master Plan for future enhancements to existing and new facilities and services.

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Section II: Community and Stakeholder Input

The survey was conducted using three primary methods: 1) a mail-back survey, 2) an online, invitation-only web survey to further encourage response from those residents already within the defined invitation sample, and 3) an open-link online survey for members of the public who were not part of the invitation sample.

A total of 3,500 surveys were mailed to a random sample of City of Wilsonville residents. The final sample size for this statistically-valid survey was 663, resulting in a margin of error of approximately +/- 3.8 percentage points calculated for questions at 50 percent response. The open link survey received an additional 318 responses.

Summary of Selected Findings**Parks Highly Used and Valued by Residents**

- Ninety-three percent (93%) of invitation sample respondents used a Wilsonville park in the past year.
- Ninety-six percent (96%) of invitation respondents are satisfied with parks their households have used in the past two years.
- Open-ended comments reinforce that residents are proud of the adequacy of Wilsonville parks.

Safety and Maintenance are Important Factors in Choosing a Park and Increasing Usage

- About 9 in 10 invitation respondents rated “safety and security” and “well-maintained” as important qualities in choosing the park they use most often.
- Visitors of Murase Plaza and Sofia Parks were particularly likely to rate these items as important in selecting those parks.
- A notable share of invitation respondents indicated that condition/maintenance of parks or facilities (42%) and safety and security (38%) are important areas for the City of Wilsonville to address in order to increase their utilization of parks and recreation facilities.
- Almost half of all invitation respondents (47%) reported that making improvements and/or renovating existing amenities at parks are important to address over the next 5 to 10 years.

Trail and Pathway Connectivity is a High Priority

- Most respondents drive or walk to their most-used parks; biking is much less common.
- When asked to indicate their top three priorities for Wilsonville to address over the next 5 to 10 years, 54 percent of invitation respondents selected “increase number and connectivity of trails and pathways,” making it the most-prioritized item.
- When asked the factors that, if addressed by the City of Wilsonville, would increase their utilization of Wilsonville facilities, 45 percent of invitation respondents selected “safe and easy access to parks (sidewalks, trails, street crossings),” making it the most-selected item.
- Ninety percent (90%) of invitation respondents said trails and pathways are important to their household.

Preservation of Open Space/Land Acquisition is a Top Priority

- Seventy-three percent (73%) of invitation respondents rated preserving open space/land acquisition as important.
- Fifty percent (50%) of invitation respondents chose preservation/land acquisition as one of their top three priorities over the next 5 to 10 years, making it the second most-selected priority item.

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*Section II: Community and Stakeholder Input***Expansion of the Farmers Market Desired**

- Seventy percent (70%) of invitation respondents expressed interest in the addition or expansion of the farmers market, and 46 percent selected it as one of their top three priorities, making it the most-selected item.
- Open-ended comments suggest that there are parking/accessibility issues with the current farmers market in Sofia Park.

Priorities Vary By Presence of Children in the Home

- Households with children present are more likely to rate quality equipment/amenities and water features as important when choosing a park.
- Adding indoor and outdoor athletic courts are higher priorities for households with kids at home than those without kids at home.
- Households with kids are much more likely to prioritize water equipment rentals, water features/splash pads, and preschool programs as specific items for addition/expansion.

Open Link Sample Respondents are More Engaged in Parks and Recreation Programs and More Likely to Desire Program Improvements

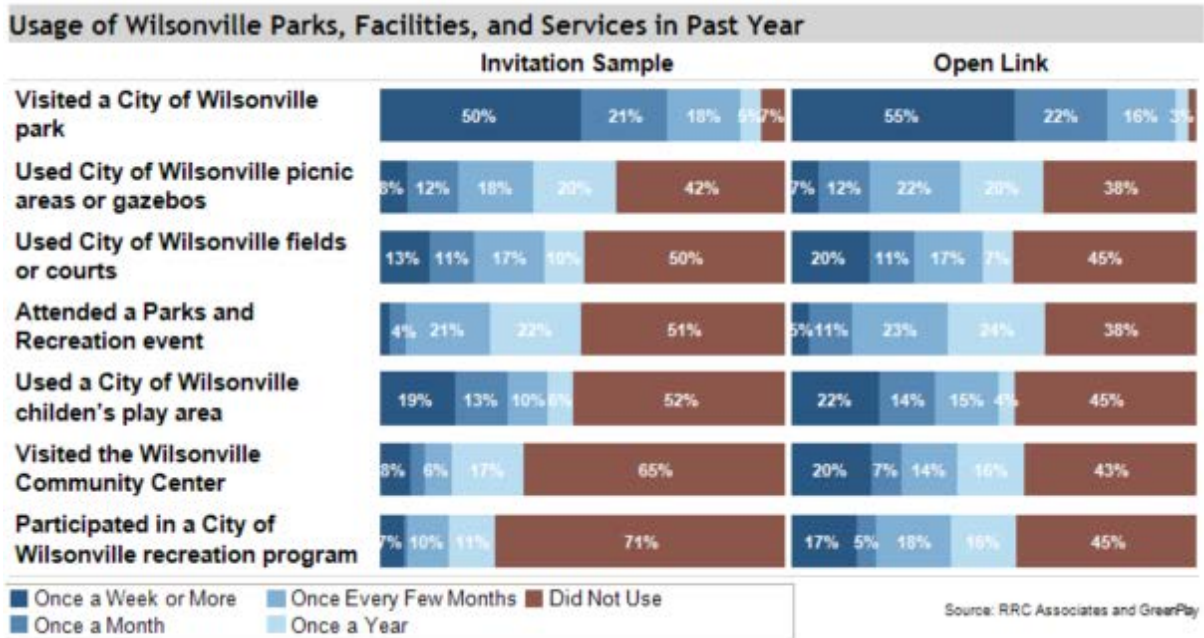
- Fifty-five percent (55%) of open link respondents participated in a Wilsonville recreation program/class in the previous year (vs. 29% of invitation sample respondents).
- Open link respondents were notably more likely to rate recreation programs/classes as more important than invitation respondents, who were more likely to prioritize the expansion of programs and activities as a need over the next 5 to 10 years, and would be more likely to utilize facilities if there were more recreation programs and community events available.

In addition to the findings above, other relevant information and findings were gathered during the survey. The following sections summarize additional significant findings.

Usage of Parks/Facilities in Past Year

A notable 93 percent of invitation respondents visited a City of Wilsonville park in the past year, while all other items were used less frequently. Open link respondents more frequently used all of the parks/facilities last year than invitation respondents did. In particular, they were more likely to participate in a recreation program or visit the Wilsonville Community Center.

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Section II: Community and Stakeholder Input



Comments on Influential Factors

Respondents were offered an opportunity to expand upon the factors that influence the park where they go most often. Residents take into account a variety of factors, including dog parks, kid-friendly features, trails, proximity to retail, and events, among other items. A selection of verbatim invitation responses is shown below. The full listing of responses is provided in the appendix.

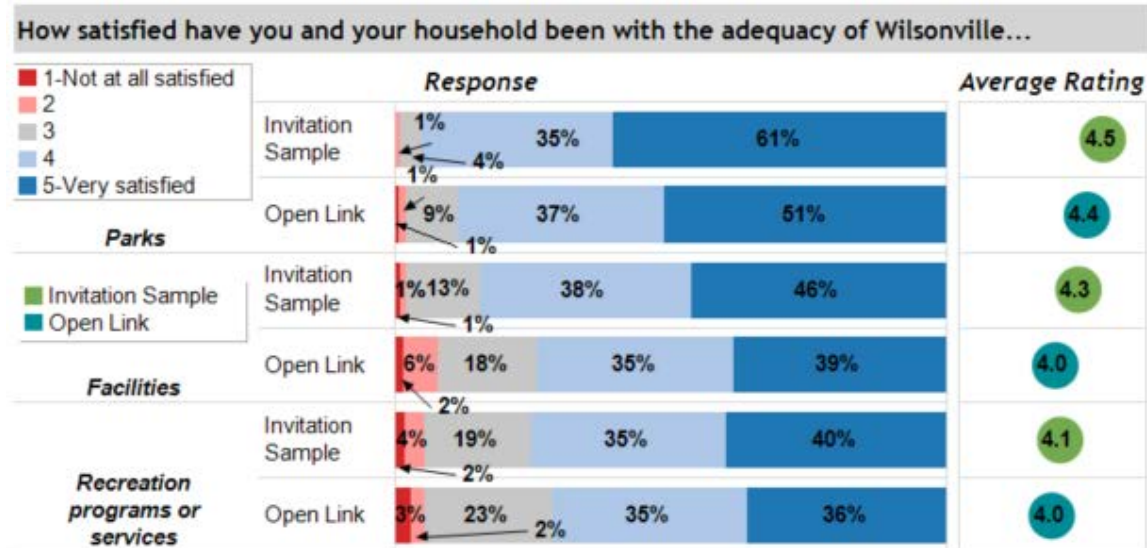


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Satisfaction with Parks & Recreation

Most respondents were very or mostly satisfied with regards to the adequacy of Wilsonville parks and facilities. Nearly all invitation respondents are satisfied with parks (with 96% of respondents providing a rating of 4 or 5). Overall, invitation respondents are more satisfied than open link respondents.

**Importance vs. Needs Met Matrix – Current Facilities**

The level of importance for current facilities and the degree to which community needs are being met as reported in the needs assessment are illustrated in the following figure. The upper right quadrant depicts facilities that have high importance to households in Wilsonville and are also adequately meeting community needs. As these facilities are important to most respondents, they should be monitored and maintained in coming years, but are less of a priority for immediate improvements, as needs are currently being met:

- Trails and pathways
- Community and neighborhood parks
- Picnic tables and shelters
- Children play areas
- Athletic courts (basketball, pickleball, etc.)
- Water features/splash pad

Facilities located in the upper left quadrant have a high level of importance but a relatively lower level of needs being met, indicating that these are potential areas for enhancements. Improving these facilities would likely positively affect the degree to which community needs are met overall:

- Willamette River Access

Shown in the lower right quadrant are facilities that are less important to most households, yet are meeting the needs of the community well. Future discussions evaluating whether the resources supporting these facilities outweigh the benefits may be constructive:

- Athletic fields (soccer, softball, etc.)
- Rental facilities (Tauchman House, etc.) (on the cusp of low needs met)

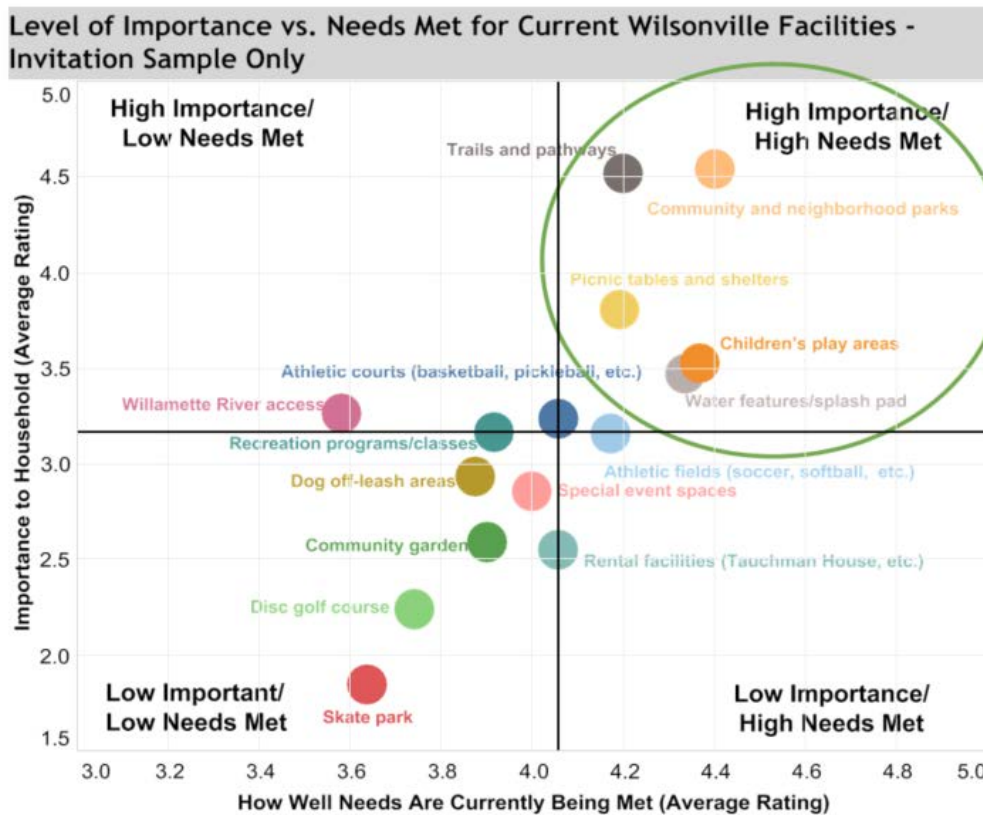
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Finally, facilities found in the lower left quadrant do not meet community needs well and are also important to a smaller portion of the community. Deemed “niche” facilities, these amenities typically have a smaller but passionate following, so measurements of participation in discussions around future continuation or improvements may prove to be valuable:

- Recreation program classrooms (on the cusp of high importance)
- Dog off-leash areas
- Community garden
- Disc golf course
- Skate park

IMPORTANCE-PERFORMANCE MATRIX



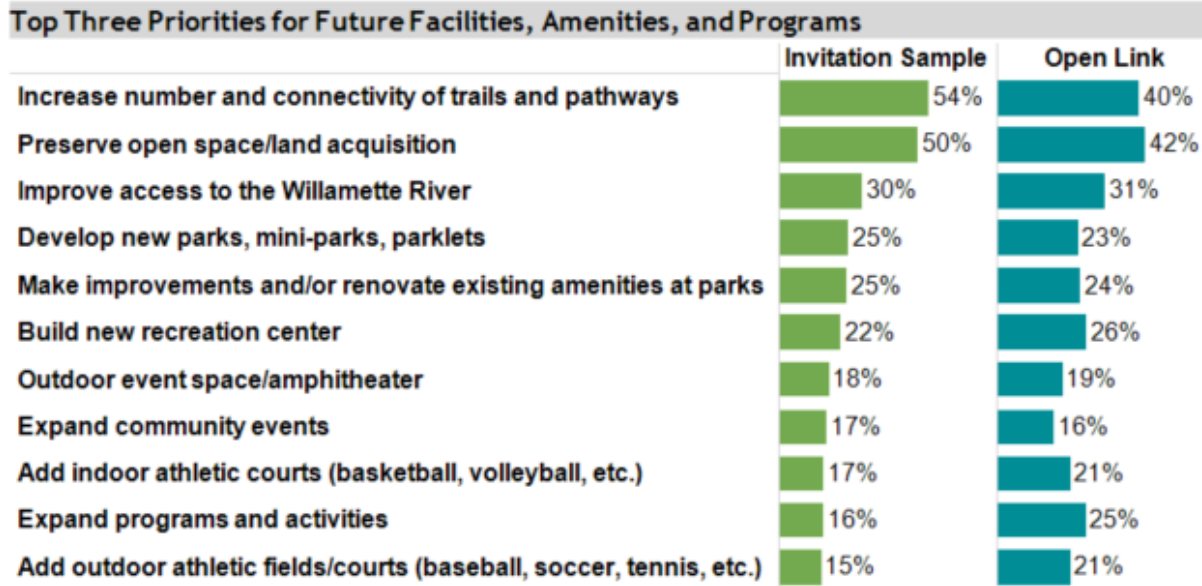
Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

Top Three Future Facility Priorities

Fifty-four percent (54%) of invitation respondents and forty percent (40%) of open link respondents indicated that increasing the number of trails and pathways, and improving their connectivity is one of their top three priorities for the future (20% also selected it as their number one priority). A near equal share of respondents prioritized the preservation of open space/land acquisition (50% as one of their top three and 19% as their number one priority).

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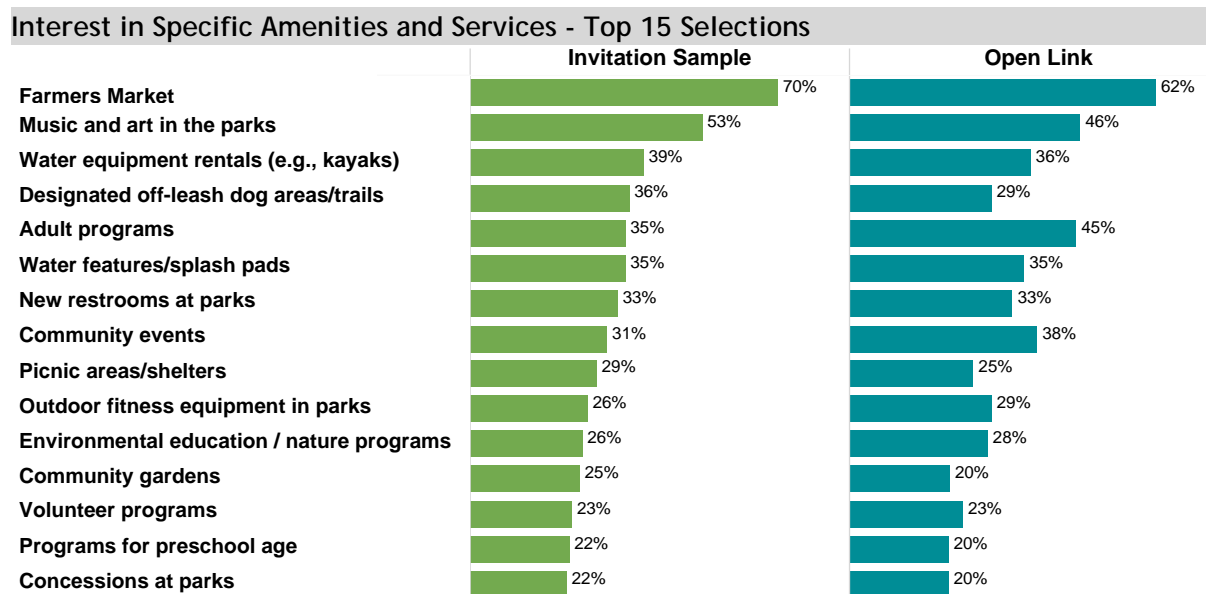
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Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

Specific Amenities and Services

Respondents reported a desire for the addition or expansion of a number of facilities/amenities and programs/services, with invitation respondents reporting an average of 7.2 items from the list. The most often selected amenities include the farmers market (70%) and music and art in the parks (53%). Open link respondents had a greater interest in adult programs and community events than invitation respondents.



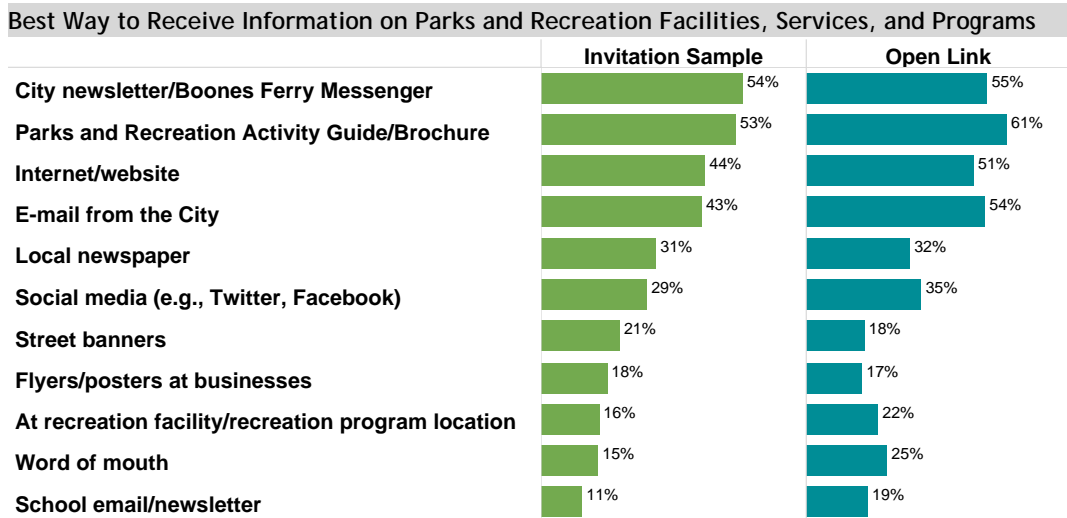
Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

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Best Way to Receive Information

The best way to reach invitation respondents is in the City newsletter/Boones Ferry Messenger (54%), the Parks and Recreation Activity Guide/Brochure (53%), through the internet/website (44%), or an email from the city (43%). Open link respondents were somewhat more likely to select the activity guide (61%), email from the city (54%), internet/website (51%), social media (35%), and word of mouth (25%).



Source: PRC Associates and GreenPlay

Additional Comments/Suggestions

At the end of the survey, respondents were given the opportunity to provide any additional comments or suggestions for City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation. Themes that came up frequently through the survey were again prominent in this comment field, including a desire for additional programs and events, upgrades to existing facilities, increased trail and pathway connectivity, and enhanced river access. Many invitation respondents also took the opportunity to praise the efforts of the department. A selection of verbatim invitation responses is shown below. The full listing of responses is provided in the appendix.



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III. Parks and Recreation Influencing Trends

The provision of public parks and recreation services can be influenced by a wide variety of trends, including the desires of different age groups within the population, community values, and popularity of a variety of recreational activities and amenities. Within this section of the plan, a number of local and national trends are reviewed that should be considered by the City when determining where to allocate resources toward the provision of parks, recreational facilities, and recreational programming to its residents and visitors.

This section of the report is generally organized into two sections:

1. Review of estimated Wilsonville household participation in, and spending on, a variety of recreational, sports, fitness, and leisure activities. Opportunities for participation in many of the activities analyzed are provided through city facilities and programs.
2. Overview of key national recreation trends pertinent to the provision of parks, recreation facilities, and open spaces relevant to the population of the City of Wilsonville.

The following are the major highlights, the full report is in the appendix.

Local trends reviewed are based on analysis of Esri Business Analyst models compiled in May 2017 for the City of Wilsonville. These models combined demographic, lifestyle, and spending estimates that provide insight into the general participation habits of city residents in recreation, fitness, and leisure activities. The models also estimate the city-wide economic impact of spending by city households on various recreation, fitness, and leisure activities.

National trends reviewed draw upon information from a variety of relevant and recent industry reports, studies, and publications. Topics discussed provide insight on current trends influencing the provision of public parks and recreation services nationwide, but are applicable in the provision of these public services locally.

A. Estimated Household Participation Rates and Spending

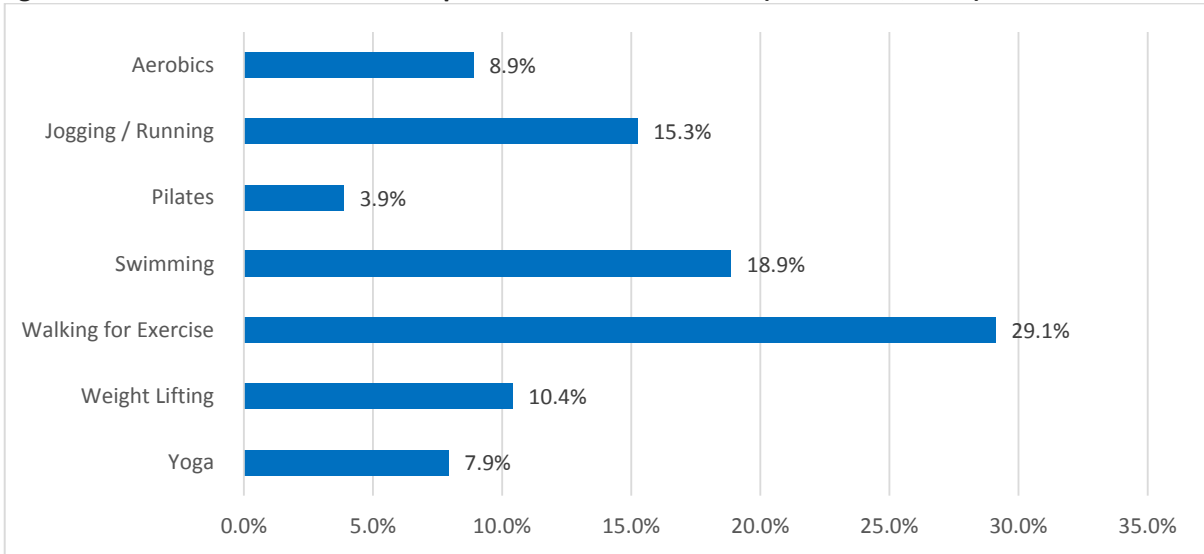
Through Esri Business Analyst, a combination of information (from the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other data sources that gauge national tendencies to participate and spend on various recreation, fitness, and leisure activities) is weighed against current Esri local demographic characteristics (including population, age, and household income) to yield an estimate (May 2017) of household participation in recreation, fitness, and leisure activities in Wilsonville and the household spending on fees, equipment, and other typical costs associated with participation.

B. Estimated Participation

Esri models and resulting data indicate that Wilsonville households included members that participated in a number of recreation, sports, fitness, and leisure activities in the past year. The activities reviewed are representative of those that are often offered through parks and recreation facilities and programs throughout the country. **Figure 6** is a review of estimated participation rates of the City's households in outdoor recreation activities, team and individual sports and fitness activities, and leisure activities.

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Figure 6: Estimated Household Participation in Fitness Activities (Wilsonville, 2016)



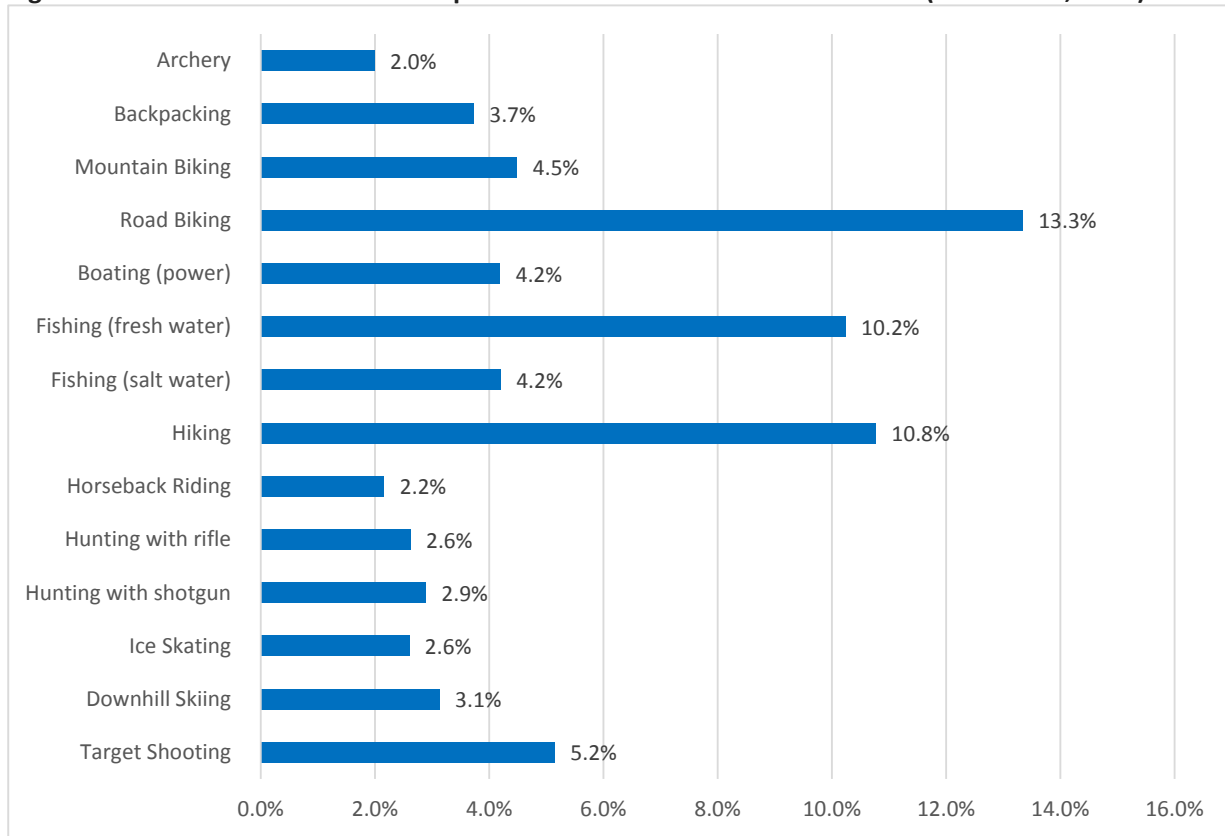
Source: Esri Business Analyst, Sports, and Leisure Market Potential

Participation in fitness activities is generally known to positively impact individual well-being and public health. Walking, the top fitness activity among City of Wilsonville households, is also one of the most popular recreation, leisure, and fitness activities nationally, because it has few barriers to participation and has positive individual health benefits. Over 29 percent of city households were estimated to have walked for fitness in the past year. Swimming was also a popular activity, with almost 19 percent participating in this fitness activity. The provision of amenities and opportunities for people to walk, swim, run, or participate in activities that promote personal and public health should remain important in City of Wilsonville.

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Figure 7: Estimated Household Participation in Outdoor Recreation Activities (Wilsonville, 2016)



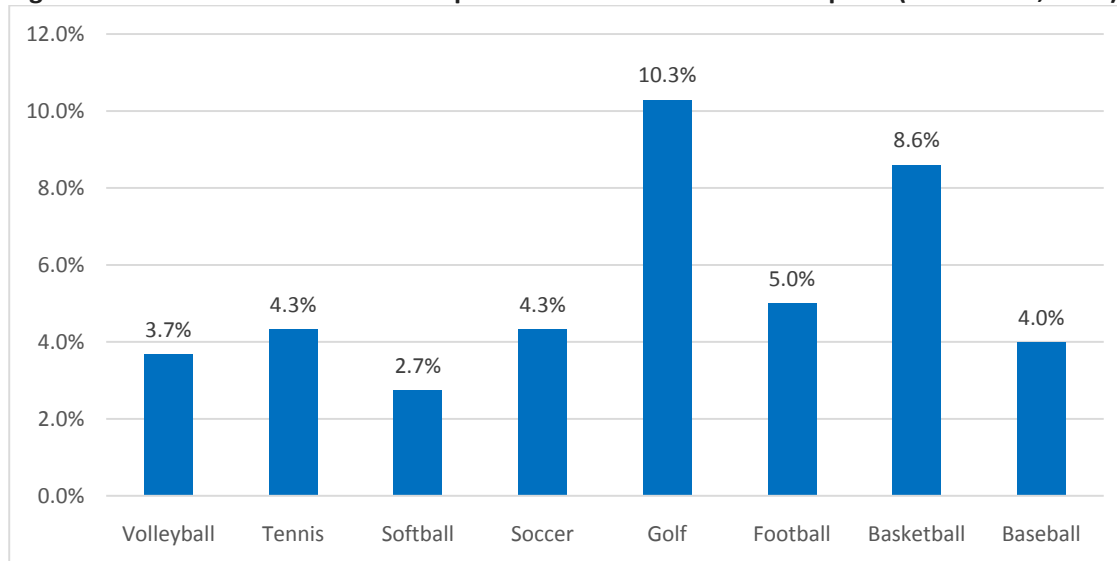
Source: Esri Business Analyst, Sports, and Leisure Market Potential

Participation in outdoor activities in a natural environment help people develop a stronger appreciation of nature, can help educate future stewards of the environment, and is known to have positive effects on individual well-being. Esri estimated that in the past year, just over 13 percent of Wilsonville residents went road biking, about 11 percent went hiking, and 10 percent fished (fresh water).

Of note in **Figure 6** are the relatively high levels of estimated participation in walking, jogging/running, hiking, and cycling. Participation in these activities, which are all known to have positive health and wellness benefits, can often be increased through the provision of safe, accessible public trails and pathways. Increasing opportunities for these and other trail-based activities should be a priority of the City.

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Figure 8: Estimated Household Participation in Team and Individual Sports (Wilsonville, 2016)

Source: Esri Business Analyst, Sports, and Leisure Market Potential

Of the sports reviewed by Esri, Wilsonville residents were most likely to have participated in golf and basketball in the last year. About 10 percent of households included members participated in golfing, and 8.6 percent of households participated in basketball. The city and local sports leagues have reported relatively high levels of participation among residents participating in football, baseball, soccer, and/or tennis. While not currently reported by Esri, lacrosse and pickleball are two of the faster growing sports seen nationally by the consultant team.

C. National Demographic Trends in Recreation

Three major age groups, the Baby Boomers, Millennials, and Generation Z, are having significant impacts in the planning and provision of parks and recreation services nationwide. Baby Boomers are defined as individuals born between 1946 and 1964, as stated in "Leisure Programming for Baby Boomers."¹ They are a generation that consists of nearly 76 million Americans, and comprised 20 percent of Wilsonville's population in 2016. The Millennial Generation is generally considered those born between about 1980 and 1999, and in April 2016, the Pew Research Center reported that this generation had surpassed the Baby Boomers as the nation's most populous age group.² With regard to Generation Y, this age group under age 18 forms about a quarter of the U.S. population, according to the U.S. Census.

In 2016, approximately 74 percent of Wilsonville residents fell into one of these age groupings. Roughly 23 percent of the population were members of Generation Z, 31 percent were Millennials, and 20 percent were Baby Boomers.

According to Esri, projections suggest that age group expected to see the most growth is the 65 to 74-year-olds in the City of Wilsonville, which is likely to rise 3.1 percent between 2010 and 2021. The age of 45 to 54 is anticipated to decrease between 2010 and 2021 by 2.2 percent.

¹ Linda Cochran, Anne Roshchadl, and Jodi Rudick, "Leisure Programming For Baby Boomers," *Human Kinetics*, 2009.

² Richard Fry, "Millennials overtake Baby Boomers as America's Largest Generation," *Pew Research Center Fact Tank*, April 25, 2016, <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/04/25/millennials-overtake-baby-boomers/>, accessed May 2015

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*Section III: Parks and Recreation Influencing Trends***Adults – Baby Boomers**

Baby Boomers are defined as individuals born between 1946 and 1964, as stated in “Leisure Programming for Baby Boomers.”³ They are a generation that consists of nearly 76 million Americans, and comprised 20 percent of Wilsonville’s population in 2016. Boomers were not the largest age group in Wilsonville, trailing two percent behind Generation Z and 11 percent behind Millennials.

- *Boomers will look to parks and recreation professionals to provide opportunities to enjoy many life-long hobbies and sports.* When programming for this age group, a customized experience to cater to the need for self-fulfillment, healthy pleasure, nostalgic youthfulness, and individual escapes will be important. Recreation trends will shift from games and activities that Boomers associate with senior citizens. Ziegler suggests that activities such as bingo, bridge, and shuffleboard will likely be avoided, because Boomers relate these activities with old age.

Adult – The Millennial Generation

The Millennial Generation is generally considered those born between about 1980 and 1999 and in April 2016, the Pew Research Center reported that this generation had surpassed the Baby Boomers as the nation’s most populous age group.⁴ Millennials comprised approximately 31 percent of Wilsonville’s 2016 total population, the largest of any of Wilsonville generations.

As Millennials tend to be a more tech-savvy, socially conscious, achievement-driven age group with more flexible ideas about balancing wealth, work, and play, they generally prefer different park amenities and recreational programs, than their counterparts in the Baby Boomer generation. In an April 2015 posting to the National Parks and Recreation Association’s official blog, *Open Space*, Scott Hornick, CEO of Adventure Solutions suggests the following seven considerations to make your parks Millennial friendly:⁵

1. Group activities are appealing.
2. Wireless internet/Wi-Fi access is a must – being connected digitally is a Millennial status-quo, and sharing experiences in real time is something Millennials enjoying doing.
3. Having many different experiences is important – Millennials tend to participate in a broad range of activities.
4. Convenience and comfort are sought out.
5. Competition is important, and Millennials enjoy winning, recognition, and earning rewards.
6. Facilities that promote physical activity, such as trails and sports fields, and activities like adventure races are appealing.
7. Many Millennials own dogs, and want places in which they can recreate with them.

Youth – Generation Z

In the July 2012 issue of *Parks and Recreation Magazine*, Emilyn Sheffield contributed an article titled “Five Trends Shaping Tomorrow Today.” In it, she identified that the proportion of youth is smaller than in the past, but still essential to our future. As of the 2010 Census, the age group under age 18 forms about a quarter of the U.S. population. Nationwide, nearly half of the youth population is ethnically diverse, and 25 percent is Hispanic. In Wilsonville, roughly 24 percent of the population was under the age of 19 in 2016.

³ Linda Cochran, Anne Roshchadl, and Jodi Rudick, “Leisure Programming For Baby Boomers,” *Human Kinetics*, 2009.

⁴ Richard Fry, “Millennials overtake Baby Boomers as America’s Largest Generation,” *Pew Research Center Fact Tank*, April 25, 2016, <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/04/25/millennials-overtake-baby-boomers/>, accessed May 2015

⁵ Scott Hornick, “7 Ways to Make Your Park More Millennial Friendly,” *Parks and Recreation Open Space Blog*, August 19, 2015, <http://www.nrpa.org/blog/7-ways-to-make-your-parks-millennial-friendly>, accessed May 2016

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Section III: Parks and Recreation Influencing Trends

Characteristics cited for Generation Z, the youth of today, include:⁶

- The most obvious characteristic for Generation Z is the pervasive use of technology.
- Generation Z members live their lives online, and they love sharing both the intimate and mundane details of life.
- They tend to be acutely aware that they live in a pluralistic society and tend to embrace diversity.
- Generation Z tend to be independent. They do not wait for their parents to teach them things or tell them how to make decisions.

Facilities

According to *Recreation Management's* magazine's "2015 State of the Industry Report,"⁷ national trends show an increased user-base of recreation facilities (private and public). To meet the growing demand for recreational facilities, a majority of the parks and recreation providers who responded to the *Recreation Management* survey (72.6%) reported that they plan to build new facilities or renovate and/or expand existing facilities over the next three years. The report further indicated that the top 10 park features planned for construction in the near future were likely to include:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Splash play areas | 6. Bike trails |
| 2. Playgrounds | 7. Park restroom structures |
| 3. Dog parks | 8. Park structures such as shelters and gazebos |
| 4. Fitness trails and outdoor fitness equipment | 9. Synthetic turf sports fields |
| 5. Hiking and walking trails | 10. Wi-Fi services |

An additional national trend of note is toward the construction of "one-stop" indoor recreation facilities to serve all age groups. These facilities are typically large, multipurpose regional centers that have been observed to help increase operational cost recovery, promote user retention, and encourage cross-use. These large recreation centers tend to attract young families, teens, and adults by providing a variety of amenities, programs, and self-directed activities, services, and flexible use spaces that appeal to all ages.

National Trends in Participation, Facilities and Programs**Dog Parks**

Dog parks continue to see high popularity and have remained among the top planned addition to parks and recreational facilities. Dog parks can be as simple as a gated area, or more elaborate with "designed-for-dogs" amenities like water fountains, agility equipment and pet wash stations, to name a few. Dog parks are also places for people to meet new friends and enjoy the outdoors.

⁶ Alexandra Levit, "Make Way for Generation Z," *New York Times*, March 28, 2015, <http://www.nytimes.com/2015/03/29/jobs/make-way-for-generation-z.html>, accessed May 2016

⁷ Emily Tipping, "2015 State of the Industry Report, State of the Managed Recreation Industry," *Recreation Management*, June 2015.

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D. Programming

Current National Trends in Public Parks and Recreational Programming

Fitness Programming

Fitness programming and popularity of various activities has significantly evolved over the past 15 years. The American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) *Health and Fitness Journal* has conducted annual surveys since 2007 to gauge trends that would help inform the creation of standards for health and fitness programming. The survey focuses on trends in the commercial, corporate, clinical, and community health and fitness industry. **Table 4** compares the results of ACSM's original 2007 survey, and findings from its survey conducted for 2017. Preferences in fitness programming change over time. Some trends first identified in 2007 have remained popular, while other activities and associated programs were widely popular for short durations.

Table 4: Top 10 National Fitness Trends – 2007 and 2017

2007 Trends	2017 Trends
1. Children and obesity	1. Wearable technology
2. Fitness programs for older adults	2. Body weight training
3. Educated and experienced fitness professionals	3. High-intensity interval training
4. Functional fitness	4. Educated and experienced fitness professionals
5. Core training	5. Strength training
6. Strength training	6. Group training
7. Personal training	7. Exercise is Medicine
8. Mind/body exercise	8. Yoga
9. Exercise and weight loss	9. Personal training
10. Outcome measurements	10. Exercise and weight loss

Source: American College of Sports Medicine Health and Fitness Journal

Older Adults and Senior Programming

Many older adults and seniors are choosing to maintain active lifestyles and recognize the health benefits of regular physical activities. With the large number of adults in these age groups, many communities have found a need to offer more programming, activities, and facilities that support the active lifestyle this generation desires.

Festivals and Special Events

Festivals and other special events are often popular activities in communities that not only entertain, generate economic activity, and serve to celebrate community identity, they are also fantastic means of introducing people the community's public parks and recreation system. Public parks and recreation agencies play a major role in planning, managing, and hosting festivals and other community programs that often serve to draw new users into their facilities. Attendants to events hosted in parks or recreation centers who enjoy their experience may want to return for another event or program, or simply to enjoy the park or recreation facility. Participants in these special programs can become interested in visiting other parks and recreation facilities or participating in programs.

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*Section III: Parks and Recreation Influencing Trends***E. Healthy Lifestyle Trends and Active Living****Active Transportation – Bicycling and Walking**

In many surveys and studies on participation in recreational activities, walking, running, jogging, and cycling are nearly universally rated as the most popular activities among youth and adults. Walking, jogging, and running are often the most highly participated in recreational activity, and cycling often ranks as the second or third most popular activity. These activities are attractive, as they require little equipment or financial investment to get started, and they are open to participation to nearly all segments of the population. For these reasons, participation in these activities are often promoted as a means of spurring physical activity and increasing public health.

Trails and Health

Trails can provide a wide variety of opportunities for being physically active, such as walking/running/hiking, wheelchair recreation, bicycling, and horseback riding. Trails and community pathways are a significant recreational and alternative transportation infrastructure, but are most effective in increasing public health when they are part of a system.

The health benefits are equally as high for trails in urban neighborhoods as for those in state or national parks. A trail in the neighborhood, creating a “linear park,” makes it easier for people to incorporate exercise into their daily routines, whether for recreation or non-motorized transportation. Urban trails need to connect people to places they want to go, such as schools, transit centers, businesses, and neighborhoods.⁸

Shade Structures – Solar Relief

Communities around the country are considering adding shade structures as well as shade trees to their parks, playgrounds, and pools, as “a weapon against cancer and against childhood obesity,”⁹ both to reduce future cancer risk and promote exercise among children. A 2005 study found that melanoma rates in people under 20 rose three percent a year between 1973 and 2001, possibly due to a thinning of the ozone layer in the atmosphere. It is recommended that children seek shade between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., but with so little shade available, kids have nowhere to go. Additionally, without adequate shade, many play areas are simply too hot to be inviting to children. On sunny days, the playground equipment is hot enough to scald the hands of would-be users.

Trees would help provide protection, as tree leaves absorb about 95 percent of ultraviolet radiation, but they take a decade or more to grow large enough to make a difference. As such, many communities are building shade structures instead. The non-profit Shade Foundation of American is a good resource for information about shade and shade structures, www.shadefoundation.org.

⁸ National Trails Training Partnership, “Health Community: What you should know about trail building,” <http://www.americantrails.org/resources/health/healthcombuild.html>, accessed May 2016

⁹ Liz Szabo, “Shade: A weapon against skin cancer, childhood obesity,” *USA Today*, June 30, 2011, www.usatoday.com/news/health/wellness/story/2011/06/Shade-serves-as-a-weapon-against-skin-cancer-childhood-obesity/48965070/1, accessed May 2015

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*Section III: Parks and Recreation Influencing Trends***Natural Environments and Open Space****Conservation**

Parks and public lands are critical to the quality of life for all Americans and that quality, for everyone, in any community, is improved by clean, green, and accessible parks and open space. Parks and open spaces serve an essential role in preserving natural resources and wildlife habitat, protecting clean water and clean air, and providing open space for current and future generations. Parks also offer an essential connection for Americans of all ages and abilities to the life-enhancing benefits of nature and the outdoors.¹⁰

F. Economic and Health Benefits of Parks

“The Benefits of Parks: Why America Needs More City Parks and Open Space,” a report from the Trust for Public Land, makes the following observations about the health, economic, environmental, and social benefits of parks and open space:¹¹

- Physical activity makes people healthier.
- Physical activity increases with access to parks.
- Contact with the natural world improves physical and psychological health.
- Residential and commercial property values increase.
- Value is added to community and economic development sustainability.
- Benefits of tourism are enhanced.
- Trees are effective in improving air quality and act as natural air conditioners.
- Trees assist with storm water control and erosion.
- Crime and juvenile delinquency are reduced.
- Recreational opportunities for all ages are provided.
- Stable neighborhoods and strong communities are created.

Researchers have long touted the benefits of outdoor exercise. Many parks and recreation departments have begun installing “outdoor gyms.” Equipment that can be found in these outdoor gyms is comparable to what would be found in an indoor workout facility, such as leg and chest presses, elliptical trainers, pull down trainers, etc. Outdoor fitness equipment provides a new opportunity for parks and recreation departments to increase the health of their communities, while offering them the opportunity to exercise outdoors. Such equipment can increase the usage of parks, trails, and other outdoor amenities while helping to fight the obesity epidemic and increase the community’s interaction with nature.

¹⁰ National Parks and Recreation Association, “Role of Parks and Recreation in Conservation,” <http://www.nrpa.org/About-NRPA/Position-Statements/Role-of-Parks-and-Recreation-in-Conservation>, accessed May 2016

¹¹ Paul M. Sherer, “The Benefits of Parks: Why America Needs More City Parks and Open Space,” The Trust for Public Land, San Francisco, CA, 2006

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*Section III: Parks and Recreation Influencing Trends***G. Trends in Adult and Youth Recreation****Adult Recreation: Pickleball**

No adult recreational sport is taking off faster than pickleball.¹² Pickleball is a racquet sport played on a badminton court with a lowered net, perforated plastic ball, and wood paddles. While it originated in the Pacific Northwest in the 1960s, it has grown exponentially since 2000. The USA Pickleball Association (USAPA) estimates that there were about 500 pickleball players in 2000, with that number growing to 125,000 in 2013. It is especially popular with the 50+ crowd, because it is low impact but gets the heart rate pumping.¹³ Pickle ball is an attractive programming option for recreation managers, because it is adaptable to a variety of existing facilities – four pickleball courts fit in one tennis court.

H. Outdoor Recreation

The Outdoor Foundation releases a “Participation in Outdoor Recreation Topline Report” annually. According to the 2016 “Topline Report,”¹⁴ nearly half (48.4%) of Americans participated in outdoor recreation activities in 2015. Increased participation in outdoor recreation activities was strong in paddle sports, with stand up paddle boarding remaining the top outdoor activity for growth growing by 26 percent in participation from 2014 to 2015.

Additional key findings from the 2016 “Topline Report” include:

Participation in Outdoor Recreation

- In 2015, 48.4 percent of Americans ages 6 and older participated in at least one outdoor activity. This equated to 142.4 million Americans who went on a collective 11.7 billion outdoor recreation outings.
- The top five outdoor activities with increased participation in the past three years were stand up paddle boarding, triathlon (traditional/road), kayak fishing, triathlon (non-traditional/off-road), and trail running.
- Participation among youth ages 6 to 12 was at 63 percent, ages 13 to 17 was at 59 percent, and ages 18 to 24 was at 57 percent.
- Participation among adults ages 25 to 44 was at 56 percent, and 37 percent among adults ages 45 and older.

Trail Recreation and Cycling Trends

For trail-related recreation activities such as hiking (which included walking), bicycling, and running, the 2016 “Topline Report” indicates a positive three-year trend for trail running, running/jogging, hiking, mountain biking, and BMX biking, as shown in **Table 5**. Additionally, participation in trail running and BMX biking is up significantly over the recent three-year period.

¹² Chris Gelbach, “Never Stop Playing: Trends in Adult Recreational Sports” *Recreation Management*, September 2013, http://recmanagement.com/feature_print.php?fid=201309fe02, accessed January 2015

¹³ David Crumpler, “Pickleball a fast-growing sport, especially for the 50 and older crowd,” *Florida Times Union*, January 26, 2015, <http://jacksonville.com/prime-time/2015-01-26/story/pickleball-fast-growing-sport-especially-50-and-older-crowd>, accessed January 2015

¹⁴ *Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report 2016*

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Table 5: Cycling and Trail Recreation Participation by Activity (Ages 6+)

	2013	2014	2015	3 Year Average Change
BMX Bicycling	2,168	2,350	2,690	7.5%
Bicycling (Mountain/Non Paved Surface)	8,542	8,044	8,316	2.8%
Bicycling (Road/Paved Surface)	40,888	39,725	38,280	-0.8%
Hiking (Day)	34,378	36,222	37,232	2.6%
Running/Jogging	51,127	49,408	48,496	-2.3%
Trail Running	6,792	7,531	8,139	10.7%

Source: 2016 Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report

I. Management and Operational Trends

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Compliance

On September 14, 2010 the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) issued an amended regulation implementing the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA 2010 Standards),¹⁵ and for the first time, the regulations were expanded to include recreation environment design requirements. Covered entities were to be compliant with design and construction requirements and the development of three-year transition plan by March 15, 2012. The deadline for implementation of the three-year transition plan was March 15, 2015.

Funding

According to *Recreation Management* magazine's 2015 "State of the Industry Report," survey respondents from parks and recreation departments/districts reporting about their revenues from 2012 through 2014 indicated a continued recovery from the impact of the recession of 2008. From 2013 to 2014, 44.1 percent of respondents reported that their revenues had increased, and another 44.1 percent reported revenues staying steady. About 48.7 percent of respondents said they expected revenues to continue to increase in 2015, while 44 percent expected no change.

Trends in Marketing by Parks and Recreation Providers

Active Network offers expertise in activity and participation management. The organization's mission is to make the world a more active place. In its blog, the following marketing mix ideas were offered, which came out of a meeting with parks and recreational professionals in the Chicago area.¹⁶

- Updated booths and community event presence—Utilization of a tablet or laptop to show programs you offer and provide event participants the opportunity to register on the spot.
- Facebook redirect app—This application redirects people automatically to the link you provide. Add it to your Facebook page.
- Instagram challenge—Think about how you can use mobile and social tools at your next event. It could be an Instagram contest during an event set up as a scavenger hunt with participants taking pictures of clues and posting them on Instagram.
- Social media coupons—Research indicates that the top reason people follow an organization on a social network is to receive discounts or coupons. Consider posting an event discount on your social networks redeemable by accessing on phone or printing out.

¹⁵ U.S. Department of Justice, Americans with Disabilities Act, ADA Home Page, <http://www.ada.gov/>, accessed November 15, 2012.

¹⁶ Active Network, <http://www.activenetwork.com>, accessed May 2014

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Section III: Parks and Recreation Influencing Trends

Mobile marketing is a growing trend. Social websites and apps are among the most used features on mobile phones. Popular social media marketing tools include Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Snapchat, Instagram, and LinkedIn. Private messaging apps such as Snapchat and WhatsApp are being used more and more for live media coverage.¹⁷

Ninety-one percent (91%) of Americans own a cell phone, and most use the devices for much more than phone calls. Young adults engage in mobile data applications at much higher rates than adults ages 30 and older. Usage rates trends indicate that Millennials tend to get information most frequently using mobile devices such as smartphones. For example, 97% of cell phone owners ages 18–29 send and receive text messages, compared to 94% of ages 30–49, 75% of ages 50–64, and 35% of those 65 and older. In 2016, the vast majority of the population in the United States has access to a smartphone, computer, or other device, and is nearly always “connected.”

¹⁷ Jacqueline Woerner, “The 7 Social Media Trends Dominating 2015,” Emarsys Blog, <http://www.emarsys.com/en/resources/blog/the-7-social-media-trends-dominating-2015/>, accessed February 26, 2015.

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IV. Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

An inventory of parks and facilities owned and/or maintained by the City of Wilsonville was conducted in April 2017 and approved by staff on May 30, 2017. Each site was evaluated using a proprietary methodology called Geo-Referenced Amenities Standards Process (GRASP®) to assess existing park and recreation systems. Findings from the analysis process identify gaps and make recommendations for future parks, recreation, and open space needs. The team utilized the GRASP®-IT audit tool, an instrument developed for assessing the quality and other characteristics of parks, trails, and other public lands and facilities. The GRASP®-IT tool has been used to conduct inventories of more than 100 park systems nationwide over the past 16 years and has been tested for reliability and validity.

To conduct the inventory, a trained observer from the planning team visited each site or location and assessed the features within it. Features were classified into one of two categories: **components** and **modifiers**. A **component** is a feature that people go to a park or facility to use, such as a tennis court, playground, or open lawn area. Each component was evaluated on its functionality—its suitability for its intended purpose. **Modifiers** are amenities such as shade, drinking fountains, restrooms, etc. that enhance the comfort and convenience of visiting the site and thereby modify the experience of using its components.

A formula was applied that combines the assessments of a site's components and modifiers to generate a score or value for each component and for the entire site. The resulting values can be used to compare sites to each other and to analyze the overall performance of the park system.

A. Assessment Summary

Based on visits to each park and/or facility, the following general assessments were concluded:

- Parks are generally well maintained and free of trash, graffiti, or other negative elements.
- Current parks vary greatly in number of amenities and overall size.
- Most of the parks have good street visibility and frontage. They offer adequate public access.
- While improvements have been made, ensuring ADA accessibility to parks and park amenities, continued implementation of the ADA Transition Plan including additional improvements or accommodations are needed throughout the system (City of Wilsonville, Oregon, Public Right-of-Way & City Parks Facilities, ADA Title II Transition Plan, Final Plan, May 12, 2015).
- Several playgrounds and playground structures need upgrades or renovation.
- While centrally located, all sports fields (diamonds and rectangles) are located at Memorial Park.
- There are no standalone rectangle fields. All rectangle fields currently overlay diamond fields, and therefore, there is limited use or availability of both field types.
- Several national trends have been incorporated into the park system including pickleball courts, aquatic spray grounds, disc golf, and nature-based playgrounds.
- Water access (particularly Willamette River access) is limited.

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*Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment***Summary of Inventory Locations**

Wilsonville has a variety of recreation locations that serve the community at-large in many ways. The 2007 Parks and Recreation Master Plan classified parks into the following categories (NRPA does not define park classification. The following classifications were reviewed with Wilsonville staff and deemed appropriate):

- **Neighborhood Parks:** Generally small in size, neighborhood parks are a combination of a playground and a park designed primarily for spontaneous, non-organized recreation activities.
- **Community Parks:** Generally, community parks are larger parks that support organized activities and often have sports fields or other special facilities as their central focus. These parks can accommodate larger numbers of people and provide restrooms and parking.
- **Regional Parks:** At more than 50 acres, regional parks provide a wide variety of specialized facilities, such as sports fields, indoor recreation facilities, or large picnic areas, to serve the entire community and beyond. Natural areas or unique recreation opportunities are usually a component of regional parks.
- **Urban Parks:** Urban parks are located in busy, higher density, commercial areas, or mixed-use centers. Examples of urban parks include public squares, promenades, and urban plazas.
- **Special Use Areas:** Special use areas are single purpose sites or areas occupied by specialized facilities, such as stand-alone recreation centers, performing arts facilities, skate areas, swimming pools, or community gardens.
- **Natural Areas:** Natural areas are lands managed in a natural state. Recreation in natural areas usually involves passive, low-impact activities, such as walking, biking, and watching wildlife.
- **Greenways/Greenbelts:** Greenways or greenbelts are linear parks that link together points-of-interest within a community or provide green buffers between neighborhoods. These parks are nature oriented, and recreation is typically related to trail use.

Additional classifications which are important to Wilsonville's system:

- **Private Parks:** These privately owned and maintained sites include parks owned by subdivision homeowners associations (HOAs), park amenities provided on corporate campuses, private golf courses, and privately-owned sports field complexes.
- **Beautification Areas:** These maintained, landscaped areas primarily provide a visual amenity typically with no recreational use. Sites may include landscaped rights of way, gateways, seating areas, or street medians and islands.
- **Waysides:** A stopping place, carved out of land adjacent to a trail or pathway that provides minor amenities for rest or exercise that is out of the way of foot or bicycle traffic. These small spaces provide a bench, small table, or an exercise station. These spaces are often found along walking trails, water trails, exercise circuit trails, or boardwalks.
- **Pocket Parks:** A small park, large enough for a tot lot, looped walking trail or sheltered picnic table, or a public sculpture or fountain. A pocket park provides a minimal amenity for an apartment complex or area of opportunity in a development.
- **Trail Corridor:** A stand-alone corridor or parcel that contains a trail.

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Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

Park locations range in size from Engleman Park with just under an acre to Memorial Park and Murase Plaza at a combined 126 acres. Parks offer both active and passive recreation opportunities from playgrounds and ballfields to walking paths and natural areas. Smaller parks may only have a few amenities while larger parks offer up to 35 components. Several of the parks (indicated in the following list by an *) are part of the Villebois Greenway Regional Park or are neighborhood parks within the Villebois planned community. These parks are in various states of transfer to City ownership and maintenance.

Existing properties that fall into the “Park” category include the following and account for approximately 256 total acres:

- **Neighborhood Parks**
 - Courtside Park
 - Engelman Park
 - Hathaway Park
 - Park at Merryfield
 - River Fox Park
 - Willow Creek and Landover Park
- **Community Parks**
 - Boones Ferry Park
 - Canyon Creek Park
 - Regional Parks
 - Memorial Park
 - Villebois Regional Park System – Sofia Park*, Palermo Park*, Edelweiss Park*, Piccadilly Park*, Trocadero Park*, Regional Park 7/8* (2018 estimated completion)
- **Urban Parks**
 - Murase Plaza
 - Town Center Park
 - Special Use Areas
 - Willamette River Water Treatment Plant Park
- **Natural Areas**
 - Graham Oaks Nature Park is operated by METRO. The property lies just west of the city but provides many recreation opportunities for residents and visitors. The property is 250 acres.
 - Greenway/Greenbelt
 - Tranquil Park
- **Trail Corridors**
 - Throughout Wilsonville, trails occur either within existing parks or as standalone corridors. Three trail corridors are identified as parcels:
 - ◆ Boeckman Creek Crossing Trail
 - ◆ Memorial to Boones Ferry Trail
 - ◆ Ice Age Tonquin Trail

The remaining trails were identified through GIS data provided by the City of Wilsonville and evaluated using aerial photography. On-street paths and lanes were not included in this inventory. While often important to a multi-modal transportation system, they were not considered recreation components for the purposes of this study.

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Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

B. Inventory Overview

The following table summarizes the component-based inventory in a common park matrix style format:

Table 6: Park Component Inventory Matrix

LOCATION	Aquatics, Spray Pad	Basketball Court	Basketball, Practice	Diamond Field	Diamond Field, Complex	Disc Golf	Dog Park	Educational Experience	Event Space	Game Court	Garden, Community	Garden, Display	Horseshoe Court	Loop Walk	Natural Area	Open Turf	Pickleball Court	Playground	Public Art	Rectangular Field, Large	Shelter, Large	Shelter, Small	Skate Park	Tennis Court	Volleyball Court	Water Access, Developed	Water Access, General	Water Feature	Water, Open	Total Number of Components in Park
Memorial Park		1		5	1	1	1	1	3		1		1		2	2	2	2		3	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	38
Town Center Park	1		1					1	1			1	1		1		1	4		1							1		14	
Murase Plaza	1							1	1			1	1	1	1		1			4							1		13	
Willamette River Water Treatment Plant Park								1					1	1	2						2					1	1	1	10	
Villebois Regional Park 7/8			1					1	1						1		2	1		1									8	
Edelweiss Park		1										1			2	1	1			1									7	
Boones Ferry Park			1					1							1	1					1					1	1	7		
Trocadero Park															1	1	1			1		1					1		6	
Willow Creek and Landover Park		1												1	1	2					1								6	
Hathaway Park			1										1		1	2													5	
Sofia Park	1														1	1				1							1		5	
Graham Oaks Nature Park (not City of Wilsonville owned)								1							1			1		1									4	
Canyon Creek Park													1	2	1														4	
Engelman Park													1		1	2													4	
Piccadilly Park												1			1	1								1					4	
Courtside Park													1		1	1													3	
Palermo Park			1							1					1														3	
Boeckman Creek Crossing Trail								1							1													1	3	
Park at Merryfield								1							1		1												3	
River Fox Park													1		1	1													3	
Tranquil Park															1														1	
Memorial to Boones Ferry Trail																													0	
<i>Total number of components in system:</i>	3	3	5	5	1	1	1	9	6	1	1	3	2	8	11	20	3	20	7	3	15	4	2	2	2	1	3	5	4	

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Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

*Note: List has been sorted by total number of components within each park. Parks with greater number of components listed first. Cell number indicates quantity of each component. Quantity based on approved inventory May 30,2017. Components for Villebois Regional Park 7/8 and Trocadero Park are subject to final park development.

Table 7: Park Comfort and Convenience Matrix

LOCATION	Drinking Fountains	Seating	Dog Waste Station	Pathway Lighting	Bike Parking	Restrooms	Shade Trees or Structures	Parking Lot	Picnic Tables
Boeckman Creek Crossing Trail	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Boones Ferry Park	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Canyon Creek Park	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Courtside Park	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Edelweiss Park	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Engelman Park	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Graham Oaks Nature Park (Metro-owned)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hathaway Park	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Memorial Park	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Memorial to Boones Ferry Trail	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Murase Plaza	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Palermo Park	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Park at Merryfield	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Piccadilly Park	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
River Fox Park	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Sofia Park	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Town Center Park	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tranquil Park	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Trocadero Park	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Villebois Regional Park 7/8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Willamette River Water Treatment Plant Park	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Willow Creek and Landover Park	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y

Note: Modifiers for RP 7/8 and Trocadero Park are subject to final park development.

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In addition to locating components, the functional quality of each element was assessed during the site visits. The following table displays the ranking of each park in the current system based on an overall score for its components and modifiers. In general, parks at the top of the list offer more and better recreation opportunities than those ranked lower in **Table 8** below. The length of the bar for each park reflects its overall score in proportion to that of the highest-ranking park (Memorial Park).

Table 8: Park Ranking Table

LOCATION	Park Rank	GRASP® Scale
Memorial Park	1	
Town Center Park	2	
Murase Plaza	3	
Willamette River Water Treatment Plant Park	4	
Edelweiss Park	5	
Graham Oaks Nature Park (Metro owned park)	6	
Sofia Park	7	
Piccadilly Park	8	
Palermo Park	9	
Boones Ferry Park	10	
Willow Creek and Landover Park	11	
Boeckman Creek Crossing Trail	11	
Courtside Park	13	
Hathaway Park	14	
Engelman Park	15	
Canyon Creek Park	16	
River Fox Park	17	
Park at Merryfield	18	
Tranquil Park	18	
Memorial to Boones Ferry Trail	20	

GRASP® Scale for Villebois Regional Park 7/8 and Trocadero Park have not been calculated.

Future Parks

There are several properties that are in the process of being developed and added to the Wilsonville park system. Villebois Regional Park 6 (indicated in the following list by an *) is part of the Villebois Regional Park. Existing properties that fall into the “future park” category include the following and account for approximately 70 total acres:

- Advance Road Community Park
- Boeckman Trail
- Boones Ferry Park expansion
- Fifth Street Escape Trail Corridor
- Frog Pond Neighborhood Park
- Villebois Regional Park 6*

The following components, in **Table 9**, have been identified by current master planning efforts outside of this master planning project or provided by city staff to be included in the future parks.

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Table 9: Future Park Component Inventory Matrix

LOCATION	Diamond Field	Dog Park	Playground	Rectangular Field, Large	Tennis Court	Water Feature	Total Number of Components in Park
Advance Road Community Park	2		1	2			5
Boeckman Trail							TBD
Boones Ferry Park Expansion							TBD
Fifth Street Escape							TBD
Frog Pond Neighborhood Park							TBD
Villebois Regional Park 6		1	1		1	1	4
Total number of components in system:	2	1	2	2	1	1	

Note: Final park components may vary pending final park development.

Indoor Facilities

Indoor facilities can also be cataloged by their unique components. Existing properties that fall into this type include the following:

- Wilsonville Community Center
- Tauchman House
- Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Administrative Building

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Table 10: Indoor Facility Component Inventory Matrix

LOCATION	Gallery/Exhibits	Kitchen - Commercial	Kitchen - Kitchenette	Lobby/Entryway	Multi-Purpose Room	Patio/Outdoor Seating	Weight/Cardio Equipment	Total Number of Components in Park
Community Center	1	1		1	6	1	1	11
Parks and Recreation Admin. Building				1	2			3
Tauchman House			1		2	1		4
Total number of components in system:	1	1	1	2	10	2	1	

Other Providers

Other Park or Recreation Location

Using GIS data and aerial photography, over 45 additional parks or outdoor recreation facilities belonging to providers other than the City of Wilsonville were identified. These properties offer a variety of components ranging from open turf to playgrounds to aquatic facilities. Individual site visits to parks provided by Home Owner Associations (HOAs) were not part of the scope for this project, but because they are considered a key alternative provider, these parks were included in the mapping, level of service analysis and recommendations described later in this document. These properties account for approximately 367 additional park acres.

Open Space or Landscape Areas

An additional 147 properties were identified in the GIS data. Based on an aerial photography survey, these properties offer minimal to no recreation opportunities. Many of these are landscape areas within subdivisions, while others offer potential trail corridors or nature-based opportunities. These parcels also include large METRO owned areas such as Coffee Lake Natural Area and Corral Creek Natural Area. At 487 acres, these properties offer “green” infrastructure and relief from development to residents of Wilsonville.

Schools and Future Schools

Four existing school properties and two future schools are identified in the available GIS data. Schools often provide important neighborhood recreation opportunities but often have limited public access. Perimeter fencing, school day restrictions, and scholastic sports team use are several of the most significant limiting factors in public use of school facilities. With the proper inter-governmental agreements (IGAs), schools can provide valuable supplemental recreation facilities, especially in terms of diamond and rectangle fields as well as playground facilities. But because Wilsonville’s school system is comprised of larger campus type settings that limit the number of school properties distributed throughout the city, walkable access to its facilities may be for residents may be lower than what is typically seen in other communities.

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Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

Table 11: School Facility Inventory (supplied by Wilsonville staff)

Location	Basketball Court	Basketball, Practice	Diamond Field	Diamond Field, Practice	Indoor Gymnasium	Open Turf	Playground	Rectangular Field, Large	Synthetic Field	Tennis Court	Track/Field
Boeckman Primary School					1	1	4				
Boones Ferry Primary School	2	3	2		2		2	1			
Lowrie Primary School	1	3		2	1		3	1			
Meridian Creek Middle School	1				2		1	1			1
Wilsonville High School			4		2			4	4	6	1
Wood Middle School	2		3		2		1	2	1		1
Total number of components in system:	6	6	9	2	10	1	11	9	5	6	3

Golf Courses

In southern Wilsonville, golf course property dominates the green infrastructure. While golf courses provide significant green space, they typically are a fee based, singular recreation opportunity with limited appeal to the general community. However, golf course communities also typically offer Home Owner Association amenities such as neighborhood parks, trails, and aquatic facilities.

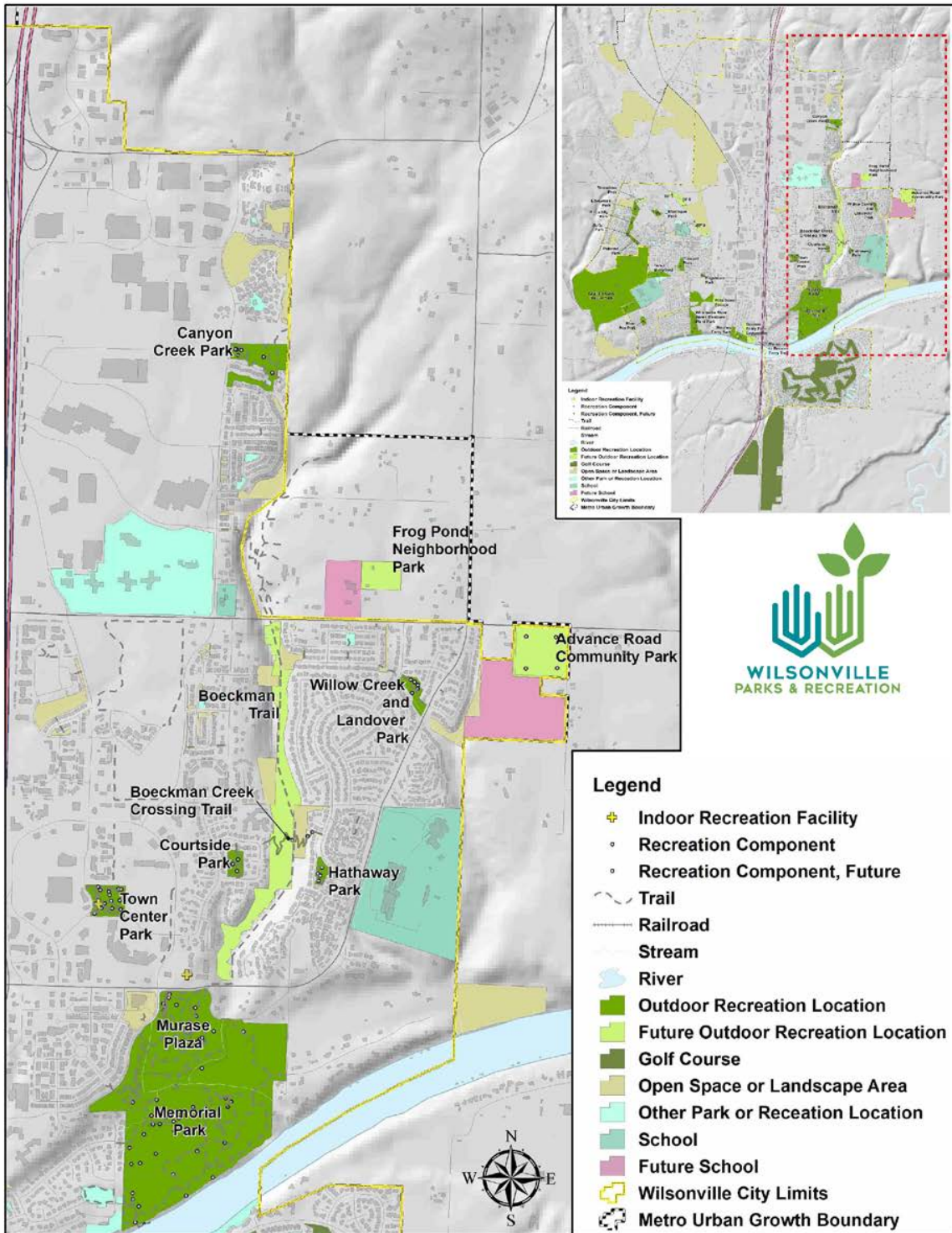
Map 2 shows the City of Wilsonville's Parks and Recreation System. It covers all the City of Wilsonville providing parks, facilities, programs, and services to the residents of Wilsonville.

Map 2: City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation System Map

(Note: some alternative provider parks, golf courses, open spaces and other parcels displayed on this map may fall outside the Wilsonville city boundary, but adjacency may still be important to residents and users. All mapping based on approved inventory, May 30, 2017. Additions or changes to the system after that date may not be reflected in all mapping.)

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 Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

Map 2.1: Wilsonville Boundaries

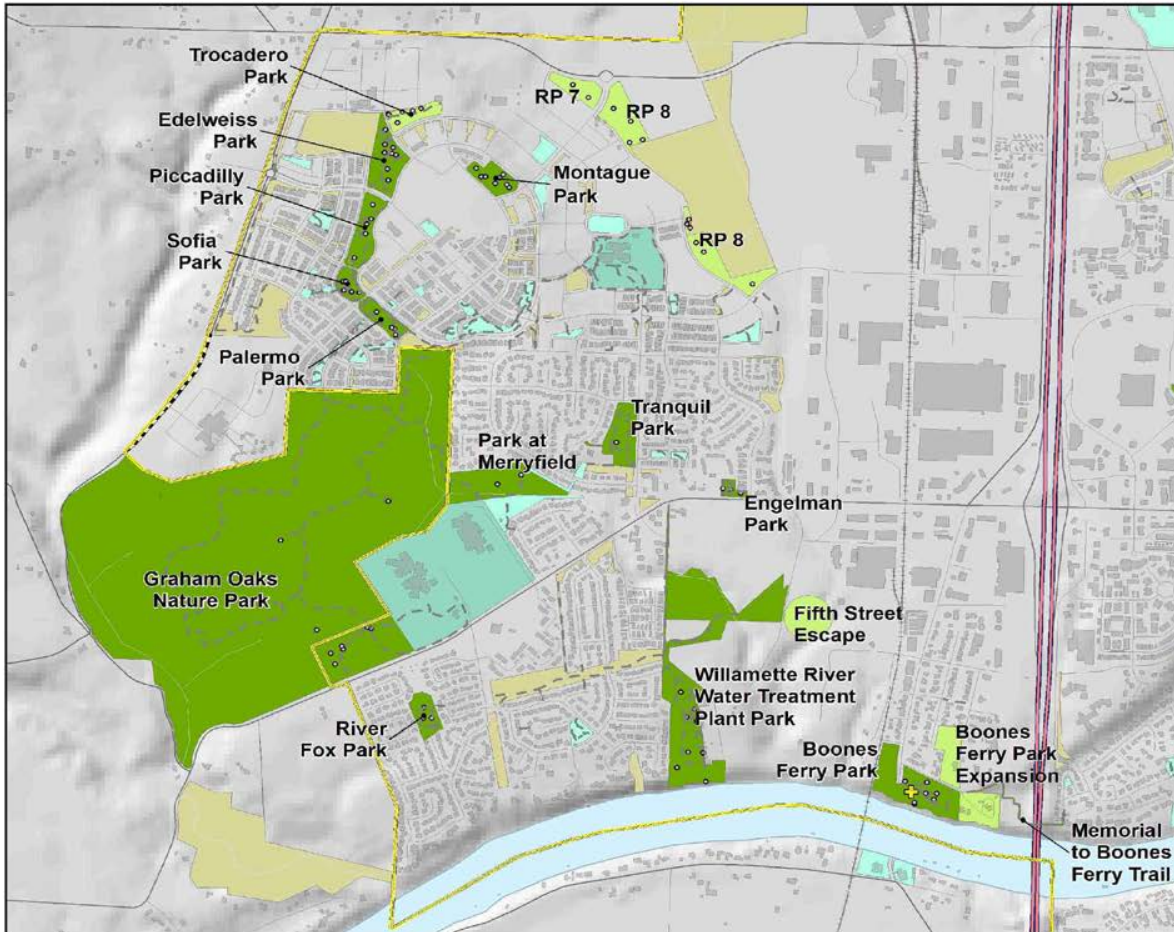


Larger maps are located in the appendix.

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Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

Map 2.2: Inset Detail



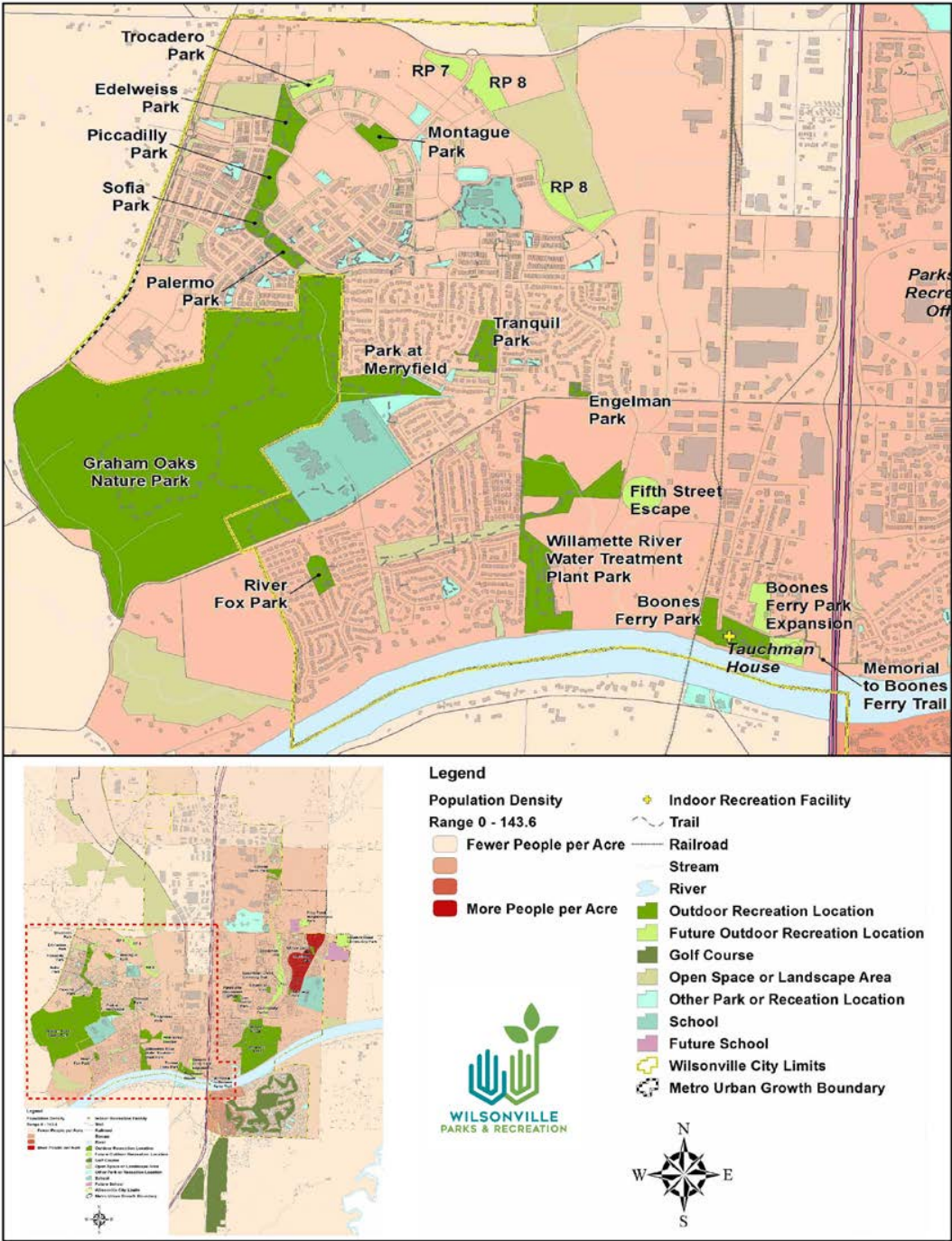
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Population Distribution and Density

When discussing access to recreation, it is helpful to understand the population distribution and density in Wilsonville. In **Map 3**, areas of higher population density are shown in darker red while areas that are less densely populated are lighter in color.

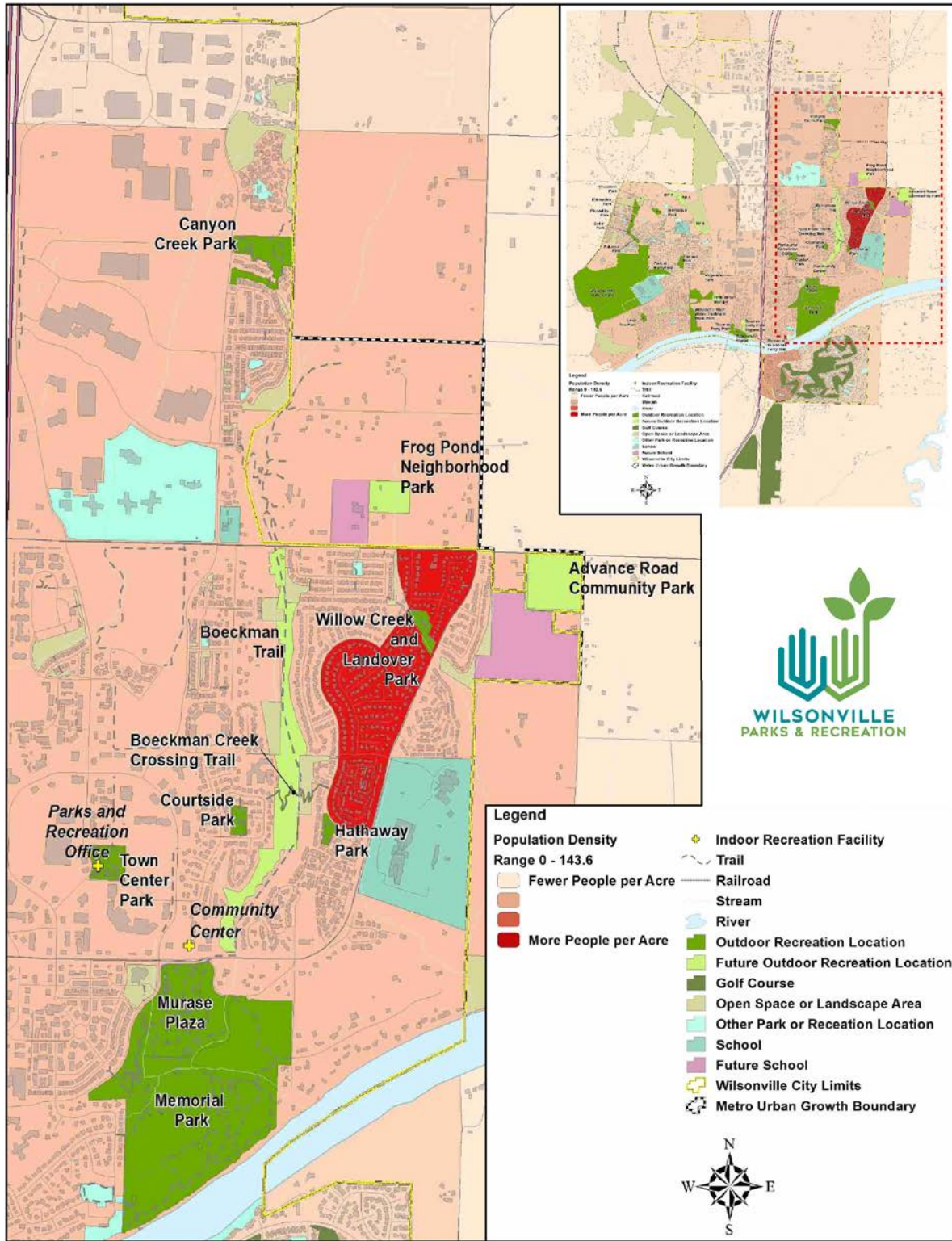
Map 3.1: Wilsonville 2016 Population Density based on US Census Block Groups



Larger maps are located in the appendix.

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 Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

Map 3.2: Inset Detail



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Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

Level of Service (LOS) measurements evaluate how parks, open spaces, trails, and facilities in Wilsonville serve the community. They may be used to benchmark current conditions and to direct future planning efforts.

C. Level of Service Analysis

Why Level of Service?

Level of Service may be defined as the extent to which a recreation system provides access to recreational assets and amenities to residents. It indicates the ability of people to connect with nature and pursue active lifestyles. It can have implications for health and wellness, the local economy, and quality of life. Further, LOS for a park and recreation system tends to reflect community values. It is often emblematic of the manner and extent to which people are connected to their communities and lifestyles focused on outdoor recreation and healthy living.

An analytical technique known as **GRASP® (Geo-Referenced Amenities Standard Process)** was used to analyze Level of Service provided by assets in Wilsonville. This proprietary process, used exclusively by Design Concepts and GreenPlay, yields analytical maps and data that may be used to examine access to recreation across a study area.

GRASP® Analysis

GRASP® (Geo-referenced Amenities Standards Process) is the proprietary name for an approach that has been utilized in more than 100 communities across the country to evaluate LOS for park and recreation systems. With GRASP®, information from the inventory and assessment was used to produce analytic maps and data that show the status of park and recreation services across the community.

Perspectives

Maps and data quantifications produced using the GRASP® methodology are known as **perspectives**. Each perspective is a model of how service is being provided across the study area. The model can be further analyzed to derive statistical information about service in a variety of ways. Maps are utilized along with tables and charts to provide benchmarks or insights a community may use to determine its success in providing services. Perspective maps and charts were produced by applying the GRASP® process to the Wilsonville inventory. Further discussion on Perspectives and other GRASP® terminology can be found in the following sections.

Types of Perspectives

The LOS offered by a park or other feature is a function of two main variables: what is available there and how easy it is for a user to get to it. The inventory performed with the GRASP®-IT tool provided a detailed accounting of what is available at any given location, and GIS was used to measure its accessibility to residents across the community. People use a variety of transit modes to reach a recreation destination: on foot, on a bike, in a car, via public transportation, or some combination of these or other alternatives. Different travel modes have varying travel distances and times associated with them. In GRASP® Perspectives, this variability is accounted for by analyzing multiple travel distances (referred to as *catchment areas*) from which a given feature might be reached. Two different travel distances were used to produce two distinct types of Perspectives for examining the park system:

1. Neighborhood Access
2. Walkable Access

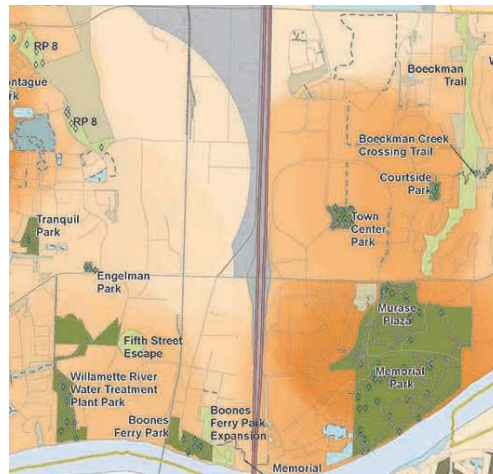
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A **Neighborhood Access** perspective uses a travel distance of one mile to the inventory. This is assumed to be a suitable distance for a bike ride or short drive in a car, or perhaps a longer walk. This catchment is intended to capture users travelling from home or elsewhere to a park or facility by way of bike, bus, or automobile.

A **Walkable Access** perspective uses a shorter catchment distance intended to capture users within a fifteen-minute walk. This distance can range from as short as a quarter-mile to as far as a half-mile depending on the study area. For Wilsonville a half-mile walkability catchment area was used. Further discussion on walkability standards is detailed in the following sections.

For each perspective, the defined catchment area is plotted with GIS around each feature and assigned a value using information from the inventory. When catchment areas for a set of features is combined into one overlay map, a shaded map results, with the shade at any given location representing the cumulative value of all features considered accessible from that location.



GRASP® Level of Service perspectives use overlapping catchment areas to yield a “heat map” that provides a measurement of LOS for any location within a study area. Orange shades represent the variation in LOS values across the map.

Assumptions

1. Proximity relates to access. A feature within a specified distance of a given location is considered to be “accessible” from that location.” “Access” in this analysis does not refer to access as defined in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
2. Neighborhood Access relates to proximity of one-mile, a reasonable distance for a drive in a car or by bicycle.
3. Walkable Access relates to proximity of half-mile, a reasonable distance attainable by walking 15 minutes.
4. Walkable access to recreation is affected by barriers – obstacles to free and easy travel on foot.
5. The LOS at any given point on the map has a value that is the cumulative value of all features that are considered accessible from that location.
6. “Future Parks” and components identified during the inventory discussion earlier and in the Future Park Component Inventory Matrix have been included in the analysis, as these are projected to be built during the lifespan of this master plan.

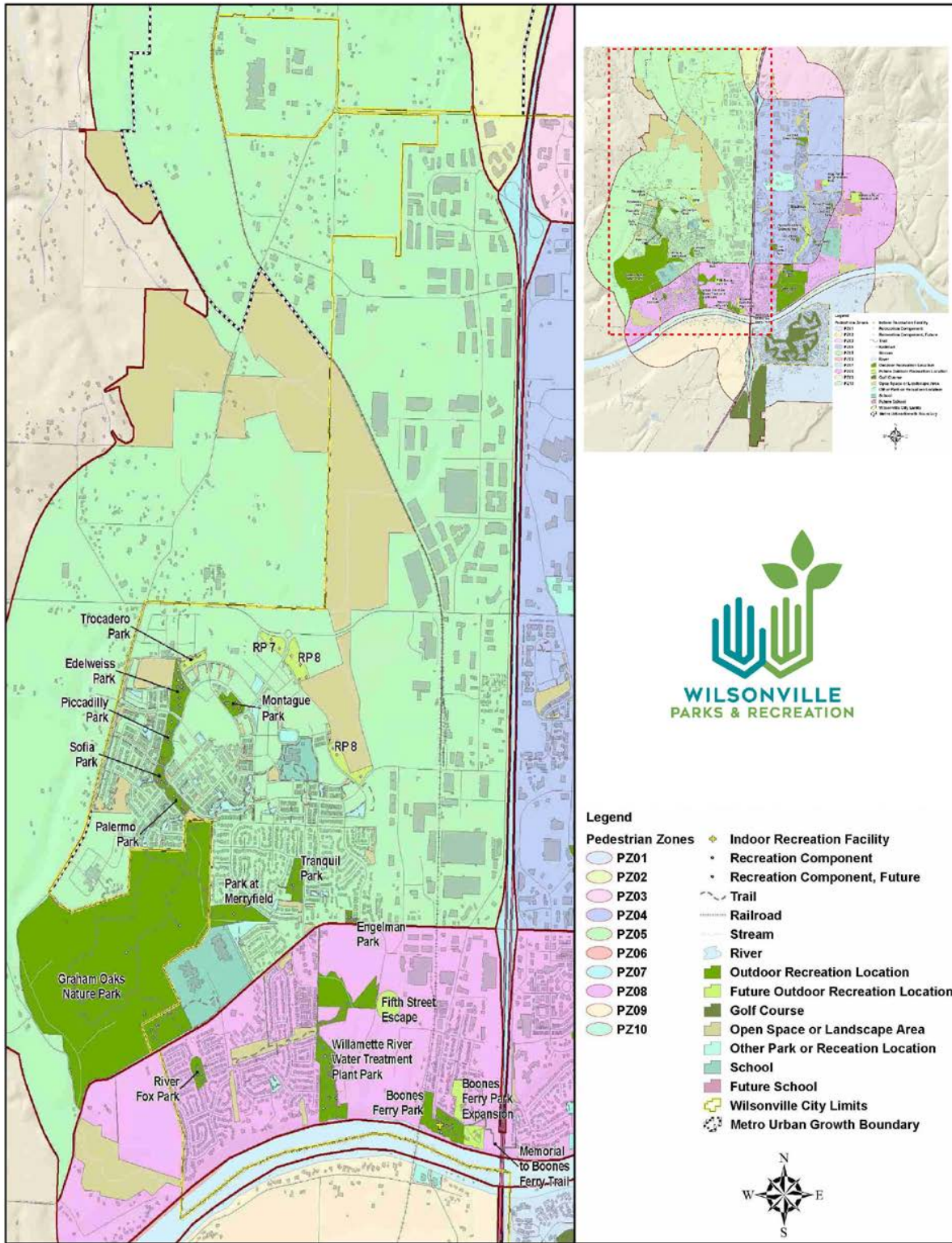
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*Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment***Pedestrian Barriers**

Walkability can be limited by environmental barriers. Several such disruptions to walkable access are created by freeways, highways, major roads, and the river within Wilsonville. To account for this, walkability service areas in the Level of Service analysis have been “cut-off” by identified barriers where applicable. Zones created by identified barriers, displayed as distinct colors in the image below, serve as discrete areas of Wilsonville within which any facilities are accessible without crossing a major street or other barrier. Various shades of green parcels represent existing parks, and open space while pink parcels are school locations.

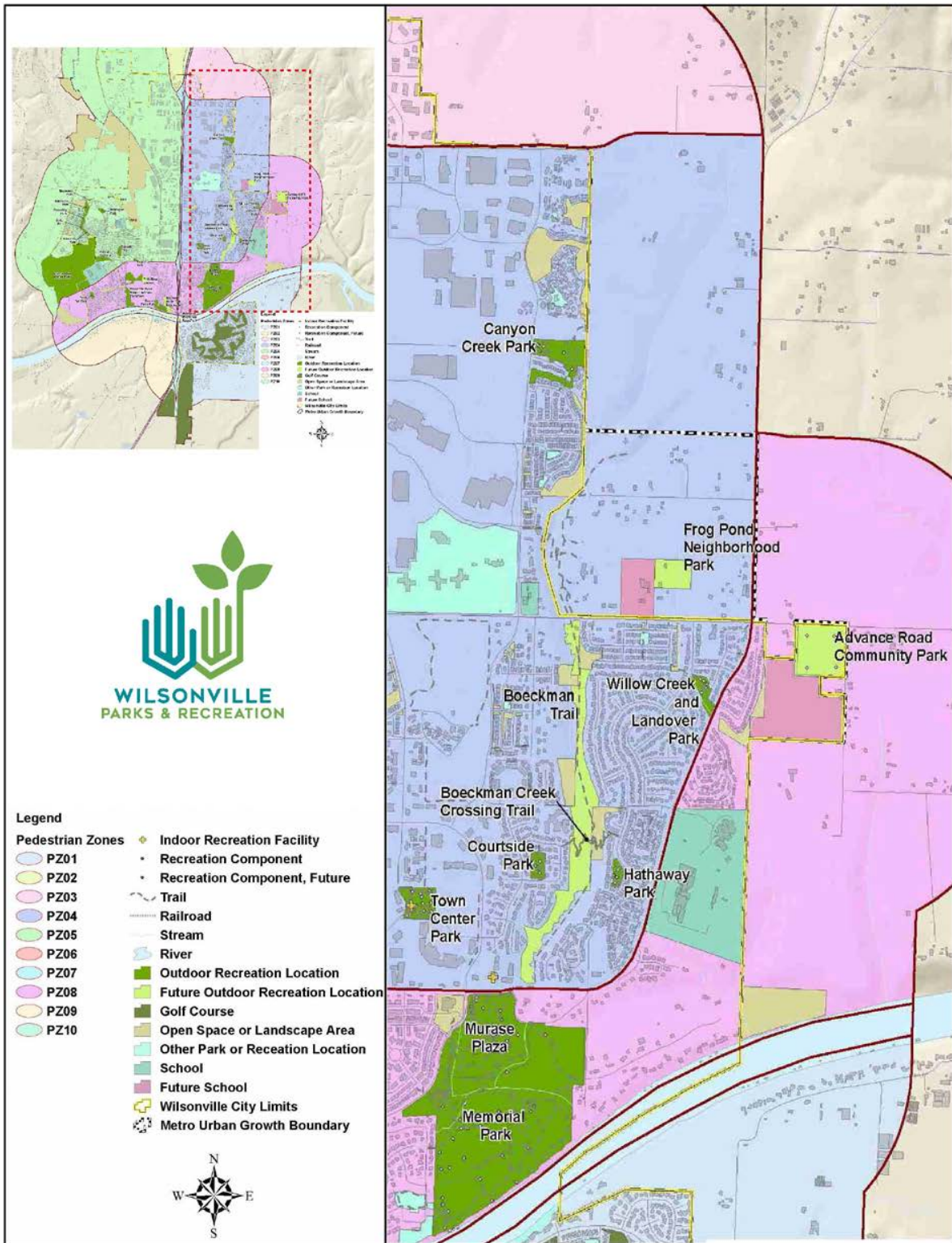
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Map 4: Pedestrian Barriers



Larger maps are located in the appendix.

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Walkability barriers were used to “cut-off” service areas where applicable.

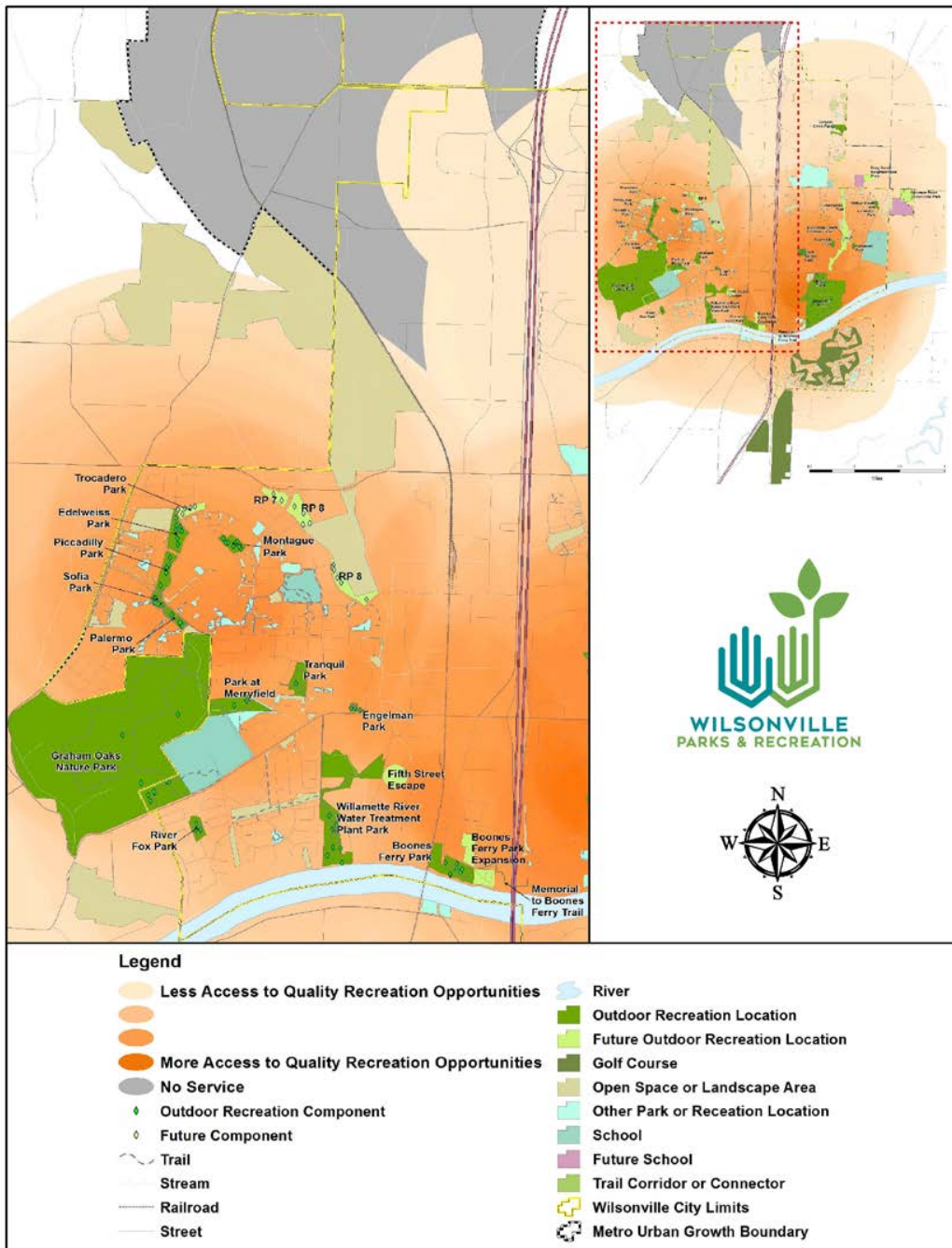
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Neighborhood Access to Outdoor Recreation

A “heat map” was created to examine Neighborhood Access to Recreation. This map shows where there are more or fewer recreation assets available based on a one-mile service area. In general, this map also shows that Wilsonville has good distribution of parks and outdoor facilities. Access to recreation is more limited at the edges of Wilsonville.

Map 5: Neighborhood Access to Outdoor Recreation

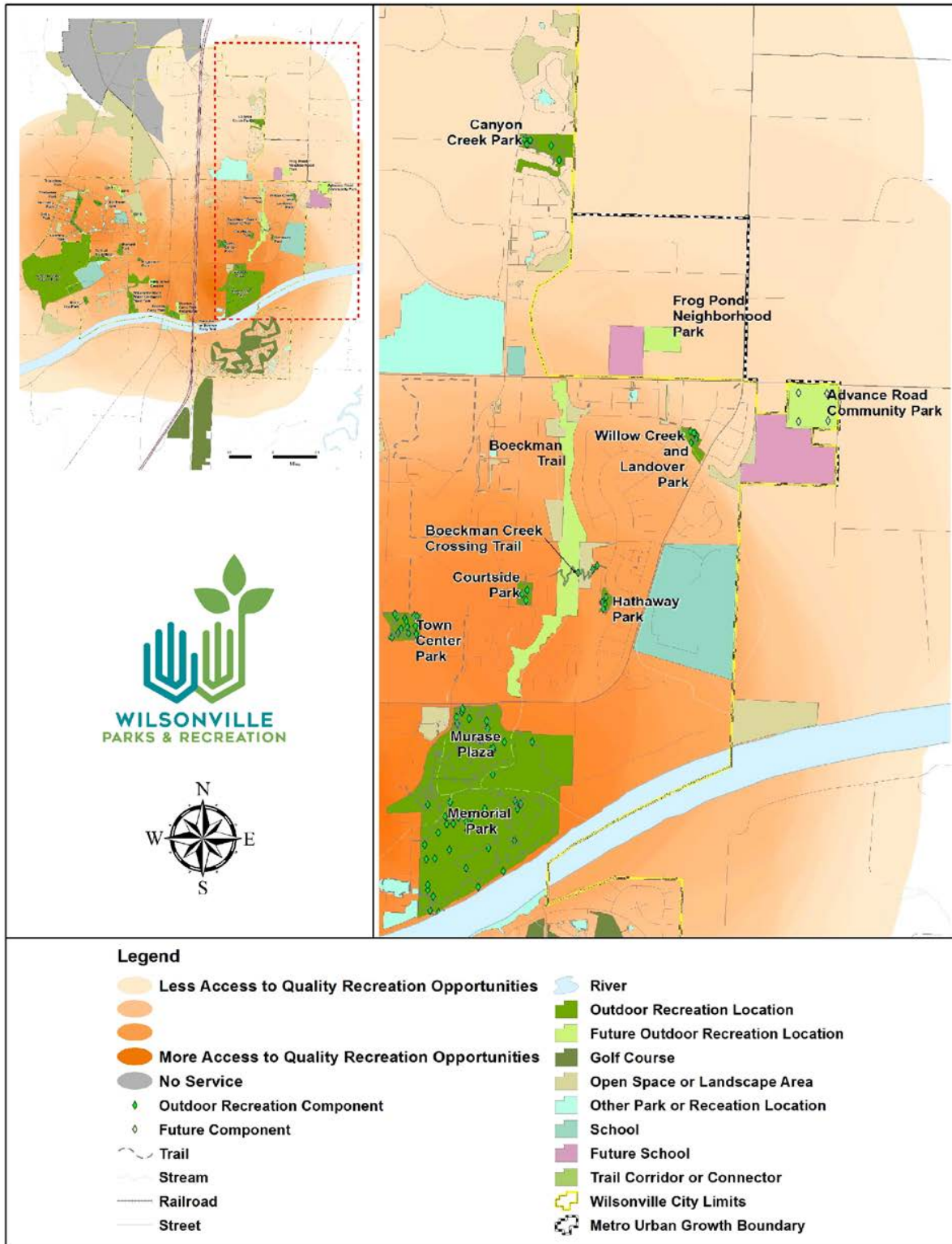


Larger maps are located in the appendix.

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Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

Map 5.2: Inset Detail



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Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

Areas of higher concentration are notable in the northwest part of Wilsonville and near Memorial Park. For example, the highest GRASP® value area (940.7) is located just west of Memorial Park and Murase Plaza. From this location, a resident has access to 96 outdoor recreation components in 10 different parks, 15 other park or recreation locations (alternative providers), one golf course, one school, 48 other open space or landscape areas, and many of the available trails.

Further analysis of this perspective indicates that essentially all (95%) of Wilsonville is within one mile of a recreation opportunity. Additional statistics can be found in the following table:

Table 12: Map Statistics

	A	B	C	D	E
	Percent of Total City with LOS	GRASP® Value Range	Average LOS per Acre Served	Avg. LOS Per Acre/Population per acre	GRASP® Index
Wilsonville	95%	0 to 940	388	82	48

Column A: Shows the percentage of the city that has at least some service (LOS >0). Coverage of 100% is rarely seen in GRASP® analysis.

Column B: For any location on the map there is a numerical value that corresponds to the shade of orange shown. This is called the GRASP® value and results from the overlay or summation of the scores of all components accessible from that particular location. Values for different locations on the map can be compared to one another, so a person in a location with a high value (darker orange) has greater access to quality recreation opportunities than a person in a lower value (lighter orange) area. Wilsonville GRASP® values range from a low of zero to a high of 940.1.

Column C: Shows a value of 388 as the average GRASP® value for the total area. This is above the average of 260.3 for similar cities that have completed GRASP® analysis.

Column D: Shows the results of dividing the number from Column C by the population density of the area. Compared to communities of similar total population for which GRASP® data is available, Wilsonville's population density is relatively high. Wilsonville's score of 82 ranks in the bottom half in the list of similar communities. This would indicate that while in general the LOS is high, there are potentially greater numbers of people using the parks and facilities and therefore a need for this higher LOS.

Column E: The GRASP® Index, essentially the GRASP® value per capita, involves dividing the total value of all the components in the system by the population of Wilsonville. These last two numbers (column C & D) differ in two ways. First, the GRASP® Index does not factor in population density. Second, the GRASP® Index is derived only using components within the city limits and does not account for parks residents may access outside those limits.

Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

GRASP® Comparative Data

Table 13 below provides comparative data from other communities of similar population to Wilsonville across the country. Because every community is unique, there are no standards or “correct” numbers for these; however, there are several interesting similarities and differences when making these comparisons. It is useful to note that several of the study areas were significantly larger than the Wilsonville study area, while the others were similar in size. At 4,858 acres, Wilsonville is the smallest in the list. Wilsonville ranks below the average in total number of components and in the total number of parks or facilities in the system. One interesting comparison may be in the average number of components per site and average score per site. Wilsonville is very similar to Post Falls, Idaho; Windsor, Colorado; and Golden, Colorado. These upper range numbers would indicate a system that tends to have a good mix of “Community Parks” and “Neighborhood Parks” but perhaps tends toward larger park development as opposed to concentrating on small neighborhood parks. The 95 percent area coverage would indicate that parks are well distributed throughout the Wilsonville.

Table 13: GRASP® Comparative Data

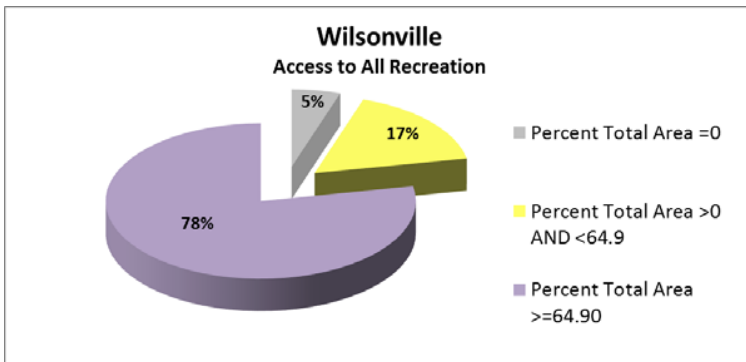
State	City	Year	Population	Study Area Size (Acres)	# of Sites (Parks, Facilities, etc.)	Total # of Components	Avg. # Components per Site	Total GRASP® Value (Entire System)	GRASP® Index	Avg. Score/Site	% of Total Area w/LOS >0	Avg. LOS per Acre Served	Number of Components per Population (in 1,000's)	Average LOS/POP Den per Acre	Population Density (per acre)	% of Population with Threshold Access	% of Population with Walkable Threshold Access	People per Park	Park per 1k People
CO	Louisville	2011	19,656	5,089	145	453	3.1	3229	164	22.3	100%	903.0	23	234	3.9	NA	NA	136	7.4
CO	Golden	2016	20,201	6,221	25	183	7.3	778.4	39	31.1	NA	NA	9	NA	3.2	99%	70%	808	1.2
CO	Erie	2016	21,353	12,237	118	396	3.4	2177	102.0	18.5	97%	362	19	207	1.7	99%	94%	181	5.5
CO	Windsor	2015	22,038	16,373	30	213	7.1	1234	56	41.1	82%	184	10	137	1.3	92%	53%	735	1.4
CO	Evergreen PRD	2011	22,736	48,154	28	170	6.1	902	40	32.2	100%	539.7	7	1143	0.5	NA	NA	812	1.2
OR	Wilsonville	2017	22,919	4,858	21	155	7.4	1092	48	52.0	95%	388	7	82	4.7	NA	67%	1,091	0.9
NH	Keene	2011	23,409	23,868	42	193	4.6	1000	43	23.8	89%	125	8	127	1.0	NA	NA	557	1.8
OR	Woodburn	2007	23,952	5,066	24	110	4.6	257	11	10.7	100%	127	5	27	4.7	NA	NA	998	1.0
CO	Lafayette	2012	24,453	5,979	74	201	2.7	1300	53	17.6	83%	175	8	43	4.1	NA	NA	330	3.0
MO	Grandview	2007	25,285	12,709	13	196	15.1	NA	NA	NA	99%	95	8	48	2.0	NA	NA	1,945	0.5
VT	Essex	2011	28,858	25,230	47	153	3.3	895	31	19.0	72%	11	5	10	1.1	NA	NA	614	1.6
ID	Post Falls	2011	29,062	24,928	35	271	7.7	1005	35	28.7	100%	169.0	9	145	1.2	NA	NA	830	1.2
OR	Oregon City	2006	29,540	5944	51	215	4.2	NA	NA	NA	100%	45.0	7	9	5.0	NA	NA	579	1.7

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Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

The orange shading on **Map 5** allows for a quick understanding of how LOS is distributed across the city. It is not intended to show where LOS is adequate or inadequate, but that information can be derived from the map using GIS. First, we must determine what constitutes an adequate level of service for Wilsonville residents. This was done by computing the combined value for an average neighborhood park and a trail, which totaled a value of 64.9. This is known as the **threshold** score for Wilsonville. GIS was used to show where LOS is above or below the threshold value. On **Figure 9**, areas shown in purple have LOS that exceeds the threshold value of 64.9. Seventy-eight percent (78%) of Wilsonville’s land area falls above the threshold and only 17 percent of the City fall below it. Only five percent of Wilsonville has no service within one mile.

A minimum standard for service, also called a **threshold**, relates to a “typical” neighborhood park. A score of 64.9 was used to determine this threshold value. This relates to an average value of a neighborhood park in Wilsonville and access to an off-street trail. The parks used to calculate this average included Willow Creek and Landover Park, Courtside Park, Hathaway Park, Engelman Park, Canyon Creek Park, River Fox Park, and Park at Merryfield.

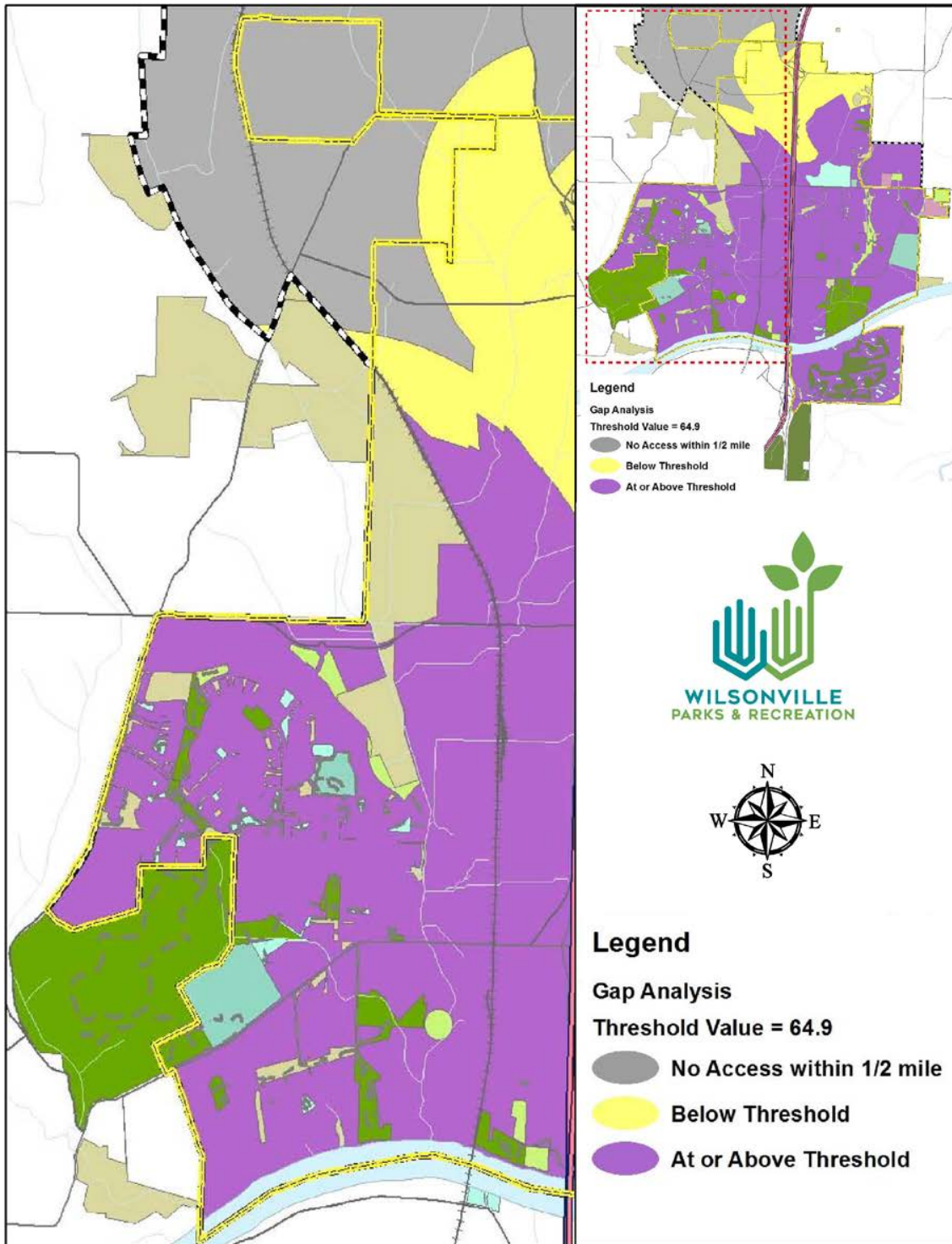


Neighborhood access to assets based on the percentage of land within the city boundary that scores above threshold (purple) or below threshold (yellow) respectively.

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Map 6: Projected Access Gap Identification

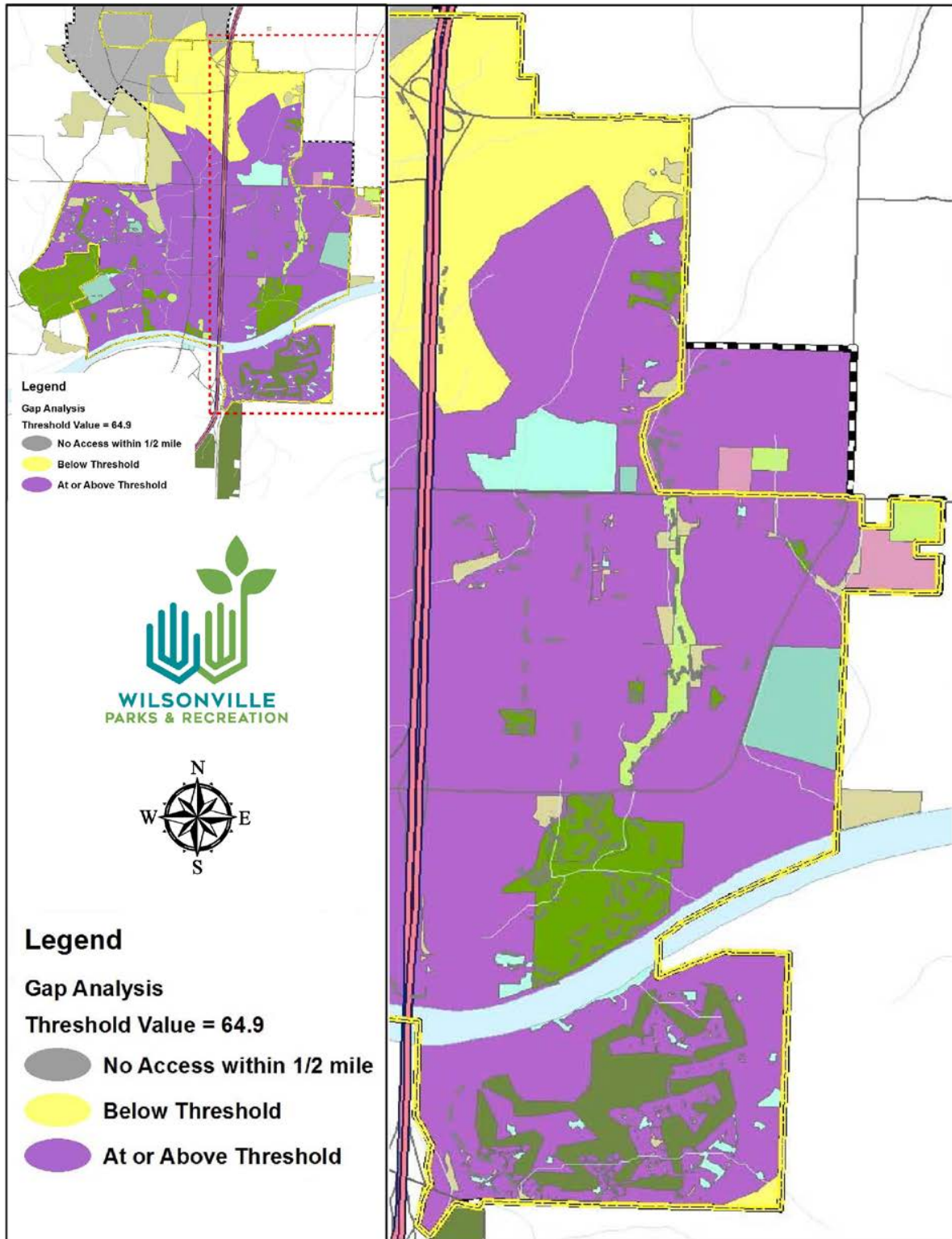


Larger maps are located in the appendix.

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Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

Map 6.2: Inset Detail



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Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

The gap analysis indicates that residents have good one-mile access to recreation opportunities, as most developed residential areas of Wilsonville meet or exceed the threshold value. The analysis in this map also includes future park assets as identified in the inventory and assessment section. For example, neighborhood park and trail development in the Frog Pond Neighborhood is expected to provide threshold level of service for new residents in that neighborhood. There are some developed areas towards north edge of Wilsonville that fall below the threshold. Service in this area is limited to trail access and residents must travel beyond the one-mile distance for additional recreation opportunities.

Walkable Access To Recreation

For the walkable level of service analysis, ***pedestrian barriers*** such as major streets, highways and the Willamette River were factored into the analysis.

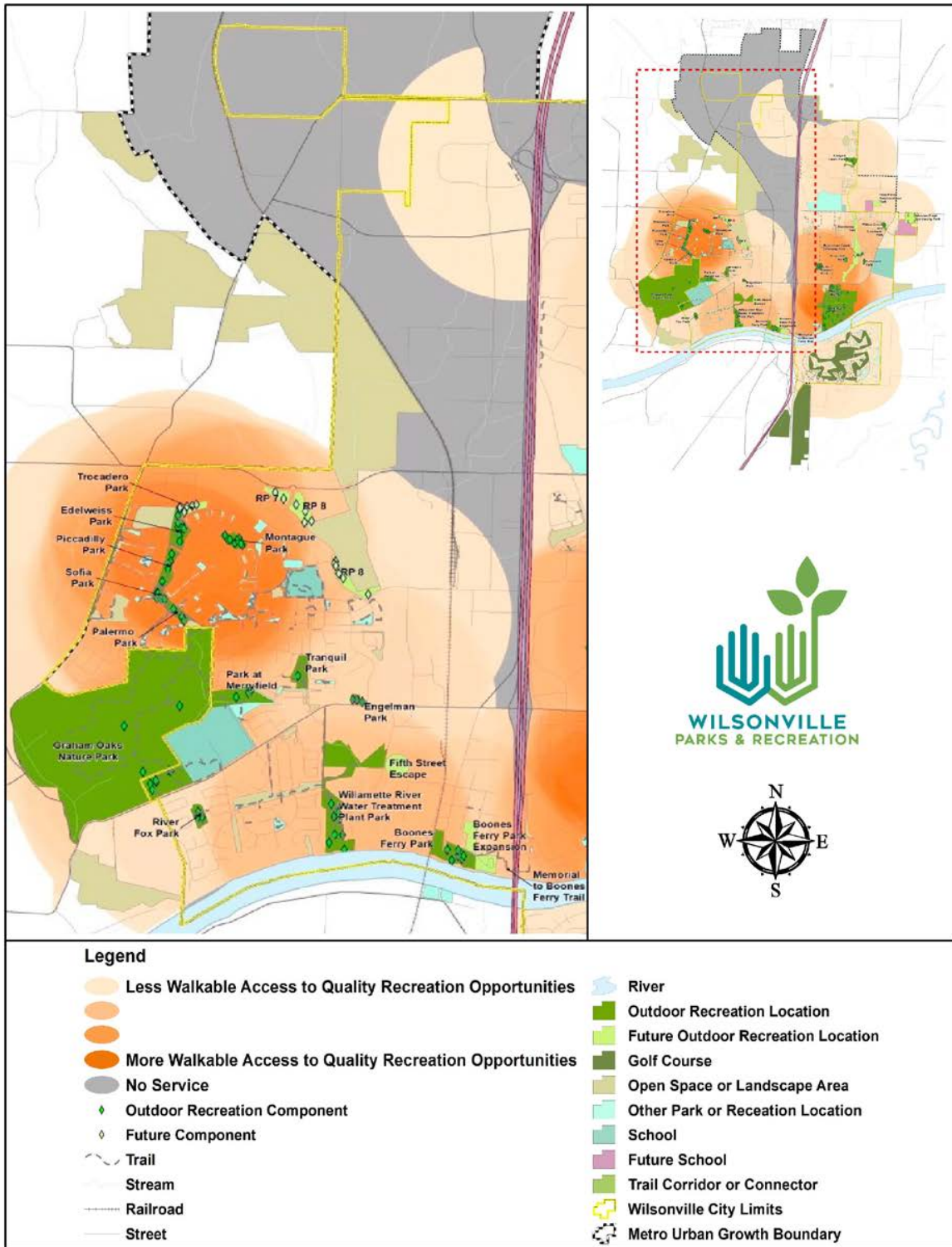
The following maps measure access to recreation components by walking. One-half mile catchment radii have been placed around each component and shaded according to the component's GRASP® score. Scores are doubled within this catchment to reflect the added value of walkable proximity, allowing direct comparisons to be made between neighborhood access and walkable access.

Walkability is a measure of how user-friendly an area is to people travelling on foot. A walkable environment benefits a community in many ways related to public health, social equity, and the local economy. Many factors influence walkability and include the presence or absence and quality of footpaths, sidewalks or other pedestrian rights-of-way, traffic and road conditions, land use patterns, and public safety considerations among others. Walkability is an important aspect of ***recreational connectivity***, the extent to which recreation opportunities in a community are physically linked to allow for easy and enjoyable travel between them.

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Map 7: Walkable Access to Outdoor Recreation

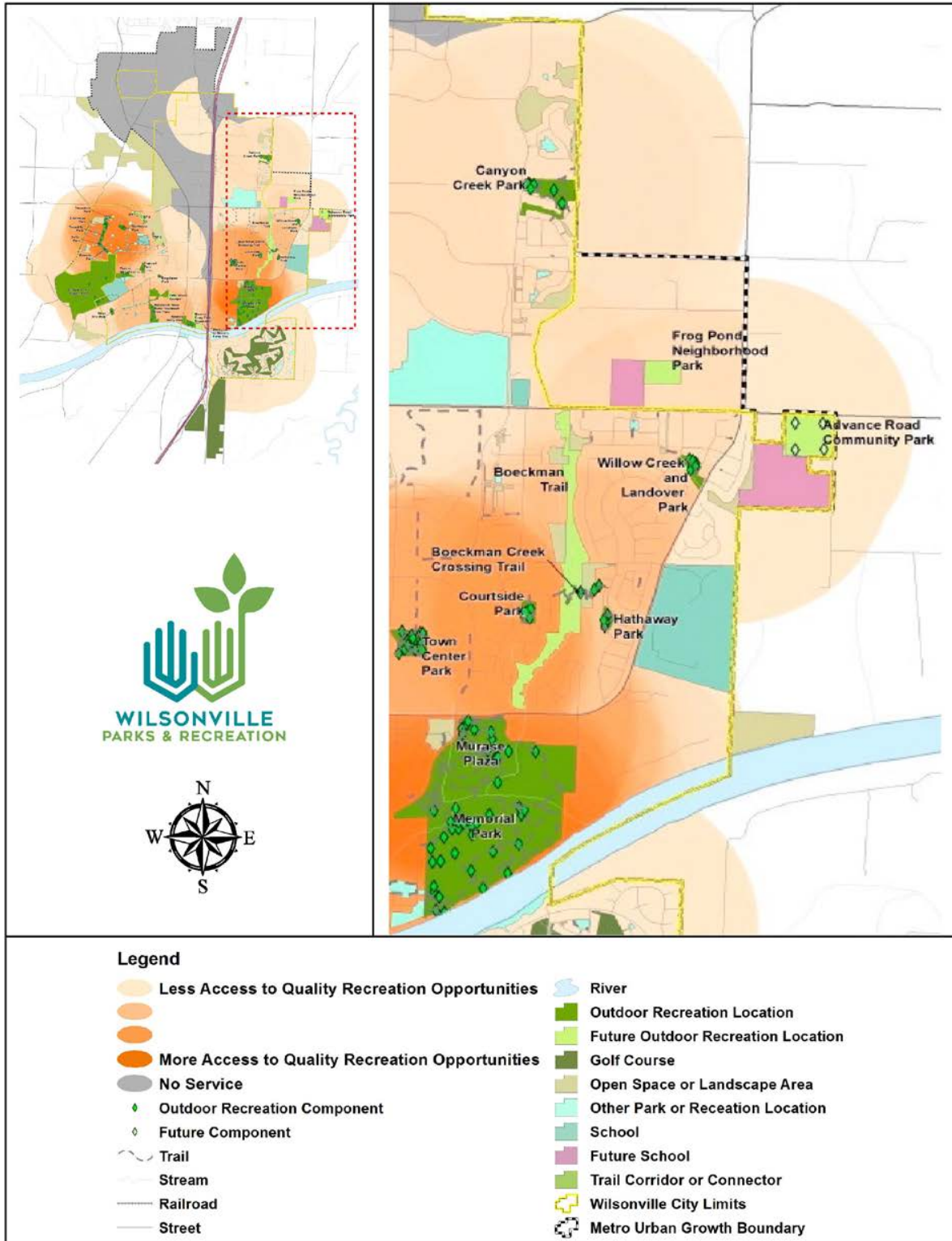


Larger maps are located in the appendix.

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Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

Map 7.2: Inset Detail



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The analysis is intended to show the LOS available across Wilsonville if walking is used to reach assets. This map indicates that the greatest concentration of access to recreation assets are in the northwest part of the city and near Memorial Park. As this walkability analysis accounts for pedestrian barriers, levels of service are notably truncated in many areas such as along I-5 or the Willamette River.

Table 14 shows the statistical information derived from perspective **Walkable Access to Recreation** analysis.

Table 14: Statistics for Map 5

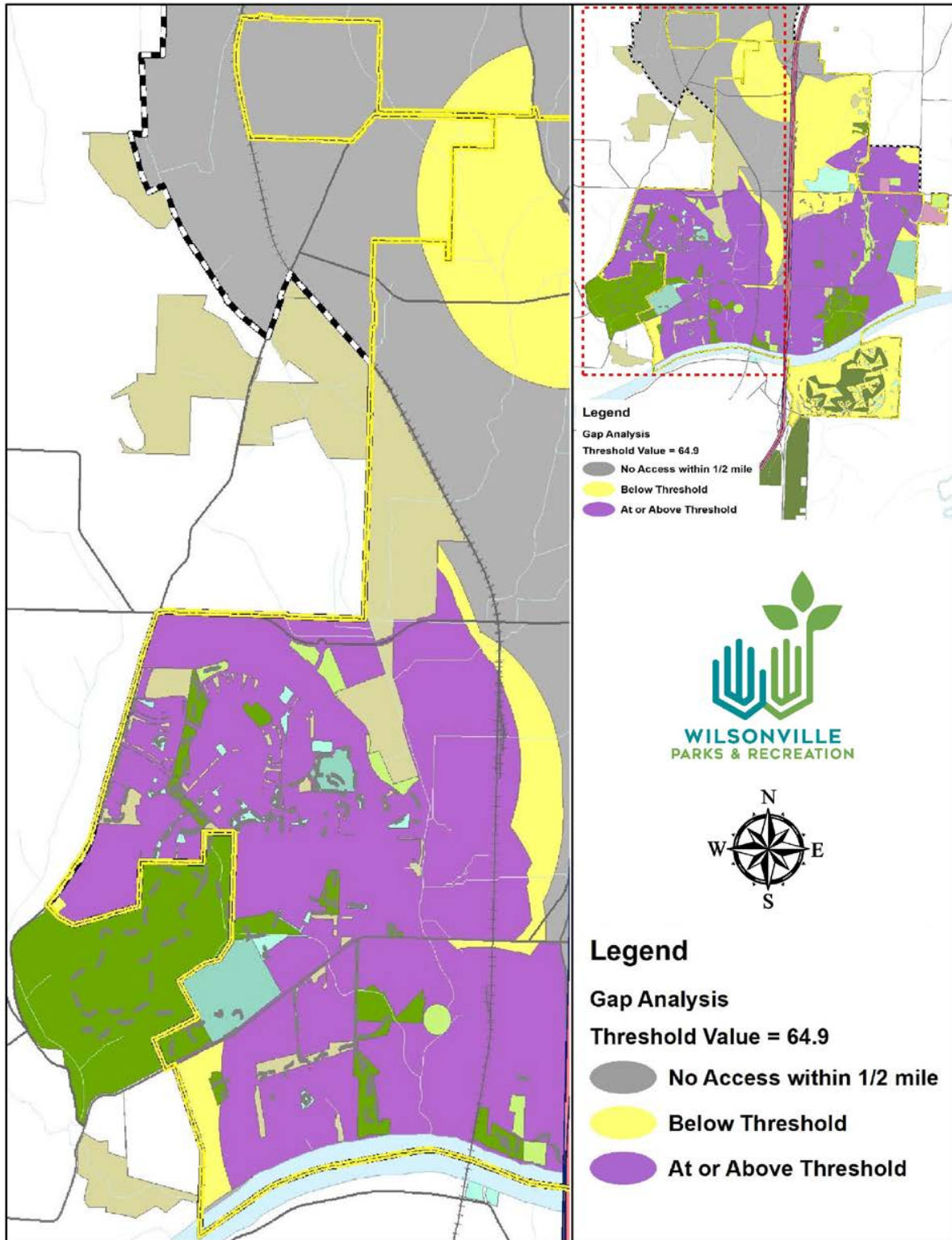
	A	B	C	D
	Percent of Total with LOS	GRASP® Value Range	Average LOS per Acre Served	Avg. LOS Per Acre / Population per acre
Wilsonville	81%	0 to 646	183	39

The numbers in each column are derived as described in the explanation for the neighborhood access. The GRASP® Index is not applicable to walkability analysis. LOS value for a person who must walk to assets is about half of that for someone who can drive. The GRASP® value range of 0 to 646 indicates that there are portions of Wilsonville with a very high level of service compared to other portions. The highest value is found just west of Memorial Park. A resident in this area can walk to 52 different components in four parks, as well as three alternative provider parks and three open space or landscape areas. Users can also access Memorial Park and Boones Ferry Park trails from this location.

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Map 8: Projected Walkable Access to Recreation Gap Identification

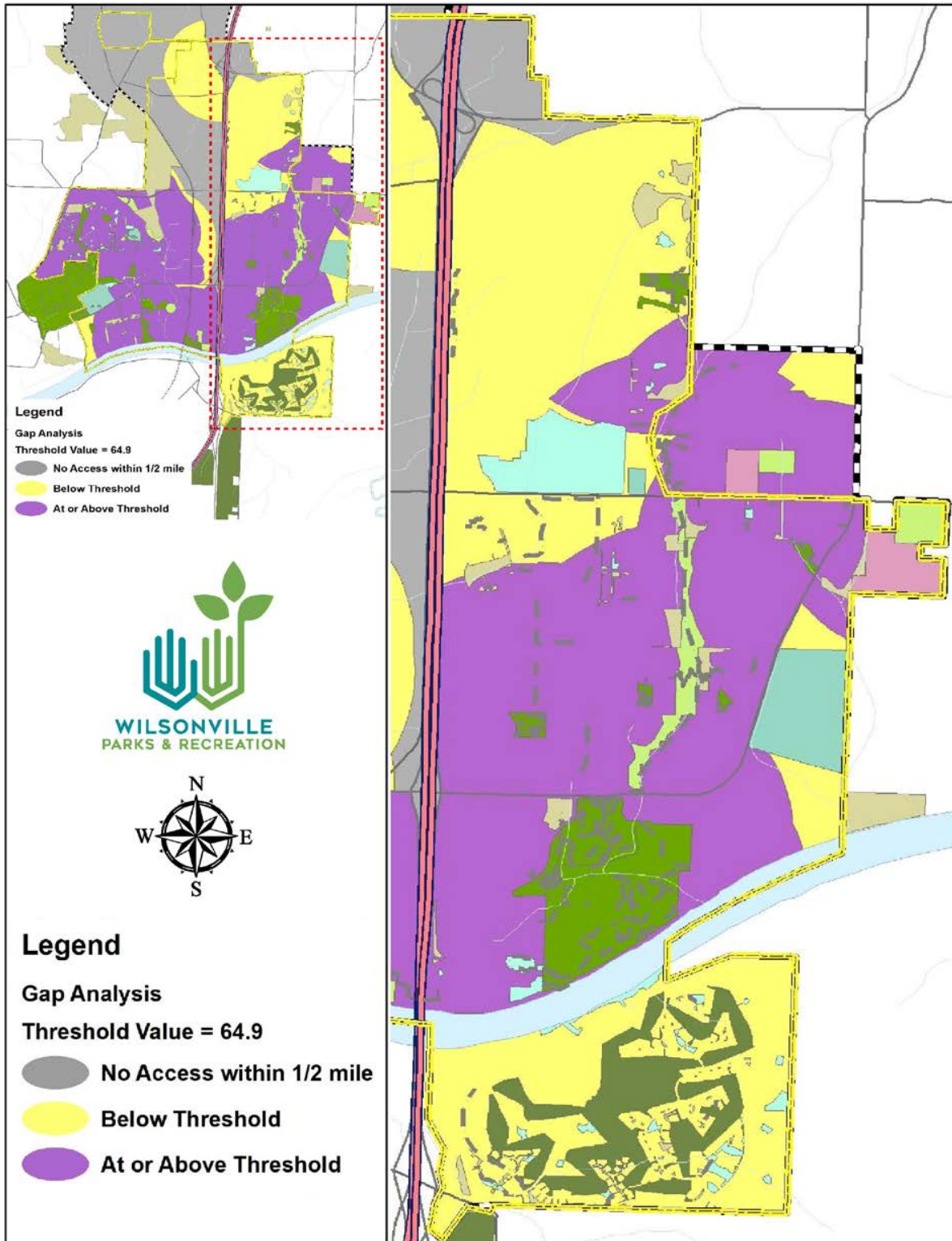


Larger maps are located in the appendix.

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Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

Map 8.2: Inset Detail

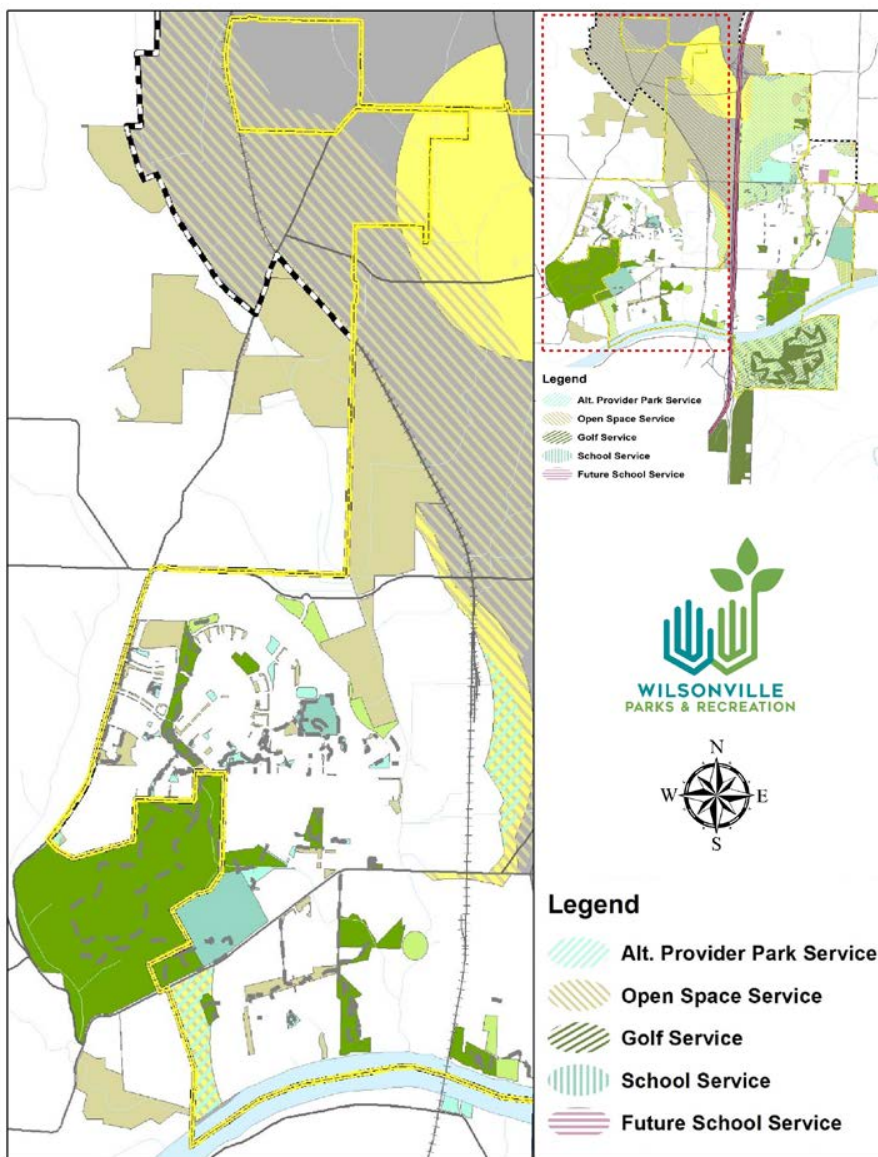


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The threshold analysis for walkability uses the same threshold value that was used for the Neighborhood analysis. Purple areas indicate where walkable LOS meets or exceeds the threshold. Areas shown in yellow on the map can be considered areas of opportunity. These are areas where land and assets are currently available but do not provide the threshold value. It may be possible to improve the LOS value in such areas by improving the quantity and quality of features in existing parks without the need to acquire new lands or develop new parks. Another option might be to address pedestrian barriers in the immediate area. Alternative providers may also serve some of these identified gap areas, as shown in the following map. In this map, areas that currently have met threshold have been removed, and only areas below threshold or with no service are shown with their applicable alternative providers' services.

Map 9: Walkable Access to Recreation Gap Analysis and Alternative Provider Coverage

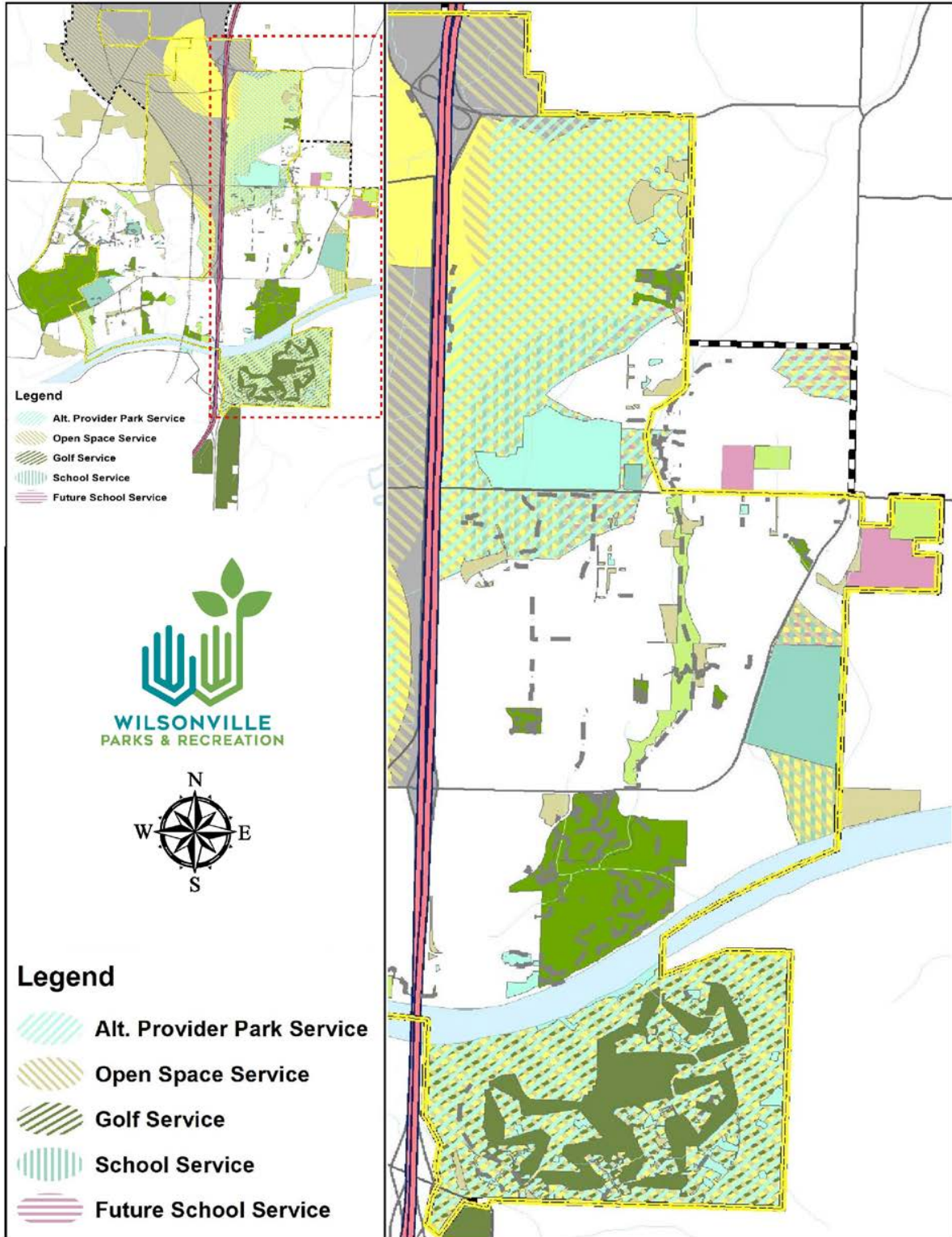


Larger maps are located in the appendix.

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Map 9.2: Inset Detail



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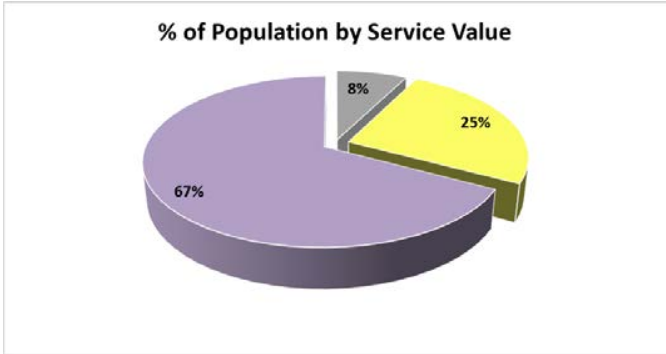
The following charts compare walkable level of service coverage based on:

- a) Percentage of the land within the City boundary
- b) The percentage of the City’s total population

A comparison of the two pie charts shows that while 46 percent of all land within the City boundary meets or exceeds the threshold, 63 percent of the City’s population has walkable service at or above the threshold. This may be due to areas with high walkable LOS in the city tend to be those with higher populations. In the ideal situation assets would be located where the most people can benefit from them.



Walkable access to assets based on the percentage of land within the city boundary that scores above threshold (purple) or below threshold (yellow) respectively.



Walkable access to assets based on population. This chart displays level of service based on where people actually live. It was produced using the walkable level of service data shown in Projected Walkable Access to Recreation Gap Identification, overlaid on census data.

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*Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment***More on Utilizing GRASP® Perspectives**

GRASP® perspectives are used to evaluate Level of Service throughout a community from various points of view. Their purpose is to reveal Level of Service gaps and provide a metric to use in understanding a recreation system. However, it is not necessarily beneficial for all parts of the community to score equally in the analyses. Desired level of service for a particular location should depend on the type of service being analyzed, the characteristics of the particular location, and other factors such as community need, population growth forecasts, and land use issues.

Commercial, institutional, and industrial areas might reasonably be expected to have lower levels of service for parks and recreation opportunities than residential areas. Levels of service in high density or low density areas may also vary appropriately.

Used in conjunction with other assessment tools such as community needs surveys and a public input process, perspectives can be used to determine if current levels of service are appropriate in a given location. Plans can then be developed that provide similar levels of service to new, developing neighborhoods. Or it may be determined that different Levels of Service are adequate or suitable and therefore a new set of criteria may be utilized that differs from existing community patterns to reflect these distinctions.

GRASP® Level of Service analysis perspectives are intended to focus attention on gap areas for further scrutiny but must be considered with other such factors in mind.

D. Other Types of Analysis

Traditional analyses used to evaluate recreational Level of Service are also valuable. A few of these are discussed.

Capacities Analysis

One of the traditional tools for evaluating service for parks and recreation is the capacity analysis, which compares the quantity of assets to population. **Table 15** shows the current capacities for selected components in Wilsonville. This table can be used in conjunction with other information, such as input from focus groups, staff, and the public, to determine if the current capacities are adequate or not for specific components. For example, there was some indication from the focus groups and survey that there was a need for additional active recreation components. This could indicate that the current per capita ratio of court and athletic fields is not adequate.

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Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

Table 15: Wilsonville Capacity Table

		Aquatics, Spray Pad	Basketball Court	Basketball, Practice	Diamond Field	Diamond Field, Practice	Loop Walk	Natural Area	Open Turf	Pickleball Court	Playgrounds	Public Art	Rectangular Field, Large	Shelter	Skate Park	Tennis Court	Volleyball Court
INVENTORY																	
Wilsonville Parks		3	1	5	5	1	7	11	20	3	20	7	3	19	2	2	2
CURRENT RATIO PER POPULATION																	
CURRENT POPULATION 2016	22,919																
Current Ratio per 1000 Population		0.13	0.04	0.22	0.22	0.04	0.31	0.48	0.87	0.13	0.87	0.31	0.13	0.83	0.09	0.09	0.09
Population per acre or component		7,640	22,919	4,584	4,584	22,919	3,274	2,084	1,146	7,640	1,146	3,274	7,640	1,206	11,460	11,460	11,460
PROJECTED POPULATION - 2021	25,280																
Total # needed to maintain current ratio of all existing facilities at projected population		3	1	6	6	1	8	12	22	3	22	8	3	21	2	2	2
<i>Number that should be added by all providers to achieve current ratio at projected population</i>		0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0

The capacity table can also be used to project future facility needs based on population growth, if:

- The future population's interests and behaviors are the same as today's, and
- That today's capacities are in line with today's needs.

The capacities table is based on the quantity of assets without regard to distribution, quality, or functionality. Higher LOS is achieved only by adding assets, regardless of the location, condition, or quality of those assets. In theory, the LOS provided by assets should be based on their location and quality as well as their quantity, which is why this table should be used with discretion, and only in combination with the other analyses presented here.

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Table 16: Outdoor Park and Recreation Facilities – Median Population Served per Facility

Outdoor Park and Recreation Facilities		
Outdoor Facility	Agencies Offering this Facility	Median Number of Residents per Facility
Playgrounds	90.0%	3,633
Basketball courts	82.4%	7,080
Tennis courts (outdoor only)	71.5%	4,375
Diamond fields: baseball - youth	68.4%	6,453
Diamond fields: softball fields - adult	64.9%	12,468
Rectangular fields: multi-purpose	64.9%	12,468
Diamond fields: softball fields - youth	60.1%	8,500
Swimming pools (outdoor only)	52.7%	33,040
Dog park	52.1%	42,500
Diamond fields: baseball - adult	49.2%	19,226
Totlots	46.4%	12,195
Community gardens	44.8%	31,000
Rectangular fields: soccer field - youth	44.8%	6,199
Rectangular fields: soccer field - adult	41.0%	12,226
Rectangular fields: football field	37.0%	26,250
Diamond fields: tee-ball	34.5%	15,439
Multiuse courts -basketball, volleyball	32.5%	15,250
Ice rink (outdoor only)	17.1%	16,572
Multipurpose synthetic field	10.9%	34,242
Rectangular fields: lacrosse field	10.3%	27,332
Rectangular fields: cricket field	8.5%	147,500
Overlay field	5.1%	10,820
Rectangular fields: field hockey field	3.7%	20,340

Wilsonville's service can also be compared to recent national statistics published by the National Recreation and Park Association in its "2017 NRPA Agency Performance Review: Park and Recreation Agency Performance Benchmarks."

A comparison of like components from the capacity table and the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) report shows the following.

- Wilsonville exceeds the median population to component ratio for playgrounds and diamond fields.
- Wilsonville falls short of the median ratio in basketball courts, and tennis courts.
- All rectangular fields in Wilsonville are considered overlay fields. The current ratio exceeds the NRPA median, but there are no standalone rectangles to compare to the other rectangular fields median ratios.

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Similar calculations can also be made based on acres of land. The following table includes all the properties included in the GIS mapping. Only current Wilsonville park acreage is included in the projected need calculation. Based on this calculation Wilsonville will need 26 new park acres to provide similar LOS based on population projects. Wilsonville currently has approximately 26 acres of future parkland planned that would qualify as meeting this future park land need.

Table 17: Properties Included in GIS Mapping

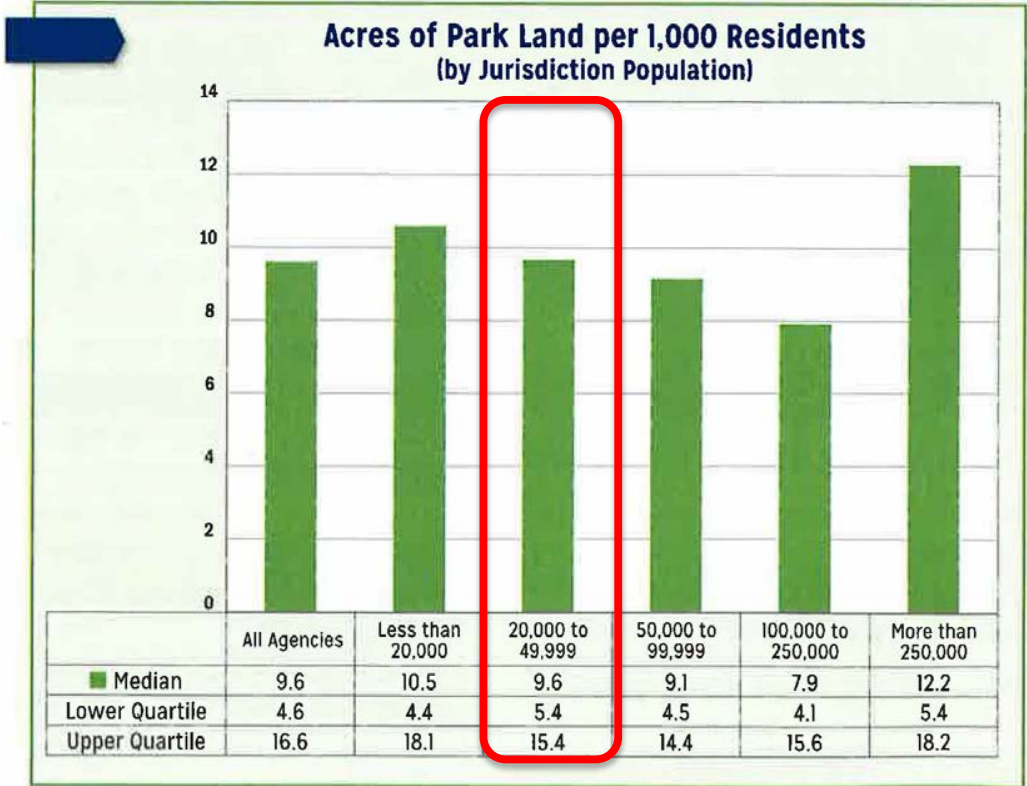
		2016 GIS Acres #
INVENTORY		
Wilsonville		256
Wilsonville (Future Parks)		26
Schools		61
Schools (Future)		27
Golf Courses		294
Other Providers (Parks)		367
Other Open Space/Landscape Area		487
Total		1518
CURRENT RATIO PER POPULATION		
CURRENT POPULATION 2016	22,919	
Current Ratio per 1000 Population		11.17
Population per acre or component		15
PROJECTED POPULATION - 2021	25,280	
Total # needed to maintain current ratio of all existing facilities at projected population		282
<i>Number that should be added by all providers to achieve current ratio at projected population</i>		26

current acres LOS and projected acres LOS based only on current Wilsonville park lands. Does not factor in other providers.

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Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

Table 18: Acres of Park Land per 1,000 Residents



The capacity table also indicates that Wilsonville provides approximately 11.2 acres per 1,000 people or 15 people per acre of “park.” This does not include other provider parks, golf courses, school lands, or future park properties. If compared to a recent publication by NRPA in the “2017 NRPA Agency Performance Review: Park and Recreation Agency Performance Benchmarks,” Wilsonville is near the median in acres of park land per 1,000 residents, when comparing to other similar sized cities.

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*Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment***GRASP® Index**

Table 19 shows the GRASP® Indices for various components based on the 2016 population.

While the capacities table is based purely on the quantity of assets without regard to quality or functionality, the GRASP® Index bases community access on component quality as well as quantity.

Playgrounds, for example, currently have a cumulative score of 90.4 GRASP® points and have a GRASP® Index or per capita value of 13.9. Using this ratio and population projections, by the year 2021, Wilsonville would need to provide an additional 9.3 worth of GRASP scoring through playgrounds to maintain the current level of service per capita. This might simply be replacing or upgrading one low scoring playground identified during the inventory and assessment from “1’s” to “2’s” such as the playground at Boones Ferry Park. It should be noted that an increase in GRASP® score can occur through upgrades to current components, addition of new components, or a combination of upgrades and additions.

This is especially useful in communities where the sustainability of the parks and recreation system over time is important. In the past, the focus was on maintaining adequate capacity as population growth occurred. Today, many communities are reaching build-out, while others have seen population growth slow. The focus in such communities has shifted to maintaining current levels of service as components age or become obsolete, or as needs change. The GRASP® Index can be used to track LOS under such conditions over time. Again, this type of analysis only addresses current and future needs based on the assumption that the current provision is adequate. Focus groups, stakeholders, survey and staff input as well as comparative data may be useful in making this determination.

Table 19 shows the GRASP® Indices for the various components based on the 2016 population.

The authors of this report have developed a tool that incorporates both quantity and quality for any given set of assets into a single indicator called the GRASP® Index. This index is a per capita ratio of the functional score per population in thousands.

The GRASP® Index can move up or down over time as either quantity or quality changes. For example, if all of the playgrounds in a community are allowed to deteriorate over time, but none are added or taken away, the LOS provided by the playgrounds is decreasing.

Similarly, if all of the playgrounds are replaced with new and better ones, but no additional playgrounds are added, the LOS increases even though the per-capita quantity of playgrounds did not change.

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Table 19: GRASP® Community Component Index

Projected Community Components GRASP® Index 2021				
	Current Population 2016	22,919	Projected Population 2021	25,280
	Total GRASP® Community Score per component type	GRASP® score per 1000 population (GRASP® Index)	Total GRASP® score needed at projected population	Additional GRASP® score needed
Aquatics, Spray Pad	27.3	1.2	30.1	2.8
Basketball Court	14.4	0.6	37.7	3.5
Basketball, Practice	34.2	1.5	37.7	3.5
Diamond Field	31.2	1.4	34.4	3.2
Educational Experience	53.5	2.3	59.0	5.5
Event Space	22.8	1.0	25.1	2.3
Horseshoe Court	13.2	0.6	14.6	1.4
Loop Walks	41.4	1.8	45.7	4.3
Open Turf	108.6	4.7	119.8	11.2
Pickleball Court	36.0	1.6	39.7	3.7
Playground	90.4	3.9	99.7	9.3
Public Art	36.0	1.6	39.7	3.7
Rectangle Field	9.6	0.4	10.6	1.0
Shelter	135.6	5.9	149.6	14.0
Tennis Court	14.4	0.6	15.9	1.5
Volleyball Court	13.2	0.6	14.6	1.4
Water Access	16.8	0.7	18.5	1.7

More on Utilizing the GRASP® Perspectives

As needs and conditions evolve over the lifespan of this master plan, perspectives can be updated, and new, specialized perspectives can be generated to determine levels of service throughout the community from a variety of views. This allows this plan to be a living, flexible document. These perspectives can show a specific set of components, depict estimated travel time to services, highlight a geographic area, or display facilities that accommodate specific programming. Used in conjunction with other needs assessment tools (such as needs surveys and a public process), perspectives can be used to determine if current levels of service are appropriate in each location. If so, plans can then be developed that provide similar levels of service to new neighborhoods. Conversely, if it is determined that different levels of service are desired, new planning can differ from the existing community patterns to provide the desired standard.

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*Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment***Key Conclusions**

Proximity, availability of transportation, and pedestrian barriers are relevant factors affecting Wilsonville's levels of service. The provision of assets is reasonably equitable across Wilsonville, especially given resident access to motorized transportation. Analysis would indicate that Wilsonville is currently providing its recreation opportunities in the form of a good variety of different types of parks. Pedestrian barriers do hinder walkable access based on current parks and recreation assets.

The most obvious way to increase overall LOS is to add assets in any area with lower service or acquire land or develop partnerships in areas lacking current service. However, as fewer people tend to live in many of these low-service and no-service areas, a more effective approach is to increase service in areas where localized population is greater, but service is low.

Additional analysis and a review of the information received from surveys, focus groups, and other sources including staff knowledge will be needed in context to further identify the best locations for future improvements.

E. Level of Service Recommendations

Findings of the GRASP® LOS analyses provide guidance for improving parks and recreation in Wilsonville. This section describes ways to enhance level of service through improvement of existing sites, future development of new facilities, and potential partnerships.

Note: Any reference to level of service scoring throughout this recommendation discussion refers to the walkable level of service analysis. Level of service scoring from a driving standpoint was high, so no recommendation for improving it are being made. While walkable coverage is generally good, areas were identified where improvements are recommended.

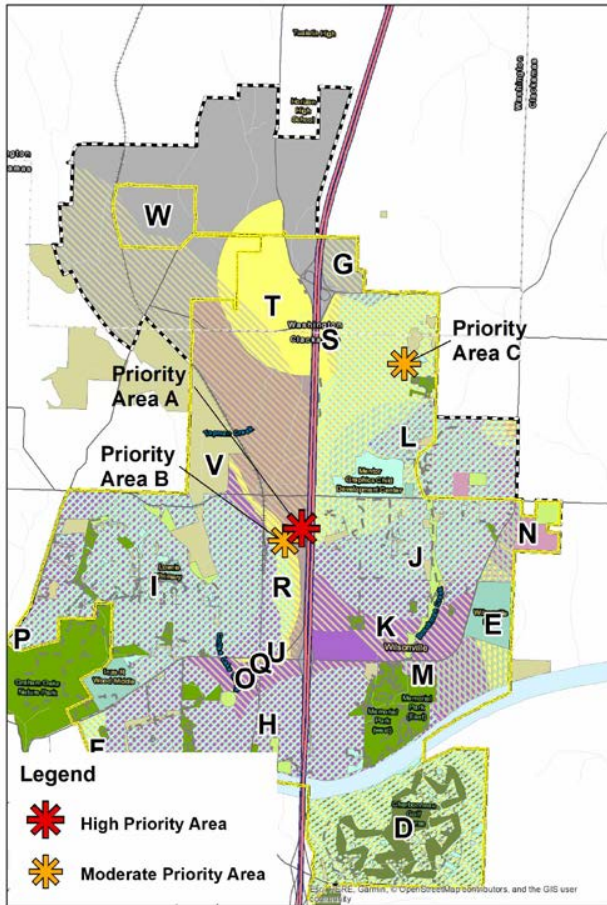
Level of Service Improvements**Addressing Lower and No Service Areas**

One way of using the GRASP® Perspectives is to consider prioritization of identified gap areas. For example, the Walkability Analysis illustrates several areas with low or no service. In the following image, gap areas have been identified and labeled. Prioritization of improvements to these areas should consider multiple factors. Prioritization could be based on providing maximum impact to the greatest number of residents. Social equity considerations would base priorities on average household income of gap area. **Table 20** shows prioritization based on current level of service, potential access to additional parks provided by alternative providers, total population, and average household income of the identified areas. Areas are labeled on the map based on corresponding letters from the table. Three areas that rise to the top using these criteria have been identified on the map with red and orange asterisks. Many of the gap areas identified on the map have no residents and thus are a low priority in providing current parks and recreation access.

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Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

Map 10: Walkable Access Prioritization



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Table 20: Demographics of Possible Gap Areas

Priority Area Label	Initial Priority Level	2016 Population	2021 Population	Service Level	Alternative Provider Park Service
Priority Area A	H	142	157	No Service	No
Priority Area B	M	40	44	Low Service	No
Priority Area C	M	1,763	1,841	Low Service	Yes
D	L	2,559	2,634	Low Service	Yes
E	L	1,167	1,332	Low Service	No
F	L	278	303	Low Service	Yes
G	L	8	8	No Service	No
H	L	4,734	5,255	Threshold Service	Yes
I	L	4,519	5,392	Threshold Service	Yes
J	L	4,306	4,756	Threshold Service	Yes
K	L	1,341	1,454	Threshold Service	No
L	L	256	272	Threshold Service	Yes
M	L	124	141	Threshold Service	No
N	L	118	135	Threshold Service	No
O	L	6	7	Threshold Service	No
P	L	0	0	Low Service	Yes
Q	L	0	0	Low Service	No
R	L	0	0	Low Service	Yes
S	L	0	0	Low Service	No
T	L	0	0	Low Service	No
U	L	0	0	Threshold Service	No
V	L	0	0	Threshold Service	No
W	L	1,572	1,565	No Service	No

As discussed previously, a closer look should be taken at each of the identified areas. Aerial photography of Priority Areas A and B reveals that a significant portion of these areas are commercial/industrial development and therefore a lower priority for park and recreation access. The letters "A" and "B" on the following image indicates the location of the Walnut Mobile Park, which is where approximately 182 (142 from gap area A and 40 from gap area B) people reside. Undeveloped green spaces appear on the aerial as indicated by the arrows, but no park or recreation type facilities are found nearby or within Walnut Mobile Park.

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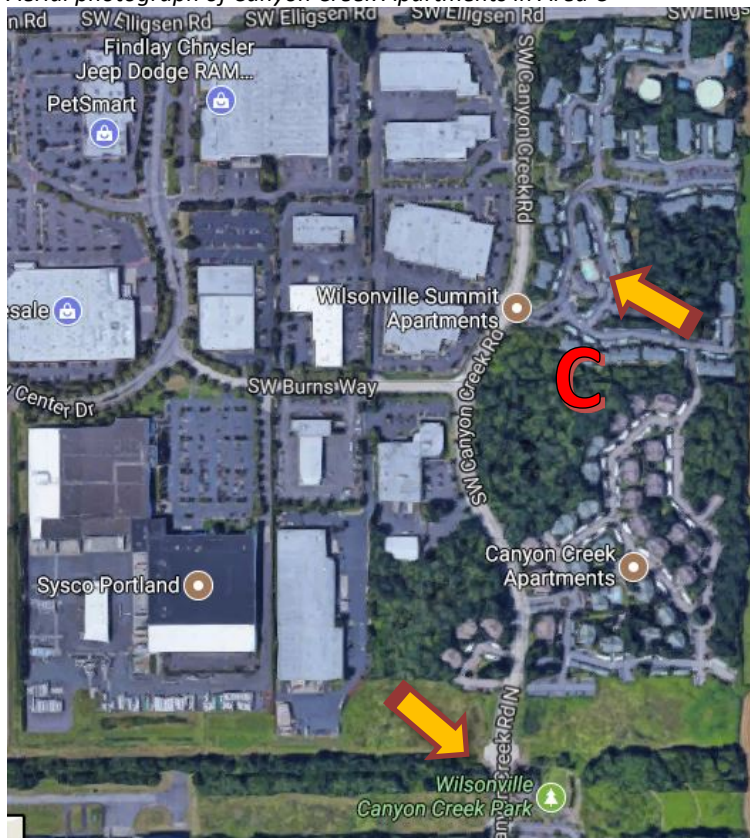
Aerial photograph of Walnut Mobile Park in Area A and B:



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Aerial photograph of Canyon Creek Apartments in Area C



The aerial photograph above shows that Canyon Creek Apartments are just north of Canyon Creek Park. It is evident from the aerial photography that Canyon Creek Apartments provide some recreation opportunities to residents, such as a swimming pool. Wilsonville should consider adding other recreational components that are identified by residents through a public process to Canyon Creek Park to provide a higher level of service in this gap area.

These are just a few examples of ways to use the GRASP® analyses as a basis for making further decisions in the need for improvement of access to recreation opportunities.

Component Inventory and Assessment

Maintaining and improving existing facilities ranked very high in the public input. Existing features that fall short of expectations should be improved to address this concern. Features have been assessed based on condition and functionality in the inventory phase of this plan. Those with low scores can be identified and addressed as explained below. The assessment should be updated on a regular basis to assure that components are upgraded and improved as they are affected by wear and tear over time.

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*Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment***Addressing Low-Scoring Components**

Components whose functionality ranks below expectations were identified and scored with a “one.” A list of low scoring components was extracted from the inventory dataset. When the score of a component is raised through improvement or replacement, the Level of Service is raised as well. A strategy for addressing the repair/refurbishment/replacement or re-purposing of low-functioning components is outlined below. This should be done for each individual component that is not functioning up to expectations.

1. Determine why the component is functioning below expectations.
 - Was it poorly conceived in the first place? For example, the concrete pad at Town Center Park is meant to serve as an event space but fails to provide adequate infrastructure for its current needs as an event space.
 - Is it something that was not needed to begin with?
 - Is it the wrong size, type, or configuration? For example, the skate park at Memorial Park lacks the size and amenities for a park of its size and nature.
 - Is it poorly placed, or located in a way that conflicts with other uses or detracts from its use?
 - Have the needs changed in a way that the component is now outdated, obsolete, or no longer needed?
 - Has it been damaged?
 - Has the maintenance of the component simply been deferred or neglected to the point where it no longer functions as intended? For example, the gazebo at Boones Ferry Park needs maintenance, upgrades, or replacement.

Another possibility is that the component was scored low because it is not available to the public in a way that meets expectations. For example, a facility might be rated low because it is leased to a private group and access by the public is limited. This may be a perfectly acceptable situation and appropriately scored – the service is at a lower value because of the limited access.

Another example would be when a component is old, outdated, or otherwise dysfunctional, but has historic or sentimental value. An example would be an old structure in a park such as a stone barbecue grill, or other artifact that cannot be restored to its original purpose, but which has historic value.

2. Depending on the answers from the first step, a strategy can be selected for addressing the low-functioning component:
 - If the need for that type of component in its current location still exists, then the component should be repaired or replaced to match its original condition as much as possible.
 - Examples of this would be playgrounds with old, damaged, or outdated equipment, or courts with poor surfacing or missing nets. The horseshoe courts at Memorial Park may fall into this category.
 - If the need for that type of component has changed to the point where the original one is no longer suitable, then it should be replaced with a new one that fits the current needs.

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- For example, if a picnic shelter is too small for its current demand, it may be replaced with a new, larger one.
- If a component is poorly located, or was poorly designed to start with, consideration should be given to relocating, redesigning, or otherwise modifying it.
 - An example of this may be the display garden at Murase Plaza. While a nicely defined area, a new planting design could freshen the area and make it more attractive.
- If a component is no longer needed because of changing demands, it should be removed unless it can be maintained in good condition without excessive expense or has historic or sentimental value.

In scoring inventory locations, basic site amenities, called **modifiers**, were evaluated. Modifiers are things that support users during their visit such as design and ambience, drinking fountains, seating, security lighting, bike racks, restrooms, shade, access, and parking among others. These elements help inform overall GRASP® scoring. Modifiers that do not meet expectations are given lower scores. Because adding or improving park access ranked high in the survey results, parks with low modifier scores, such as Engelman Park, Park at Merryfield, and Willamette River Water Treatment Plant Park, should be targeted for general improvements.

Booster Components

Another way to enhance level of service is through the addition of **booster components** at specific park sites or recreation facilities. These are most effective in low-service areas where parks exist that have space for additional components. Based on the earlier discussion, this adding booster components at Canyon Creek Park may be a reasonable solution to increasing level of service in the surrounding neighborhood.

High Demand Components

The statistically-valid survey asked respondents to rank facilities by importance based on those they felt the city needed to add or improve. These **high demand components** should be considered when new components are added to the system.

As an example, survey respondents identified the following components or amenities to be improved, expanded, or added:

- Continue to address trail connectivity and trail access
- Explore opportunities to increase access to the Willamette River at existing parks
- Explore opportunities to add or improve skate parks
- Consider event spaces (amphitheater) for additional community event programming
- Consider demand for athletic fields and develop synthetic turf fields at Advance Road and Memorial Park
- Consider existing and future demand for dog parks and dog off leash areas
- Working with the Tourism Promotion Committee to explore the feasibility of an indoor sports complex
- Implementation of the phase 2 and 3 of the Memorial Park Master Plan

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Many of these needs may be addressed by upgrading facilities, retrofitting lesser used assets, and by establishing or strengthening partnerships:

- Connectivity between trails and pathways was indicated as an important consideration. Although the City currently has an extensive trail and bike route network, there are ways to enhance existing assets and implement best practices for future development. Further discussion and solutions are found in the following section on Recreational Connectivity.

Trends in Parks and Recreation

Trends to consider when deciding what to do with low-functioning facilities, or improving existing parks to serve the needs of residents, include:

- Dog parks continue to grow in popularity. This may have something to do with an aging demographic in America, with more “empty-nesters” transferring the attention they once gave to their children, who are now grown, to their pets. It is also an important form of socializing for people who may have once socialized with other parents in their child’s soccer league, and now that the kids are grown, they are enjoying the company of other dog owners at the dog park. For singles, a dog park is a good place to meet people. Wilsonville is a very dog friendly community and meet-ups appear popular in neighborhood parks among dog owners.
 - Currently, Wilsonville has one developed dog park at Memorial Park, and another is planned for RP 6 in Villebois. The City should continue seeking opportunities to provide dog off leash areas throughout the city.
- Skateboarding and other wheel sports continue to grow in popularity. Making neighborhood parks skateable and distributing skating features throughout the community provides greater access to this activity for younger people who cannot drive to a larger centralized skate park.
 - Memorial Park has a limited amenity and dated skate park facility but is scheduled to be updated in phase 2 of the Memorial Park Master Plan. A new skate park recently opened in Trocadero Park. A community-scale skate park has been sited on Courtside Drive.
- A desire for locally-grown food and concerns about health, sustainability, and other issues is leading to the development of community food gardens in parks and other public spaces.
 - The City may look to expand the opportunity for farmers markets, community gardens, and community orchards in new locations across Wilsonville.
- Events in parks, from a neighborhood “movie in the park” to large festivals in regional parks, are growing in popularity to build a sense of community and generate revenues. Providing spaces for these could become a trend.
- Community events ranked very high in survey and public input.
- Spraygrounds are growing rapidly in popularity, even in cooler climates. A wide and growing selection of products for these is raising the bar on expectations and offering new possibilities for creative facilities. Aquatics opportunities also ranked high in public input.
 - Spraygrounds may be a lower cost alternative that provides aquatic access to residents.
- New types of playgrounds are emerging, including discovery play, nature play, adventure play, and even inter-generational play. Some of these rely upon movable parts, supervised play areas, and other variations that are different from the standard fixed “post and platform” playgrounds found in the typical park across America. These types of nature-based opportunities help connect children and families to the outdoors.
- Integrating nature into parks by creating natural areas is a trend for many reasons. These include a desire to make parks more sustainable and introduce people of all ages to the natural environment.

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- An educational aspect is an important part of these areas. The recent survey indicated a need for nature/environmental programming. Interpretative signage and educational experiences development within existing parks can provide the infrastructure needed to establish and expand programming.
- Villebois Regional Parks 7 and 8 have been designed to incorporate nature/environmental programming.

Recreational Connectivity

The definition of recreation has evolved in recent years to include aspects of the built environment that are more important today than they were in the past. People are more inclined these days to integrate recreational opportunities within their daily lives. The infrastructure available to get people to and from destinations is of greater importance than ever before as people have increasingly started to prefer a leisurely walk or bike ride to a trip in the car. People expect that parks, recreation centers, and other community resources be easy destinations to access for a variety of users employing different modes of travel to include walking and bicycling. This concept of may be referred to as **recreational connectivity**.

Recreational connectivity may be defined as the extent to which community recreational resources are transitionally linked to allow for easy and enjoyable travel between them. In addition to recreational trails, this may also include city sidewalks, bicycle paths, bicycle routes, and public transit infrastructure. Of course, the scope of creating and maintaining such a network is a substantial undertaking that involves many players. Along with a community expectation for this type of user-friendly network infrastructure comes the expectation that stakeholders work together in the interest of the public good. At the municipal level this might include public works, law enforcement, private land-owners, public transit operators, and user groups as well as the local parks and recreation department.

This concept of recreational connectivity is important within the scope of parks and recreation planning but also has deeper implications for public health, the local economy, and public safety among other considerations. As more and more people look for non-automotive alternatives to get to and from local destinations, a complete network of various transportation options is in greater demand than ever to include walking trails, bicycle paths, bicycle routes, and public transit. Other elements of this infrastructure might include street/railroad crossings, sidewalk landscaping, lighting, drainage, and even bike-share and car-share availability.

The Trail System

Recreational connectivity in most American cities usually starts with trails. A trail may be defined as any off-street or on-street connection dedicated to pedestrian or bicycle users. Recreational trails, as distinguished from transportation trails, typically pass through park lands or natural areas and can be soft or hard surface. Recreational trails are the only elements of an alternative transit network that traditionally fall to parks and recreation professionals. They are intended mostly for leisure and enjoyment of resources. Transportation trails, the sidewalks or paved trails found in street rights-of-way in most municipalities, are often more utility based as in getting from one place to another. Yet these two types of city infrastructure must work together to create a well-connected community. The resulting trail system includes all trails that serve pedestrian and bicycle users in a community for purposes of both recreation and transportation.

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As a trail system matures, the need emerges to address barriers such as roadways, rivers, and railroad crossings that separate distinct trail networks in order to create a truly connected trail system. A trail network is a part of a trail system within which major barrier crossings have been addressed and all trails are connected. Trail networks within a trail system are typically separated from each other by barriers or by missing connections. Crosswalks, pedestrian underpasses, and bridges can be used to help users navigate barriers. New trails may be added to merge networks and improve overall connectivity. Most cities have several trail networks that connect users to common destinations such as schools, shops, restaurants, and civic and religious institutions in addition to parks and recreation facilities. The more integrated these networks, the more connected a city or town.

Building a trail system involves many considerations beyond the control of park and recreation managers. Vacant lands, utility easements, street rights-of-way, and existing social trails may be worth investigating for trail feasibility and to determine how trail development in these areas might impact overall connectivity. However, other departments and agencies will need to be consulted, and collaboration needs to occur to address issues such as land acquisition, street crossings, and utility maintenance. To complicate matters, the distinction between a recreational trail and a transportation trail can be hazy. Further, on-street connections via usable, comfortable bicycle lanes and routes are also critical to establishing good recreational connectivity. Though these connections can be invaluable to a city's infrastructure, as they supplement a trail system, they introduce another set of stakeholders and complications. The types of collaboration necessary to build a trail system are not without their challenges yet can yield lasting partnerships that benefit the community. The sooner the discussion is started, the better.

Potential partners can include school districts, public works departments, county offices, state entities, federal agencies, and/or private land owners among others. Cooperation with stakeholders is critical to the public good, and it can be helpful to remind them of the economic boost that often results from investment in recreational infrastructure like a trail system. Of course, not all players stand to gain from trail development. It is essential that land managers and planners be aware of all possible implications inherent in their efforts.

The Department should implement the strategies outlined in the 2016 Update to the Transportation System Plan (TSP).

Wilsonville has an outstanding trail system. Here are a few general strategies to use in planning efforts as this system is established:

- Work with a variety of departments, offices, and agencies to obtain assistance and access in creating trail links.
- Look for ways to relieve cost burdens for property maintenance presently borne by other utilities by adapting these properties to create recreation opportunities.
- Create connections that blend recreation opportunities with restaurants and retail opportunities for greater economic impact.
- Create connections that allow safe, comfortable routes between homes, schools, and civic and religious institutions for user convenience.
- Look at existing utility areas such as power line easements, drainages, and detention ponds for options to improve connectivity.
- Use wide, under-utilized, or non-used street corridors for best pedestrian and bike routes within developed parts of the city.

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*Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment***Where to Start**

Even the most well-planned, extensive trail system must start somewhere. Unless a city is already highly urbanized, good opportunities usually exist with which to begin building a trail system. Existing parks and open space area are the first place to plan new trails, with this idea of recreational connectivity in mind. Such interior trail assets, once established, provide a good point of departure to look outside park boundaries.

It is helpful to recognize that trails may be developed at a variety of scales. Many trails serve park users only, while others are of citywide or regional extent. Also, people with a destination in mind tend to take the most direct route, while recreationists tend to enjoy loop or circuit trails more than linear trails. An exemplary trail system will provide multiple opportunities for users to utilize trail segments to access different parts of the city directly or enjoy recreational circuits of various size. By employing park trails, city trails, and regional trails users should ideally be able to select from several options to reach a destination or spend time recreating.

Regional Trails

In the City of Wilsonville, the process of building a trail system is established. Two primary north-south trail corridors have been identified and are in various stages of planning and implementation. The Boeckman Trail Corridor will eventually connect the many trails at Memorial Park, running adjacent to the Boeckman Creek up to the new Frog Pond Neighborhood and continuing north to Canyon Creek Park. West of I-5, there is significant planning for the Ice Age Tonquin Trail. Within Wilsonville, this trail would essentially connect the large open space lands at Coffee Lake Wetlands to Graham Oaks Nature Park and then east to Boones Ferry Park. In addition, 2 main East-West trail corridors (Waterfront Trail and Wiedeman Road Trail) have also been identified. Please refer to the 2016 TSP update for specific projects, mapping and priorities.

Park Trails

Many users regularly enjoy existing trails and loop walks within parks. Memorial Park, Willamette River Water Treatment Plant Park, and Graham Oaks Nature Park are excellent examples of parks with extensive trails within their boundaries. A few enhancements could make these heavily used pathways even better:

- As many users seem focused on exercise the addition of mileage markers along loop walks and internal park trails would be useful. Users could track their distances, which might also encourage them to try out other trail opportunities of similar length. As users tend to be intent on getting a workout rather than a leisurely stroll, it might also be worthwhile to consider adding cardio fitness stations at points along the loop or trail as well.
- New measured loop walks could also be developed at several parks to better serve a variety of nearby residents. Location enhancements such as mileage markers and cardio fitness stations could be included to provide additional functionality and fitness needs. The natural area trails at some of the more passive areas such as Tranquil Park could benefit from interpretive signage or passive seating areas.

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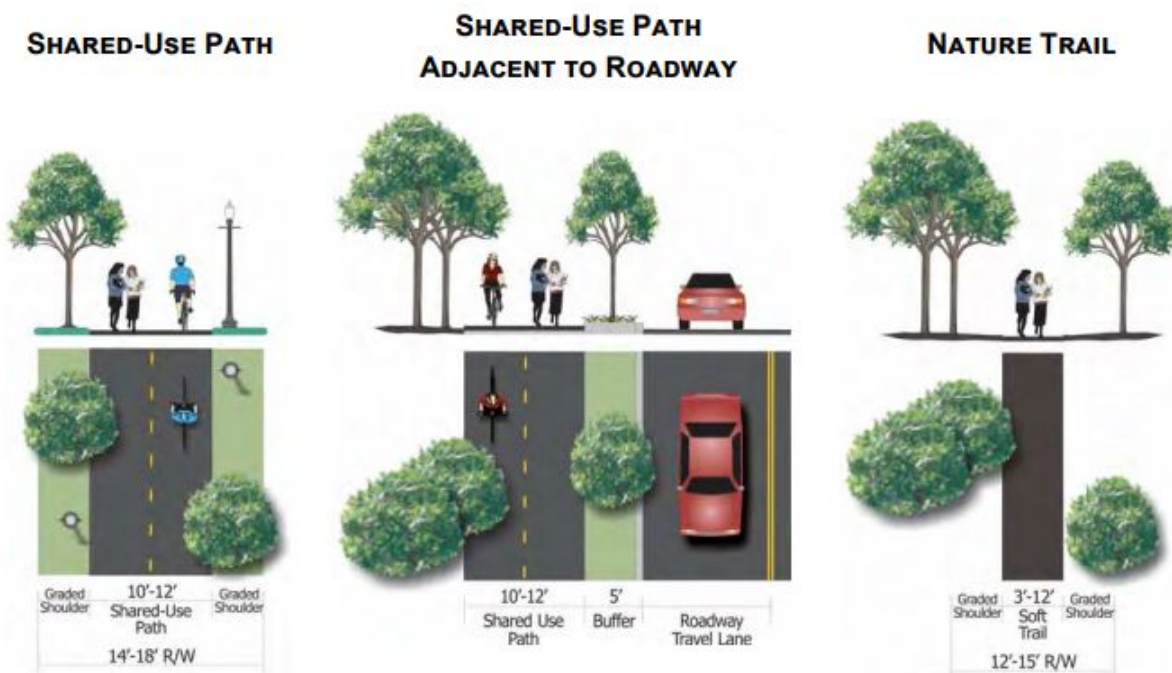
*Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment***City Trails**

With internal park trails established, the next step is to focus on connecting these park assets to each other and to various places within the city. An update to the 2006 “Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan” should involve capitalizing on existing opportunities to create strategic off-street and on-street pedestrian and bicycle links between popular recreation locations. Strategies to retrofit developed areas to meet the need for safe routes through town may be based on recommendations in this plan as well as other “complete streets” resources. Priority should be given to developing connections between existing parks, schools, and other community resources.

Trail Typology

In addition to the park, city, regional trail hierarchy already discussed it is useful to employ a trails typology. A new “trail” may consist of several infrastructural improvements. The Wilsonville Transportation System Plan (amended 2016) and the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan (2006) highlights three different shared-use path and trail cross sections that are most applicable to parks and recreation use. These are recommended for use in the City of Wilsonville:

- Shared-use Path
- Shared-use Path Adjacent to Roadway
- Nature Trail



Each trail type refers to a strategy for connecting one place to another. The primary consideration is how to accommodate pedestrian and bicycle users travelling along the same route. In more developed areas, this might involve a buffer between users and roadways. The traditional shared use path provides users with an off-street connection, typically through open space areas or parks. Nature trails are less likely to handle the intensity and use of multiple types of users and may have limited use.

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*Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment***Connecting People to Trails**

As the Wilsonville trail system continues to develop additional resources will be desirable to support users. It may be worthwhile to consider signage and wayfinding strategies, trailheads and access points, public trail maps, and smartphone applications as strategies to connect people to trails and affect a positive user experience.

Signage and Wayfinding

A Sign Design and Wayfinding Signage Plan is currently underway as of February 2018. Signage and wayfinding strategies should be employed to enhance the Wilsonville trail system by promoting ease of use and improved access to recreational resources. An important aspect of effective signage and wayfinding markers is branding. An easily identifiable hierarchy of signage for different types of users assists residents and visitors as they navigate between recreation destinations. Further, a strong brand can imply investment and commitment to alternative transit and which can positively impact city identity and open economic opportunities.

Trailheads & Access Points

It is also important to provide users access to trails. There are two ways to approach this. First, formal trailheads may be developed to include parking, bike racks, signage, restrooms, drinking water, a trail map, and other amenities. A trailhead is most appropriate to provide access to trails that serve a higher volume of users at destinations reached by automobile. The second approach involves simply providing a trail access point, usually without the extensive amenities found at a trailhead. Trail access points such as this are more appropriate in residential or commercial areas where users are more likely to walk or ride a bicycle to reach the trail. Trailhead and access point should be primary points of interest on any trails mapping.

Map & App Resources

By making trail maps available, users may enjoy Wilsonville trails with greater confidence and with a better understanding of distances, access points, amenities, and the system, as a whole. The following map is available for download from <http://www.ridesmart.com/152/Wilsonville-Bike-Walk-Map>. Maps are also available for free at Wilsonville City Hall, Wilsonville Community Center, Wilsonville Public Library, and Parks & Recreation Administration Building.

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USE THE WALKING MAP

YOUR GUIDE TO BIKING & WALKING IN WILSONVILLE, OREGON

Map
Wilsonville Community

SMART
The City of Wilsonville and SMART are proud to present the Wilsonville Bike and Walk Map.

SMART Transit
28879 SW Bowers Road
Wilsonville, Oregon 97070
(503) 682-7790

Se habla Español
RideSMART.com

WALK SMART

Walk SMART is a free program that encourages participants to walk more by providing tools and motivation. Each participant receives a Walk SMART kit that includes a safety light, a log sheet to record their daily step counts, a Walk Wilsonville booklet, information on the benefits of walking and tips on safe walking.

For more information:
RideSMART.com/walksmart

RIDE SMART

South Metro Area Regional Transit (SMART) serves all points in Wilsonville and connects to Portland, Salem, and Clatsop. SMART's system is designed to get you where you're going with maximum efficiency.

For all trips beginning and ending within Wilsonville city limits, rides are free. To learn more about SMART and find detailed route information, visit RideSMART.com or 503-682-7790.

MAP

WILSONVILLE LOOP

8 miles or 12

This ride highlights the dedicated bike infrastructure and trails in Wilsonville. It's a great way for beginning cyclists to get comfortable riding on the road. The ride starts and ends in Memorial Park and also explores Graham Oaks Nature Park along the way.

START & END

1 mile

BIKE SAFETY TIPS

- USE HAND SIGNALS WHEN TURNING**
Hand signals tell motorists what you intend to do. Point in the direction of your turn for protection.
- YIELD ON SIDEWAYS**
Yield to pedestrians, give a warning before passing, and ride at low speed when crossing driveways, alleys, or intersections.
- BE VISIBLE**
Wells where drivers would expect you to be. Lights are required by law when riding after dark.
- DRY ALL TRAFFIC SIGNALS AND SIGNALS**
On your bicycle, you must obey the flow in other vehicles. Proceed like you're driving a car.
- STAY TO THE RIGHT**
Ride with the flow of traffic, on the right, but far enough from the curb to avoid hazards.
- OCCUPY A LANE**
If you ride on a busy street, be prepared to occupy a full lane in a major intersection. Do not cut off cars.
- FOLLOW LANE MARKINGS**
Use appropriate lanes for turning right, left, or going through an intersection. Do not use a turn lane when going straight.
- RISE DEFENSIVELY**
Be alert and expect the unexpected. Follow traffic laws and never eye contact with other road users.
- AVOID ROAD HAZARDS**
Watch for sewer grates, slippery manhole covers, city government, gravel, ice and rail road tracks.

BRING YOUR BIKE ON THE BUS

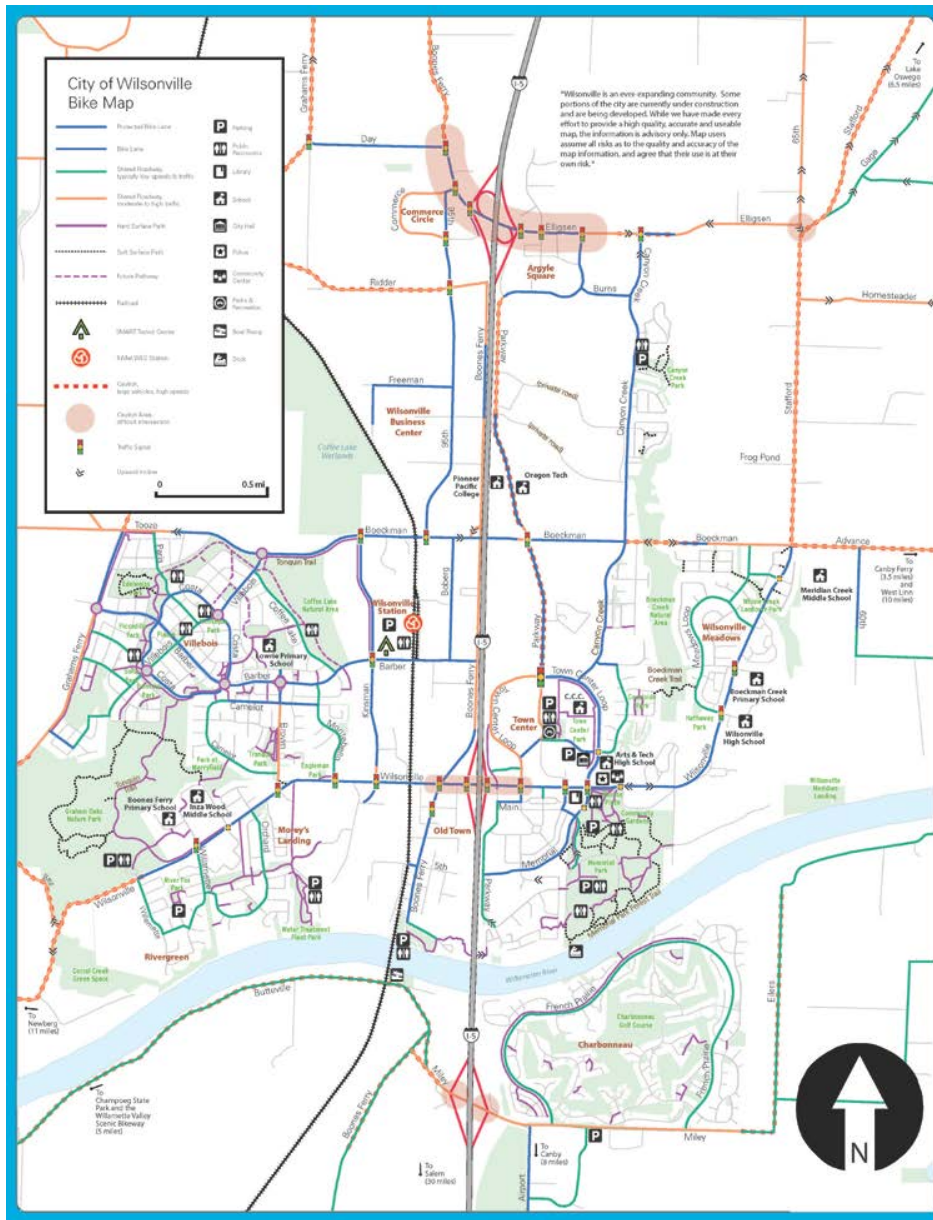
- 1 SIGNAL TO THE DRIVER**
After the bus comes to a complete stop, signal to the driver that you are using the bike rack. Make eye contact with the operator before loading or unloading your bike.
- 2 LOWER THE BIKE RACK**
Separate the handle on the rack to release it and lower the rack. Pick up your bike and place it in the rack, matching the front wheel to the side with the adjustable arm.
- 3 SECURE YOUR BIKE**
Adjust the front wheel of your bike with the adjustment arm, so close to the handle as possible. Remove any loose items from your bike and gather your belongings.
- 4 HOP ON THE BUS**
Board the bus. When sitting, remember to notify the driver. Remove your bike and hold up the rack if it is empty. Move towards the curb side of the road to begin your ride.

Interested in keeping your bike safe and secure? Check out a free bike locker at SMART Central! These lockers are spacious, with room for a bike, helmet, pump and saddle bags. To register, call (503) 682-7790 to begin the application process.

SPOT A HAZARD?
Call on known Wilsonville Public Works is responsible for maintenance of all city-owned streets, parks and buildings. Call 503-682-4092 to report a hazard.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?
Have a suggestion, comment or feedback? We want to hear! Give us a call (503) 682-7790 or email us at info@ridemart.com

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Another way to provide a trail map to users is through web-based smartphone technologies. Maps made available on this type of platform are more dynamic for users, always on hand, and can be easily updated. Upfront investment needed for this type of resource may be cost prohibitive now. However, it is likely that as technologies advance, these costs will become more manageable in the future. It may be worth considering development of web-based maps in long term planning decisions.

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*Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment***Public Transportation**

A final consideration regarding recreational connectivity is public transportation. Based on information presented on the SMART website, “SMART is dedicated to providing mobility for those who do not drive and to creating a viable, attractive transportation option for those who do.” “Operated by the City of Wilsonville, SMART maintains a fleet of over 35 vehicles ranging from 40 foot buses to minivans and a trolley-bus. SMART also operates Dial-a-Ride, which provides door-to-door service within Wilsonville and medical transport services to Portland and other nearby cities for the elderly and disabled. SMART services are free within Wilsonville, but intercity services charge a fee. Funding for SMART is provided primarily by local businesses and grants.”

Though this falls outside the realm of parks and recreation, the vision is for “Wilsonville residents to be able to easily and safely access a variety of parks and natural areas from neighborhoods. Residents should be able to walk or bicycle to parks, schools, commercial areas, employment centers, and transit stops where they can take transit to other Wilsonville destinations and neighboring communities.” SMART, South Metro Area Regional Transit, serves the City of Wilsonville with many bus routes and schedules. <http://www.ridesmart.com/35/Routes>

Parks and Recreation should work with SMART to increase usage of parks and recreation facilities. Staff should work to increase marketing and awareness of the SMART Routes through use of social media and other outlets.

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School Partnerships

City staff should review and update the current Joint Use Agreement with the West Linn-Wilsonville School District. Currently, the Department needs to secure gymnasium space for the Mini-Hoopers program, with the possibility of outdoor athletic facilities for future events. The understanding under the current Joint Use Agreement is that school activities and events take top priority with City activities and events being next in priority.

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Maximizing potential should be a key goal of any agreement. As discussed earlier, the campus approach to schools in Wilsonville has some impact on recreation and access. One way to address this issue is to increase partnerships with schools to promote use of school facilities through on-site community programming and environmental cues to make them easier to use and more inviting. School partnerships can be valuable throughout the Wilsonville community. Existing partnerships should be strengthened, because as school assets improve, the level of service provided to city residents is also improved. Schools could prove to be important in the development of a city wide aquatic facility, sports fields, and court.

The following table summarizes the inventory of the school system:

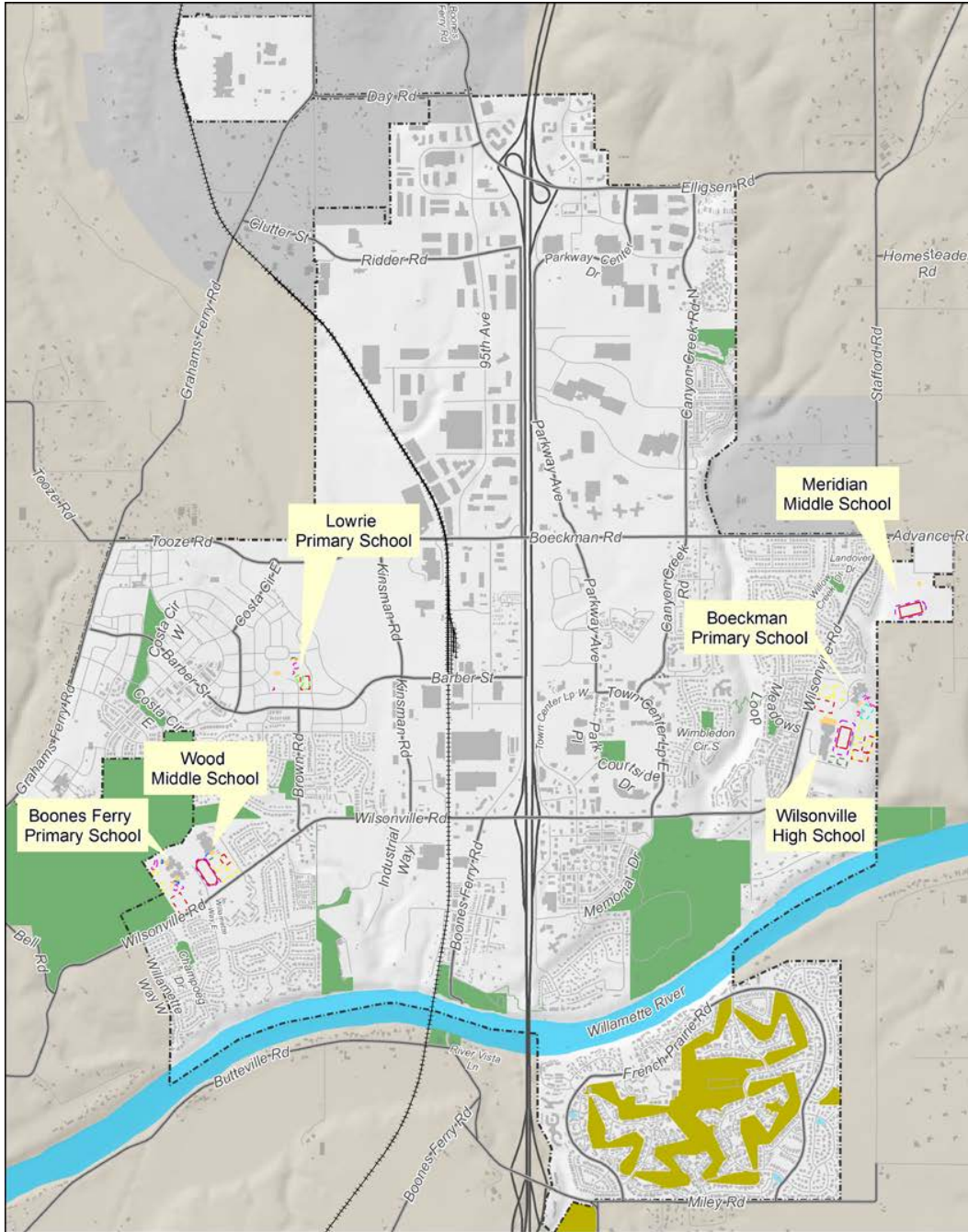
Table 21: School System Facility Inventory Matrix

Location	Basketball Court	Basketball, Practice	Diamond Field	Diamond Field, Practice	Indoor Gymnasium	Open Turf	Playground	Rectangular Field, Large	Synthetic Field	Tennis Court	Track/Field
Boeckman Primary School					1	1	4				
Boones Ferry Primary School	2	3	2		2		2	1			
Lowrie Primary School	1	3		2	1		3	1			
Meridian Creek Middle School	1				2		1	1			1
Wilsonville High School			4		2			4	4	6	1
Wood Middle School	2		3		2		1	2	1		1
Total number of components in system:	6	6	9	2	10	1	11	9	5	6	3

The following is a map of school district facilities that would be part of this agreement.

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Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

Map 10: School District Facilities



School Athletic Facilities
 The City of Wilsonville, Oregon

Athletic Facilities		City Features	
Rectangular Field, Large	Track/Field	Park	Railroads
Diamond Field	Tennis Court	Golf Course	Streets
Diamond Field, Practice	General Use	Rivers	COW_Boundary
Basketball Court	Playground	Building Footprints	
Basketball Court, Practice	Indoor Gymnasium		
	Outdoor Gymnasium		



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*Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment***ADA Transition Plan and Compliance**

According to the ADA.gov website, “Access to civic life by people with disabilities is a fundamental goal of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). To ensure that this goal is met, Title II of the ADA requires State and local governments to make their programs and services accessible to persons with disabilities... One important way to ensure that Title II's requirements are being met in cities of all sizes is through self-evaluation, which is required by the ADA regulations. Self-evaluation enables local governments to pinpoint the facilities, programs, and services that must be modified or relocated to ensure that local governments are complying with the ADA.” Transition plans are also required to implement needed changes identified during the self-evaluation process. In 2015, the City of Wilsonville completed the “Public Right-of-Way & City Parks Facilities ADA Title II Transition Plan.”

Ongoing self-evaluation and implementation of a comprehensive transition plan must be a high priority of the Parks and Recreation Department, especially in terms of access to park amenities and paths or routes to get to those amenities and components.

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V. Status of Capital Project List from 2007 Master Plan

Pricing reflective of 2007 costs as provided by Wilsonville staff. Estimated 2017 estimated costs can be found in Section VIII: Recommendations and Action Plans.

20 Year Capital Projects List			
Site/Project	Project Description	Project Cost	Project Status
Graham Oaks Natural Area (not owned/maintained by city. It is owned/maintained by Metro) Master Plan Implementation	Wilsonville's contribution of approximately 30% of GONA Master Plan implementation.	\$1,100,000	Complete
Montebello Community Park/Acquisition, design, and construction	Site acquired of .68 acres in September 2006 (\$415,000). Design and construct a community park in the .68 acre area.	\$845,000	Complete
Villebois Park System/Master Plan Implementation	50% contribution for completion of planned Villebois park and trail system (SDC total of \$5,950,000).	\$2,975,000	In Progress ¹
Villebois School Community Park/Acquisition, design, and construction – school fields	Purchase of school property in north Villebois neighborhood. Design and construction of primary age sport fields on 3 acres of site. (Purchase in August 2006 - \$4,500,000)	\$6,160,000	Complete
Industrial Area Waysides/Waysides Design and Construction	Allowance for design and implementation of 3 wayside areas along two planned regional trails and community trail in this area. Allowance based on average cost of \$200,000 per wayside, not including trail construction. Allowance for future design and development of 3 wayside areas along community connector trails.	\$600,000	Not Started
Frog Pond Community Park/Design and Construct	Design and construction of community park (including, but not limited to, sports fields, inclusive playgrounds, etc.) to serve Frog Pond and surrounding area.	\$10,600,000	In Progress
Frog Pond Neighborhood Park/Design and Construct	Design and construction of neighborhood park to serve Frog Pond development, including connection to community trail.	\$2,400,000	Will be built by developers
Frog Pond Neighborhood Park (Frog Pond West Trailhead Park)/Design and Construct	Design and construction of neighborhood park to serve Frog Pond development, including connection to community trail.	\$2,650,000	In Progress ²
Advance Road School Community Park (Meridian Creek Middle School Design and Construct)	Design and Development of a site plan for a shared use facility including sports fields.	\$3,410,000	Complete ³

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Section V: Status of Capital Project List from 2007 Master Plan

Site/Project	Project Description	Project Cost	Project Status
Multi-purpose Rec/Aquatic Center/Recreation and Aquatic Center Feasibility Study and Construction	Updated feasibility study for a multi-purpose recreation and aquatic center. Feasibility study will identify a program for the center that meets the City's operating budget goals. Design and construct accordingly.	\$20,080,000	Complete ⁴
Multiple Sites, Skate Facilities/Skate Spot Implementation	Construction of skate spot to 2-4 selected areas in the City.	\$35,000	Not Started ⁵
Community-scale Skate Park/Plaza	Improvement of the Memorial Park Skate Park and/or design/build of a new skate park.	\$575,000	In Progress ⁶
School Fields/Field improvements at school sites	Allowance for miscellaneous field improvements at existing school sites.	\$3,000,000	N/A
Multiple sites, natural resource restoration and management/Natural Resource Restoration and Management	\$10,000 per year to fund native plant restoration at sites throughout Wilsonville to complement volunteer efforts.	\$200,000	In Progress
New Park Sites/Park and Trail Acquisition and Easements	Budget allowance for "opportunity fund" for acquisition of park sites or trails or purchase of easements for trails.	\$1,000,000	Not Started
Riverfront Sites/Riverfront Easements and Acquisitions	Budget allowance for "opportunity fund" for purchase of easements or outright acquisition of riverfront property if opportunities arise. Includes potential purchase of Willamette Meridian Park.	\$1,000,000	In Progress ⁷
	New Parks and Facilities Subtotal	\$56,630,000	
Boones Ferry Park/Boones Ferry Park Master Plan	Development of a master plan for the entire site, including the parcel west of Boones Ferry Road and the planned regional trail, and the proposed water trail and a pedestrian bridge over the Willamette River. Includes a Feasibility Study on future uses for Tauchman House.	\$5,400,000	In Progress
Canyon Creek Park/Canyon Creek Park Trailhead Improvements	Allowance for design and installation of trail system signage to support the planned regional and community trails.	\$25,000	Not Started
Courtside Park/Courtside Park Improvements	Design and implantation of minor improvements.	\$100,000	Not Started
Memorial Park/Memorial Park Master Plan Updating	Update of the Memorial Park Master Plan, including a parking master plan and signage program. Project list for Memorial Park should be updated as part of the project.	\$1,035,000	Completed ⁸

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Site/Project	Project Description	Project Cost	Project Status
Park and Merryfield/Park at Merryfield Improvements	Widen and improve path throughout park, implementation of minor improvements.	\$100,000	In Progress
River Fox Park/River Fox Park Improvements	Allowance for design and implementation of minor improvements.	\$200,000	Not Started
Town Center Park/Town Center Park Improvements	Allowance for additional amenities and implementation recommendations from Maintenance Plan.	\$195,000	In Progress
Tranquil Park/Tranquil Park	Provision or trail system signage.	\$15,000	In Progress
Willamette River Water Treatment Plant Park/Water Treatment Plant Amenities	Design and implementation of additional trailside and overlook amenities and connection to regional trail network.	\$25,000	In Progress
Willow Creek/Landover Park/Willow Creek/Landover Park Improvements	Allowance for design and implementation of minor improvements.	\$100,000	In Progress
Wilsonville Community Center/Community Center Improvements	Design and implementation of improvements to the Community Center to upgrade restrooms and enhance activity and storage space.	\$250,000	Complete
Existing Parks and Facilities Subtotal		\$7,445,000	
Systemwide/Natural Area Management Plan	Develop a resource management plan for natural areas in Wilsonville's park system, including a pest management plan.	\$100,000	In Progress
Systemwide/ADA Transition Plan	Develop an ADA Transition Plan for Wilsonville's parks and recreation facilities.	\$50,000	Complete
Systemwide/Signage Program	Develop and implement a systemwide signage program (trail signs, park identification signs, etc.).	\$100,000	In Progress
Systemwide/Online Registration Software	Implement online registration option for recreation programs (December 2006).	\$12,000	Complete
Other Projects Subtotal		\$262,000	
Total All Projects		\$64,337,000	

¹The majority is complete, Regional Parks 7/8 construction will begin in 2018, and Regional Park 6 will be completed within 3-5 years.

²Conceptual plan to be completed in 2018

³Meridian Creek School was completed in 2017

⁴Failed Bond Measure in November 2016

⁵Skate amenities and efforts to be focused on Community-scale Skate Park

⁶Site approved on Courtside Drive and design completed.

⁷Acquired 3.5 acres in May 2015, east of Boones Ferry Park

⁸Master Plan Completed in May 2015, Phase 1 (of 3) implementation ongoing

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VI. Organizational and Marketing Analysis

A. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) Analysis

A SWOT Analysis was conducted with the Wilsonville staff. The following charts show the information learned during this analysis.

STRENGTHS ANALYSIS – City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department

Strengths	PERFORMANCE			IMPORTANCE		
	Major Strength	Minor Strength	Neutral	High	Med	Low
Community appreciates Parks and Recreation	X			X		
Parks has always scored 90+% on Community Survey	X			X		
Parks are an asset	X			X		
Maintenance of Parks	X			X		
Parks maintenance equipment and replacement schedule	X			X		
Stein Boozier Barn	X			X		
Outsourcing of programming 70/30 split of revenue		X			X	

Staff identified the community's love for parks and recreation, their parks, the maintenance of the parks including the available equipment and maintenance schedules as major strengths with high importance for the department. Outsourcing of programs resulting in a 70/30 revenue split was identified as a minor strength with medium importance.

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Section VI: Organizational and Marketing Analysis

**WEAKNESSES/AREAS TO IMPROVE ANALYSIS – City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation
Department**

Weaknesses	PERFORMANCE			IMPORTANCE		
	Major Weakness	Minor Weakness	Neutral	High	Med	Low
Lack of maintenance facility	X			X		
Majority of Recreation Facilities – old, dated		X		X		
Stein Boozier Barn – lacking amenities		X				X
Lack parks maintenance staff (full time and seasonal)	X			X		
Lack of large multi-purpose programming space	X			X		
Lack of field complex that can house tournaments (synthetic turf)	X			X		
Lack of Recreation and Aquatic Center	X			X		
Lack of city owned access to the river	X			X		
Lack of delineation of ownerships of parks		X			X	

The staff identified the lack of maintenance facilities, outdated facilities, facilities that lack amenities, lack of multipurpose indoor and outdoor facilities (lack of synthetic fields), lack of parks maintenance staff, lack of a recreation and aquatic center, and lack of City-owned access to the river as major weaknesses with high importance for the department.

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Section VI: Organizational and Marketing Analysis

OPPORTUNITY RATING SCALE – City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department

OPPORTUNITIES	ATTRACTIVENESS		SUCCESS PROBABILITY	
	High	Low	High	Low
Adult sport leagues and programming	X		X	
Indoor multi-purpose space	X		X	
Multi-sport complex	X		X	
More special events	X		X	
River Access	X		X	
Community Partnerships	X		X	
Improve sponsorship relationships and marketing		X		X

The staff identified adding adult sports leagues and programming, indoor multi-purpose space, multi-sport complex, addition of special events, and access to the river as opportunities with high attractiveness and high probability of success if these areas were addressed.

THREATS ANALYSIS – City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department

During the SWOT analysis process the staff did not identify any current threats.

B. Recreation Programming and Maintenance Analysis

Program Development

The basis of determining essential services should come from a vision and mission developed by the city and what brings the greatest community benefit in balance with the skills and abilities of the department, current trends, the market, and the responses from the 2017 Community Survey. A past vision referenced in a Wilsonville document was, “creating community through people, parks, and programs.” A Mission, Vision, and Values work session was conducted with the Wilsonville staff to develop a new Mission Statement and Vision for the Department.

City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Mission

“Recognizing community history, enriching the quality of life and fostering a safe environment, the Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department shall provide, preserve, maintain, improve, and enhance recreational opportunities, social services, natural resources, and parkland for current and future generations.”

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Section VI: Organizational and Marketing Analysis

The Department should pursue program development around the priorities identified by community feedback. Survey respondents and focus group participants indicated the types of new and enhanced programming desired include:

- Access to the Willamette River
- Increased quantity of recreation programs/classes
- Explore recreation opportunities for Millennials: social sports
- Explore opportunities to expand recreation programming based on trends and demand
- Events
- Series programming
- Nature/Environmental programming
- Wellness and Fitness
- Develop synthetic turf athletic fields

Concern was expressed by residents over the access to the river and lack of adequate indoor facilities. Parks and Recreation staff needs to work diligently to continue to explore options for access to the river and the addition of new indoor facilities to continue to meet the needs and desires of the City of Wilsonville community.

New recreation trends may indicate the need for changing the current program offerings. Changing program offerings requires careful consideration, planning, and proper communication with the community. Programs need to be continually assessed for viability. Decisions regarding changes, expansions, enhancements, and/or program eliminations need to be made carefully and with proper data. Starting new programs, based on community demand and/or trends, need to be well researched, planned, and advertised to provide the best possibility of their success. If new program interest seems sufficient based on a survey or community input, then the new programs should be developed, advertised, and implemented. Available facilities and funding need to be considered when adding new or expanded programs. Program enhancements and changes need to be properly communicated to the community.

Using past participation statistics and program evaluations/participant/staff feedback to determine program popularity can be helpful in deciding if programs should be continued, altered, or eliminated. In addition, utilizing community surveys and participant feedback, and researching trends in parks and recreational programming are useful tools in determining future programming needs and desires.

Sources for trends information include:

- State Parks and Recreation Associations and Conferences
- National Recreation and Parks Association
- International Health, Racquet, and Sports Association
- Parks and Recreation Trade Publications
- Outdoor Recreation Publications

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*Section VI: Organizational and Marketing Analysis***Program Evaluation**

Industry best standards indicate that all current programs should be evaluated at the completion of their session (at a minimum evaluation should be conducted annually) to determine if they should be continued, changed (market segment focus, time/day offered, etc.), or discontinued. A few simple questions should be asked of participants and staff about each program that includes:

- Is participation increasing or decreasing? If participation is increasing, then it could clearly mean that the program should be continued. If participation is decreasing, are there any steps to take to increase interest through marketing efforts, change the time/day of the program is offered and change the format or instructor? If not, it may be time to discontinue the program.
- Is there information contained in the participation/staff feedback that can be used to improve the program?
- Are cost recovery goals being met? If not, can costs be reduced or can fees be realistically increased?
- Is there another provider of the program that is more suitable to offer it? If yes, the Department could provide referrals for its clients for the program it does not offer or is not willing or able to offer.
- Is this program taking up facility space that could be used for expansion of more popular programs or new programs in demand by the community?

Funding Resources & Cost Recovery

Parks and Recreation facilities, programs, and services are essential to maintaining Wilsonville's energetic and desirable community. However, not all facilities, programs, and services are equal. In general, the more a facility, program, or service provides a community benefit to its citizens as a whole, the more that element should be paid for by all citizens as part of the City's General Fund. The more a facility, program, or service provides individual benefits, the more that element should be paid for by user fees. This funding and cost recovery philosophy acknowledges the tremendous public benefits of parks and recreation to the community. Parks & Recreation Departments also promote and support a community's economic development, crime prevention, and community health. The City should seek to leverage partnerships wherever possible to help fund the needed facilities, programs, and services that it provides to the community.

Maintenance

A review of parks and facilities have shown that the small but dedicated staff have done an excellent job maintaining the parks and facilities with the limited resources available to them. The City of Wilsonville is committed to the Bee City USA designation, which sustains pollinators, responsible for the reproduction of 90 percent of the world's wild plant species, by providing them with healthy habitat rich in a variety of native plants and minimizing the use of pesticides.

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Section VI: Organizational and Marketing Analysis

The Department has an excellent Parks Maintenance Standard Operations Guide which addresses the following:

“Integrated Plant Management”	Restrooms	Parks Tree Care
Park Landscaping	Portable Toilets	Park Site Lines
Pedestrian Turf Areas	Drinking Fountains and Water	Natural Areas Maintenance
Native/Rough Areas	Bottle Filling Stations	Boardwalks
Irrigation	Water Feature Operation and	Stream Debris Removal
Fertilization	Maintenance	Trails, Pathways, and Sidewalks
Athletic Fields	Park Entrance Points	The Oregon Korean War Veterans
Sports Courts	Hardscape Maintenance	Memorial
Playground	Snow Removal	Job Duties and Equipment Operation
Skate Parks	Inspection of Lighting	Seasonal Maintenance
Reservation Preparation and	Sign Maintenance	Safety
Follow-up	Trash Receptacles	Routine Tasks
	Graffiti/Vandalism	

Financial Analysis

A review of the last three years budget showed:

- Revenues trended towards being closer to budget projections.
- Total expenses for Parks Maintenance and Senior Services were relatively consistent over the last three years.
- Expenses for Parks and Recreation General Services varied substantially over the last three years mainly because of unfilled positions.
- The Department appears to do a great job allocating the limited resources available.
- To expand and enhance programs, facilities, and services, additional funding will be required.

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VII. Key Issues

A. Visioning Workshop Findings

A visioning workshop followed the Findings Presentation to discuss “How do we prioritize”? The following are the key issues discussed during the visioning workshop that were considered when developing the goals, objectives, and action plans for this master plan.

Facilities and Amenities

- Explore opportunities to expand and increase connectivity: pathways
- Development of synthetic fields to meet demand
- Advance Road (2-3)
- Memorial Park (2)
- Address low scoring amenities from parks inventory and existing conditions evaluation
- Work with the Tourism Promotion Committee to explore the feasibility of an indoor sports complex
- Explore opportunities to increase facilities based on demand
- Skate Park
- Outdoor event space – Amphitheater
- Community Center
- Explore opportunities to repurpose or enhance existing park/open space for more efficient use or meet new programming demand
- Town Center Park enhance event space
- Dog Parks (off leash)
- Look for opportunities to increase accessible playgrounds, as development occurs
- Increase marketing and awareness of the SMART Routes (free bus system)
- Increase river access: Willamette River
- Implement Phase 2 and 3 of the Memorial Park Master Plan
- Explore opportunities to improve distribution off-leash dog parks
- Explore opportunities to increase passive use and connectivity at parks – Canyon Creek Park

Programs

- Explore recreation opportunities for Millennials: social sports
- Increase opportunities for events
- Explore opportunities to expand recreation programming based on trends and demand
- Events (Food Truck Rodeo, Arts in the Park)
- Series programming (Movies in the Park, Fall Farmers Markets)
- Nature/Environmental programming (Bird Watching, Nature Hikes, Master Gardeners)
- Wellness and Fitness (Yoga, Mind and Body, Tai Chi, Group Runs)

Organizational

- Increase staff to meet current and future park needs and future growth based on demand and trends
- Evaluate the current Park SDC funding (developer impact fees) and how they can be used to assure the maximum benefit is being achieved

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Section VII: Key Issues

- Review current park classification system (review from current master plan) also review requirements, i.e. access to parks
- Review park development procedures and defining maintenance agreements for current and future parks and properties
- Review current Joint Use Agreements with school system and how it is benefitting the Parks And Recreation Department – maximize potential
- Review organizational structure for efficiencies – Recreation Division
- Increase partnerships to assist with funding, volunteering, and marketing
- Increase awareness of program and services offerings
- Increase safety and security by continuing to work with other departments
- Work with SMART to increase usage

Finance

- Review traditional and alternative opportunities
- Review and make recommendations for Park SDC funding
- Explore opportunity for capital funding: bond referendum (Advance Road Sports Complex), Land and Water Conservation Funding) LWCF, Transportation Funds
- Explore dedicated funding source(s) for maintenance
- Implement the Memorial Park Master Plan – how funded
- Address implications of the Boones Ferry Master Plan, how implemented
- Review current cost recovery policy and sports field allocations for potential revenue

Community Priorities

The findings of the survey indicated the following top three amenities and services that the community reported a desire for the addition or expansion of:

- Trail and Pathway Connectivity
- Preserve Open Space and Land Acquisition
- River access: Willamette River

The findings of the survey indicated the following top three amenities and services for which the community reported a desire to add or expand:

- Farmers Market
- Music and Arts in the Parks
- Water Equipment Rentals

The findings from the Level of Service Analysis were:

- Address lower and no service areas
- Maintain and improve existing facilities and amenities
- Improve recreational connectivity – trails and pathways
- Strengthen and improve Joint Operating Agreements with the schools
- Continue to address the ADA Transition Plan

Generally, findings from the public input process consistently identified an appreciation of existing facilities, programs, and services being offered by the City of Wilsonville's Parks and Recreation Department.

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Section VII: Key Issues

Key issues were identified using a number of tools including review of existing plans and documents, site tours, staff interviews, focus groups, stakeholder meetings, a community survey, inventory, and level of service analysis. The information gathered from these sources was evaluated, and the recommendations were developed that address these key issues:

- Explore improving/adding trail and pathway connectivity, open space/natural area preservation
- Explore additional land acquisition for new parks
- Enhance Willamette River Access
- Ensure continuation of the high-quality maintenance of facilities, parks, trails, and open spaces
- Enhance special event programming
- Explore the addition of indoor facilities such as a community recreation center and aquatic center
- Monitor the participation and usage of the programs, facilities, and services and make appropriate adjustments based on collected data

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VIII. Recommendations and Action Plans

Based on the entirety of the study, the following recommendations and action plans have been developed. A detailed review of the process of this study follows this section.

Residents and community leaders are increasingly recognizing that parks and recreation facilities, programs, and services are essential to creating and maintaining communities where people want to live, work, play, socialize, recreate, learn, and visit. These amenities should be investments in the long-term vitality and economic sustainability of any active and desirable community. The City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department is committed to providing comprehensive, high quality parks, programs, facilities, and services to the community.

A. Recommendations

The following recommendations are made based on the entirety of the master plan update which was inclusive of members of the community, and the public was given many opportunities to participate through focus groups, stakeholder meetings, public meetings, an invitation survey, and an open link survey. A Level of Service (LOS) analysis and funding analysis were also conducted.

This section describes ways to enhance the level of service and the quality of life with improvement through improved parks, services, facilities, programs, and amenities, a dedication to customer service, improved programming and service delivery, organizational efficiencies, and increased financial opportunities.

The following key Issues were identified for focus by Department staff:

- Facilities and Amenities
- Program Enhancement and Expansion
- Organizational Structure
- Financial Sustainability

B. Action Plan and Prioritization

The following Goals, Objectives, and Action Items for the recommendations are drawn from the public input, inventory, level of service analysis, findings feedback, and all of the information gathered during the master planning process. The primary focus is maintaining, sustaining, and improving the City of Wilsonville's parks, facilities, programs, and services. Funding availability, staff buy-in, and political and community support will play significant roles in future planning efforts. All cost estimates are in 2017 figures where applicable. Most costs are dependent on the extent of the enhancements and improvements determined.

Timeframe to complete is designated as:

- Short-term (up to 5 years)
- Mid-term (6 - 10 years)
- Long-term (10+ years)
- Ongoing (occurs on a continuous basis)

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Section VIII: Recommendations and Action Plans

Goal 1: Improve Access Facilities and Amenities			
<p>Objective 1.1 <i>Maintain and improve existing facilities and amenities.</i></p> <p>The Department should continue to monitor the condition of existing community and neighborhood parks, trails and pathways, and park shelters, as these facilities have been identified by residents as being of high importance. Standardized evaluation methods and instruments to measure and track the level of quality of maintenance of these areas are already in place and should be continued to be used on a regular basis. Providing additional staff and resources to ensure continuous maintenance of these areas should be considered. Maintenance staffing should be monitored and adjusted as needed to meet current demand for services, and a staffing plan for future growth should be developed. Regular inspections of all facilities, parks, trails, and open spaces should continue. Maintenance projects and annual maintenance needs should be funded on a regular schedule to minimize backlog of maintenance. Priorities for future maintenance projects for these areas should continue to be developed and reviewed regularly. Capital improvement plans, costs, and phasing recommendations and implementation plans should continue to be developed to prioritize items/projects. Appropriate funding should be provided to address the capital improvement plans.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>1.1.a Implement the Master Plan for Memorial Park</p>	Varies	TBD	Short-Term
<p>1.1.b The Department should replace play structure equipment on a regular schedule. Develop a regular schedule to replace all play structures prior to the structures reaching the manufacturers recommended life expectancy. Conduct monthly inspections of play structures and address any identified repair issues.</p>	Will vary based on scope of project and future amenities added	Staff Time	Ongoing
<p>1.1.c Courtside Park Address ADA access issues. No other immediate deficiencies were found at this location. Continue to monitor components and amenities. Repair and improve as needed.</p>	\$120,000	Staff Time	Ongoing
<p>1.1.d Willow Creek/Landover Park Work with HOA to ensure regular maintenance and periodic replacement of playground equipment. Address ADA issues.</p>	\$120,000	Staff Time	Ongoing

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Section VIII: Recommendations and Action Plans

Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
1.1.e Hathaway Park (HOA Park) As a City-owned parcel, recommend staff explore opportunities to assume maintenance responsibilities, including replacement of playground equipment. Address ADA access issues. Repair and improve as needed.	\$120,000	Staff Time	Short-Term
1.1.f Palermo Park, Piccadilly Park, Sofia Park, Tranquil Park, Trocadero Park, Engleman Park, and Edelweiss Park No immediate deficiencies were found at these locations. Continue to monitor components and amenities. Repair and Improve as needed.	TBD	Staff Time	Ongoing
1.1.g River Fox Park Address ADA access issues. Improve access and entrance gateway to park. Consider other improvement that enhance park ambiance such as design features, picnic tables, seating, shade, etc. Repair and improve as needed.	\$120,000	TBD	Mid-Term
1.1.h Park at Merryfield Address ADA access issues. Improve access and entrance gateway to park. Consider other improvements that enhance park ambiance such as design features, picnic tables, seating, shade, etc. Repair and improve as needed.	\$120,000	TBD	Mid-Term
1.1.i Water Treatment Plant Park/Arrowhead Park Consider improving views by removing or pruning trees at river overlook. No other immediate deficiencies were found at this location. Continue to monitor components and amenities. Repair and improve as needed. Explore possible river access.	TBD	TBD	Mid-Term
1.1.j Town Center Master Plan Implementation Design and implement plan.	TBD	TBD	Short-Term
1.1.k Town Center Park Design, fund, and develop new performance area.	\$500,000	TBD	Short-Term

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Section VIII: Recommendations and Action Plans

Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
1.1.l Address low scoring components and amenities from the Master Plan inventory by upgrading, replacing, or repurposing components or amenities where appropriate.	Will vary based on projects	TBD	Short-Term
1.1.m Develop a staffing plan for future growth, providing additional staff and resources to ensure continuous maintenance of these areas.	\$0	Staff time, potential costs for additional FTEs, PTEs and/or seasonal staff	Ongoing
1.1.n Implement the Master Plan for Boones Ferry Park.	TBD	TBD	Short-Term
Objective 1.2: <i>Develop and maintain a priority list for improving and adding trails and pathways</i> The Department should develop and maintain a priority list for improving and adding trails and pathways.			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
1.2.a Complete French Prairie Bridge Design.	\$363,000	TBD	Short-Term
1.2.b Complete French Prairie Bridge Construction.	TBD	TBD	Long-Term
1.2.c <i>Complete Memorial to Boones Ferry Trail</i> Complete phase 2 of ADA access improvements. Work with neighbors to clean up and maintain east trail entrance. Continue to monitor components and amenities. Repair and improve as needed.	\$202,000	Staff Time	Short-Term
1.2.e <i>Complete Ice Age Tonguin Trail</i> Design and construct.	TBD	TBD	Ongoing
1.2.f Complete Boeckman Trail and Trailhead.	\$2,000,000	Staff Time	Ongoing
1.2.g <i>Boeckman Creek Crossing Trail</i> Replace failing sections of trail. Address ADA access issues. Repair and improve as needed.	\$100,000	Staff Time	Ongoing
1.2.h <i>I-5 Bike and Pedestrian Overpass</i> Work with other City departments to design and develop new bicycle and pedestrian bridge over Interstate 5.	TBD	TBD	Short-Term

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Section VIII: Recommendations and Action Plans

Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
1.2.i Continue working with other City Departments such as Public Works and Planning and Development to develop and expand trails and pathways to connect communities, neighborhoods, and parks.	Will vary based on material and construction	\$0	Ongoing
1.2.j Canyon Creek Park Continue to implement the Wilsonville Bike and Pedestrian Plan. Research possibility of purchasing additional acreage. Repair and improve as needed.	TBD	Staff Time	Ongoing
Objective 1.3: <i>Explore adding open spaces and improving natural area preservations</i> The Department should look for opportunities to add open spaces and work to preserve natural areas.			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
1.3.a Identify and explore opportunities to acquire existing open space to provide level of service in low or no services areas identified in the master plan.	Will vary based on projects	Additional staff time	Short-Term

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Objective 1.4:*Explore additional land acquisition for new parks*

The Department should follow the recommendations detailed in the Level of Service Analysis which identified potential gaps in service within the community. The Department should continue to assess available land for future park development. Opportunities to increase open space and passive recreation through the development of new parks should be considered. Priorities for future development of new parks, conceptual plans, and financial projections for construction, O&M budget projections, and pro-forma for each park should also be completed.

Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
1.4.a Identify and explore opportunities to acquire additional land for new parks to address level of service.	Will vary based on location and future amenities added	Will vary based on location and future amenities added	Mid-Term/Long-Term
1.4.b <i>Implement Wayside Design and Construction</i> Design and implementation of three wayside areas along two planned regional trails and community trail.	\$720,000	TBD	Mid-Term
1.4.c <i>Riverfront Easements and Acquisitions</i> Purchase of easements or outright acquisition on riverfront property if opportunities arise. Includes potential purchase of Willamette Meridian Park.	TBD	TBD	Ongoing

Objective 1.5:*Continue to improve ADA accessibility at all facilities*

The Department should continue to work to make its programs and services accessible to people with disabilities. Ongoing self-evaluation and continued implementation of the 2015 Transition Plan must be a high priority for the Department, especially in terms of access.

Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
1.5.a Continue to implement the 2015 ADA Accessibility Transition Plan.	Will vary based on projects	TBD	Ongoing

Objective 1.6:*Upgrade convenience and customer service amenities to existing facilities*

As identified by focus groups and survey respondents, making upgrades to and improving existing parks and facilities should be a priority. The Department should explore opportunities to add security lighting and other amenities appropriately at existing parks and facilities as identified in the facilities assessment.

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Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
1.6.a Explore opportunities to add restrooms, drinking fountains/water filling stations, shade, storage, seating, etc. appropriately at existing facilities.	Will vary based on location and future amenities added	TBD	Short-Term
1.6.b <i>Implement Sign Design and Wayfinding Signage Plan</i> Sign parks and trails with interpretive, directional, informative signs as needed.	\$100,000	TBD	Short-Term
1.6.c Explore opportunities to feature public art at various park locations.	Will vary based on projects	Ongoing	Ongoing
Objective 1.7: <i>Develop additional recreation facilities and amenities</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
1.7.a Construct Community Scale Skate Park.	\$800,000	Staff time	Short-Term
1.7.b <i>Indoor Sports Facility Feasibility Study</i> Conduct a Feasibility/Conceptual Study to determine the feasibility and best method to gain community support for an indoor sports facility. Develop priorities for an indoor sports facility along with conceptual plans, financial projections for construction, O&M budget projections, and a pro-forma for operations. Funding and obtaining community support should be a focus of this study. Based on outcome Feasibility/Conceptual Study, move forward with design and construction of an indoor sports facility.	\$100,000	TBD	Short-Term

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Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>1.7.c Recreation and Aquatic Center Feasibility Study Although bond measure failed in 2016, recommend staff revisit after 2023 and conduct a Feasibility/Conceptual Study to determine the feasibility and best method to gain community support for a community recreation center with an aquatic component. Develop priorities for a community recreation center along with conceptual plans, financial projections for construction, O&M budget projections, and a pro-forma for operations. Funding and obtaining community support should be a focus of this study. Based on outcome Feasibility/Conceptual Study, move forward with design and construction a community recreation center with an aquatic component.</p>	\$100,000	TBD	Mid-Term
<p>1.7.d Development Frog Pond West Trailhead Park Design and construction of neighborhood park including connection to community trail.</p>	\$1,000,000	Staff Time	Short-Term
<p>1.7.e Villebois Regional Parks 7 & 8 Design plans are complete and construction should begin in 2019.</p>	\$2,975,000	Staff Time	Short-Term
<p>1.7.f Villebois Regional Parks 6 Design and construction is scheduled to occur in the next five years.</p>	\$2,000,000	Staff Time	Short-Term
<p>1.7.g Frog Pond Community Park Design and construction of community park (including but not limited to sports fields, inclusive playground, etc.) to serve Frog Pond and surrounding area.</p>	\$12,500,000	Staff Time	Short-Term

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<p>1.7.h Future Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and construction of parks and recreation facilities as part of future Basalt Creek Planning area. • Ensure adequate parks and recreation facilities are provided in all future planning areas, including areas added to the UGB and annexed into the City. • Work closely with City Departments and private developers early and throughout the planning process to make sure the parks and recreational needs of the community are being met. • Work with Oregon Parks and Recreation for public access to, and development of, 15 acre Willamette Meridian Landing site. 	Will vary based on location and future amenities added	TBD	Ongoing
<p>Objective 1.8: <i>Consider Development of Synthetic Turf Fields</i> The Department should consider development of synthetic turf fields in an effort to meet the demand of the community for year-round play. Staff should explore synthetic surfaces that best meet the needs of the community.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>1.8.a Develop priorities for installation of synthetic turf fields analyzing financial projections for construction and replacement, O&M budget projections, safety and environmental concerns and a pro-forma for operations.</p>	TBD	Staff Time	Mid-Term
<p>Goal 2: Continue to Improve Programs, Service Delivery and Affordability</p>			
<p>Objective 2.1 <i>Monitor the participation and usage of the programs, facilities, and services and make appropriate adjustments based on collected data</i> The Department should continue to conduct regular facility and participation counts for programs, facilities, and services to determine usage and feasibility of continuing current programs or changing the program offerings to better utilize available resources. Program evaluations should also be conducted at the end of each program session to determine participants' level of satisfaction and direct appropriate programming changes or adjustments.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>2.1.a Conduct regular facility and participation counts for programs, facilities, and services to determine usage. Develop a method to conduct and record daily facility and participation counts.</p>	N/A	Staff Time	Ongoing

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<p>2.1.b Based on trends and demand, look to partner with other providers to expand and enhance programming: YMCA, Boys and Girls Club, Local Sport Organizations, Master Gardeners.</p>	N/A	Staff Time	Ongoing
<p>Objective 2.2 <i>Enhance special event programming</i> As identified by focus groups and survey respondents, expanding opportunities and enhancing special event programming was identified as a priority. The Department should explore new special events, possibly themed by the community or season of the year. The Department should continue to look for opportunities to expand community events and activities based on community demand and trends. The community would like to see more opportunities for farmers markets and more arts and cultural events in the parks. As new events are developed, continue to monitor trends to stay current with programming and demand. Look to add new events that will attract all members of the Wilsonville community.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>2.2.a Based on trends and demand, look for opportunities to expand and enhance special event programming. Look for new special events, possibly community, or seasonally themed. Expand community events and activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand farmers markets • Expand arts and cultural events in the parks <p>Look to add new events that will attract all members of the Wilsonville community.</p>	N/A	Staff Time Varies based on events and event management	Ongoing
<p>Objective 2.3 <i>Explore opportunities to increase recreational opportunities based on demand and trends</i> Continue to evaluate the current relationship with contract providers, looking for increased access to additional facilities. Expand program opportunities for fitness/wellness, environmental education, and adult non-sport programs. As new programs and services are developed and implemented, continue to create a balance between passive and active recreation.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>2.3.a Expand program opportunities for fitness/wellness, environmental education, and adult non-sport programs.</p>	N/A	Varies based on programs and contracted services	Short-Term
<p>2.3.b As new programs and services are developed and implemented, continue to create a balance between passive and active recreation.</p>	N/A	Staff Time	Ongoing

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Objective 2.4: <i>Continue to work with other service providers to develop programs and services</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
2.4.a As popularity of program offerings and activities increases, continue to look for opportunities to expand programs while working with other service providers within the community, and formalize these agreements in writing.	N/A	Varies based on events and event management	Ongoing
Objective 2.5 <i>Continue to monitor affordability of programs and services</i> Monitoring of resource allocation, spending, and cost recovery associated with programs and services will be essential to ensuring continued affordability for the community. Performing a detailed study of the costs associated with each program and service annually will also assist with maintaining the appropriate level of affordability.			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
2.5.a Monitor resource allocation, spending, and cost recovery associated with program and services. Annually perform a detailed study of the costs associated with each program and service.	N/A	Staff Time	Ongoing
Goal 3: Continue to Improve Organizational Efficiencies			
Objective 3.1 <i>Implement new Mission Statement</i> The Mission statement developed through this master planning process should be used to guide the development and delivery of parks and recreation services in future years.			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
3.1.a Implement and publicize the new Mission statement developed as part of this Master Plan.	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term

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<p>Objective 3.2 <i>Ensure the Organizational Structure of the Department remains efficient</i> The Department should regularly review its organizational structure and performance to ensure that the maximum level of staff efficiency and greatest usage of available resources are being used to provide the best facilities, programs, and services to the Wilsonville community.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>3.2.a Perform regular reviews of the organizational structure and performance to ensure the maximum level of staff efficiency and greatest usage of available resources.</p>	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term
<p>Objective 3.3 <i>Enhance and improve external communication regarding Department activities, programs, and services</i> The Department utilizes a number of effective marketing tools and strategies actively promoting parks and recreation services in the community. These tools include, but are not limited to, the City Newsletter/Boones Ferry Messenger, the Parks & Recreation Activity Guide, the website, and email.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>3.3.a Develop a Marketing Plan for the Department that includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Branding of the department • Use of social media • Use and development of the Department's website • Partnership opportunities 	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term
<p>3.3.b Review Marketing Plan annually. Update every five years.</p>	N/A	Staff Time	Ongoing

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<p>Objective 3.4: <i>Staff appropriately to meet current demand and maintain established quality of service</i> As parks and facility upgrades are implemented, it is important to ensure that staffing levels are adequate to maintain current performance standards. The intensity of maintenance practices required for upgraded facilities and amenities requires additional manpower be focused in this area. This would indicate the need for additional resources and most likely new maintenance positions within the Department. It is important to evaluate staffing levels to maintain current and desired performance standards.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>3.4.a As parks and facility upgrades are implemented Ensure that staffing levels are adequate to maintain current performance standards. This may require new positions in the Department. It is important to evaluate staffing levels to maintain current and desired performance standards.</p>	N/A	Additional FT or PT or seasonal staff	Ongoing
<p>3.4.b Assess the advantages and disadvantages of using contractual services for part time, instructional, and seasonal staff.</p>	N/A	TBD	Ongoing
<p>3.4.c Review current volunteer program and look for additional volunteer opportunities.</p>	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term
<p>Objective 3.5 <i>Review current Joint Use Agreement (JUA) with the school system and how it is benefitting the Parks and Recreation Department – maximize potential</i> The Department should look to maximize potential usage of school facilities as a key goal of any joint operating agreement. As discussed earlier, the campus approach to schools in Wilsonville has some impact on recreation and access. One way to address this issue is to increase partnerships with schools to promote use of school facilities through on-site community programming and environmental cues to make them easier to use and more inviting. School partnerships can be valuable throughout the Wilsonville community. Existing partnerships should be strengthened, because as school assets improve, the level of service provided to city residents also improves. Schools could prove to be important in the development of city wide aquatic facility, sports fields, and court access.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>3.5.a Review current Joint Use Agreement with schools to maximize potential.</p>	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term
<p>3.5.b Ensure that all existing and future partnerships are accurately portrayed in a signed agreement.</p>	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term

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Objective 3.6 <i>Explore additional partnerships to assist with funding, volunteering, and marketing</i> The Department should look to develop relationships with local business, service agencies, clubs, and organizations to seek funding, gifts-of-kind, volunteers, and marketing support to expand programming and enhance facilities.			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
3.6.a Explore additional partnership opportunities to assist with funding programs, facilities, and events.	N/A	Staff Time	Ongoing
3.6.b Explore additional partnership opportunities to assist with volunteering for programs, facilities, and events.	N/A	Staff Time	Ongoing
Objective 3.7 <i>Work with other departments to increase safety and security</i> The Department should work with the Police, Public Works and Public Safety, and Community Development, which includes Planning, to develop strategies improve safety and security in the parks. Improved lighting and increased police and security presence should be explored.			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
3.7.a Work with the Police, Public Works, Public Safety, Community Development, and Planning Departments to improve safety and security in the parks.	TBD	TBD	Short-Term
Objective 3.8 <i>Enhance collaboration with SMART</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
3.8.a Work to increase marketing and awareness of SMART Routes to parks and recreational facilities through use of multiple social media strategies.	N/A	TBD	Short-Term
Objective 3.9 <i>Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Plan</i> The Department should work with other City Departments for creation and implementation of a City-wide IPM Plan.			

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Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>3.9.a Select optimal integrated pest management strategies that balance social, environmental, and economic factors. The goals for selecting treatment principles and developing pest management strategies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of the natural system, including pollinator health • Emphasize practices to minimize risk to human health • Reduce and eliminate, where possible, chemical pest control treatments • Ensure cost-effectiveness in the short and long term • Evaluate the efficacy of the integrated pest management 	TBD	TBD	Short-Term
<p>Objective 3.10 <i>Maintain and Improve Wilsonville’s Natural Resources; including Tree City and Bee City USA Designations</i></p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>3.10.a Provide appropriate care of Natural Resources paying attention to bio diversity, pesticide management, and eco-friendly practices while following the City’s IPM Plan.</p>	TBD	TBD	Ongoing
<p>3.10.b The City of Wilsonville is committed to the Tree City and Bee City USA designations. The Bee City designation sustains pollinators, responsible for the reproduction of 90 percent of the world’s wild plant species, by providing them with healthy habitat rich in a variety of native plants and minimizing the use of pesticides.</p>	TBD	TBD	Ongoing
<p>3.10.c Department should work with other City Departments for creation and implementation of a City-wide Urban Forestry Management Plan.</p>	TBD	TBD	Ongoing
<p>Objective 3.11 <i>Parks Maintenance assume full time occupancy at existing maintenance facility when Department of Public Works moves to a new facility</i> Parks Maintenance requires appropriate facilities.</p>			

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Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
3.11.a Provide the Parks Maintenance staff with appropriate facilities for storage of equipment and supplies.	TBD	TBD	Short-Term
Goal 4: Increase Financial Opportunities			
Objective 4.1 <i>Explore additional funding options</i> The Department should continue to explore additional funding sources and develop strategies to seek alternative funding sources that include donations, grants, and sponsorships. Communication with current sponsors and donors should be conducted on a regular basis to ensure their continued positive relationships with the Department.			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
4.1.a Continue to seek alternative funding sources that includes donations, grants, and others.	\$0	Staff Time	Short-Term
4.1.b Explore additional sponsorship opportunities and build on existing sponsorships. Create a sponsorship packet	\$0	Staff Time TBD Potential increased revenue or decreased expenses	Ongoing
4.1.c Continue to pursue grant opportunities and philanthropic donations.	\$0	Staff Time	Short-Term Mid-Term
4.1.d Consider contracting with a dedicated grant writer to research, submit, and track federal, regional, state, and local grants.	Potential Matching Funds TBD	% of successful grants TBD	Short-Term
Objective 4.2: <i>Review current Park System Development Charges (SDC)</i> The Department should conduct a study to determine if the current SDC levels are appropriate or if they should be adjusted.			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
4.2.a Conduct a study of current SDC levels to determine if they are appropriate or should be increased.	\$35,000	Staff Time	Short-Term

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<p>Objective 4.3: <i>Pursue alternative funding opportunities</i> The Department should explore new and alternative funding sources. Conversations with other City Departments and the Economic Development Director, Community Development Department, and the Urban Development Department to explore partnerships and alternate funding sources.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>4.3.a The Department should explore new and alternative funding sources with the Economic Development Department, Community Development Department to explore partnerships and alternate funding sources.</p>	<p>Will vary based on funding source and requirements</p>	<p>Staff Time</p>	<p>Short-Term</p>
<p>Objective 4.4: <i>Explore capital funding opportunities</i> The Department should explore the possibility of bond referendum to develop new facilities such as the Advance Road Sports Complex and a Community Recreation Center. Additional opportunities that should be explored are Land and Water Conservation Funds, and Transportation Funds available from Federal and/or State governments.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>4.4.a The Department should explore the possibility of bond referendum to develop new facilities such as the Advance Road Sports Fields, a Community Recreation Center, and implementation of the Memorial Park and Boones Ferry Park Master Plans.</p>	<p>Will vary based on scope of project and future amenities added</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Short-Term</p>
<p>4.4.b Additional opportunities that should be explored are Land and Water Conservation Funds, and Transportation Funds available from Federal and/or State governments.</p>	<p>Will vary based on scope of project and future amenities added</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Short-Term</p>
<p>Objective 4.5: <i>Explore capital funding sources for parks maintenance</i> The Department should explore the possibility of partnering with local businesses to sponsor the park maintenance for specific parks in exchange for specific event advertising opportunities.</p>			

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Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
4.5.a The Department should explore the possibility of partnering with local businesses to sponsor the park maintenance for specific parks in exchange for specific event advertising opportunities.	TBD	Staff Time	Short-Term
Objective 4.6: <i>Review Cost Recovery Policies</i> The Department should explore conducting a Cost Recovery study to look at the Department's expenses and revenues to determine if an appropriate cost recovery goal and strategies to accomplish said goal.			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
4.6.a Conduct a Cost Recovery study to look at the Department's expenses and revenues to determine if an appropriate cost recovery goal and strategies to accomplish said goal.	\$35,000 – \$45,000	Staff Time	Short-Term
Objective 4.7: <i>Public/Private Partnerships</i> The Department should explore field partnerships with youth sports organizations.			
4.7.a Explore field partnerships with youth sports organizations to develop and maintain fields.	TBD	Staff Time	Short-Term

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Appendix A: City of Wilsonville Demographic Profile

Gaining a clear understanding of the existing and projected demographic character of the City is an important component of the planning process. By analyzing population data, trends emerge that can inform decision making and resource allocation strategies for the provision of public parks, recreation amenities and open spaces.

Key areas were analyzed to identify current demographic statistics and trends that can impact the planning and provision of public parks and recreation services in City of Wilsonville. Community characteristics analyzed and discussed consist of:

- Existing and projected total population
- Age distribution
- Ethnic/Racial diversity
- Household information
- Educational attainment
- Employment
- State and City Health Ranking

This demographic profile was completed using the most updated information available (as of May 2017) from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2015 American Community Survey and the U.S. Census Data. In several categories studied the most current data available is from 2016. A summary of demographic highlights is noted in **Table 22** below, followed by a more detailed demographic analysis.

Table 22: 2016 City of Wilsonville General Demographic Profile

Population	22,919
Median Age	37
Average Household Size	2.32
Households	9,305
Median Household Income	\$56,181

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Key general demographic comparisons – Local, State, and National:

- The median age of City of Wilsonville residents was 37 years, lower than the median age for Oregon (39.4) and higher than the United States (38).
- The median household income for City of Wilsonville residents in 2016 was estimated to be \$56,181. This was higher than the statewide (\$52,196) and the national (\$54,149) median household incomes.
- City of Wilsonville's population was almost evenly split between male (47.2%) and female (52.8%) residents. The populations of Oregon, and the United States, are also roughly evenly divided between the sexes.

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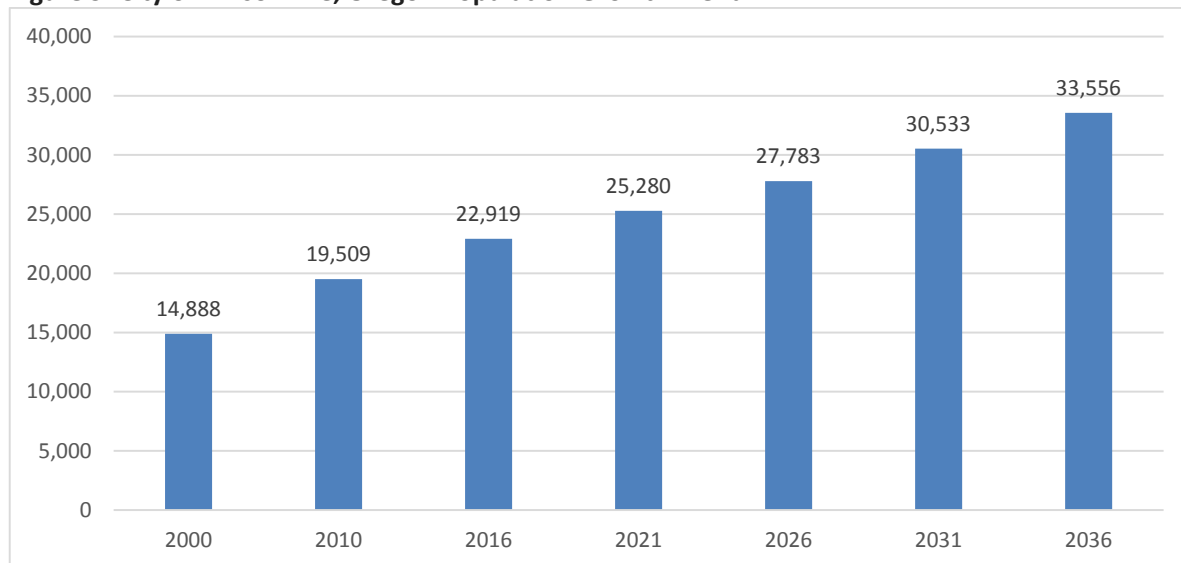
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City of Wilsonville Population and Demographic Trends

Population Projections

Although future population growth cannot be predicted with certainty, it is helpful to make growth projections for planning purposes. The state of Oregon was predicted to grow by a rate of 0.92 percent from 2016 to 2021; the United States was projected to grow at a much higher rate (0.84%). **Figure 9** contains actual population figures based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census for City of Wilsonville. Data from the U.S. Census conclude that the population of the city was expected to increase at a rate of 1.89 percent between 2016 and 2021. This rate of 1.89 percent was used in **Figure 9** to project population growth until 2036, although this growth rate could differ. Chronologically, the following population growth rates have been projected for the City, except for the period between 2000 and 2010, for which the growth rate has been recorded:

Figure 9: City of Wilsonville, Oregon Population Growth Trend



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, future populations projected using 2016 – 2021 annual growth rate (1.89%)

Population Age Distribution

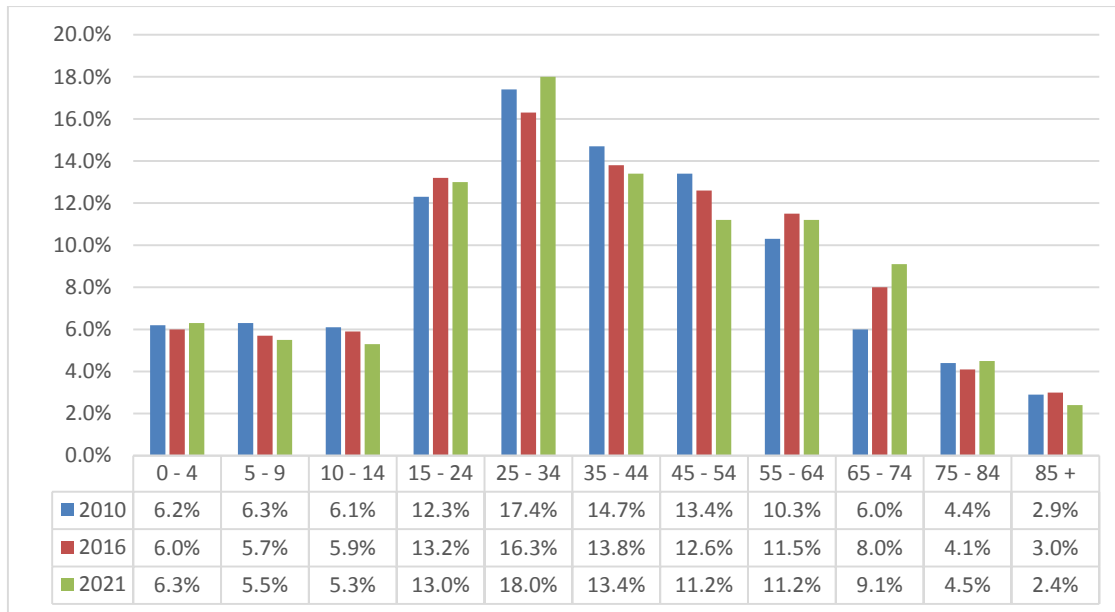
The existing and projected population of different age groups, or cohorts, within the City of Wilsonville is illustrated in the following series of figures. **Figure 10** illustrates the 2010 Census recorded population, 2016 estimated population and 2021 projected populations. **Figure 11** provides an estimated breakdown of the 2016 population by age cohort.

Several key age characteristics of the existing and projected City of Wilsonville population include:

- The median age of city residents appears to be slowly increasing.
- According to data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the median age rose slightly from 36.2 in 2010 to 37 in 2016. However, the median age is expected to decrease to 36.4 in 2021.
- Projections suggest that the age cohort expected to see the most growth is the 65-to-74-year-olds in the City of Wilsonville, which is likely to rise 3.1 percent between 2010 and 2021. The age cohort of 45 to 54 is anticipated to decrease between 2010 and 2021 by 2.2 percent.
- The 25-to-34 age cohort decreased by about 1 percent from 2010 to 2016, but is expected to increase by almost 2 percent in 2021.

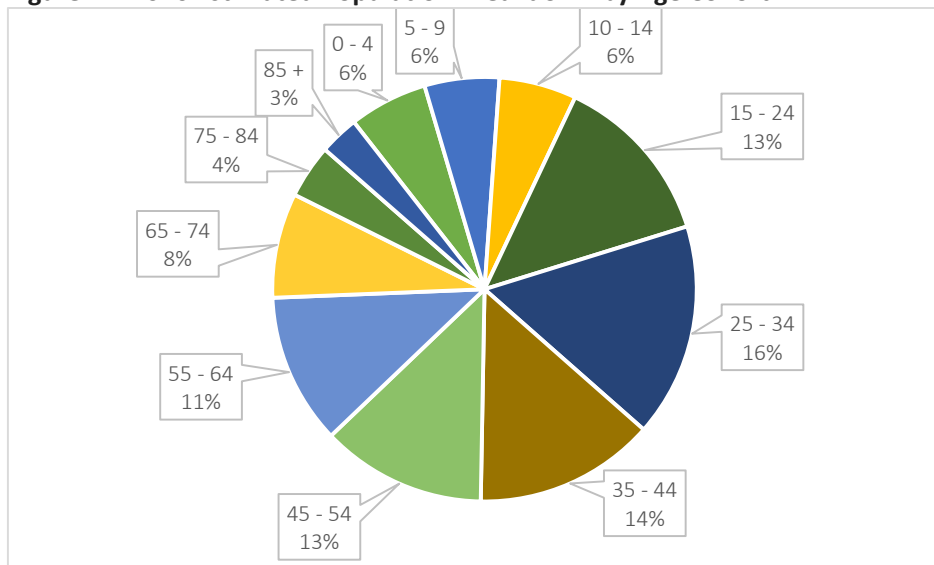
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Figure 10: Population Age Distribution in City of Wilsonville, 2010 to 2021



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 11: 2016 Estimated Population Breakdown by Age Cohort



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

As seen in **Figure 11**, in 2016, the most populous age cohorts were 25 to 34 years old (16%), 35 to 44 years old (14%), and those between 45 to 54 years old and 15 to 24 years old (both 13%).

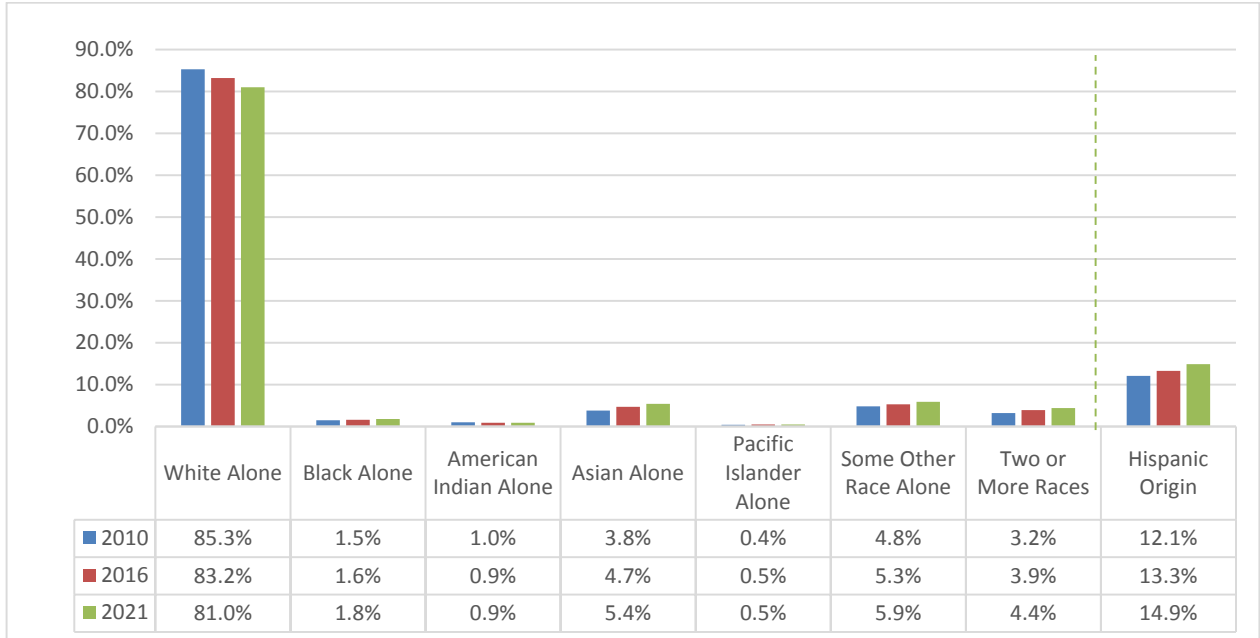
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Race/Ethnicity

Prior to reviewing demographic data pertaining to a population’s racial and ethnic character, it is important to note how the U.S. Census classifies and counts individuals who identify as of Hispanic. The Census notes that Hispanic origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before arrival in the United States. In the U.S. Census, people who identify as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be any race and are included in all of the race categories. All race categories add up to 100 percent of the population, the indication of Hispanic origin is a different view of the population and is not considered a race.

Figure 12 reflects the approximate racial/ethnic population distribution for the City of Wilsonville based on the 2010 U.S. Census and 2015 American Community Survey. **Figure 13** provides a breakdown of the by racial/ethnic group as a percentage of the 2016 population.

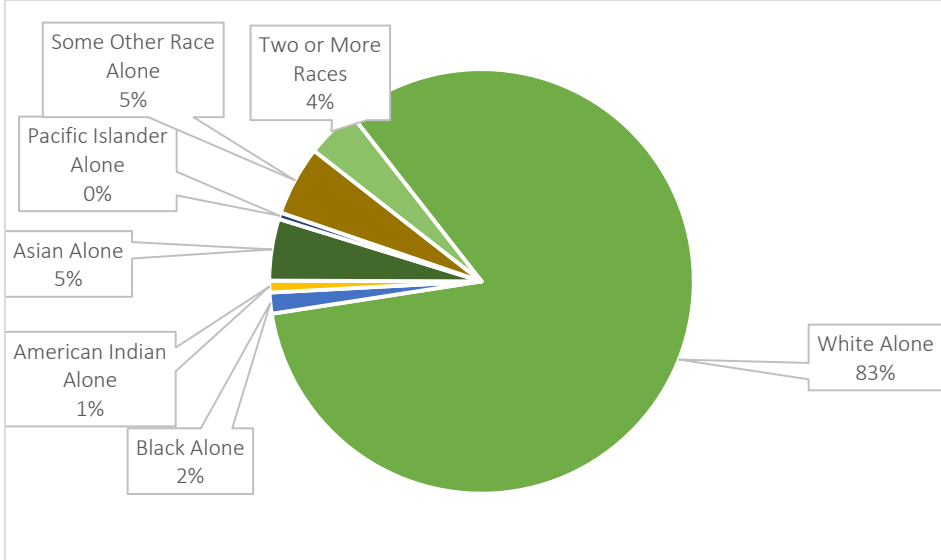
Figure 12: City of Wilsonville Racial and Ethnic Character 2010, 2016, and 2021



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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Figure 13: City of Wilsonville Population Racial and Ethnic Character 2016



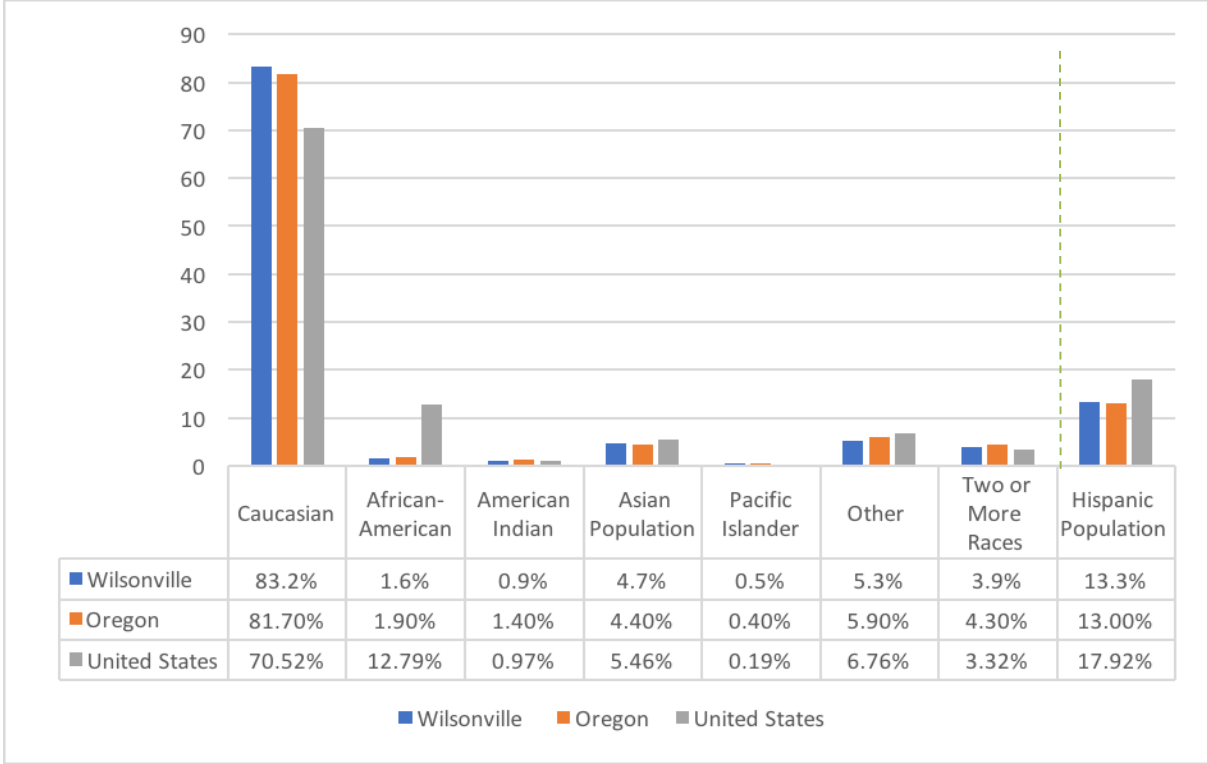
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Although the ethnic and racial composition of the city did not drastically change between 2010 and 2016, several issues of note include:

- Caucasians were the majority group in the city by a wide margin. Nearly 83 percent of the population in 2016 identified as Caucasian, as projected by the U.S. Census Bureau.
- The city was projected to see a three percent increase in individuals who consider themselves of Hispanic origin within the 11-year time span (from 12.1% in 2010 to 14.9% in 2021).
- Overall, the city population was slightly less racially/ethnically diverse than the statewide population. In 2016, the statewide population of Oregon was approximately 81.7 percent Caucasian, 1.9 percent African American, 13 percent of Hispanic origin, and the remainder a mix of other racial and ethnic backgrounds as illustrated in **Figure 14**.

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Figure 14: Racial/Ethnic Character Comparison 2016 – City (Wilsonville), State (Oregon) and United States



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

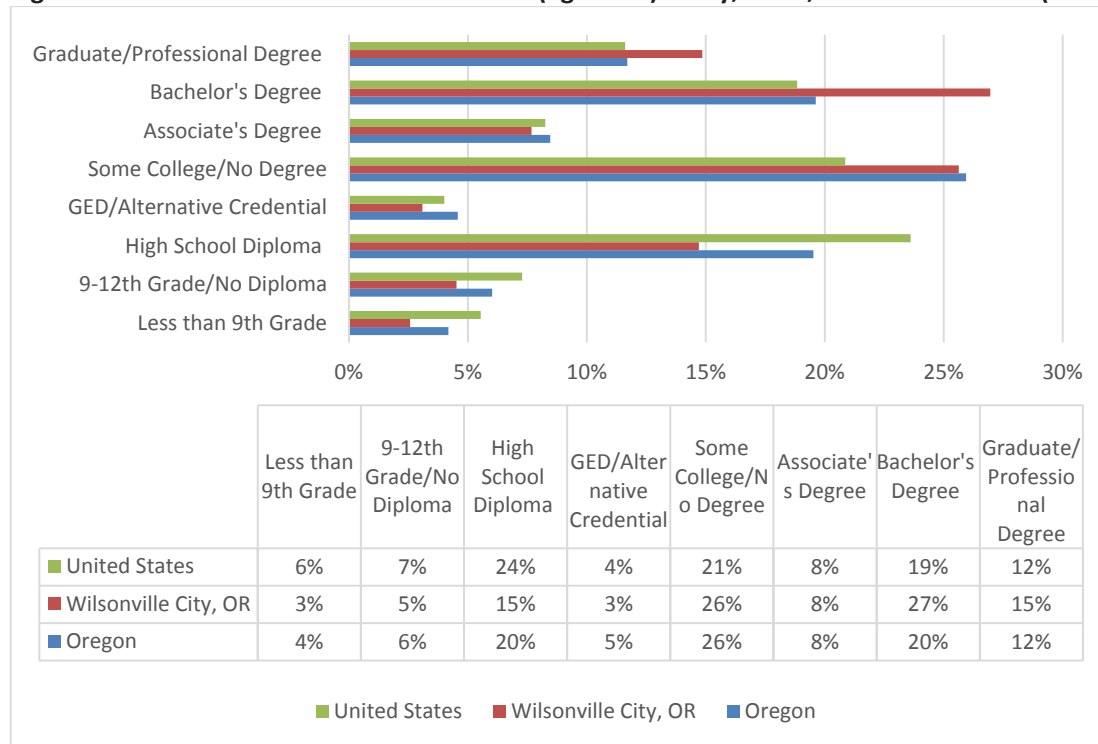
Educational Attainment

According to the U.S. Census Bureau’s latest American Community Survey (2015) on educational attainment, adult (ages 25+) residents of the city had higher attainment levels of Bachelor’s and Master’s degree programs than Oregon and the United States. Nearly 15 percent of adult residents obtained a Graduate/Professional degree, and 27 percent of adults had completed a Bachelor’s degree. Illustrated in **Figure 15**, when compared to their peers at the statewide level, residents of the city had higher levels of education.

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Figure 15: Educational Attainment of Adults (ages 25+) – City, State, and United States (2016)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

According to a Census study, education levels had more effect on earnings over a 40-year span in the workforce than any other demographic factor, such as gender, race, and ethnic origin.¹⁸ Nearly 50 percent of Wilsonville's population is projected to receive a college degree in 2016. Almost 15 percent of adults had completed a graduate/professional level degree and 27 percent of adults graduated with a Bachelor's degree in 2016.

Household Information

As reflected in **Table 23**, the total number of housing units in the City increased by 1,497 units between 2010 and 2016. The overall number occupied households are expected to decrease about 1.4 percent from 2010 to 2016, while the percentage of vacant housing units is expected to decrease by 0.6 percent. The number of renter occupied households is anticipated to increase 2 percent from 2010 to 2016.

Table 23: City of Wilsonville Housing Inventory

	2010	2016
Total housing units	8,487	9,984
Owner Occupied units	42.8%	41.4%
Renter Occupied Units	49.8%	51.8%
Vacant housing units	7.4%	6.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

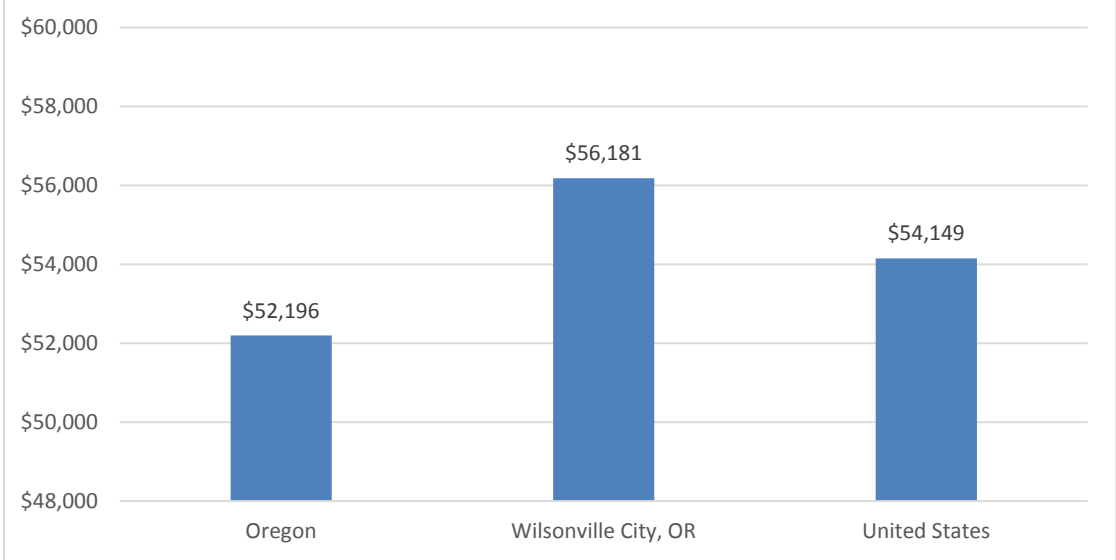
¹⁸ Tiffany Julian and Robert Kominski, "Education and Synthetic Work-Life Earnings Estimates" American Community Survey Reports, US Census Bureau, <http://www.Census.gov/prosd/2011pubs/acs-14.pdf>, September 2011.

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Household Income

The most current data (2016) from the U.S. Census Bureau and the American Community Survey, illustrated in **Figure 16**, indicates that the median household income in the City of Wilsonville was higher than that of the average household in Oregon and the United States. The median household income in Wilsonville averaged \$56,181, while Oregon averaged \$52,196, and the United States averaged \$54,149.

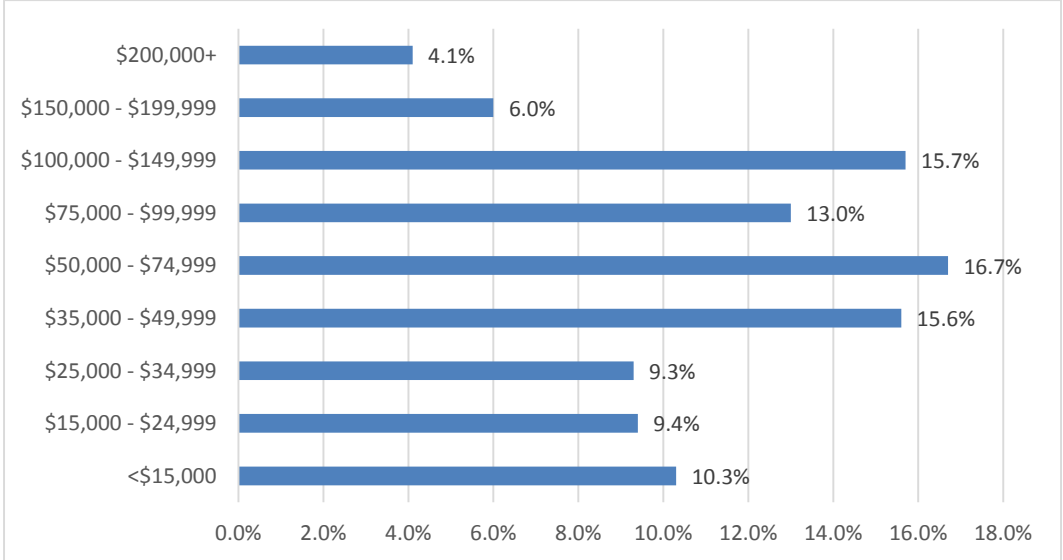
Figure 16: 2016 Median Household Income Comparison



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 17 illustrates the distribution of household median earnings in the City of Wilsonville in 2016. Nearly 17 percent of residents earn between \$50,000 and \$74,999. Almost 29 percent of households earn less than \$34,999. About 26 percent of households earn \$100,000 or more.

Figure 17: Distribution of Median Household Income in City of Wilsonville (2016)



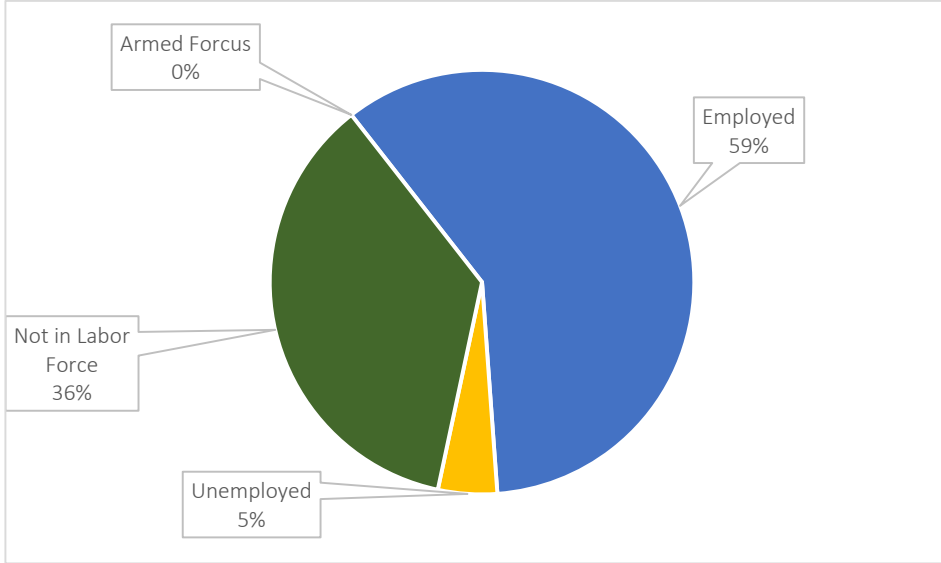
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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Employment

The U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (2015) estimated that the eligible working population of City of Wilsonville residents (those ages 16+) to be 16,890. Of these potential workers, 10,794 (63.9%) were in the labor force, all within the civilian labor force, with zero percent estimated to be employed in military careers. Nearly 36 percent of residents over the age of 16 were not in the labor force and 4.5 percent of city residents were unemployed. **Figure 18** represents the distribution of employed individuals in the city.

Figure 18: Employment of City Residents Ages 16+ (2015)

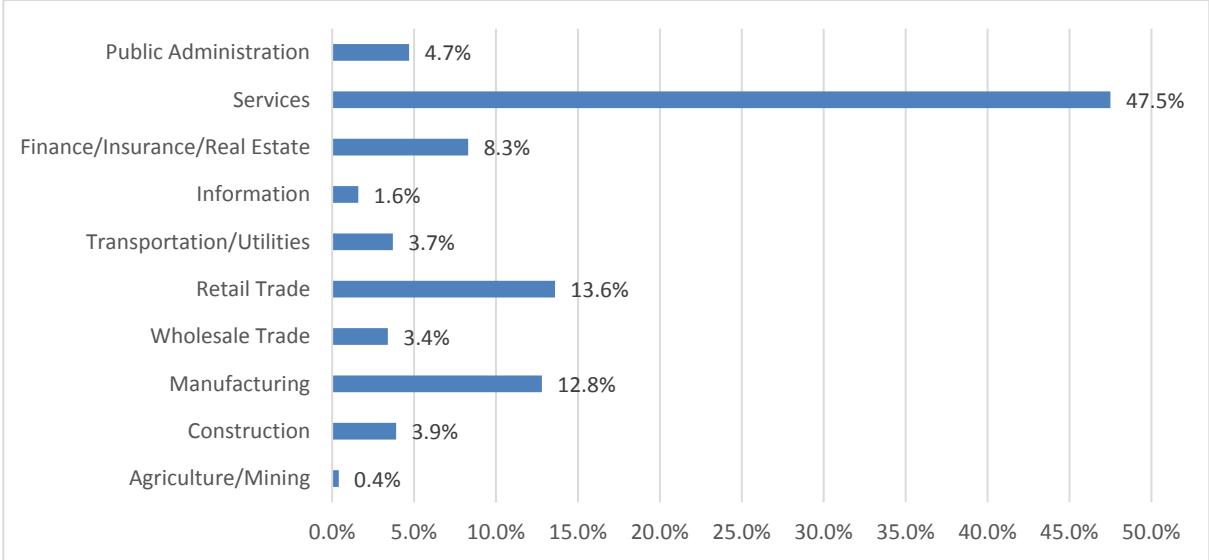


Source: 2015 American Community Survey

In 2016, the majority of working residents (age 16+) in City of Wilsonville were overwhelmingly employed in the services industries (47.5%). The retail trade industry employed roughly 14 percent of working residents, while the manufacturing industry employed about 13 percent. Less than 1 percent of adults were employed by the agriculture/mining industry.

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Figure 19: Employment by Industry in City of Wilsonville (2016)

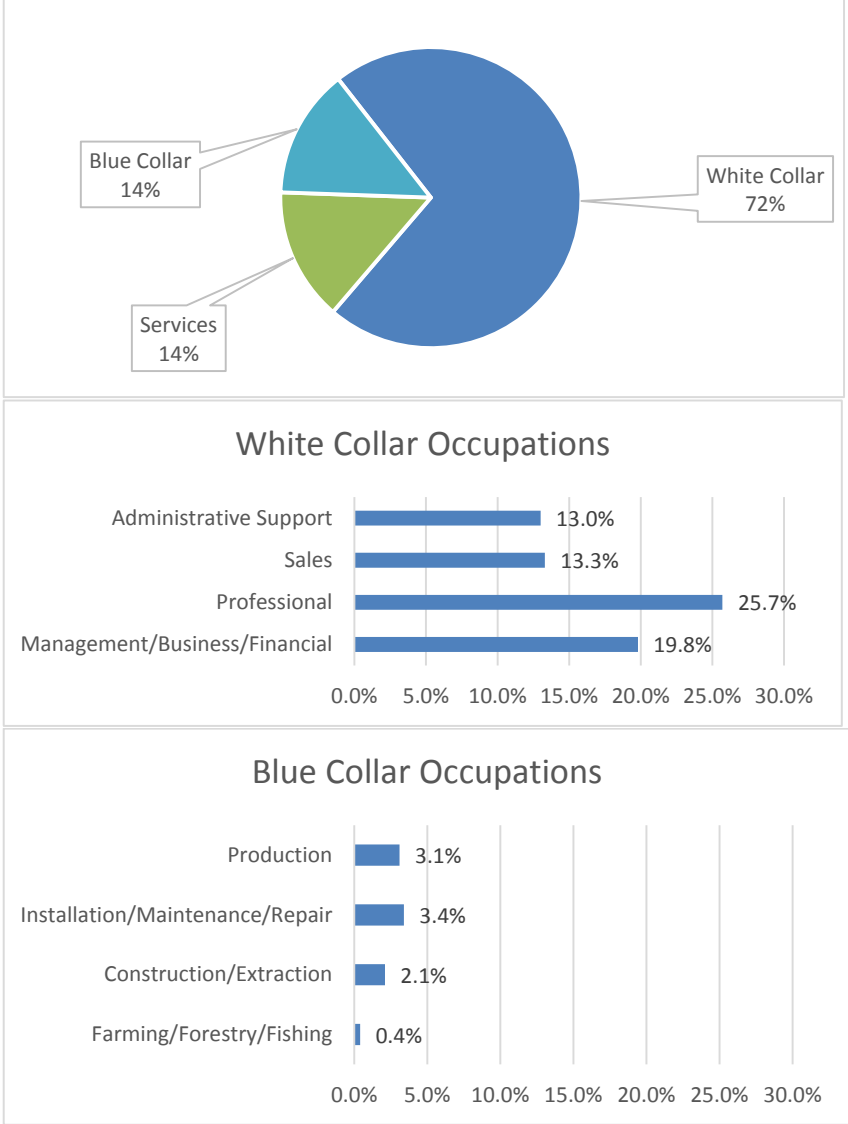


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Employment by occupation in 2016 of working residents of the city is illustrated in **Figure 20**. At the time, the majority (72%) of working residents were in white collar occupations, while 14 percent of the residents worked in blue collar occupations. An additional 14 percent were employed in the service industry. Based on these findings, it can be assumed that many of the city’s working residents were employed in managerial, business, scientific, or artistic occupations in the education, health care and social services industries, public administration, scientific, managerial, administrative, and waste services industries.

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Figure 20: Employment by Occupation of City of Wilsonville Residents (2016)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

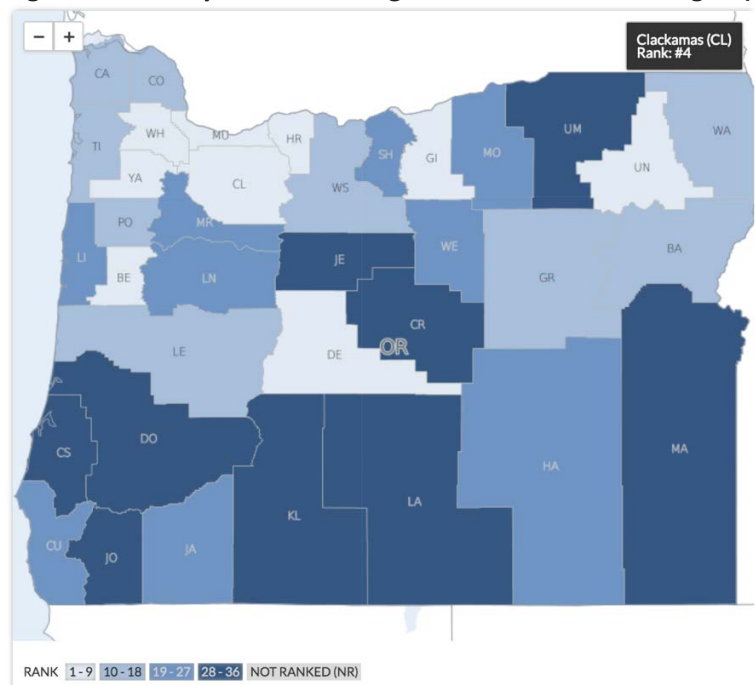
Health Ranking

Specific health ranking data for the City of Wilsonville is not readily available. However, the 2017 County Health Rankings for Clackamas County, Oregon, do provide a comparison of each county to others in Oregon. As seen in **Figure 21**, Clackamas County ranked 2 out of the 36 counties in Oregon in terms of health outcomes, a measure that weighs the length and quality of life of residents, and 4th for health factors, a measure that considers the population’s health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors, and physical environment.

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Figure 21: County Health Rankings for Health Factors, Oregon (2017)



U.S. County Health Rankings

The United Health Foundation’s America’s Health Rankings and Robert Wood Johnson Foundation’s City Health Rankings provide annual data on the general health of national, state, and City populations. The health rankings generally represent how healthy the population of a defined area is perceived to be based on “how long people live and how healthy people feel while alive,” coupled with ranking factors including healthy behaviors, clinical care, social and economic, and physical environment factors.¹⁹

In 2016, the United Health Foundation’s America’s Health Rankings ranked Oregon as the 21st healthiest state nationally. According to the Foundation, Oregon’s health ranking strengths include low prevalence of physical inactivity, low prevalence of low birthweight, and low rate of cardiovascular deaths. Health challenges faced by the State include a high prevalence of low percentage of high school graduation, low immunization coverage among children, and high prevalence of frequent mental distress.

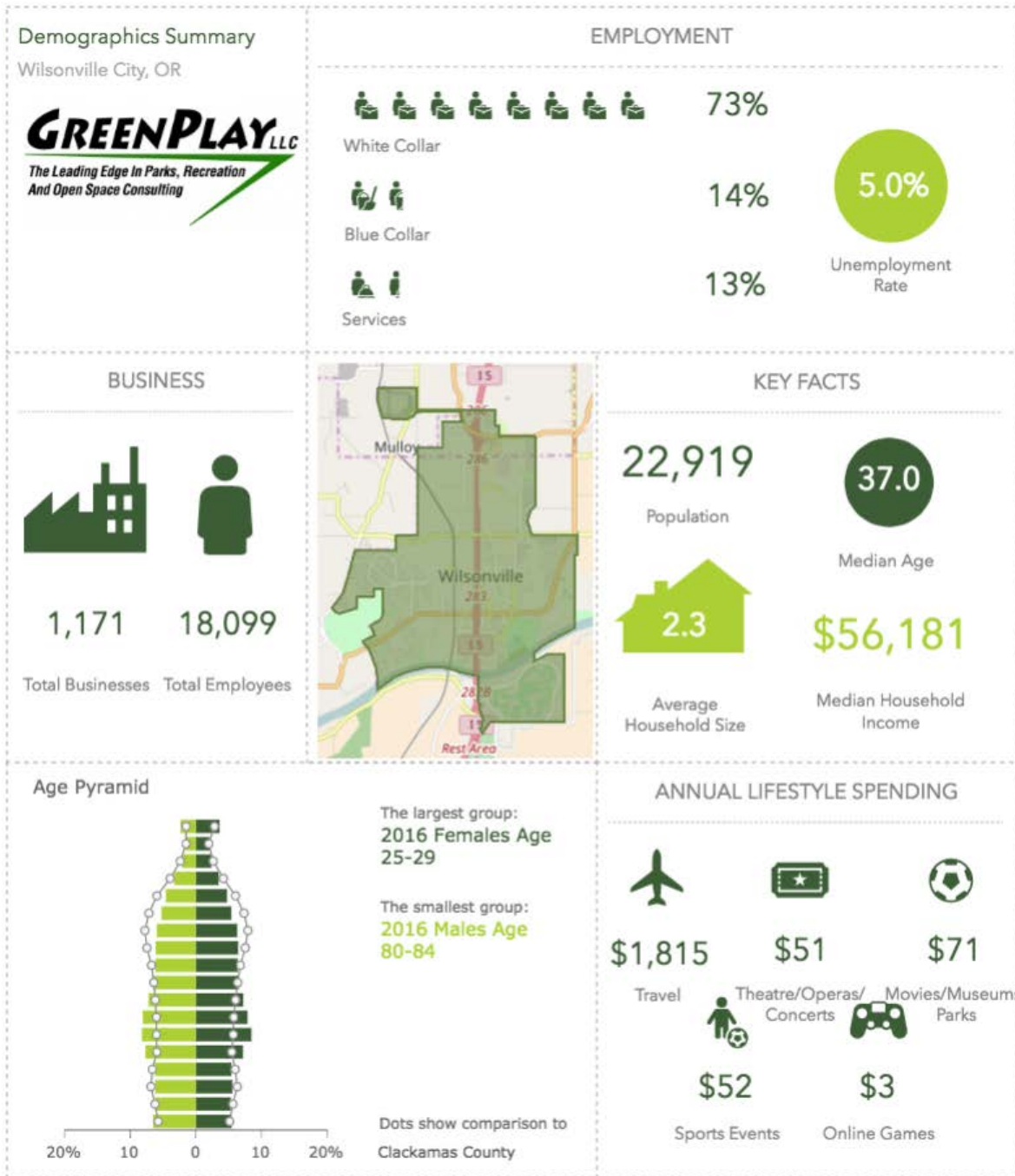
Other highlights from America’s Health Rankings for Oregon include:

- In the past year, obesity increased from 27.9 percent to 30.1 percent in adults, up 8 percent.
- In the past five years, the percentage of the population without health insurance decreased 50 percent from 16.8 percent to 8.4 percent.
- In the past year, diabetes increased 19 percent from 9.0 percent to 10.7 percent of adults.

¹⁹ University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute & Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, *City Health Rankings 2016*, <http://www.Cityhealthrankings.org>

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Appendix B: Recreation Trends and Participation Estimates

The provision of public parks and recreation services can be influenced by social and demographic preferences, and market trends in fitness, recreation, and leisure activities. This section of the plan reviews both local and national trends that may influence a city's provision of parks and recreation services.

Local trends reviewed are based on analysis of Esri Business Analyst models compiled in May 2017 for the City of Wilsonville. These models combined demographic, lifestyle, and spending estimates that provide insight into the general participation habits of city residents in recreation, fitness, and leisure activities. The models also estimate the city-wide economic impact of spending by city households on various recreation, fitness, and leisure activities. Data used in the analysis was the most currently available from Esri as of May 2017.

Esri's 2016 population estimate for the City of Wilsonville was used as a base measure in models presented in this report. Although current population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2015) and Esri (2016) differ slightly, they appear in-line with one another. Although these differences exist, for the purposes of modeling current participation in various recreation, fitness, and leisure activities, as well as the associated local spending on such, they are minor and had no measurable impact on the estimates derived from the models.

Current Population Estimates:

- Esri (2016): 22,919
- U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2015): 20,837

National trends reviewed draw upon information from a variety of relevant, and recent, industry reports, studies, and publications. Topics discussed provide insight on current trends influencing the provision of public parks and recreation services nationwide, but are applicable in the provision of these public services locally.

Local Participation in Recreation and Fitness Activities

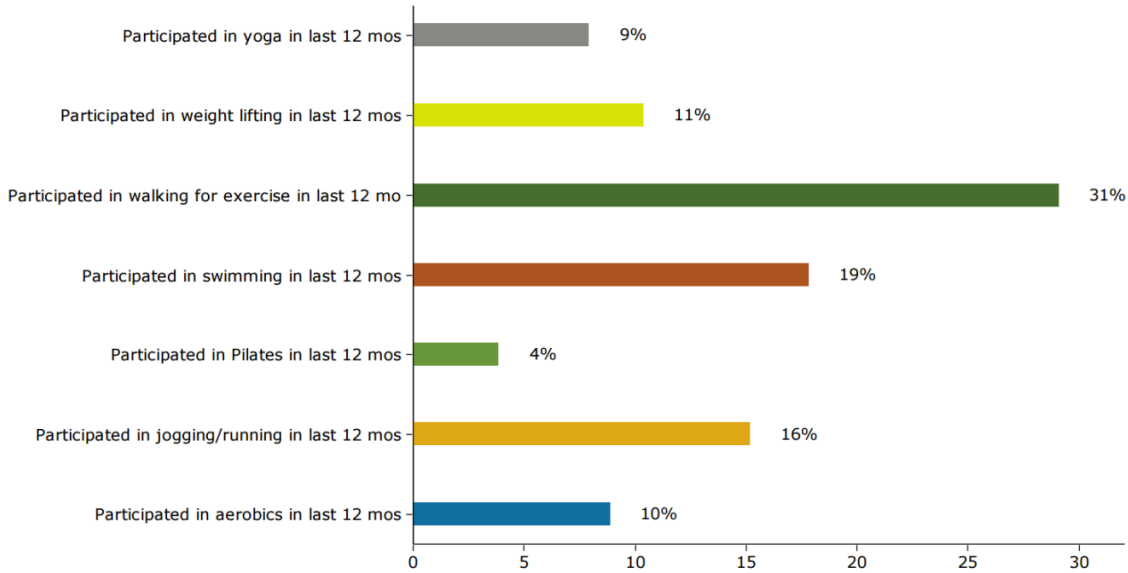
According to Esri Business Analyst, the residents of the City of Wilsonville participated in a diversity of fitness activities, team and individual sports, outdoor recreation activities, and other leisure activities. Esri models measured national propensities to participate in, and spend on, recreation, fitness, and leisure activities, and applied data on those tendencies to City of Wilsonville's local demographic composition. The local estimated economic contribution of City household spending on parks, recreation, and leisure activities also utilized data from Consumer Expenditure Surveys prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The following series of figures highlights the estimated participation rate of City residents in a variety of outdoor recreation activities, fitness activities, individual and team sports, as well as leisure activities generally provided by public parks and recreation agencies nationally.

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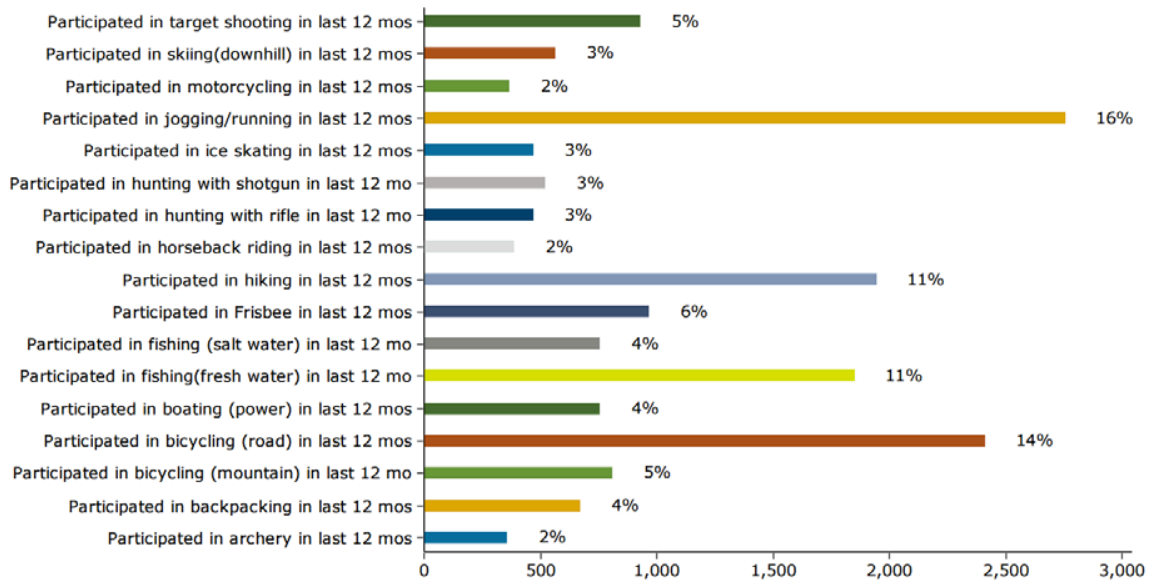
Figure 22: Estimated Household Participation in Fitness Activities (Wilsonville, 2016)



Source: Esri Business Analyst, Sports, and Leisure Market Potential

Participation in fitness activities is known to positively impact individual well-being, and public health generally. Walking, the top fitness activity among City of Wilsonville households, is also one of the most popular recreation, leisure, and fitness activities nationally because it has few barriers to participation, and has positive individual health benefits. Over 31 percent of City households were estimated to have walked for fitness in the past year. The provision of amenities and opportunities for people to walk, swim, run, or participate in activities that promote personal, and public health, should remain important in City of Wilsonville.

Figure 23: Estimated Household Participation in Outdoor Recreation Activities (Wilsonville, 2016)



Source: Esri Business Analyst, Sports and Leisure Market Potential

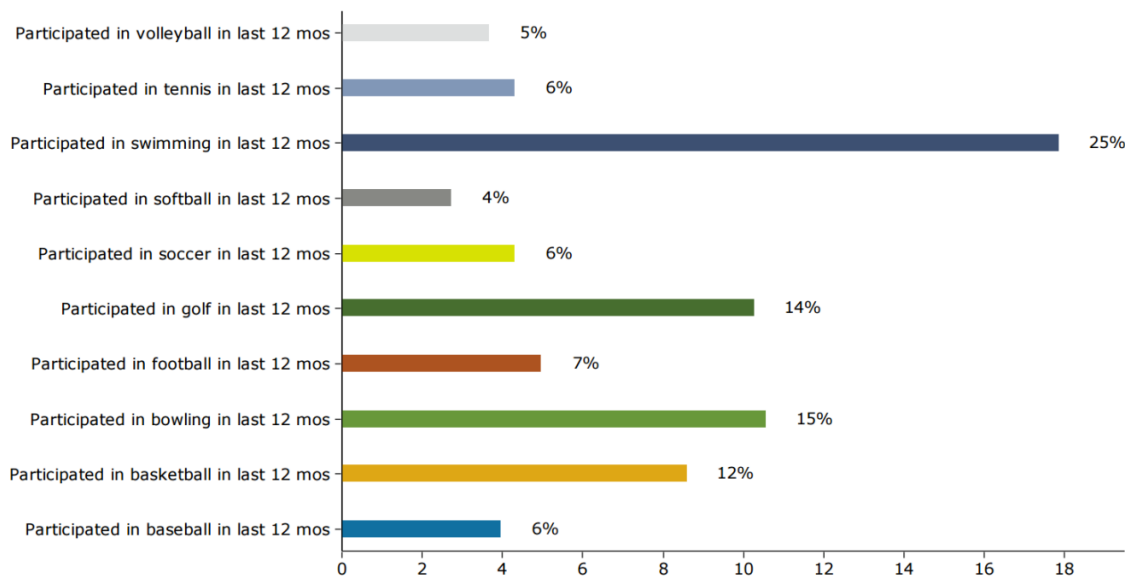
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Participation in outdoor activities in a natural environment helps people develop a stronger appreciation of nature, can help educate future stewards of the environment, and is known to have positive effects on individual well-being. Esri estimated that in the past year, just over 16 percent of Wilsonville residents went jogging/running, 11 percent went hiking, and 14 percent road biked. Another 11 percent went fresh water fishing.

Of note in **Figure 24** and **Figure 25** are the relatively high levels of estimated participation in walking, jogging/running, hiking, and cycling. Participation in these activities, which are all known to have positive health and wellness benefits, can often be increased through the provision of safe, accessible public trails and pathways. Increasing opportunities for these and other trail-based activities should be a priority of the City.

Figure 24: Estimated Household Participation in Team and Individual Sports (Wilsonville, 2016)



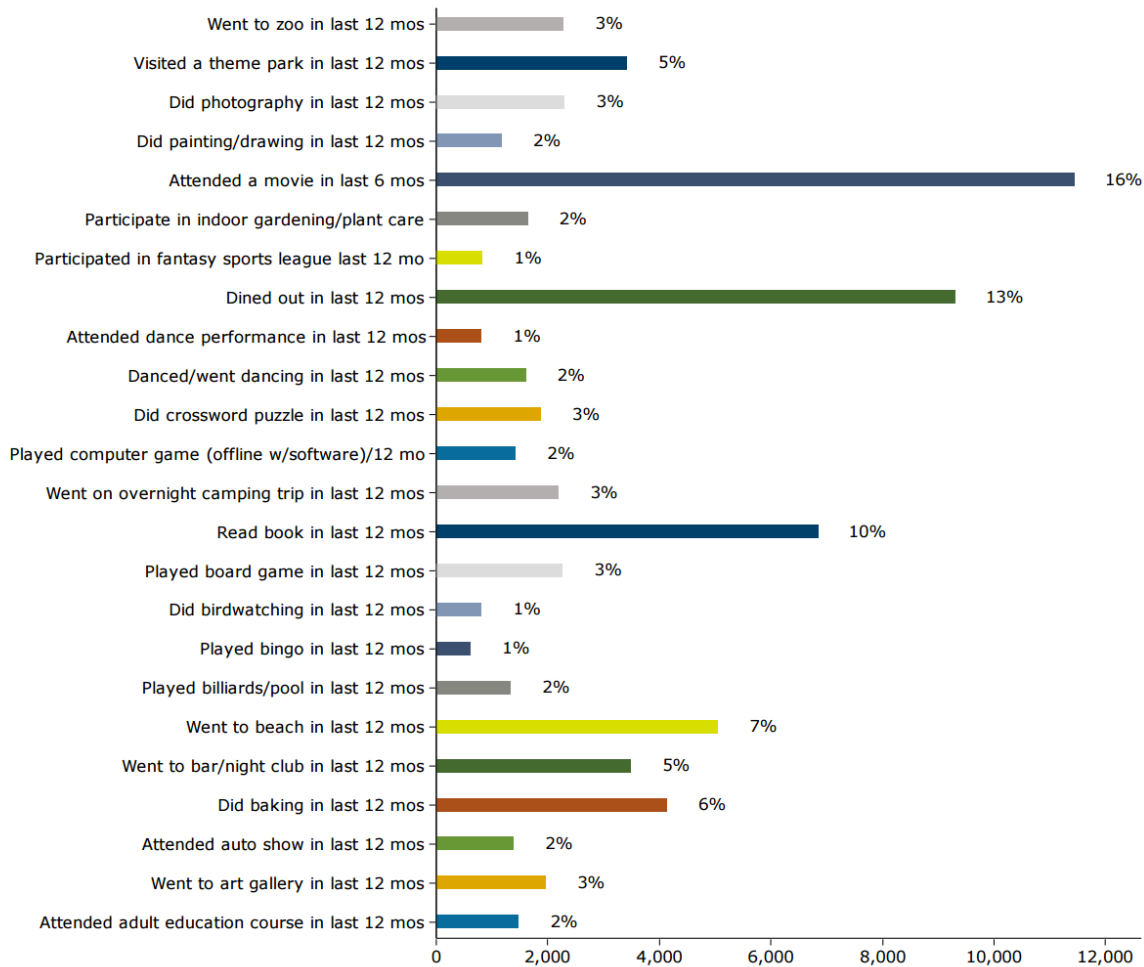
Source: Esri Business Analyst, *Sports and Leisure Market Potential*

Of the sports reviewed by Esri, Wilsonville residents were most likely to have participated in swimming (25%) or bowling (15%) in the last year. About 14 percent of households included members participated in golfing, and nearly 12 percent of households participated in basketball. The City and local sports leagues have reported relatively high levels participation among residents participating in football, baseball, soccer, and/or tennis.

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Figure 25: Household Participation in Leisure Activities (Wilsonville, 2016)



Source: Esri Business Analyst, Sports, and Leisure Market Potential

Wilsonville residents were estimated to have participated in a wide range of leisure activities over the past year. Esri estimated that members from most City households were likely to have attended a movie (16 percent), dined out (13 percent), and/or read a book (10 percent) in the last 12 months. Visiting the beach, baking, going to a bar/night club, and visiting theme parks were estimated to have been popular and well attended by City residents in the past year.

National Demographic Trends in Recreation

Generational Participation and Preferences

Three major age groups, the Baby Boomers, Millennial Generation, and Generation Z, are having significant impacts on the planning and provision of parks and recreation services nationwide. Although there are some similarities in the recreational preferences of these generational groups, they each tend to have their own unique tastes as illustrated in **Figure 26**.

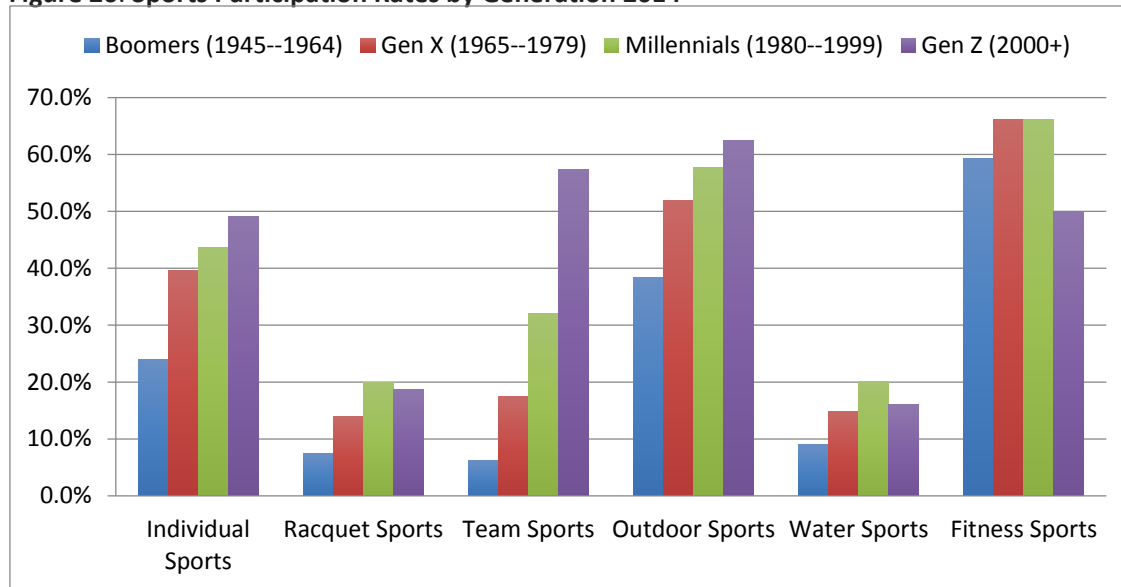
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According to the 2016 ESRI population estimate, the City of Wilsonville is comprised of:

- 7% - Silent Generation (1925 – 1944)
- 20% - Baby Boomers (1945 – 1964)
- 19% - Generation X (1965 – 1979)
- 31% - Millennials (1980 – 1999)
- 23% - Generation Z (2000 +)

Figure 26: Sports Participation Rates by Generation 2014



Source: 2015 Participation Report, Physical Activity Council

Adults – Baby Boomers

Baby Boomers are defined as individuals born between 1946 and 1964, as stated in “Leisure Programming for Baby Boomers.”²⁰ They are a generation that consists of nearly 76 million Americans. Boomers comprised 24 percent of the City’s estimated population in 2015. In 2011, this influential population began its transition out of the workforce. In the July 2012 issue of *Parks and Recreation* magazine, Emilyn Sheffield contributed an article titled “Five Trends Shaping Tomorrow Today.” In it, she indicated that Baby Boomers are driving the aging of America, with Boomers and seniors over 65 composing about 39 percent of the nation’s population.²¹ As Baby Boomers are entering retirement, they are be looking for opportunities in fitness, sports, outdoors, arts and cultural events, and other activities that suit their lifestyles. With their varied life experiences, values, and expectations, Baby Boomers are predicted to redefine the meaning of recreation and leisure programming for mature adults.

²⁰ Linda Cochran, Anne Roshchadl, and Jodi Rudick, “Leisure Programming For Baby Boomers,” *Human Kinetics*, 2009.

²¹ Emilyn Sheffield, “Five Trends Shaping Tomorrow Today,” *Parks and Recreation*, July 2012, p. 16-17.

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In the leisure profession, this generation's devotion to exercise and fitness is an example of its influence on society. When Boomers entered elementary school, President Kennedy initiated the President's Council on Physical Fitness, making physical education a key component of public education. As Boomers matured and moved into the workplace, they took their desire for exercise and fitness with them. Now as the oldest Boomers are nearing 70, parks and recreation professionals are faced with new approaches to provide both passive and active programming for older adults. Boomers are second only to Gen Y/Millennials (born between 1980 and 1999) in participation in fitness and outdoor sports.²²

Jeffrey Ziegler, a past president of the Arizona Parks and Recreation Association identified "Boomer Basics" in his article, "Recreating Retirement: How Will Baby Boomers Reshape Leisure in their 60s?"²³ Highlights are summarized below.

- *Boomers are known to work hard, play hard, and spend hard.* They have always been fixated with all things youthful. Boomers typically respond that they feel 10 years younger than their actual age. Their nostalgic mindset keeps Boomers returning to the sights and sounds of their 1960s youth culture. Swimming pools have become less of a social setting and much more of an extension of Boomers' health and wellness program. Because Boomers in general have a high education level, they will likely continue to pursue education as adults and into retirement.
- *Boomers will look to parks and recreation professionals to provide opportunities to enjoy many life-long hobbies and sports.* When programming for this age group, a customized experience to cater to the need for self-fulfillment, healthy pleasure, nostalgic youthfulness, and individual escapes will be important. Recreation trends will shift from games and activities that Boomers associate with senior citizens. Ziegler suggests that activities such as bingo, bridge, and shuffleboard will likely be avoided because Boomers relate these activities with old age.
- *Boomers will reinvent what being a 65-year-old means.* Parks and recreation agencies that do not plan for Boomers carrying on in retirement with the same hectic pace they have lived during their years in employment will be left behind. Things to consider when planning for the demographic shift:
 - Boomer characteristics
 - What drives Boomers?
 - Marketing to Boomers
 - Arts and entertainment
 - Passive and active fitness trends
 - Outdoor recreation/adventure programs
 - Travel programs

²²Physical Activity Council, 2012 Participation Report, 2012.

²³Jeffrey Ziegler, "Recreating Retirement: How Will Baby Boomers Reshape Leisure in Their 60s?" *Parks and Recreation*, October 2002.

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Adult – The Millennial Generation

The Millennial Generation are generally considered those born between about 1980 and 1999, and in April 2016, the Pew Research Center reported that this generation had surpassed the Baby Boomers as the nation's most populous age group.²⁴ Approximately 26 percent of the population of City of Wilsonville were members of the Millennial generation. Understanding some of their general characteristics can help guide decision making in the provision of parks and recreation services to this significant segment of the local population.

In their book, Millennials Rising, the Next Great Generation, authors William Strauss and Neil Howe identify the following seven characteristics of the Millennials:²⁵

1. Special: Used to receiving rewards just for participating, Millennials are raised to feel special.
2. Sheltered: Millennials lead structured lives filled with rules and regulations. Less accustomed to unstructured play than previous generations and apprehensive of the outdoors, they spend most of their time indoors, leaving home primarily to socialize with friends and families.
3. Team Oriented: This group has a “powerful instinct for community” and “places a high value on teamwork and belonging.”
4. Technologically savvy: Upbeat and with a can-do attitude, this generation is “more optimistic and tech-savvy than their elders.”
5. Pressured: Millennials feel “pressured to achieve and pressured to behave.” They have been “pushed to study hard and avoid personal risk.”
6. Achieving: This generation is expected to do great things, and they may be the next “great” generation.
7. Conventional (and diverse): Millennials are respectful of authority and civic minded. Respectful of cultural differences because they are ethnically diverse, they also value good conduct and tend to have a “standardized appearance.”

In a 2011 study of the Millennial Generation,²⁶ Barkley Advertising Agency made the following observations about Millennials and health/fitness:

- Sixty percent (60%) of Millennials say they try to work out on a regular basis. Twenty-six percent (26%) consider themselves health fanatics.
- Much of this focus on health is really due to vanity and/or the desire to impress others — 73 percent exercise to enhance their physical appearance.
- Millennials are also fans of relaxation and rejuvenation, as 54 percent regularly treat themselves to spa services.
- Despite their commitment to health, Millennials stray from their healthy diets on weekends. There is a noticeable difference between their intent to work out regularly and the amount of exercise that they actually accomplish.

Figure 27 illustrates contrasts between Millennials and Non-Millennials regarding a number of health and fitness topics.²⁷

²⁴ Richard Fry, “Millennials overtake Baby Boomers as America’s Largest Generation,” *Pew Research Center Fact Tank*, April 25, 2016, <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/04/25/millennials-overtake-baby-boomersBoomers/>, accessed May 2015

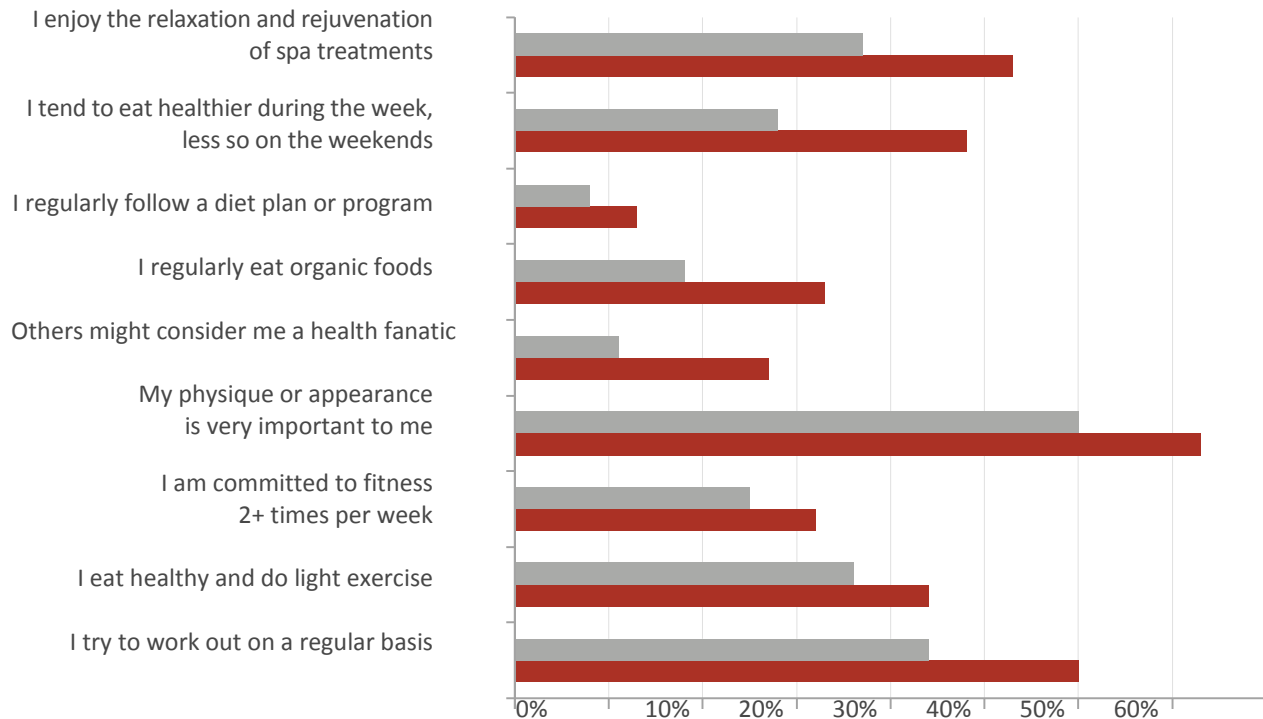
²⁵ William Strauss and Neil Howe, Millennials Rising, the Next Great Generation, Vintage: New York, New York, 2000.

²⁶ American Millennials: Deciphering the Enigma Generation, <https://www.barkleyus.com/AmericanMillennials.pdf>, accessed May 2015

²⁷ American Millennials: Deciphering the Enigma Generation, <https://www.barkleyus.com/AmericanMillennials.pdf>, accessed May 2015

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Figure 27: Millennials (red) Vs. Non-Millennials (grey) on Health and Fitness

Source: *American Millennials: Deciphering the Enigma Generation*

As Millennials tend to be more tech-savvy, socially conscious, achievement-driven age group with more flexible ideas about balancing wealth, work, and play. They generally prefer different park amenities and recreational programs than their counterparts in the Baby Boomer generation. Engagement with this generation should be considered in parks and recreation planning. An April 2015 posting to the National Parks and Recreation Association's official blog, *Open Space*, offered the following seven considerations to make your parks Millennial friendly:²⁸

1. Group activities are appealing, and should be offered.
2. Providing wireless internet/Wi-Fi access is a necessity – having a constant digital connection and smartphone is status-quo, and sharing experiences in real time is something Millennials enjoying doing. Service providers are generally expected to provide free wireless internet access at their facilities.
3. Offering a variety of experiences is important – Millennials tend to participate in a broad range of activities.
4. Convenience and comfort are sought out.
5. Competition is important, and Millennials enjoy winning, recognition, and earning rewards.
6. Facilities that promote physical activity, such as trails and sports fields, and activities like adventure races are appealing.
7. Many Millennials own dogs, and seek out places in which they can recreate with their canine companions.

²⁸ Scott Hornick, "7 Ways to Make Your Park More Millennial Friendly," *Parks and Recreation Open Space Blog*, August 19, 2015, <http://www.nrpa.org/blog/7-ways-to-make-your-parks-millennial-friendly>, accessed May 2016

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In addition to being health conscious, Millennials often look for local and relatively inexpensive ways to stay fit and experience the outdoors close to home on trails, bike paths, and in community parks.²⁹ They, along with the Baby Boomer generation, highly value walkability, and in a 2014 study by the American Planning Association, two-thirds of Boomers and Millennials noted that believed improving walkability in a community was directly related to strengthening the local economy. This study also noted that 46 percent of Millennials and Baby Boomers place a high priority on having sidewalks, hiking trails, bike paths, and fitness choices available to them in their community. In fact, these community features were viewed by study respondents to be of higher preference than a great school system, vibrant centers of entertainment and culture, and affordable and convenient transportation choices.³⁰

Youth – Generation Z

In her 2012 *Parks and Recreation* magazine article, Emilyn Sheffield also noted that the proportion of youth now is smaller than in the past, but still essential to our future. As of the 2010 Census, the age group under age 18 formed about a quarter of the U.S. population. Nationwide, nearly half of the youth population is ethnically diverse and 25 percent is Hispanic. 28 percent of City of Wilsonville population were members of Generation Z, making this age group the most populous in City of Wilsonville.

Characteristics cited for Generation Z, the youth of today, include:³¹

- The most obvious characteristic for Generation Z is the pervasive use of technology.
- Generation Z members live their lives online and they love sharing both the intimate and mundane details of life.
- They tend to be acutely aware that they live in a pluralistic society and tend to embrace diversity.
- Generation Z'ers tend to be independent. They don't wait for their parents to teach them things or tell them how to make decisions.

With regard to physical activity, a 2013 article published by academics at Georgia Southern University noted that the prevalence of obesity in Generation Z (which they describe as individuals born since the year 2000) is triple that of Generation Xers (born between 1965 and 1979). It suggests that due to increased use of technology, Generation Z spends more time indoors, is less physically active, and more obese compared to previous generations. The researchers noted that Generation Z seeks social support from peers more so than any previous generation. This is the most competent generation from a technological standpoint, but Generation Z'ers tend to fear, and often struggle with, some basic physical activities.

²⁹ "Sneakernomics: How The 'Outdoor' Industry Became The 'Outside' Industry," *Forbes*, September 21, 2015, <http://www.forbes.com/sites/mattpowell/2015/09/21/sneakernomics-how-the-outdoor-industry-became-the-outside-industry/2/#50958385e34d>, accessed May 2016

³⁰ American Planning Association, "Investing in Place: Two generation's view on the future of communities: millennials, Boomers, and new directions for planning and economic development," <https://www.planning.org/policy/polls/investing>, accessed May 2015

³¹ Alexandra Levit, "Make Way for Generation Z," *New York Times*, March 28, 2015, <http://www.nytimes.com/2015/03/29/jobs/make-way-for-generation-z.html>, accessed May 2016

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Multiculturalism

Our country is becoming increasingly racially and ethnically diverse. In May 2012, the U.S. Census Bureau announced that non-white babies now account for the majority of births in the United States. “This is an important tipping point,” said William H. Frey,³² the senior demographer at the Brookings Institution, describing the shift as a “transformation from a mostly white Baby Boomer culture to the more globalized, multi-ethnic country that we are becoming.” Cultural and ethnic diversity adds a unique flavor to communities expressed through distinct neighborhoods, multicultural learning environments, restaurants, places of worship, museums, and nightlife.³³

As the recreation field continues to function within a more diverse society, race and ethnicity will become increasingly important in every aspect of the profession. More than ever, recreation professionals will be expected to work with, and have significant knowledge and understanding of, individuals from many cultural, racial, and ethnic backgrounds.

- **Outdoor participation varies by ethnicity:** Participation in outdoor activities is higher among Caucasians than any other ethnicity and lowest among African Americans in nearly all age groups.
- **Lack of interest reason for not participating:** When asked why they did not participate in outdoor activities more often, the number one reason given by people of all ethnicities and races was because they were not interested.
- **Most popular outdoor activities:** Biking, running, fishing, and camping were the most popular outdoor activities for all Americans, with each ethnic/racial group participating in each in varying degrees.

Recreational Preferences among Ethnic/Racial Groups (Self-Identifying):

Nationwide participation in outdoor sports in 2013 was highest among Caucasians in all age groups and lowest among African Americans, according to the 2014 “Outdoor Recreation Participation Report”³⁴ The biggest difference in participation rates was between Caucasian and African American adolescents, with 65 percent of Caucasians ages 13 to 17 participating and only 42 percent of African Americans in this age range participating.

Asian Americans

Research about outdoor recreation among Asian Americans in the San Francisco Bay Area (Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Filipino)³⁵ found significant differences among the four groups concerning the degree of linguistic acculturation (preferred language spoken in various communication media). The research suggests that communications related to recreation and natural resource management should appear in ethnic media, but the results also suggest that Asian Americans should not be viewed as homogeneous with regard to recreation-related issues.

³² Adam Serwer, “The End of White America,” *Mother Jones*, <http://www.motherjones.com/kevin-drum/2012/05/end-white-america>, May 17, 2012.

³³ Baldwin Ellis, “The Effects of Culture & Diversity on America,” http://www.ehow.com/facts_5512569_effects-culture-diversity-america.html, accessed on Sept. 20, 2012.

³⁴ *Outdoor Recreation Participation Report 2014*, Outdoor Foundation, 2014.

³⁵ P.L. Winter, W.C. Jeong, G.C. Godbey, “Outdoor Recreation among Asian Americans: A Case Study of San Francisco Bay Area Residents,” *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration*, 2004.

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Another study³⁶ found that technology use for finding outdoor recreation opportunities is highest among Asian/Pacific Islander populations. Over 60 percent of these populations use stationary or mobile technology in making decisions regarding outdoor recreation.

According to the 2014 “Outdoor Recreation Participation Report,” the most popular outdoor activities among Asian/Pacific Islanders are running/jogging and trail running (24%); hiking (15%); road, mountain, and BMX biking (14%); camping (car, backyard, backpacking, and RV) (11%); and fishing (freshwater, saltwater, and fly) (10%).

Caucasians

According to the 2014 “Outdoor Recreation Participation Report,” the most popular outdoor activities among Caucasians are running/jogging and trail running (19%); fishing (freshwater, saltwater, and fly) (18%); road, mountain, and BMX biking (17%); camping (car, backyard, backpacking, and RV) (16%); and hiking (14%).

Hispanic Trends

The population of Hispanic origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before arriving in the United States. In the U.S. census, people who identify as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be any race and are included in all of the race categories. In the United States, the Hispanic population increased by 43 percent over the last decade, compared to five percent for the non-Hispanic population, and accounted for more than half of all the population growth. According to Emilyn Sheffield, the growing racial and ethnic diversity is particularly important to recreation and leisure service providers, as family and individual recreation patterns and preferences are strongly shaped by cultural influences.³⁷

Participation in outdoor sports among youth and young adults (ages 6-24) who identify as Hispanic was at 10 percent nationwide in 2014, according to the 2014 “Outdoor Recreation Participation Report.”³⁸ Those who do get outdoors, however, participate more frequently than other outdoor participants, with an average of 47 outings per year. Hispanic youth between ages 13 and 17 are the most likely age group to participate in outdoor recreation, in the Hispanic demographic, followed closely by those in the 25-44 age range. The most popular outdoor activities among Hispanics are running and jogging (24%); road, mountain, and BMX biking (15%); fishing (freshwater, saltwater, and fly) (14%); camping (car, backyard, and RV) (13%); and hiking (9%).

Multiculturalism and Marketing

Today the marketplace for consumers has dramatically evolved in the United States from a largely Anglo demographic, to the reality that the United States has shifted to a large minority consumer base known as “new majority.”

³⁶ Harry Zinne and Alan Graefe, “Emerging Adults and the Future of Wild Nature,” *International Journal of Wilderness*, December 2007.

³⁷ Emilyn Sheffield, “Five Trends Shaping Tomorrow Today,” *Parks and Recreation*, July 2012, p. 16-17.

³⁸ Outdoor Recreation Participation Report 2014

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The San Jose Group, a consortium of marketing communications companies specializing in reaching Hispanic and non-Hispanic markets of the United States, suggests that today's multicultural population of the United States, or the "new majority," is 107.6 million, which translates to about 35.1 percent of the country's total population. The United States' multicultural population alone could essentially be the twelfth largest country in the world.³⁹ Parks and recreation trends in marketing leisure services continue to emerge and should be taken into consideration in all planning efforts, as different cultures respond differently to marketing techniques.

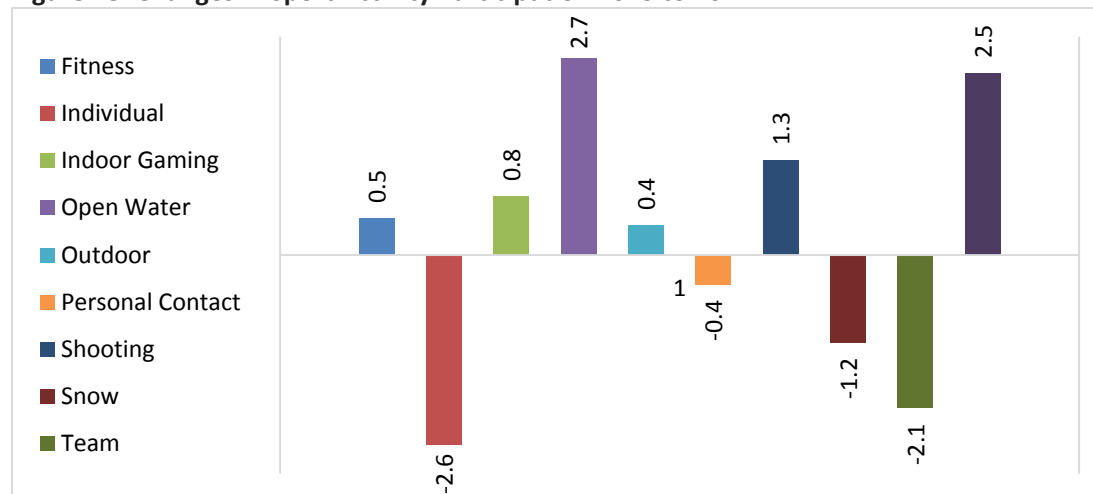
National Trends in Participation, Facilities and Programs

General Sports and Recreation Participation Trends

The National Sporting Goods Association (NSGA) statistical survey on sports participation in the United States 2015 edition tracked participation in 54 different sports and activities for 2014. A summary of the survey results are noted in **Figure 28**, with several highlights noted below:⁴⁰

- Participation increased in 33 sports and activities in 2014 over the previous year. In 2013 roughly half that number (17) of sports and activities saw increased participation.
- Open water sports saw the highest percentage increase (2.7%) in terms of number of participants. The increase was attributed to growth in popularity of boating (motor/power boat), canoeing, and kayaking.
- Individual sports and activities experienced the highest decrease in participation, falling 2.6 percent in 2014 compared to the previous year. The decrease was attributed to a decline in participation in bowling, golf, and tennis.

Figure 28: Changes in Sport Activity Participation 2013 to 2014



Source: National Sporting Goods Association, *Sports participation in the United States 2015*

³⁹ "SJG Multicultural Facts & Trends," San Jose Group, <http://blog.thesanjosegroup.com/?p=275>, posted October 25, 2010.

⁴⁰ National Sporting Goods Association, "2015 Sport/Recreation Activity Participation Report," <http://www.nsga.org>, accessed May 2016

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Longer term data from National Sporting Goods Association show that despite minor downturns in participation in some activities over past year, over the past decade participation in individual sports increased, especially in aerobic exercising, exercise walking, exercising with equipment, hiking, kayaking, running/jogging, and yoga. **Table 24** illustrates the change in participation for selected activities between 2005 and 2014.⁴¹

Table 24: 2005-2014 History of Sports Participation (in millions)

Sport	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014
Aerobic Exercising	33.7	34.8	33.2	42.0	44.1	44.2
Backpack/Wilderness Camping	13.3	13.0	12.3	11.6	12.2	12.0
Basketball	29.9	24.1	24.4	26.1	25.5	23.7
Bicycle Riding	43.1	37.4	38.1	39.1	35.6	35.6
Camping (Vacation/Overnight)	46.0	47.5	50.9	42.8	39.3	39.5
Canoeing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.7	7.3
Exercise Walking	86.0	89.8	93.4	97.1	96.3	104.3
Exercising with Equipment	54.2	52.9	57.2	55.5	53.1	55.1
Hiking	29.8	28.6	34.0	39.1	39.4	41.1
Kayaking	N/A	5.9	4.9	7.1	8.1	9.0
Mountain Biking (off road)	9.2	9.3	8.4	6.0	5.2	5.4
Running/Jogging	29.2	30.4	32.2	38.7	42.0	43.0
Swimming	58.0	52.3	50.2	46.0	45.5	45.9
Yoga	N/A	10.7	15.7	21.6	25.9	29.2

Source: National Sporting Goods Association

The Sports & Fitness Industry Association (SFIA) reports annually on sports, fitness, and leisure activities in the United States. The following findings were highlighted in the 2016 report:⁴²

- An estimated 28 percent of American were inactive, but slightly more were active to a healthy level.
- Overall participation in sports, fitness, and related physical activities fluctuated in recent years with increased team, winter, water, and fitness sports participation. Racquet and outdoor sports participation remained flat in 2015, while individual sports declined slightly.
- Participation in team sports increased the most in 2015, including at least a four percent increase in baseball, cheerleading, ice hockey, lacrosse, rugby, indoor soccer, team swimming, and flag and tackle football. Correspondingly, 43 percent of parents reported an increase in spending on team sports at school in 2015.

Aquatics/Water Recreation Trends

According to the National Sporting Goods Association (NSGA), swimming ranked third nationwide in terms of participation in 2014.⁴³ Nationally, there is an increasing trend toward indoor leisure and therapeutic pools. Swimming for fitness is the top aspirational activity for “inactives” in all age groups, according to the Sports & Fitness Industry Association (SFIA) 2016 “Sports, Fitness and Leisure Activities Topline Participation Report,” representing a significant opportunity to engage inactive populations.

⁴¹ National Sporting Goods Association, “Historical Sports Participation 2015 Report,” <https://www.nsga.org/research/nsga-research-offerings/sports-participation-historical-file-2015>, accessed April 2016

⁴² Sports and Fitness Industry Association, *2016 Sports, Fitness and Leisure Activities Topline Participation Report*

⁴³ “2014 Participation – Ranked by Total,” National Sporting Goods Association, 2015.

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Additional indoor and outdoor amenities like interactive water features are becoming increasingly popular as well. In some cities and counties spray pools are popular in the summer months and turn into ice rinks in the winter months. In this maturing market, communities are looking for atmosphere, an extension of surroundings either natural or built. Communities are also concerned about water quality and well as conservation. Interactive fountains are a popular alternative, as they are ADA-compliant and low maintenance. Trends in architectural design for splash parks can be found in *Recreation Management* magazine articles in 2014 and 2015.⁴⁴

The Outdoor Foundation's 2015 "Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report" provided nationwide trends for various outdoor activities, including the following water recreation activities: board sailing/windsurfing, canoeing, fishing, kayaking, rafting, sailing, stand-up paddle boarding, and wakeboarding (**Table 24**). Among water recreation activities, stand-up paddle boarding had the largest increase in participation from 2012 to 2014 (30.5% increase) followed by several varieties of the kayaking experience: kayak fishing (20.1% increase) and whitewater kayaking (15.1% increase). Fly fishing participation went up, while other fishing activities went down in the same time period. Sailing participation increased somewhat, while rafting and wakeboarding participation went down.⁴⁵

Dog Parks

Dog parks continue to see high popularity and have remained among the top planned addition to parks and recreational facilities over the past three years. There was a 34 percent increase in dog parks between 2005 and 2010 in the 10 largest U.S. Cities. They help build a sense of community and can draw potential new community members and tourists traveling with pets.⁴⁶

In 2014, a new association was formed dedicated to providing informational resources for starting and maintaining dog parks, the National Dog Park Association. *Recreation Management* magazine⁴⁷ suggests that dog parks can represent a relatively low-cost way to provide an oft-visited a popular community amenity. Dog parks can be as simple as a gated area, or more elaborate with "designed-for-dogs" amenities like water fountains, agility equipment, and pet wash stations, to name a few. Even interactive water features are being designed just for dogs. Dog parks are also places for people to meet new friends and enjoy the outdoors.

The best dog parks cater to people with design features for their comfort and pleasure, but also with creative programming.⁴⁸ Amenities in an ideal dog park might include the following:

- Benches, shade, and water – for dogs and people
- At least one acre of space with adequate drainage
- Double gated entry
- Ample waste stations well-stocked with bags
- Sandy beaches/sand bunker digging areas
- Custom designed splashpads for large and small dogs
- People-pleasing amenities such as walking trails, water fountains, restroom facilities, picnic tables, and dog wash stations

⁴⁴ Dawn Klingensmith "Make a splash: Spraygrounds Get (Even More) Creative," *Recreation Management*, April 2014 (and April 2015 updates). (http://recmanagement.com/feature_print.php?fid=201404fe01).

⁴⁵ *Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report 2015*, Outdoor Foundation, 2015.

⁴⁶ Joe Bush, "Tour-Legged-Friendly Parks," *Recreation Management*, February 2, 2016.

⁴⁷ Emily Tipping, "2014 State of the Industry Report, Trends in Parks and Recreation," *Recreation Management*, June 2014.

⁴⁸ Dawn Klingensmith "Gone to the Dogs: Design and Manage an Effective Off-Leash Area," *Recreation Management*, March 2014. (http://recmanagement.com/feature_print.php?fid=201403fe02).

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Fitness Programming

Fitness programming and popularity of various activities has significantly evolved over the past 15 years. The American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) *Health and Fitness Journal* has conducted annual surveys since 2007 to gauge trends that would help inform the creation of standards for health and fitness programming. **Table 25** illustrates survey results that focus on trends in the commercial, corporate, clinical, and community health and fitness industry in 2015. Some trends first identified in 2007 have remained popular year after year while other activities and associated programs were widely popular for short durations. For example, Zumba was a top 10 fitness trend/activity in 2012 but quickly declined in popularity. Two years later, in 2014, it failed to register in the top 20 fitness trends/activities. Body weight training appeared and high-intensity interval training are currently highly popular. Fitness programs for older adults have remained highly desirable activities for nearly a decade.⁴⁹

Table 25: Top 10 National Fitness Trends for 2015 Compared to 2007

2007	Trends for 2015
1. Children and obesity	1. Body weight training
2. Fitness programs for older adults	2. High-intensity interval training
3. Educated and experienced fitness professionals	3. Educated and experienced fitness professionals
4. Functional fitness	4. Strength training
5. Core training	5. Personal training
6. Strength training	6. Exercise and weight loss
7. Personal training	7. Yoga
8. Mind/body exercise	8. Fitness programs for older adults
9. Exercise and weight loss	9. Functional fitness
10. Outcome measurements	10. Group personal training

Source: American College of Sports Medicine

Older Adults and Senior Programming

Many older adults and seniors are choosing to maintain active lifestyles and recognize the health benefits of regular physical activities. With the large number of adults in these age cohorts, many communities have found a need to offer more programming, activities, and facilities that support the active lifestyle this generation desire. Public parks and recreation agencies are increasingly expected to be significant providers of such services and facilities. The American Academy of Sports Medicine issues a yearly survey of the top 20 fitness trends.⁵⁰ It ranks senior fitness programs eighth among most popular fitness trends for 2015. Programs including Silver Sneakers, a freestyle low-impact cardio class, and water aerobics are becoming increasingly popular as more Americans are realizing the many benefits of staying active throughout life. According to the National Sporting Goods Association, popular senior programming trends include hiking, birding, and swimming.

⁴⁹ Walter R. Thompson, "Worldwide Survey of Fitness Trends for 2012," *Health & Fitness Journal*, American College of Sports Medicine, 2011.

⁵⁰ American College of Sports Medicine, "Survey Predicts Top 20 Fitness Trends for 2015," <http://www.acsm.org/about-acsm/media-room/news-releases/2014/10/24/survey-predicts-top-20-fitness-trends-for-2015>, accessed January 2015.

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Festivals and Events

In the context of urban development, from the early 1980s, there has been a process that can be characterized as “festivalization,” which has been linked to the economic restructuring of towns and cities, and the drive to develop communities as large-scale platforms for the creation and consumption of “cultural experience.”

The success rate for festivals should not be evaluated simplistically solely on the basis of profit (sales), prestige (media profile), or size (numbers of events). Research by the European Festival Research Project (EFRP)⁵¹ indicates there is evidence of local and city government supporting and even instigating and managing particular festivals themselves to achieve local or regional economic objectives, often defined very narrowly (sales, jobs, tourists, etc.). There is also a growing number of smaller, more local, community-based festivals and events in communities, most often supported by local councils that have been spawned partly as a reaction to larger festivals that have become prime economic-drivers. These community-based festivals often will re-claim cultural ground based on their social, educational, and participative value. For more information on the values of festivals and events, see the CRC Sustainable Tourism research guide⁵² on this topic.

In 2014, festivals grew in popularity as economic drivers and urban brand builders. Chad Kaydo describes the phenomenon in the January 2014 issue of *Governing* magazine: “Municipal officials and entrepreneurs see the power of cultural festivals, innovation-focused business conferences and the like as a way to spur short-term tourism while shaping an image of the host city as a cool, dynamic location where companies and citizens in modern, creative industries can thrive.”⁵³ Examples of successful festivals include:

- South by Southwest (SXSW) – This annual music, film, and digital conference and festival in Austin, Texas, is a leading example. Launched in 1987, the festival’s economic impact has grown steadily over recent years. In 2007, it netted \$95 million for Austin’s economy. In 2013, the event topped \$218 million.
- Coachella Valley Music and Arts Festival in California – This two-week cultural event draws big-name bands, music fans, and marketers, attracting 80,000 people per day.
- First City Festival in Monterey, California – Private producer, Goldenvoice, launched this smaller music event in August 2013 with marketing support from the Monterey County Convention and Visitors Bureau, drawing on the city’s history as host of the Monterey Jazz Festival. Adding carnival rides and local art, furniture and clothing vendors to the live music performances, the event drew 11,000 attendees each of its two days.

⁵¹ EFRP is an international consortium seeking to understand the current explosion of festivals and its implications and perspective. <http://www.efa-aef.eu/en/activities/efrp/>, accessed October 2012.

⁵² Ben Janeczko, Trevor Mules, Brent Ritchie, “Estimating the Economic Impacts of Festivals and Events: A Research Guide,” Cooperative Research Centre for Sustainable Tourism, 2002, <http://www.sustainabletourisonline.com/1005/events/estimating-the-economic-impacts-of-festivals-and-events-a-research-guide>, accessed October 2012.

⁵³ Chad Kaydo, “Cities Create Music, Cultural Festivals to Make Money,” *Governing*, January 2014, <http://www.governing.com/topics/finance/gov-cities-create-mucis-festivals.html>.

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There is much to be learned about trends and expectations each year in order to make the most of each event. FestivalsandFairs.Net,⁵⁴ an online festival resource, listed the following 2011 trends:

- How the Economy Affects You – No matter what, the economy is always a factor. In 2012, people hoped to find gifts for themselves or loved ones at prices they could easily afford, suggesting that finding ways to making crafts cost a bit less can help pass the savings on to customers.
- “’Tis the Season” – people prefer to put their money toward things that have a definite purpose, such as Christmas decorations or display items that can be used throughout the entire autumn season.
- Keep it Simple and Professional – keeping displays simple and well organized is appealing to customers.
- Arts – A variety of art offerings such as music, cultural arts, scrapbooking, jewelry, and digital art, are trends to watch.

Outdoor Recreation Participation Trends

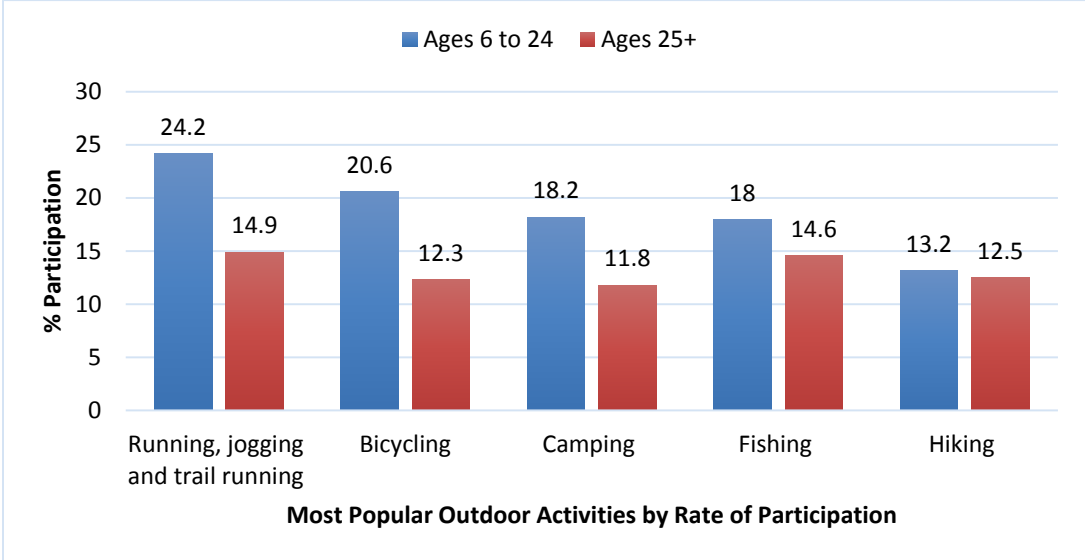
- In 2015, 48.4 percent of Americans ages 6 and older participated in at least one outdoor activity. This equated to 142.4 million Americans who went on a collective 11.7 billion outdoor recreation outings.
- Between 2012 and 2015, the outdoor activities that saw the greatest percentage increase in participants were stand up paddle boarding, triathlon (traditional/road), kayak fishing, triathlon (non-traditional/off-road), and trail running.
- Youth and young adult participation in outdoor recreation in 2015 was estimated to be:
 - 63 percent – ages 6 to 12
 - 59 percent – ages 13 to 17
 - 57 percent – ages 18 to 24
- Adult participation in outdoor recreation in 2015 was estimated to be:
 - 56 percent – ages 25 to 44
 - 37 percent – ages 45 and over

Figures 29, 30, and 31 summarize findings of the 2016 “Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report” for the most popular (by participation rate) and favorite (by frequency of participation) outdoor activities for youth and young adults ages 6-24, and adults over the age of 25 nationwide in 2015.

⁵⁴ “2011 Fairs and Festival Trends,” <<http://www.fairsandfestivals.net>, February 2011>, accessed August 28, 2012.

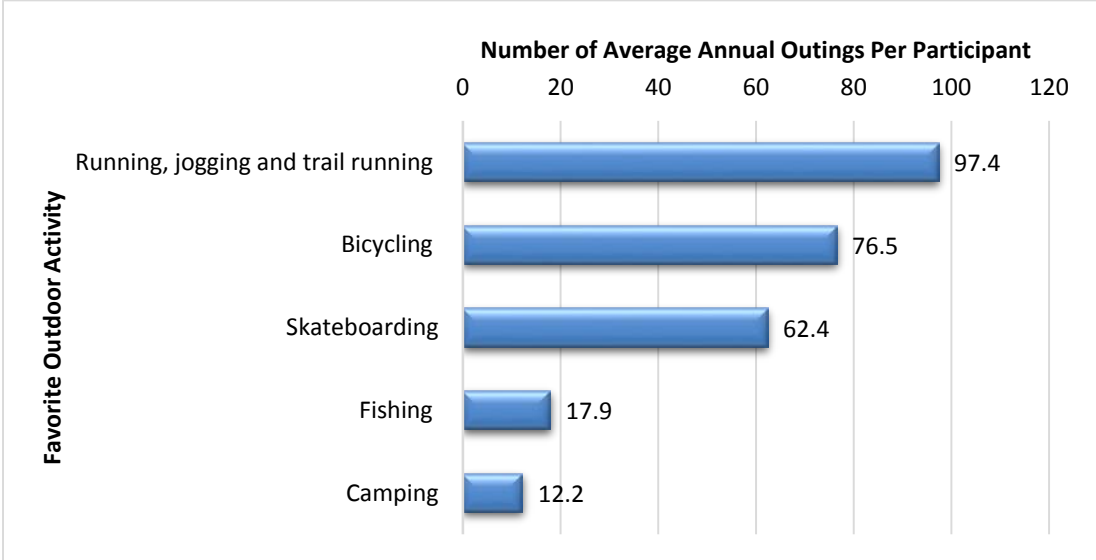
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Figure 29: Most Popular Outdoor Activities by Rate of Participation



Source: 2016 Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report

Figure 30: Favorite Outdoor Activities by Frequency of Participation among Youths and Young Adults (Ages 6 to 24)

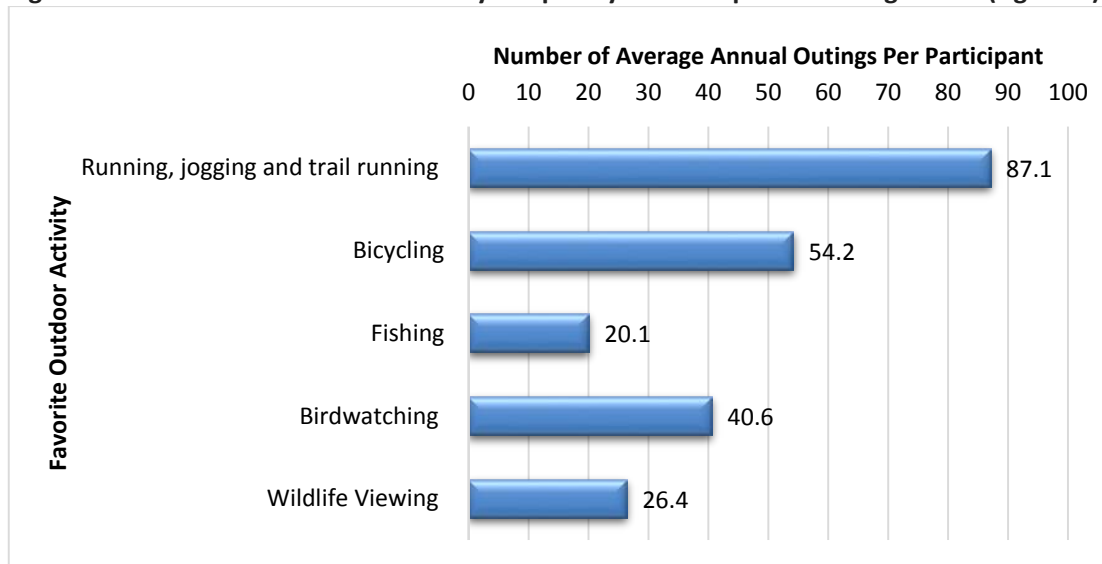


Source: 2016 Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report

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Figure 31: Favorite Outdoor Activities by Frequency of Participation among Adults (Age 25+)



Source: 2016 Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report

Public Recreation Facilities Trends

According to *Recreation Management* magazine's 2015 "State of the Industry Report,"⁵⁵ national trends show an increased user-base of recreation facilities (private and public). Additionally, parks and recreation providers indicated that the average age of their community recreation facilities is 26.4 years. To meet the growing demand for recreational facilities, a majority of the parks and recreation providers who responded to the survey (72.6%) reported that they plan to build new facilities or renovate and/or expand existing facilities over the next three years. Additionally, the 2015 "State of the Industry Report" notes that the average planned capital improvement budget for parks and recreation departments increased slightly from an average of \$3,795,000 in 2014 to an average of \$3,880,000 in 2015. The Report further indicated that the top 10 park features planned for construction in the near future were likely to include:

- Splash play areas
- Playgrounds
- Dog parks
- Fitness trails and outdoor fitness equipment
- Hiking and walking trails
- Bike trails
- Park restroom structures
- Park structures such as shelters and gazebos
- Synthetic turf sports fields
- Wi-Fi services

⁵⁵ Emily Tipping, "2015 State of the Industry Report, State of the Managed Recreation Industry," *Recreation Management*, June 2015.

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An additional national trend is toward the construction of “one-stop” indoor recreation facilities to serve all age groups. These facilities are typically large, multipurpose regional centers that have been observed to help increase operational cost recovery, promote user retention, and encourage cross-use. Parks and recreation agencies across the United States are generally working toward increasing revenue production and cost recovery. Providing multiuse space and flexibility in facilities versus single, specialized spaces is a trend, offering programming opportunities as well as free-play opportunities. “One-stop” facilities often attract young families, teens, and adults of all ages.

Parks and Recreational Programming Trends

According to *Recreation Management* magazine’s 2015 “State of the Industry Report,”⁵⁶ the most common programs offered by parks and recreation survey respondents included: holiday events and other special events (79.6%); youth sports teams (68.9%); day camps and summer camps (64.2%); educational programs (63.8%); adult sports teams (63.4%); arts and crafts (61.6%); programs for active older adults (56.2%); fitness programs (55%); sports tournaments and races (55%); and sports training such as golf or tennis instruction (53.8%).

About one-third (35.7%) of parks and recreation respondents indicated that they are planning to add programs at their facilities over the next three years. Per *Recreation Management* magazine’s 2015 “State of the Industry Report,” the 10 most common types of additional programming planned for 2015/2016 included:

- Environmental education programs
- Mind-body/balance programs such as yoga and tai chi
- Fitness programs
- Educational programs
- Programs for active older adults
- Teen programming
- Holidays and special events
- Day camps and summer camps
- Adult sports teams
- Water sports such as canoeing and kayaking

Healthy Lifestyle Trends

Active Transportation – Bicycling and Walking

In many surveys and studies on participation in recreational activities, walking, running, jogging, and cycling are nearly universally rated as the most popular activities among youth and adults. Walking, jogging, and running are often the most highly participated in recreational activity, and cycling often ranks as the second or third most popular activity. These activities are attractive, as they require little equipment, or financial investment, to get started and are open to participation to nearly all segments of the population. For these reasons, participation in these activities are often promoted as a means of spurring physical activity, and increasing public health.

⁵⁶ Emily Tipping, “2015 State of the Industry Report, Trends in Parks and Recreation,” *Recreation Management*, June 2015.

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The design of a community's infrastructure is directly linked to physical activity – where environments are built with bicyclists and pedestrians in mind, more people bike and walk. Higher levels of bicycling and walking also coincide with increased bicycle and pedestrian safety, and higher levels of physical activity. Increasing bicycling and walking in a community can have a major impact on improving public health and life expectancy. The following trends as well as health and economic indicators are pulled from the Alliance for Biking and Walking's 2012 and 2014 Benchmarking Reports:

- Public health trends related to bicycling and walking include:
 - Quantified health benefits of active transportation can outweigh any risks associated with the activities by as much as 77 to 1, and add more years to our lives than are lost from inhaled air pollution and traffic injuries.
 - Between 1966 and 2009, the number of children who bicycled or walked to school fell 75 percent, while the percentage of obese children rose 276 percent.
 - Bicycling to work significantly reduces absenteeism due to illness. Regular bicyclists took 7.4 sick days per year, while non-bicyclists took 8.7 sick days per year.

- Economic benefits of bicycling and walking include:
 - Bicycling and walking projects create 8–12 jobs per \$1 million spent, compared to just 7 jobs created per \$1 million spent on highway projects.
 - Cost benefit analyses show that up to \$11.80 in benefits can be gained for every \$1 invested in bicycling and walking.

- National bicycling trends:
 - There has been a gradual trend of increasing bicycling and walking to work since 2005.
 - Infrastructure to support biking communities is becoming more commonly funded in communities.
 - Bike share systems, making bicycles available to the public for low-cost, short-term use, have been sweeping the nation since 2010. Twenty of the most populous U.S. cities have a functional bike share system.
 - Bicycle-friendly communities have been emerging over the last 10 years. In addition to being a popular recreational activity, cycling has become a desirable, regular mode of transportation as people consider the costs and challenges of commuting by car or public transportation, their desire for better health, and concern for the environment.
 - The Alliance for Biking and Walking published its “Bicycling and Walking in the United States: 2014 Benchmarking Report,”⁵⁷ updating its 2012 Benchmarking Report. The Report shows that increasing bicycling and walking are goals that are clearly in the public interest. Where bicycling and walking levels are higher, obesity, high blood pressure, and diabetes levels are lower.

⁵⁷ Alliance for Biking and Walking, 2014 “Benchmarking Report,” <http://www.bikewalkalliance.org/download-the-2014-benchmarking-report>, accessed January 2015

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The Institute for Transportation & Development Policy published an updated “Standard for Transportation Oriented Design” in March 2014, with accessible performance objectives and metrics, to help municipalities, developers, and local residents design land use and built environment “to support, facilitate, and prioritize not only the use of public transport, but the most basic modes of transport, walking and cycling.” The TOD Standard, along with its performance objectives and scoring metrics, can be found at <https://www.itdp.org/tod-standard/>.⁵⁸

Health and Obesity

According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), obesity continues to be a serious issue in America, growing at an epidemic rate—almost tripling since 1990. Overall, more than one-third (35.7%) of adults and 17 percent of children in the United States are obese.⁵⁹ These statistics illustrate the importance of intervention and curbing of the epidemic in youth. As obesity in the United States continues to be a topic of interest for legislators and our government, there continues to be research suggesting that activity levels are stagnant among all age groups. For example, the CDC has reported that:

- Only 25 percent of adults and 27 percent of youth (grades 9-12) engage in recommended levels of physical activity.
- Fifty-nine percent (59%) of American adults are sedentary.
- Children nationally spend 4.5 – 8 hours daily (30-56 hours per week) in front of a screen (television, computer, or other electronic device).

Trails and Health

Trails can provide a wide variety of opportunities for being physically active, such as walking/running/hiking, rollerblading, wheelchair recreation, bicycling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing, fishing, hunting, and horseback riding. Trails and community pathways are a significant recreational and alternative transportation infrastructure, but are most effective in increasing public health when they are part of a system. In fact, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Trails for Health Initiative⁶⁰ concluded that a connected system of trails increases the level of physical activity in a community. Several groups, including American Trails have created resources explaining the many benefits of trails: <http://www.americantrails.org/resources/benefits>.

The health benefits are equally as high for trails in urban neighborhoods as for those in state or national parks. A trail in the neighborhood, creating a “linear park,” makes it easier for people to incorporate exercise into their daily routines, whether for recreation or non-motorized transportation. Urban trails need to connect people to places they want to go, such as schools, transit centers, businesses, and neighborhoods.⁶¹

⁵⁸Institute for Transportation & Development Policy, “TOD Standard, Version 2.1,” March 2014, <https://www.itdp.org/tod-standard/>

⁵⁹ Center for Disease Control and Prevention, “Obesity and Overweight – Facts,” <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/facts.html>, accessed on October 3, 2012.

⁶⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Guide to Community Preventive Services,” <http://www.thecommunityguide.org/index.html>

⁶¹ National Trails Training Partnership, “Health Community: What you should know about trail building,” <http://www.americantrails.org/resources/health/healthcombuild.html>, accessed May 2016

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Walk with a Doc

Also popping up in parks around the country are “Walk with a Doc” programs. These programs encourage people to join others in a public park to learn about an important health topic, get a health assessment, e.g. blood pressure and to take a healthy walk along a scenic trail, led by a physician, cardiologist, or pediatrician. This is a great way to make the important connection between people, parks, and physical and mental health. Cardiologist Dr. David Sabgir created this doctor-patient interactive program in 2004. With physicians “walking the talk,” the programs are getting people out in the parks, engaging in healthy physical activity, and reversing the consequences of a sedentary lifestyle “in order to improve the health and well-being of the country.”⁶²

Shade Structures – Solar Relief

Communities around the country are considering adding shade structures as well as shade trees to their parks, playgrounds, and pools, as “a weapon against cancer and against childhood obesity,”⁶³ both to reduce future cancer risk and promote exercise among children. A 2005 study found that melanoma rates in people under 20 rose three percent a year between 1973 and 2001, possibly due to a thinning of the ozone layer in the atmosphere. It is recommended that children seek shade between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., but with so little shade available, kids have nowhere to go. Additionally, without adequate shade, many play areas are simply too hot to be inviting to children. On sunny days, the playground equipment is hot enough to scald the hands of would-be users.

Trees would help provide protection, as tree leaves absorb about 95 percent of ultraviolet radiation, but they take a decade or more to grow large enough to make a difference. As such, many communities are building shade structures instead. The non-profit Shade Foundation of American is a good resource for information about shade and shade structures, www.shadefoundation.org.

Natural Environments and Open Space - Economic & Health Benefits of Parks

There are numerous economic and health benefits of parks, including the following:

- Trails, parks, and playgrounds are among the five most important community amenities considered when selecting a home.
- Research from the University of Illinois shows that trees, parks, and green spaces have a profound impact on people’s health and mental outlook.⁶⁴
- US Forest Service research indicates that when the economic benefits produced by trees are assessed, the total value can be two to six times the cost for tree planting and care.⁶⁵
- Fifty percent (50%) of Americans regard outdoor activities as their main source of exercise.⁶⁶

⁶² “Does your Doctor Walk the Walk,” <http://flowalking.com/2012/01/does-your-doctor-walk-the-walk/>; <http://www.walkwithadoc.org/who-we-are/walk-information/>, accessed September 13, 2012.

⁶³ Liz Szabo, “Shade: A weapon against skin cancer, childhood obesity,” *USA Today*, June 30, 2011, www.usatoday.30.usatoday.com/news/health/wellness/story/2011/06/Shade-serves-as-a-weapon-against-skin-cancer-childhood-obesity/48965070/1, accessed May 2015

⁶⁴ F.E. Kuo, “Environment and Crime in the Inner City: Does Vegetation Reduce Crime?” *Environment and Behavior*, Volume 33, pp 343-367.

⁶⁵ Nowak, David J., “Benefits of Community Trees,” (Brooklyn Trees, USDA Forest Service General Technical Report, in review).

⁶⁶ “Outdoor Recreation Participation Report 2010,” Outdoor Foundation, 2010.

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The Trust for Public Land has published a report titled: “The Benefits of Parks: Why America Needs More City Parks and Open Space.” The report makes the following observations about the health, economic, environmental, and social benefits of parks and open space:⁶⁷

- Physical activity makes people healthier.
- Physical activity increases with access to parks.
- Contact with the natural world improves physical and psychological health.
- Residential and commercial property values increase.
- Value is added to community and economic development sustainability.
- Benefits of tourism are enhanced.
- Trees are effective in improving air quality and act as natural air conditioners.
- Trees assist with storm water control and erosion.
- Crime and juvenile delinquency are reduced.
- Recreational opportunities for all ages are provided.
- Stable neighborhoods and strong communities are created.

Researchers have long touted the benefits of outdoor exercise. According to a study published in the *Journal of Environmental Science and Technology* by the University of Essex in the United Kingdom, “as little as five minutes of green exercise improves both mood and self-esteem.”⁶⁸ A new trend started in China as they prepared to host the 2008 Summer Olympics. Their aim was to promote a society that promotes physical fitness and reaps the benefits of outdoor exercise by working out on outdoor fitness equipment.

The United States is now catching up on this trend, as parks and recreation departments have begun installing “outdoor gyms.” Equipment that can be found in these outdoor gyms is comparable to what would be found in an indoor workout facility, such as leg and chest presses, elliptical trainers, pull down trainers, etc. With no additional equipment such as weights and resistance bands, the equipment is fairly easy to install. Outdoor fitness equipment provides a new opportunity for parks and recreation departments to increase the health of their communities, while offering them the opportunity to exercise outdoors. Such equipment can increase the usage of parks, trails, and other outdoor amenities while helping to fight the obesity epidemic and increase the community’s interaction with nature.

Selected Sports and Recreation Trends

Trail Recreation and Cycling Trends

The 2016 “Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report” indicates a positive three-year trend for trail activities and BMX biking, as shown on **Table 26**. Additionally, participation in trail running and BMX biking is up significantly over the recent three-year period. On-road bicycling and running/jogging experienced slight declines in participation from 2013 through 2015.

⁶⁷ Paul M. Sherer, “The Benefits of Parks: Why America Needs More City Parks and Open Space,” The Trust for Public Land, San Francisco, CA, 2006.

⁶⁸ Cited in: Sally Russell, “Nature Break: Five Minutes of Green Nurture,” Green Nurture Blog, <http://blog.greennurture.com/tag/journal-of-environmental-science-and-technology>, Accessed on November 14, 2012.

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Table 26: Cycling and Trail Recreation Participation by Activity (Ages 6+)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	3 Year Average Change
BMX Bicycling	2,369	1,547	2,175	2,168	2,350	2,690	7.5%
Bicycling (Mountain/Non-Paved Surface)	7,161	6,816	7,714	8,542	8,044	8,316	2.8%
Bicycling (Road/Paved Surface)	39,320	40,349	39,232	40,888	39,725	38,280	-0.8%
Hiking (Day)	32,496	34,491	34,545	34,378	36,222	37,232	2.6%
Running/Jogging	50,713	52,187	54,188	51,127	49,408	48,496	-2.3%
Trail Running	5,136	5,610	6,003	6,792	7,531	8,139	10.7%

Source: 2016 Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report

Other Cycling Trends

- Bicycle touring is becoming a fast-growing trend around the world, including the United States and Canada. “Travelers are seeking out bike tours to stay active, minimize environmental impact, and experience diverse landscapes and City-scapes at a closer level.”⁶⁹
- Urban bike tours, popular in cycle-friendly cities in Europe, are taking hold in the United States as well. Bikes and Hikes LA, an eco-friendly bike and hike sightseeing company offers visitors the opportunity to “see LA City’s great outdoors while getting a good workout.” In New York, a hotel and a bike store are partnered to offer guests bicycles to explore the local area.⁷⁰
- One of the newest trends in adventure cycling is riding “fat bikes,” with tires up to five inches wide run that allow users to ride on surfaces not suitable for ordinary bicycles. Most fat bikes are used to ride on loose surface material such as snow, or sand, but they also work well on most rough terrain or just riding through the woods. This new style of bike offers unique opportunities to experience nature in ways that would not be possible otherwise.⁷¹

Water Recreation Facility Trends

According to the National Sporting Goods Association (NSGA), swimming ranked third nationwide among recreational activities in terms of participation in 2014.⁷² Nationally, there is an increasing trend toward indoor leisure and therapeutic pools. Swimming for fitness is the top aspirational activity for inactive individuals in all age groups, according to the Sports & Fitness Industry Association (SFIA) 2016 “Sports, Fitness and Leisure Activities Topline Participation Report,” it is an activity that could provide significant opportunity for engaging existing interested, but inactive, populations.

⁶⁹ Hope Nardini, “Bike Tourism a Rising Trend,” *Ethic Traveler*, <http://www.ethicaltraveler.org/2012/08/bike-tourism-a-rising-trend/>, accessed March 2014

⁷⁰ Michelle Baran, “New Trend: Urban Bike Tours in Los Angeles and New York,” *Budget Travel Blog*, <http://www.budgettravel.com/blog/new-trend-urban-bike-tours-in-los-angeles-and-new-york,11772/>, accessed March 2014

⁷¹ Steven Pease, “Fat Bikes, How to Get the Most Out of Winter Cycling,” *Minnesota Cycling Examiner*, <http://www.examiner.com/article/fat-bikes-the-latest-trend-adventure-cycling>, February 1, 2014.

⁷² National Sporting Goods Association, “2014 Participation – Ranked by Total,”

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Aquatic amenities such as interactive water features, shallow spray pools, and interactive fountains are becoming increasingly popular attractions in the summer months, and if designed for such, can be converted into ice rinks for the winter months. These features can also be designed to be ADA-compliant and are often cheaper alternatives to build and maintain when compared with the capital and maintenance costs of community swimming pools. Designs for these water features vary widely. More information on recent trends in the architectural design for splash parks can be found in *Recreation Management* magazine articles in 2014 and 2015.⁷³

The Outdoor Industry Association's 2016 "Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report" included trends in a number of water-based, outdoor recreation activities, which are noted below in **Table 27**. Among these recreation activities, stand-up paddle boarding had the largest increase in participation (25.7 percent) during the three year period between 2013 and 2015. During this time frame several varieties of the kayaking activities grew in popularity including kayak fishing (17.4 percent increase), and whitewater kayaking (10.3 percent increase). Fly fishing participation went up while other fishing activities went down in the same time period. Sailing participation increased somewhat, while rafting and wakeboarding participation went down.⁷⁴

Table 27: Water Recreation Participation by Activity (in thousands) (6 years of age or older)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	3 Year Average Change
Boardsailing/windsurfing	1,151	1,593	1,324	1,562	1,766	4.7 %
Canoeing	9,787	9,839	10,153	10,044	10,236	1.3%
Fishing (fly)	5,683	6,012	5,878	5,842	6,089	0.5%
Fishing (freshwater/ other)	38,868	39,135	37,796	37,821	37,682	-1.2%
Kayak fishing	1,201	1,409	1,798	2,074	2,265	17.4%
Kayaking (recreational)	8,229	8,144	8,716	8,855	9,499	5.3%
Kayaking (white water)	1,546	1,878	2,146	2,351	2,518	10.3%
Rafting	3,821	3,690	3,836	3,781	3,883	1.7%
Sailing	3,725	3,958	3,915	3,924	4,099	1.2%
Stand up Paddle Boarding	1,242	1,542	1,993	2,751	3,020	25.7%
Surfing	2,195	2,895	2,658	2,721	2,701	-2.2%
Wakeboarding	3,389	3,348	3,316	3,125	3,226	-1.2%

Source: Outdoor Foundation 2016 Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report

Youth Sports

The Sports & Fitness Industry Association (SFIA) produces a yearly report on sports, fitness, and leisure activities in the United States. The following findings regarding youth and sports were highlighted in the 2016 report:⁷⁵ In 2015 youth aged 6-16 (Generation Z) participation was highest for outdoor (62%), team (59%), and fitness sports (51%). Camping was a top interest for youth across the age spectrum, age 6-24.

⁷³ Dawn Klingensmith "Make a splash: Spraygrounds Get (Even More) Creative," *Recreation Management*, April 2014 (and April 2015 updates), http://recmanagement.com/feature_print.php?fid=201404fe01

⁷⁴ Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report 2016

⁷⁵ Sports and Fitness Industry Association, *2016 Sports, Fitness and Leisure Activities Topline Participation Report*, <http://www.sfia.org/reports/all/>.

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In 2009, an article in *The Wall Street Journal* observed that at the end of the previous decade, lacrosse had become one of the country's fastest growing team sports. Participation in high-school lacrosse has almost doubled in the first decade of the century. An estimated 1.2 million Americans over age 7 played lacrosse in 2009.⁷⁶ A 2011 report, U.S. Trends in Team Sports, found that lacrosse and other niche team sports and volleyball are continuing to experience strong growth for youth and adults.⁷⁷

Adult Sport Teams In and After the Work Place

Adult sports teams of all sorts, from competitive volleyball to local flag football teams to casual kickball, are becoming increasingly popular around the country, especially among Millennials (young adults from around 18 to early 30s) who grew up with a full extra-curricular schedule of team sports. While adult team sport participation is not limited to the Millennial generation by any means, a recent survey conducted on behalf of the Sports Fitness Industry Association (SFIA) found that Millennials are twice as likely as Generation Xers (born between 1965 and 1979) to participate in team sports as adults.⁷⁸ Adult team sports are attractive as ways to be social, get exercise, or just for something to do after work. Instead of the bar scene, this provides a more comfortable form of interaction for many.⁷⁹

Sports teams in the work place are also a growing trend in the United States as companies look for new ways to keep their employees healthy and happy. The United States Tennis Association (USTA) promotes tennis in the work place, citing the following benefits:

- Developing team-building
- Creating leadership opportunities
- Increasing employee morale and overall health

A recent story on National Public Radio examined sports participation among adults in Finland.⁸⁰ Finland consistently makes the top-five list of "most physically active European countries" according to European Commission studies. There is a strong tradition of employers encouraging sports participation among their employees, which started about a century ago with the forest industry. These days, about 90 percent of employers provide some kind of support for their employee's physical activity. Finns say it is understood that healthy employees do better work.

⁷⁶ Evans and Trachtenberg, "Lacrosse Muscles Its Way West," *The Wall Street Journal*, May, 2009.

⁷⁷ SMGA, "2011 Preview: U.S. Trends in Team Sports," Fall 2011,"

⁷⁸ Sarah M. Wojcik, "Millennials Fuel Rise of For-profit Recreation Leagues," *The Morning Call*, <http://www.mcall.com/news/local/mc-millennials-adult-sports-leagues-20190727-story.html>, July 27, 2015, accessed July, 2015

⁷⁹ Liz Butterfield, "Adult Sport Leagues: The New After Work Social Scene," *RVA News*, <http://rvanews.com/sports/adult-sport-leagues-the-new-after-work-social-scene/100639>, August 8, 2013, accessed July, 2015

⁸⁰ Rae Ellen Bichell, "How Finns Make Sports Part of Everyday Life," *National Public Radio Morning Addition*, July 28, 2015, <http://www.npr.org/sections/healthshots/2015/07/28/426748088>

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Pickleball

No adult recreational sport is taking off faster than pickleball.⁸¹ In March 2016 the American Sports Builders Association reported that there are currently an estimated two million pickleball players in the United States, and anticipate that figure to increase to eight million by 2018. The Association also reports that since 2010 there has been an astounding 385 percent increase in the number of facilities that can accommodate pickleball play.⁸² As described by the USA Pickleball Association, pickleball is “a paddle sport that combines elements of tennis, badminton, and ping-pong, that is played on a badminton-sized court with a slightly modified tennis net.”⁸³ While it originated in the Pacific Northwest in the 1960s, it has grown exponentially since 2000. The USA Pickle ball Association (USAPA) estimates that there were about 500 pickleball players in 2000, with that number growing to 125,000 in 2013. It is especially popular with the 50+ crowd, because it is low impact but gets the heart rate pumping.⁸⁴ Pickleball is an attractive programming option for recreation managers because it is adaptable to a variety of existing indoor, and outdoor courts and facilities. As in other parts of the country, pickleball is growing in popularity in the City of Wilsonville.

Winter Recreation Trends

According to the Physical Activity Council’s 2016 “Participation Report,” approximately 7.4 percent of Americans over the age of six participated in winter recreation and sports activities in 2015. Participation rates in winter sports was highest among youth and young adults and decline as the age of participants rise.

The Outdoor Industry Association’s 2016 “Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report” measured nationwide rates of participation in several popular snow sports as illustrated in **Table 28**.

Table 28: 2015 Participation in Winter Sports

Activity	# of Participants	3 Year Change in Participation
Skiing (downhill)	9,378,000	-1.9%
Skiing (cross-county)	4,146,000	5.7%
Skiing (freestyle)	4,465,000	1.5%
Snowboarding	7,676,000	0.5%
Snowshoeing	3,885,000	-1.6%

Source: Outdoor Industry Association 2016 Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report

⁸¹ Chris Gelbach, “Never Stop Playing: Trends in Adult Recreational Sports” *Recreation Management*, September 2013, http://recmanagement.com/feature_print.php?fid=201309fe02, accessed January 2015

⁸² American Sports Builders Association, “Pickleball by the Numbers: Growing Across the US,” <https://sportsbuilders.wordpress.com/2016/03/28/pickleball-by-the-numbers-growing-across-the-u-s/>

⁸³ USAPA, “What is Pickleball?,” <http://www.usapa.org/what-is-pickleball/>, accessed September 2016

⁸⁴ David Crumpler, “Pickleball a fast-growing sport, especially for the 50 and older crowd,” *Florida Times Union*, January 26, 2015, <http://jacksonville.com/prime-time/2015-01-26/story/pickleball-fast-growing-sport-especially-50-and-older-crowd>, accessed January 2015

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In a 2012 report, Snow Sports Industries America (SIA) uncovered the following snow sports participation habits:

- Alpine skiers (44%) and snowboarders (31%) make-up three-fourths of all participants.
- Fifty-six percent (56%) of the alpine skiers are concentrated in the following ten states: CA, TX, NY, CO, PA, MI, IL, NJ, WA, and MA.
- Sixty percent (60%) of snowboarders are concentrated in the following ten states: CA, NY, IL, PA, NJ, WA, MI, CO, WI, and VA.
- High-income earners account for large segments of participants with 50 percent of alpine skiers and 37 percent of snowboarders respectively having annual incomes of \$100,000 or more.
- Snow sports are becoming more diverse; minority ethnic groups make up over 25 percent of all participants.⁸⁵

Therapeutic Recreation

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) established that persons with disabilities have the right to the same access to parks and recreation facilities and programming as those without disabilities. In 2004, The National Council on Disability (NCD) issued a comprehensive report, “Livable Communities for Adults with Disabilities.”⁸⁶ This report identified six elements for improving the quality of life for all citizens, including children, youth, and adults with disabilities. The six elements are:

- Provide affordable, appropriate, accessible housing
- Ensure accessible, affordable, reliable, safe transportation
- Adjust the physical environment for inclusiveness and accessibility
- Provide work, volunteer, and education opportunities
- Ensure access to key health and support services
- Encourage participation in civic, cultural, social, and recreational activities

Therapeutic Services bring two forms of services for persons with disabilities into play, specific programming, and inclusion services. Individuals with disabilities need not only functional skills but to have physical and social environments in the community that are receptive to them and accommodating individual needs. Inclusion allows individuals to determine their own interests and follow them.

Many parks and recreation departments around the country are offering specific programming for people with disabilities, but not as many offer inclusion services. In “Play for All—Therapeutic Recreation Embraces All Abilities,” an article in *Recreation Management* magazine,⁸⁷ Dana Carman described resources for communities looking to expand their therapeutic recreation services.

⁸⁵Sports Industries America, “SIA Releases 2012 Participation Report,”

<http://www.snowsports.org/SuppliersServiceProviders/Resources/PressReleases/SIAPressReleases/PressReleaseDetail/contentid/2029/>, accessed on August 12, 2012.

⁸⁶ National Council on Disability, *Livable Communities for Adults with Disabilities*, December 2004, <http://www.ncd.gov/publications/2004/12022004>.

⁸⁷ Dana Carman, “Play for All,” *Recreation Management*, February 2007, <http://recmanagement.com/200710fe03.php>, accessed May 2016

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Therapeutic recreation includes a renewed focus on serving people with the social/emotional challenges associated with “invisible disabilities” such as ADHD, bipolar disorders, spectrum disorders and sensory integration disorders. A growing number of parks and recreation departments are making services for those with invisible disabilities a successful part of their programming as well. When well done, these same strategies improve the recreation experience for everyone.⁸⁸

Role and Responsibility of Local Government

Collectively, these trends have created profound implications for the way local governments conduct business. Some local governments are now accepting the role of providing preventative health care through parks and recreation services. The following concepts are from the International City/City Management Association.⁸⁹

- Parks and recreation departments should take the lead in developing communities conducive to active living.
- There is growing support for recreation programs that encourage active living within their community.
- One of the highest priorities is a cohesive system of parks and trails and accessible neighborhood parks.

In summary, the United States, its states, and its communities share the enormous task of reducing the health and economic burden of obesity. While numerous programs, policies, and products have been designed to address the problem, there is no magic bullet to make it go away. The role of public parks and recreation as a health promotion and prevention agency has come of age. What matters is refocusing efforts to insure the health, well-being, and economic prosperity of communities and citizens.

Administrative Trends for Recreation and Parks

Municipal parks and recreation structures and delivery systems have changed, and more alternative methods of delivering services are emerging. Certain services are being contracted out, and cooperative agreements with non-profit groups and other public institutions are being developed. Newer partners include the health system, social services, the justice system, education, the corporate sector, and community service agencies. These partnerships reflect both a broader interpretation of the mandate of parks and recreation agencies and the increased willingness of other sectors to work together to address community issues. The relationship with health agencies is vital in promoting wellness.

The traditional relationship with education and the sharing of facilities through joint-use agreements is evolving into cooperative planning and programming aimed at addressing youth inactivity levels and community needs.

⁸⁸ Kelli Anderson, “A Welcome Inclusion,” *Recreation Management*, October 2010, <http://recmanagement.com/201010fe03.php>, accessed February 2015

⁸⁹ International City Management Association, www.ICMA.org, accessed June 2012.

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Listed below are additional administrative national trends:

- Level of subsidy for programs is lessening, and more “enterprise” activities are being developed, thereby allowing subsidy to be used where deemed appropriate.
- Information technology allows for better tracking and reporting.
- Pricing is often determined by peak, off-peak, and off-season rates.
- More agencies are partnering with private, public, and non-profit groups.

Funding

According to *Recreation Management* magazine’s 2015 “State of the Industry Report,” survey respondents from parks and recreation departments/districts reporting about their revenues from 2012 through 2014 indicated a continued recovery from the impact of the recession of 2008. From 2013 to 2014, 44.1 percent of respondents reported that their revenues had either had increased and another 44.1 percent reported revenues staying steady. About 48.7 percent of respondents said they expected revenues to continue to increase in 2015, while 44 percent expected no change.

Trends in Marketing by Parks and Recreation Providers

Active Network offers expertise in activity and participation management. The organization’s mission is to make the world a more active place. In its blog, the following marketing mix ideas were offered, which came out of a meeting with parks and recreational professionals in the Chicago area.⁹⁰

- Updated booths and community event presence—Utilization of a tablet or laptop to show programs you offer and provide event participants the opportunity to register on the spot.
- Facebook redirect app—This application redirects people automatically to the link you provide. Add it to your Facebook page.
- Instagram challenge—Think about how you can use mobile and social tools at your next event. It could be an Instagram contest during an event set up as a scavenger hunt with participants taking pictures of clues and posting them on Instagram.
- Social media coupons—Research indicates that the top reason people follow an organization on a social network is to receive discounts or coupons. Consider posting an event discount on your social networks redeemable by accessing on phone or printing out.

Mobile marketing is a growing trend. Social websites and apps are among the most used features on mobile phones. Popular social media marketing tools include Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Snapchat, Instagram, and LinkedIn. Private messaging apps such as Snapchat and WhatsApp are being used more and more for live media coverage.⁹¹

Ninety-one percent (91%) of Americans own a cell phone and most use the devices for much more than phone calls. Young adults engage in mobile data applications at much higher rates than adults ages 30 and older. Usage rates trends indicate that Millennials tend to get information most frequently using mobile devices such as smartphones. For example, 97 percent of cell phone owners ages 18–29 send and receive text messages, compared to 94 percent of ages 30–49, 75 percent of ages 50–64, and 35 percent of those 65 and older. In 2016, the vast majority of the population in the United States has access to a smartphone, computer, or other device, and is nearly always “connected.”

⁹⁰ Active Network, <http://www.activenetwork.com>, accessed May 2014

⁹¹ Jacqueline Woerner, “The 7 Social Media Trends Dominating 2015,” Emarsys Blog, <http://www.emarsys.com/en/resources/blog/the-7-social-media-trends-dominating-2015/>, accessed February 26, 2015.

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Appendix C: Inventory Reports

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Wilsonville, Oregon



Inventory Atlas
June 2017

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Inventory Process and Scoring Information

This inventory was completed in a series of steps. The planning team first prepared a preliminary list of existing components using information provided by the client as well as aerial photography and the client Geographic Information System (GIS) data. All components identified were given GIS points and names.

Next, field visits were conducted by the consulting team to confirm the preliminary data and collect additional information.

During the field visits and evaluations, missing components were added to the data set, and each component was evaluated as to how well it met expectations for its intended function. During the site visits the following information was collected:

- Component type
- Component location
- Evaluation of component condition - record of comfort and convenience features
- Evaluation of comfort and convenience features
- Evaluation of park design and ambience
- Site photos
- General comments

The inventory team used the following three-tier rating system to evaluate each component:

1 = Below Expectations

2 = Meets Expectations

3 = Exceeds Expectations

Scores were based on such things as the condition of the component, its size, or capacity relative to the need at that location, and its overall quality.

Components were evaluated from two perspectives: first, the value of the component in serving the immediate neighborhood, and second, its value to the entire community.

The setting for a component and the conditions around it affect how well it functions, so in addition to scoring the components, each park site was given a set of scores to rate its comfort, convenience, and ambient qualities. This includes such things as the availability of restrooms, drinking water, shade, scenery, etc.

Information collected during the site visit was then compiled and corrections and comparisons made to GIS.

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Wilsonville, Oregon

Inventory Atlas

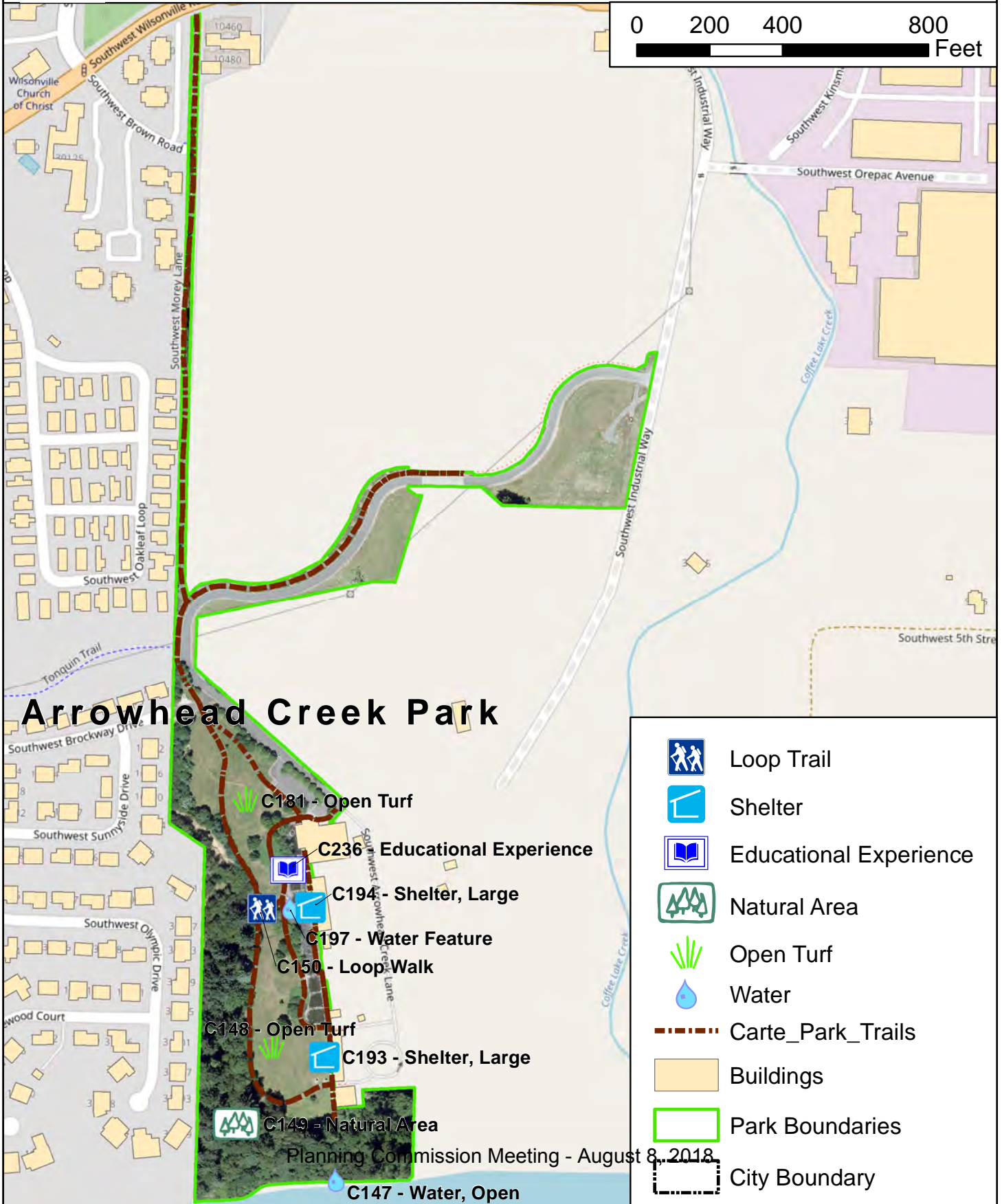
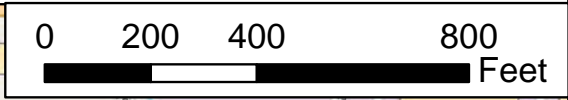
June 2017

Parks Inventory





ATTACHMENT A Arrowhead Creek Park



Arrowhead Creek Park

- C181 - Open Turf
- C236 - Educational Experience
- C194 - Shelter, Large
- C197 - Water Feature
- C150 - Loop Walk
- C148 - Open Turf
- C193 - Shelter, Large
- C149 - Natural Area
- Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018
- C147 - Water, Open

- Loop Trail
- Shelter
- Educational Experience
- Natural Area
- Open Turf
- Water
- Carte_Park_Trails
- Buildings
- Park Boundaries
- City Boundary

ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas**Initial Inventory Date:** April 2017**Arrowhead Creek Park****79.2** Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score**79.2** Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 18

Owner: City of Wilsonville

				Design and Ambiance
Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	3
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	1	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Arrowhead Creek Park. A hidden gem.

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L045	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C236	Educational Experience	1		3	3	Unexpected but great use of building and landscape to tell a story
C197	Water Feature	1		3	3	
C194	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
C193	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
C181	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C150	Loop Walk	1		2	2	
C149	Natural Area	1		2	2	
C148	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C147	Water, Open	1		2	2	Obstructed views

Boeckman Creek Crossing Trail ATTACHMENT A



Legend

- Component
- Trail
- Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Future Park Component
- Water Trail
- Future Park or Facility
- Other Park or Rec Location
- Indoor Facility
- Trail Corridor or Connector



ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: April 2017

Boeckman Creek Crossing Trail

26.4 Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score

26.4 Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 1

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	3	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	3
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	0	

General Comments

Trail corridor connecting two neighborhoods across a natural area.

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L053	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C226	Water, Open	1		2	2	
C225	Natural Area	1		2	2	
C224	Educational Experience	1		2	2	



Boones Ferry Park



ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas**Initial Inventory Date:** April 2017**Boones Ferry Park****31.2** Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score**31.2** Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 8

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Design and Ambiance				
Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	2
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	3	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	1	

General Comments

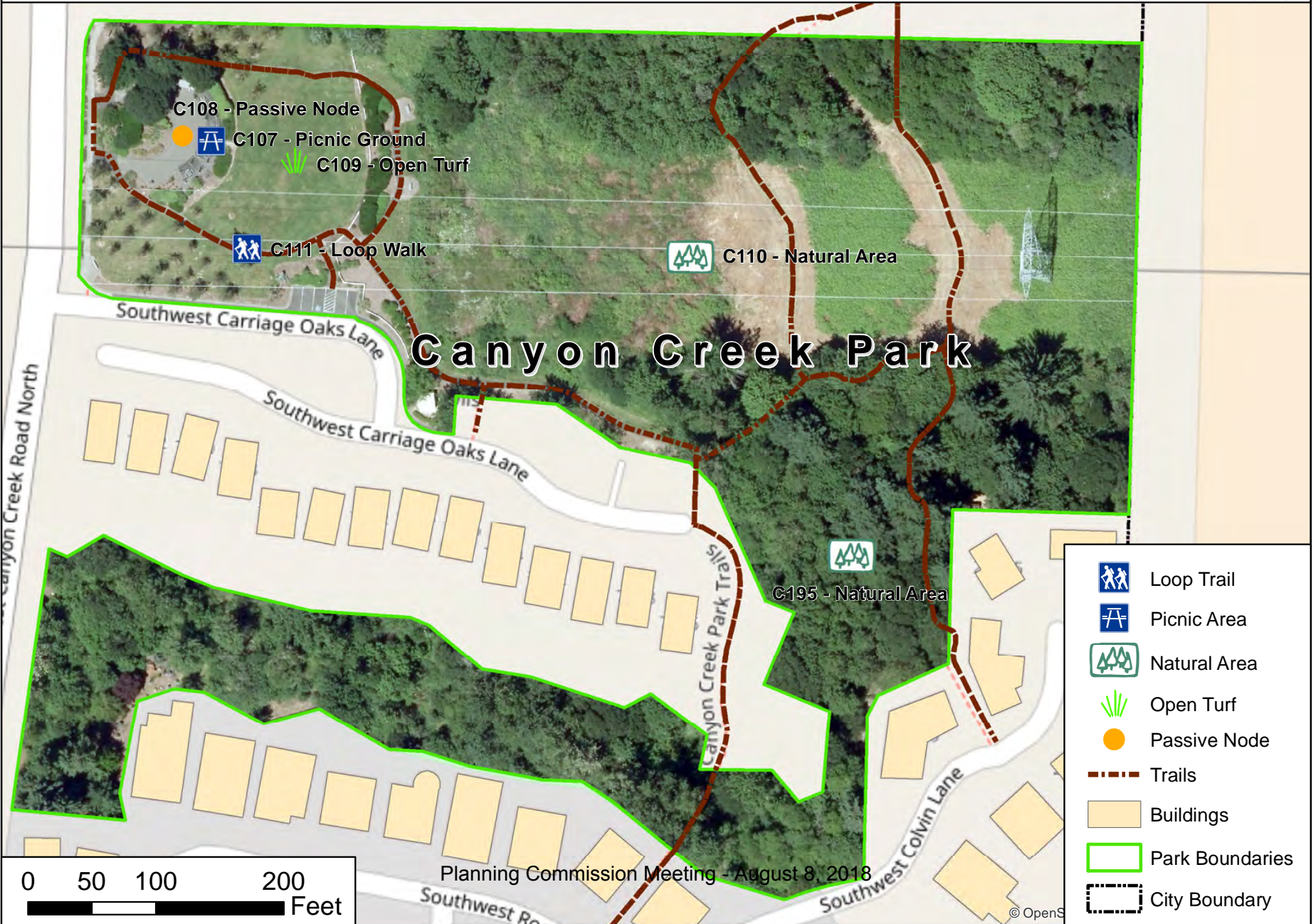
Park seems a bit segmented and fails to take real advantage to river proximity. Many of the components are in need of update

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L047	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C235	Water Access, General	1		1	1	Could be enhanced
C234	Educational Experience	1		2	2	History of park and ferry crossing
C162	Water, Open	1		2	2	Access and Views could be improved
C161	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C156	Shelter, Small	1		1	1	Gazebo in need of repair
C155	Basketball, Practice	1		2	2	
C154	Playground, Local	1		1	1	Dated and poor drainage



Canyon Creek Park



ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas**Initial Inventory Date:** April 2017**Canyon Creek Park****16.8** Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score**16.8** Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 8

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	Design and Ambiance 1
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Nice little park under high voltage lines. It has a nice passive Woodland area. Ambiance impacted by power line noise

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L041	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C195	Natural Area	1		3	3	Nice woodland area with small stream
C111	Loop Walk	1		2	2	
C110	Natural Area	1		1	1	Area is kind of overgrown and under the power lines
C109	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C108	Passive Node	1		2	2	Nice area but close to busy street
C107	Picnic Ground	1		2	2	



Courtside Park

ATTACHMENT A



-  Open Turf
-  Loop Trail
-  Picnic Area
-  Playground
-  Trails
-  Buildings
-  Park Boundaries
-  City Boundary

Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas**Initial Inventory Date:** April 2017**Courtside Park****24**Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score**24**Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 2

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	2	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	2
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

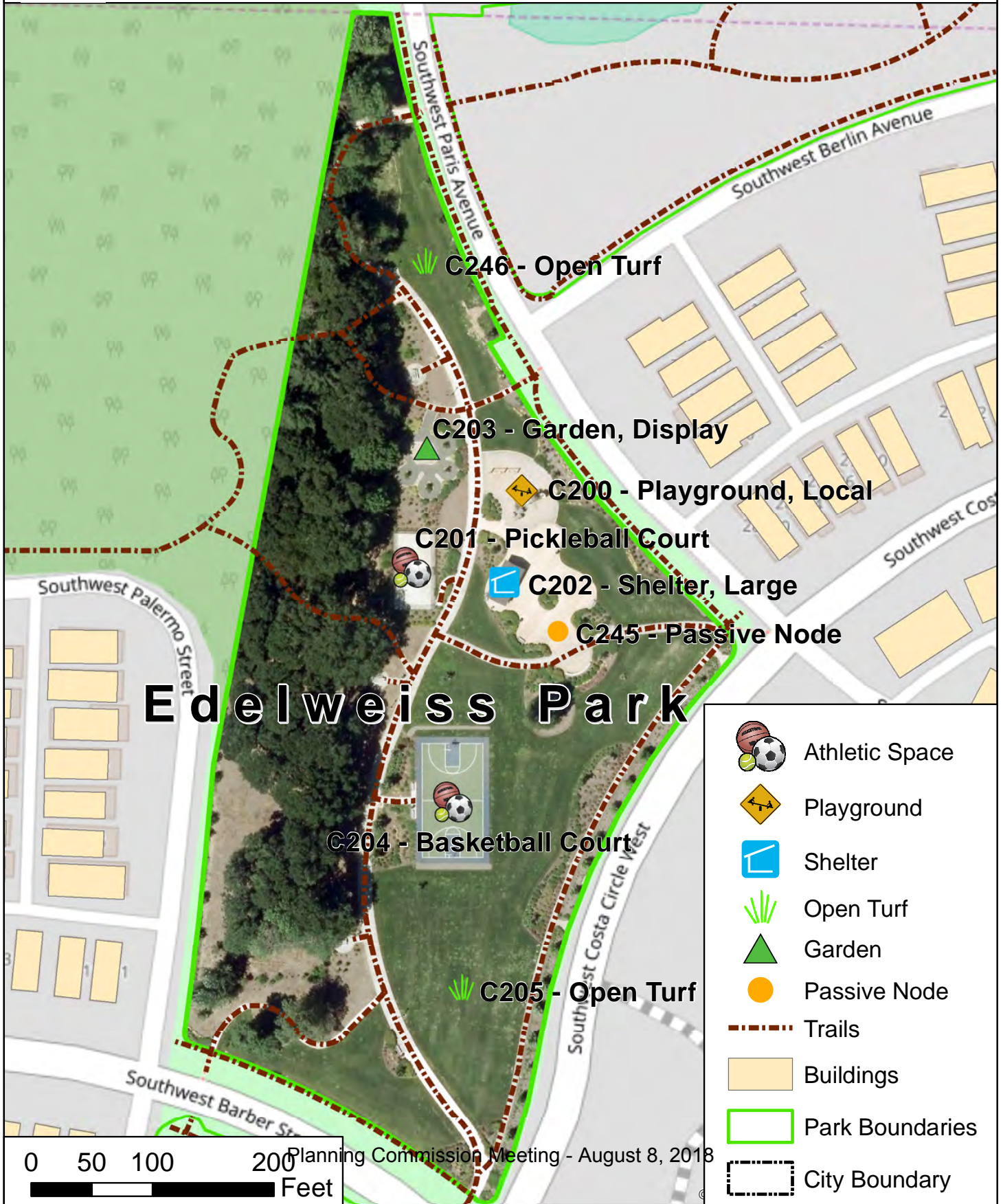
Small neighborhood park. ADA access issues. Does have good street frontage on one side.

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L042	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C115	Playground, Local	1		2	2	
C114	Picnic Ground	1		2	2	Need to add an ADA table and a shelter would be nice
C113	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C112	Loop Walk	1		2	2	



Edelweiss Park



ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas**Initial Inventory Date:** April 2017**Edelweiss Park****64.8** Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score**64.8** Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 5

Owner: Tonquin Woods At Villebois HOA

				Design and Ambiance
Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	0	3
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	3	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments**Components with Score**

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L055	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C246	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C245	Passive Node	1		2	2	Plaza
C205	Open Turf	1		1	1	Poor turf quality
C204	Basketball Court	1		2	2	Quality court missing net
C203	Garden, Display	1		2	2	
C202	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
C201	Pickleball Court	1		3	3	
C200	Playground, Local	1		2	2	



Engelman Park



-  Playground
-  Loop Trail
-  Open Turf
-  Trails
-  Buildings
-  Park Boundaries
-  City Boundary

0 12.5 25 50 Feet



C252 - Loop Walk



C173 - Playground, Local



Engelman Park

C182 - Open Turf



Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas**Initial Inventory Date:** April 2017**Engelman Park****19.2** Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score**24** Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 1

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	0	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	1	2
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Interesting park with nature play elements. Access is limited to poor with fencing on three sides and no parking. Poor neighborhood access.

Components with Score

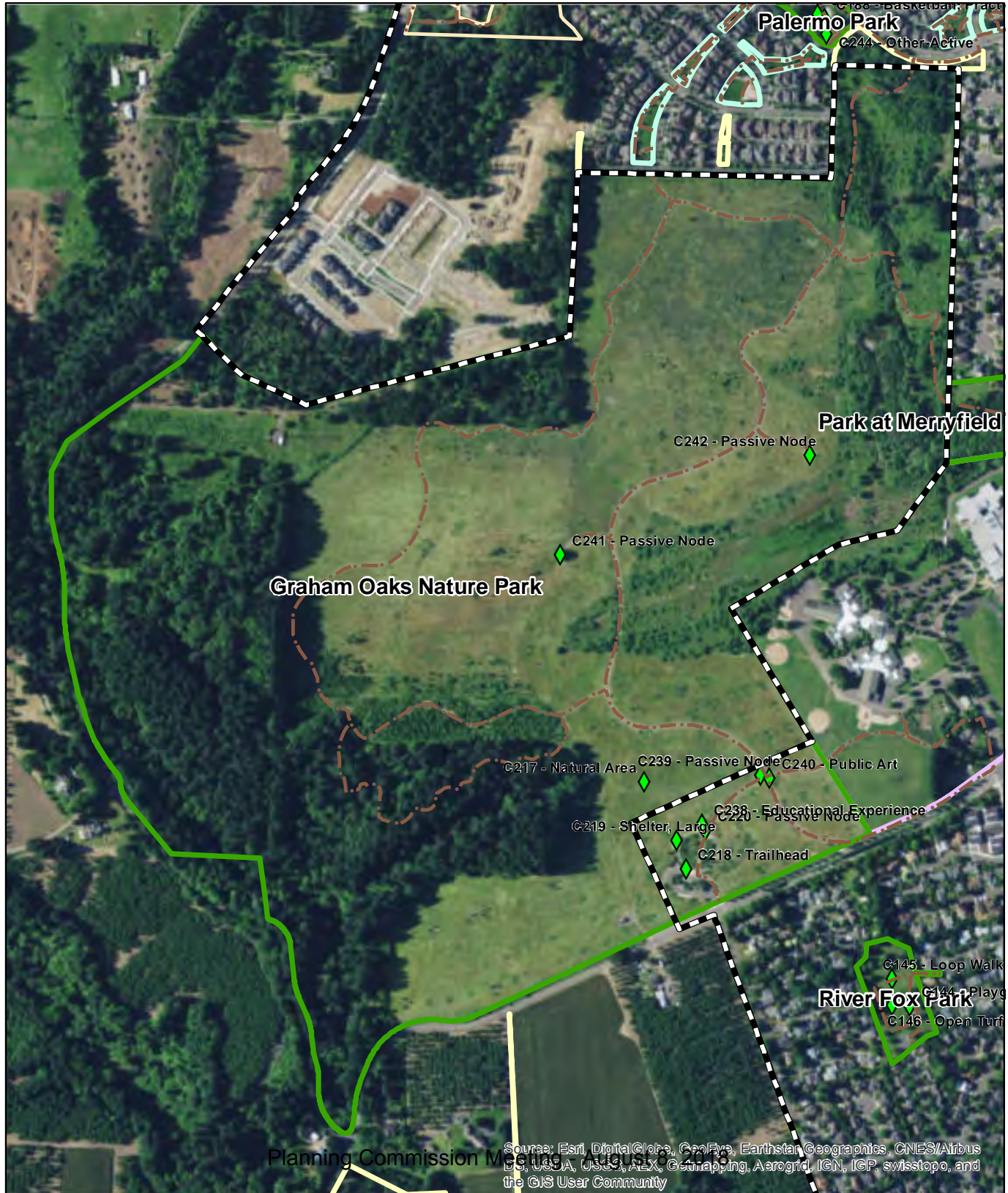
MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L039	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C252	Loop Walk	1		2	2	short loop
C182	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C173	Playground, Local	2		2	2	With natural play features

Graham Oaks Nature Park

ATTACHMENT A

Legend

- ◆ Component
- ◇ Future Park Component
- + Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- Park or Facility
- Future Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Other Park or Rec Location
- School
- Trail Corridor or Connector



ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas**Initial Inventory Date:** April 2017**Graham Oaks Nature Park****55.2** Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score**55.2** Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 246

Owner: Metro

				Design and Ambiance
Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	1	2
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	1	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Relatively new developed nature park

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L036	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C242	Passive Node	1		2	2	Wetland overlook
C241	Passive Node	1		2	2	Elder oak plaza
C240	Public Art	1		2	2	
C239	Passive Node	1		2	2	
C238	Educational Experience	1		2	2	
C220	Passive Node	1		2	2	
C219	Shelter, Large	1		3	3	Green roof shelter
C218	Trailhead	1		3	3	
C217	Natural Area	1		3	3	



Hathaway Park



ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas**Initial Inventory Date:** April 2017**Hathaway Park****21.6** Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score**24** Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 1

Owner: City of Wilsonville HOA maintained

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	1	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	2
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Small park in more densely populated neighborhood. Very little is ADA accessible in this park

Components with Score

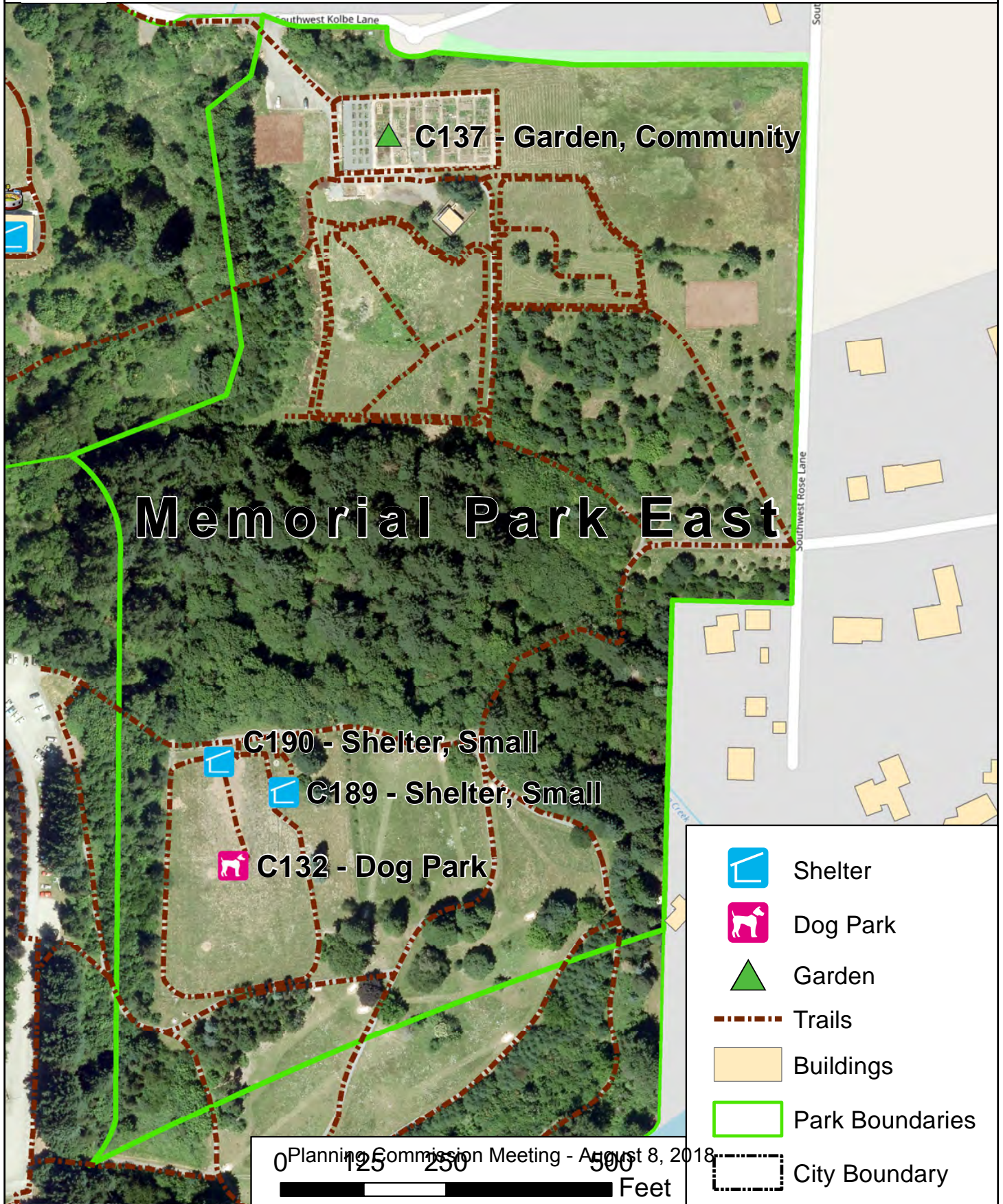
MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L046	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C223	Loop Walk	1		2	2	
C172	Basketball, Practice	1		2	2	
C171	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C170	Playground, Local	2		1	1	Neither playground is ADA accessible



Memorial Park East



ATTACHMENT A



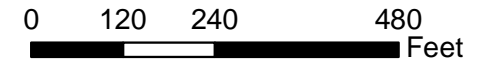
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Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018



Memorial Park Riverfront



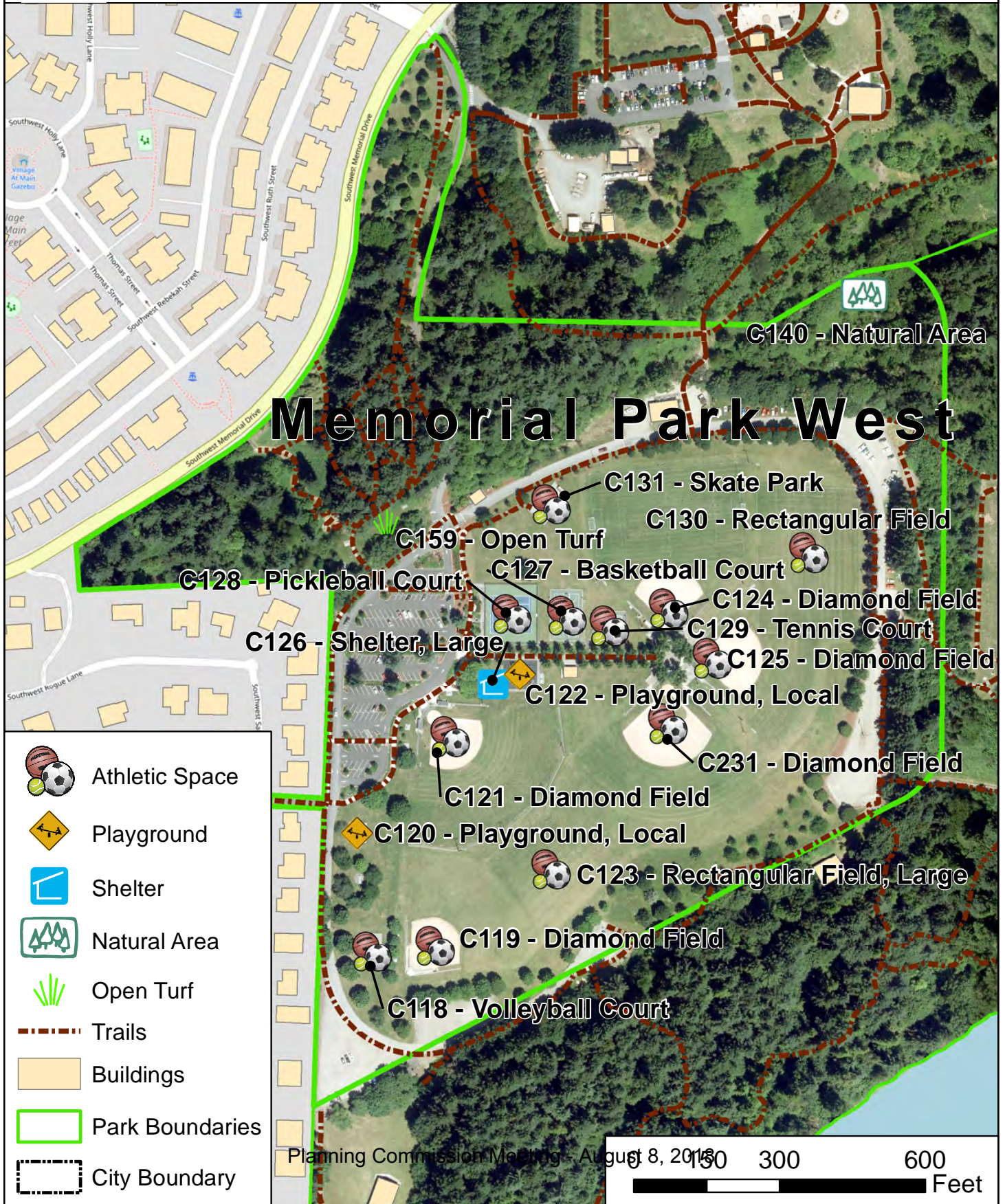
- Athletic Space
- Educational Experience
- Shelter
- Natural Area
- Open Turf
- Water
- Trails
- Buildings
- Park Boundaries
- City Boundary





Memorial Park West

ATTACHMENT A



ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas**Initial Inventory Date:** April 2017**Memorial Park****170**Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score**196**Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 100

Owner: City of Wilsonville

				Design and Ambiance
Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	2
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	1	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Overall a nice mix of active and passive. A great park but feeling aged compared to murase

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
C123	Rectangular Field, Large	1		1	1	Overlay
C116	Shelter, Large	1	Y	3	3	River shelter with fireplace
C129	Tennis Court	2	Y	2	2	New paint but some surface cracking. Also lined for pickle ball
C128	Pickleball Court	2	Y	2	2	
C127	Basketball Court	1	Y	2	2	
C126	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
C131	Skate Park	1		1	1	Lacks size and amenities features for a park this size
C124	Diamond Field	2	Y	2	2	
C132	Dog Park	1		2	2	Moving to new location
C122	Playground, Local	1		2	2	Surfacing tiles
C121	Diamond Field	1	Y	2	2	
C120	Playground, Local	1		1	1	Swings only
C119	Diamond Field	1		2	2	ADA bleacher but no accessible route
C118	Volleyball Court	1		1	1	This could probably stand an upgrade
C117	Water Access, Developed	1		3	3	
C125	Diamond Field, Complex	1		2	2	
C157	Horseshoe Court	1		1	1	In need of repair
C233	Disk Golf	1		2	2	New
C232	Educational Experience	1		2	2	
C231	Diamond Field	1		2	2	

ATTACHMENT A

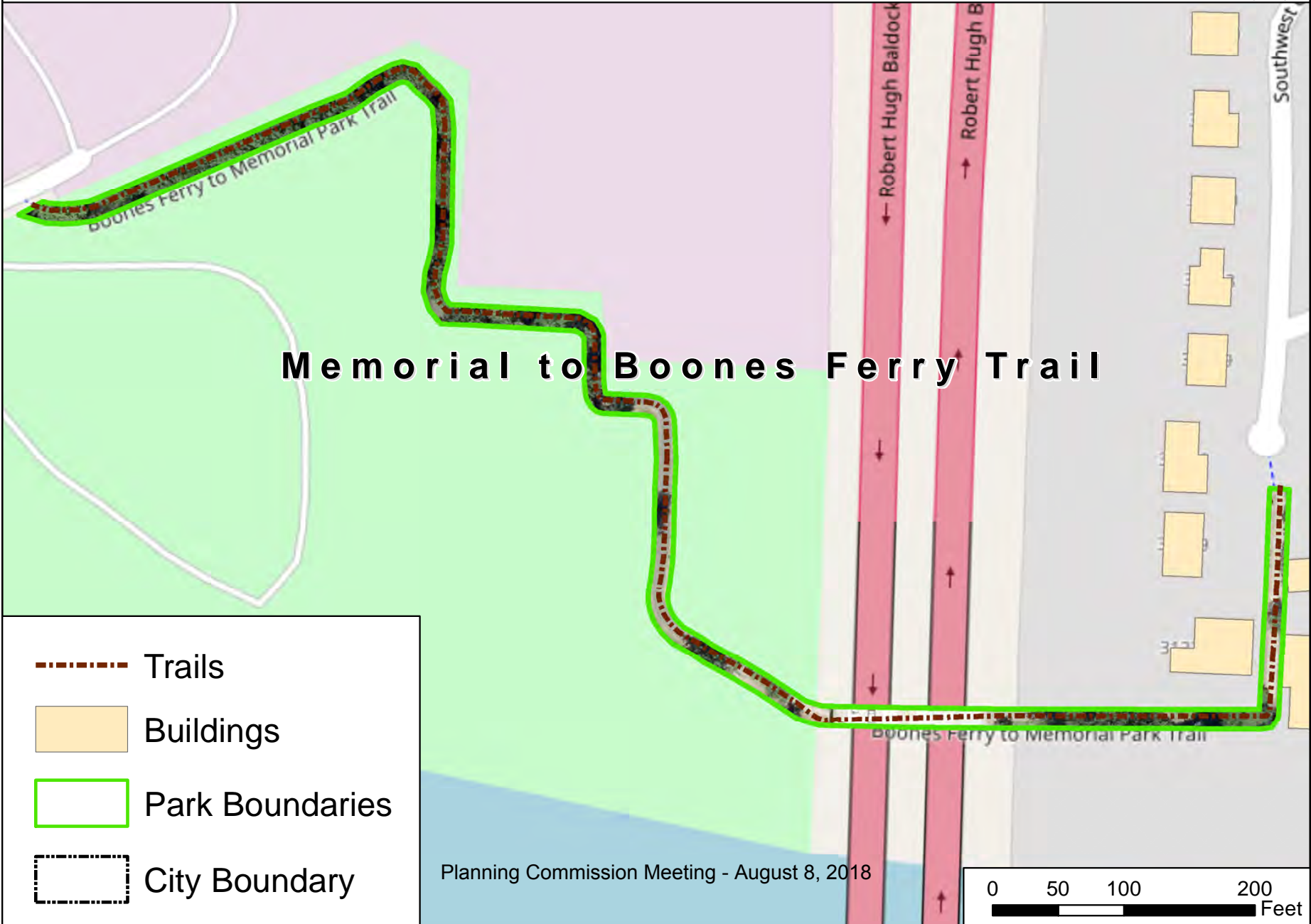
GRASP® Atlas

C190	Shelter, Small	1		2	2	At dog park
C189	Shelter, Small	1		2	2	At dog park
C130	Rectangular Field, Large	2	Y	1	1	Overlays
C159	Open Turf	1		2	2	
L037	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C140	Natural Area	1		3	3	
C137	Garden, Community	1		2	2	
C136	Natural Area	1		3	3	
C135	Water, Open	1		3	3	
C134	Water Access, General	1		3	3	
C133	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	Forest Shelter
C160	Open Turf	1		2	2	

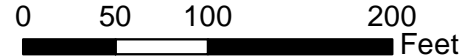
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Memorial to Boones Ferry Trail



Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018



ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: April 2017

Memorial to Boones Ferry Trail

2.2 Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score

2.2 Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 1

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	0	Design and Ambiance
Seating	0	Trail Connection	2	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	0	

General Comments

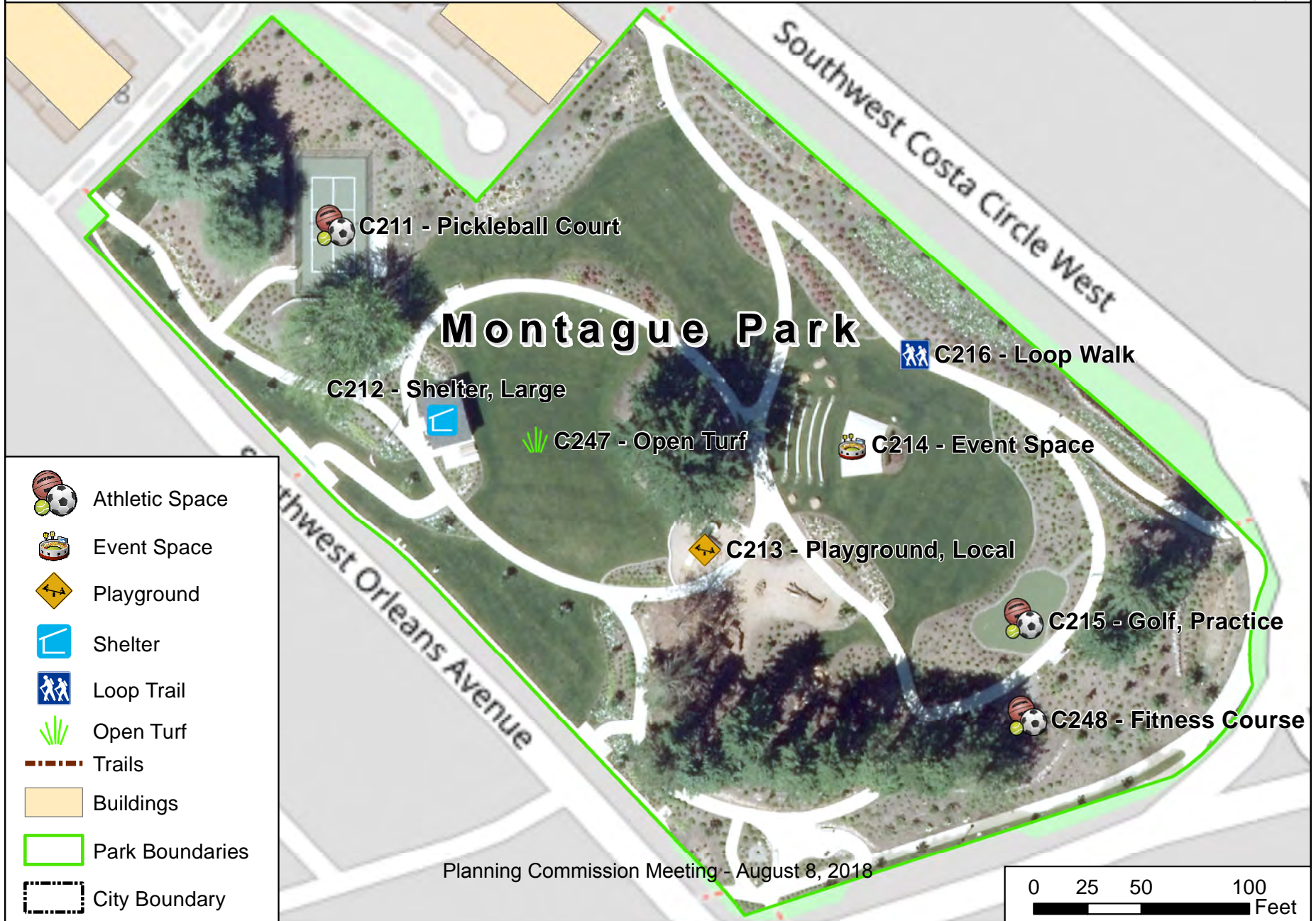
Trail is very loud. Connection at culdasic neighborhood feels a bit unsafe with resident clutter

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L051	PARCEL	1		2	2	



Montague Park



ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas**Initial Inventory Date:** April 2017**Montague Park****68.4** Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score**75.6** Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 3

Owner: Montague Park

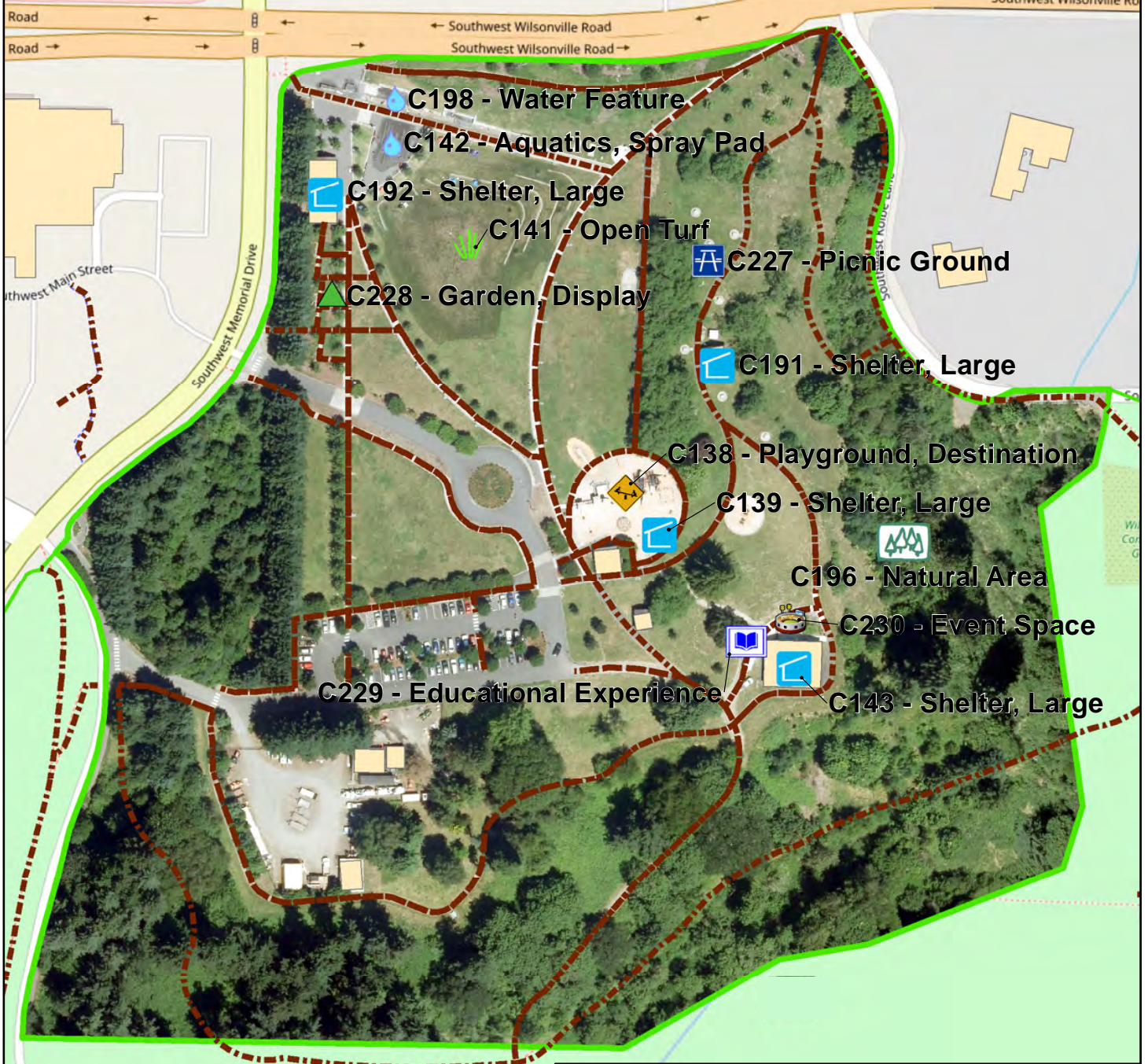
Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	1	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	3
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	3	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments**Components with Score**

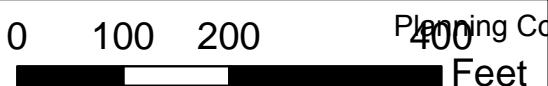
MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L056	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C214	Event Space	1		2	2	Small amphitheater area
C247	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C212	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
C215	Golf, Practice	1		2	2	Putting green
C248	Fitness Course	1		2	2	
C213	Playground, Local	2		2	2	Small play structure and natural play area
C216	Loop Walk	1		2	2	
C211	Pickleball Court	1		3	3	



Murase Plaza



- | | | | |
|--|------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Picnic Area | | Open Turf |
| | Playground | | Water |
| | Shelter | | Garden |
| | Event Space | | Trails |
| | Educational Experience | | Buildings |
| | Natural Area | | Park Boundaries |
| | | | City Boundary |



Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas**Initial Inventory Date:** April 2017**Murase Plaza****117**Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score**129**Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 27

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	Design and Ambiance 3
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	3	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	1	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	3	
Restrooms	3	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Functions as gateway to Memorial Park







Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L052	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C230	Event Space	1		3	3	Plaza seating area adjacent to barn
C229	Educational Experience	1		2	2	Barn history
C228	Garden, Display	1		1	1	Nice area but seems a bit under-maintained or under-planted
C227	Picnic Ground	1		2	2	
C198	Water Feature	1		3	3	And water play
C196	Natural Area	1		3	3	
C192	Shelter, Large	1		3	3	With restroom at water play
C191	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
C143	Shelter, Large	1		0	3	Much more of a shelter than indoor space. Typically locked but available for rental
C142	Aquatics, Spray Pad	1		3	3	And water feature
C141	Open Turf	1		2	2	Large landform
C139	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	At playground
C138	Playground, Destination	1		2	2	Nice playground with some unusual VE design

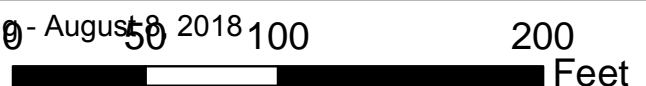


Palermo Park



-  Athletic Space
-  Open Turf
-  Trails
-  Buildings
-  Park Boundaries
-  City Boundary

Planning Commission Meeting - August 18, 2018



ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas**Initial Inventory Date:** April 2017**Palermo Park****32.4** Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score**32.4** Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 2

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	3
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	3	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments**Components with Score**

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L050	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C244	Other-Active	1		2	2	Tetherball
C243	Game Court	1		1	1	Overlay on basketball
C188	Basketball, Practice	1		2	2	
C183	Open Turf	1		2	2	



Park at Merryfield



-  Playground
-  Educational Experience
-  Natural Area
-  Trails
-  Buildings
-  Park Boundaries
-  City Boundary

ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas**Initial Inventory Date:** April 2017**Park at Merryfield****8.8**Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score**8.8**Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 8

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Design and Ambiance				
Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	0	1
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	1	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	1	

General Comments

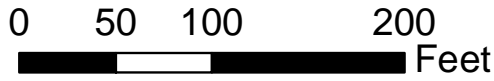
Park is virtually hidden behind houses. Does connect to a school and nature park.

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L038	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C237	Educational Experience	1		2	2	
C164	Natural Area	1		2	2	
C163	Playground, Local	1		2	2	Poor drainage



Piccadilly Park



- Athletic Space
- Playground
- Open Turf
- Trails
- Buildings
- Park Boundaries
- City Boundary

Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas**Initial Inventory Date:** April 2017**Piccadilly Park****43.2** Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score**43.2** Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 4

Owner: Tonquin Woods At Villebois HOA

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	2	Design and Ambiance 3
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	3	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

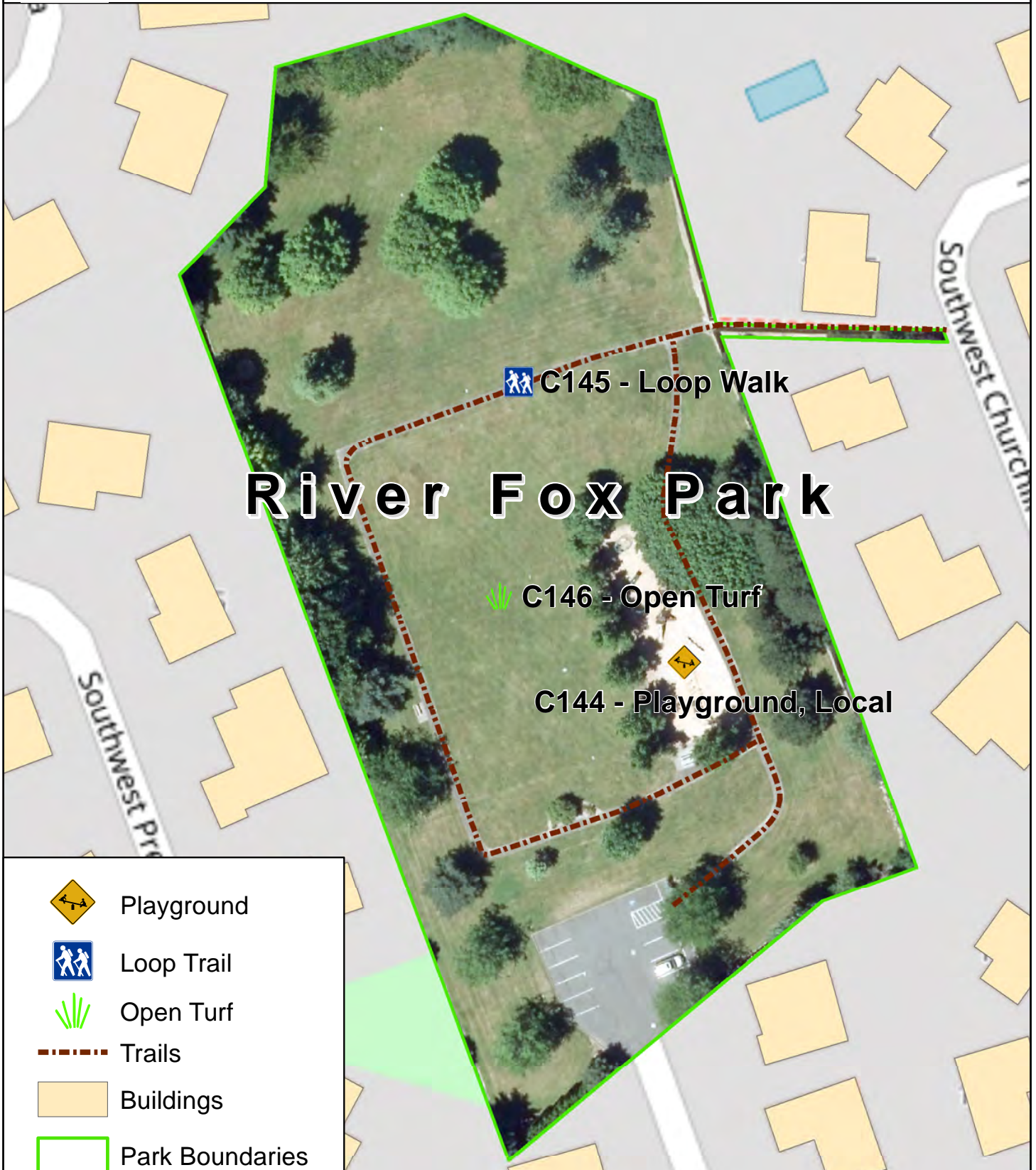
General Comments**Components with Score**

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L054	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C210	Aquatics, Lap Pool	1		0	0	HOA with restricted access
C209	Playground, Local	1		2	2	
C208	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C207	Horseshoe Court	1		3	3	
C206	Volleyball Court	1		3	3	



River Fox Park

ATTACHMENT A



	Playground
	Loop Trail
	Open Turf
	Trails
	Buildings
	Park Boundaries
	City Boundary

Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018



ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: April 2017

River Fox Park

9.6 Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score

9.6 Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 3

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Drinking Fountains	1	Shade	2	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

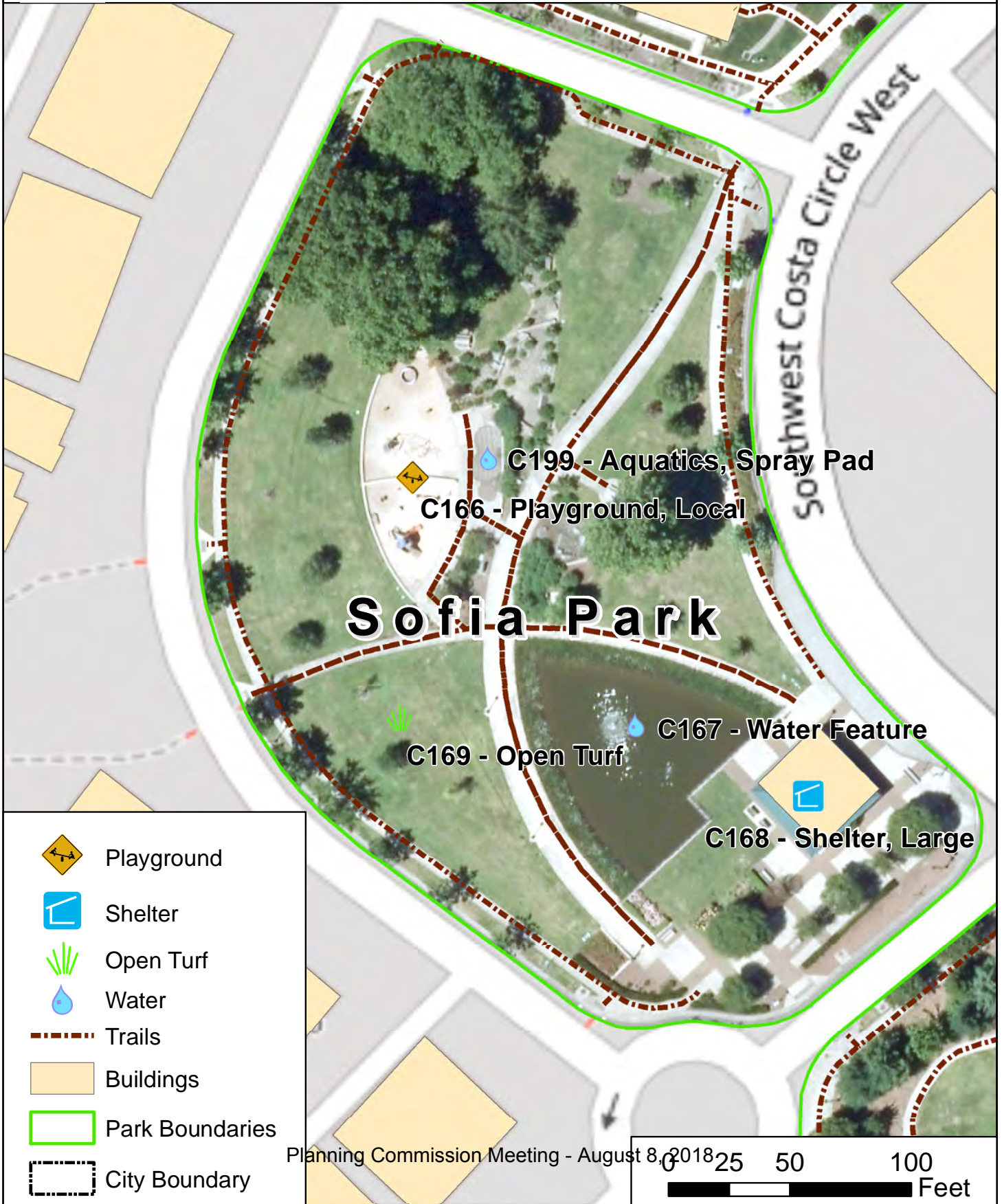
Limited access and many houses backing to park creates isolated vibe. Limited amenities Does have small parking area


Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L040	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C146	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C145	Loop Walk	1		2	2	
C144	Playground, Local	1		2	2	



ATTACHMENT A Sofia Park



-  Playground
-  Shelter
-  Open Turf
-  Water
-  Trails
-  Buildings
-  Park Boundaries
-  City Boundary

ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas**Initial Inventory Date:** April 2017**Sofia Park****46.8** Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score**46.8** Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 2

Owner: City of Wilsonville

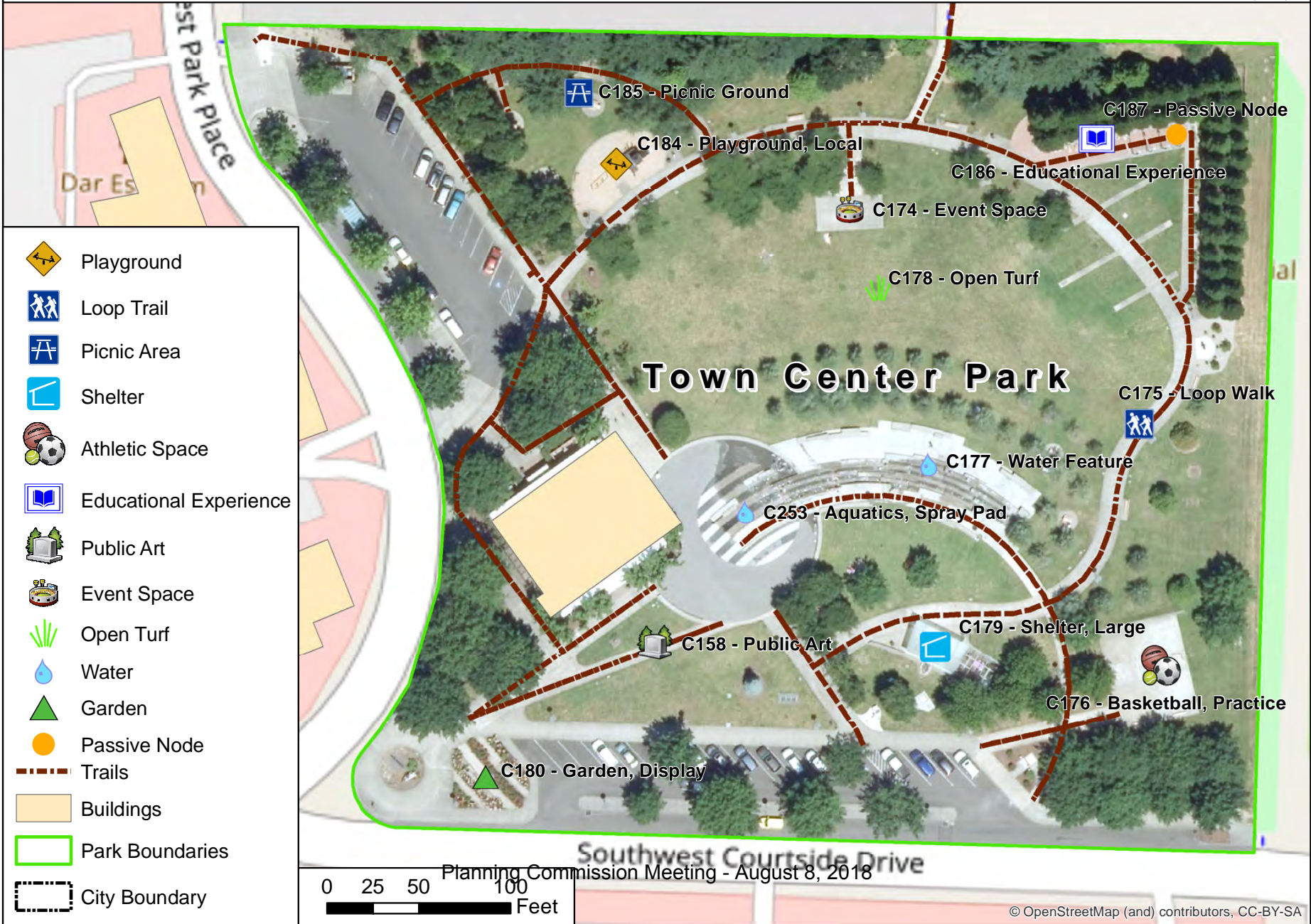
				Design and Ambiance
Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	3
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
BBQ Grills	2	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	3	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments**Components with Score**

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L049	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C199	Aquatics, Spray Pad	1		1	1	Limited compared to other spray areas in town
C169	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C168	Shelter, Large	1		3	3	Home of farmers market. BBQ grills, sink and restrooms
C167	Water Feature	1		2	2	Water jet at pond
C166	Playground, Local	1		2	2	Very popular



Town Center Park



Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas**Initial Inventory Date:** April 2017**Town Center Park****121** Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score**144** Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 5

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	Design and Ambiance 3
Seating	3	Trail Connection	2	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	3	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Very nice signature park

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L043	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C253	Aquatics, Spray Pad	1		3	3	
C187	Passive Node	1		2	2	
C186	Educational Experience	1		3	3	Korean War Memorial
C185	Picnic Ground	1		2	2	
C184	Playground, Local	1		2	2	
C180	Garden, Display	1		2	2	
C179	Shelter, Large	1		3	3	Upgraded over other park shelters
C178	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C177	Water Feature	1		3	3	
C176	Basketball, Practice	1		2	2	
C175	Loop Walk	1		2	2	
C174	Event Space	1		1	1	Pretty much just a concrete pad
C158	Public Art	4		2	2	Various art pieces



Tranquil Park



ATTACHMENT A



Natural Area



Trails



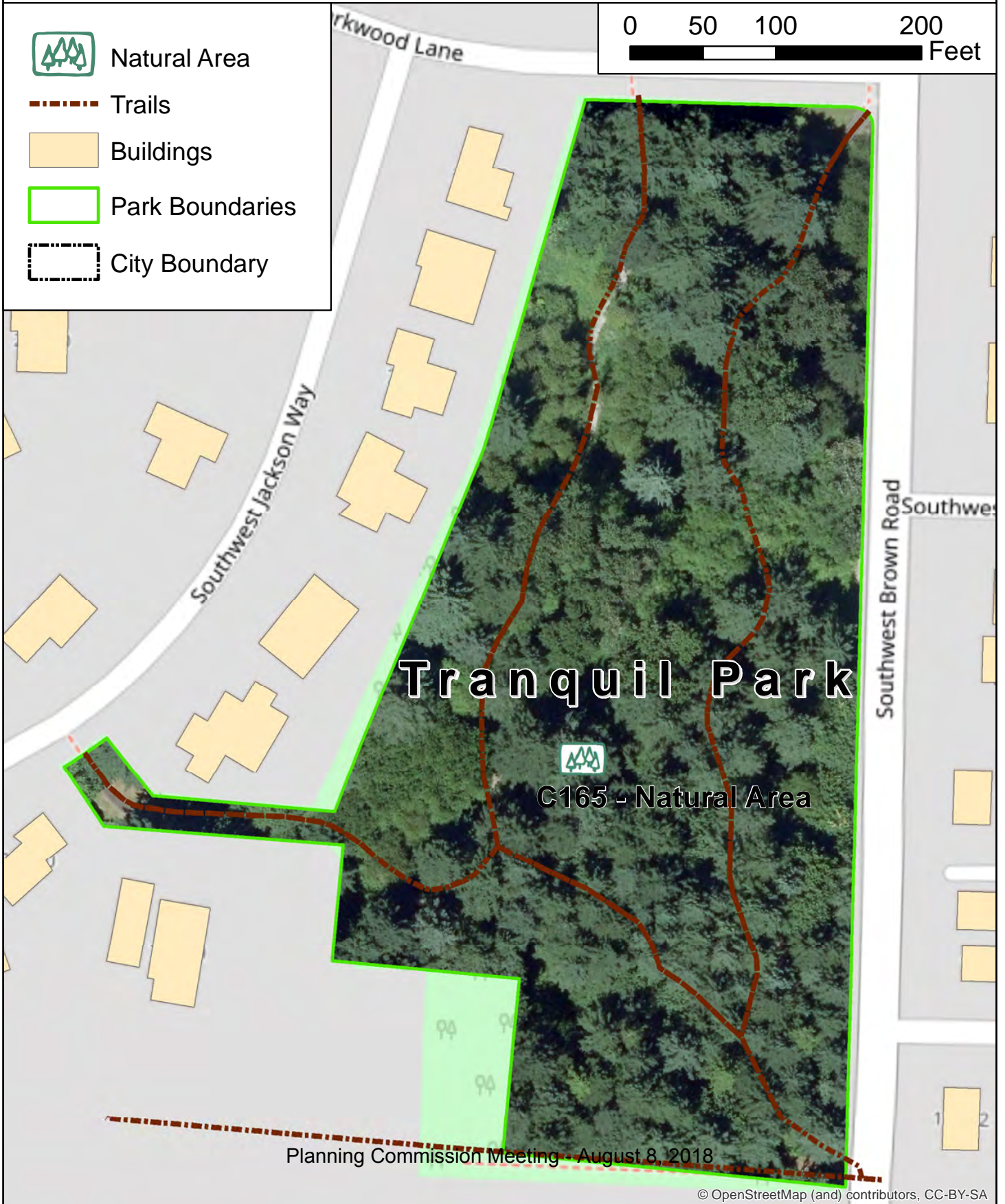
Buildings



Park Boundaries



City Boundary



Tranquil Park

C165 - Natural Area

Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: April 2017

Tranquil Park

8.8 Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score

8.8 Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 5

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	3	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	2
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	0	

General Comments

This passive park has good street frontage.

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L044	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C165	Natural Area	1		2	2	



ATTACHMENT A Willow Creek/Landover Park



Willow Creek/Landover Park



Athletic Space



Natural Area



Playground



Shelter



Open Turf



Trails



Buildings

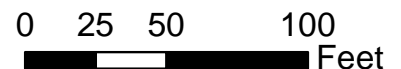


Park Boundaries



City Boundary

Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018



ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas**Initial Inventory Date:** April 2017**Willow Creek and Landover Park****26.4** Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score**33.6** Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 2

Owner: Not City of Wilsonville

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	2	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	2
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Street or neighborhood parking

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L048	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C222	Shelter, Small	1		2	2	
C221	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C153	Natural Area	1		2	2	
C152	Basketball, Practice	2		2	2	This is more like two practice courts than one full-court
C151	Playground, Local	2		1	1	Limited play structures and not ADA accessible

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Wilsonville, Oregon

Inventory Atlas

June 2017

Future Parks



Advance Road Community Park ATTACHMENT A



Legend

- Component
- Trail
- Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Future Park Component
- Water Trail
- Future Park or Facility
- Other Park or Rec Location
- Indoor Facility
- School
- Trail Corridor or Connector



ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: Future

Advance Road Community Park

33.6 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

33.6 Total Community GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 13

Owner:

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	0	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	2
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
FP02	PARCEL	1		2	2	
F22	Diamond Field	1		3	3	Future synthetic field
F21	Diamond Field	1		3	3	Future synthetic field
F20	Rectangular Field, Large	1		3	3	Future synthetic field
F19	Rectangular Field, Large	1		3	3	Future synthetic field

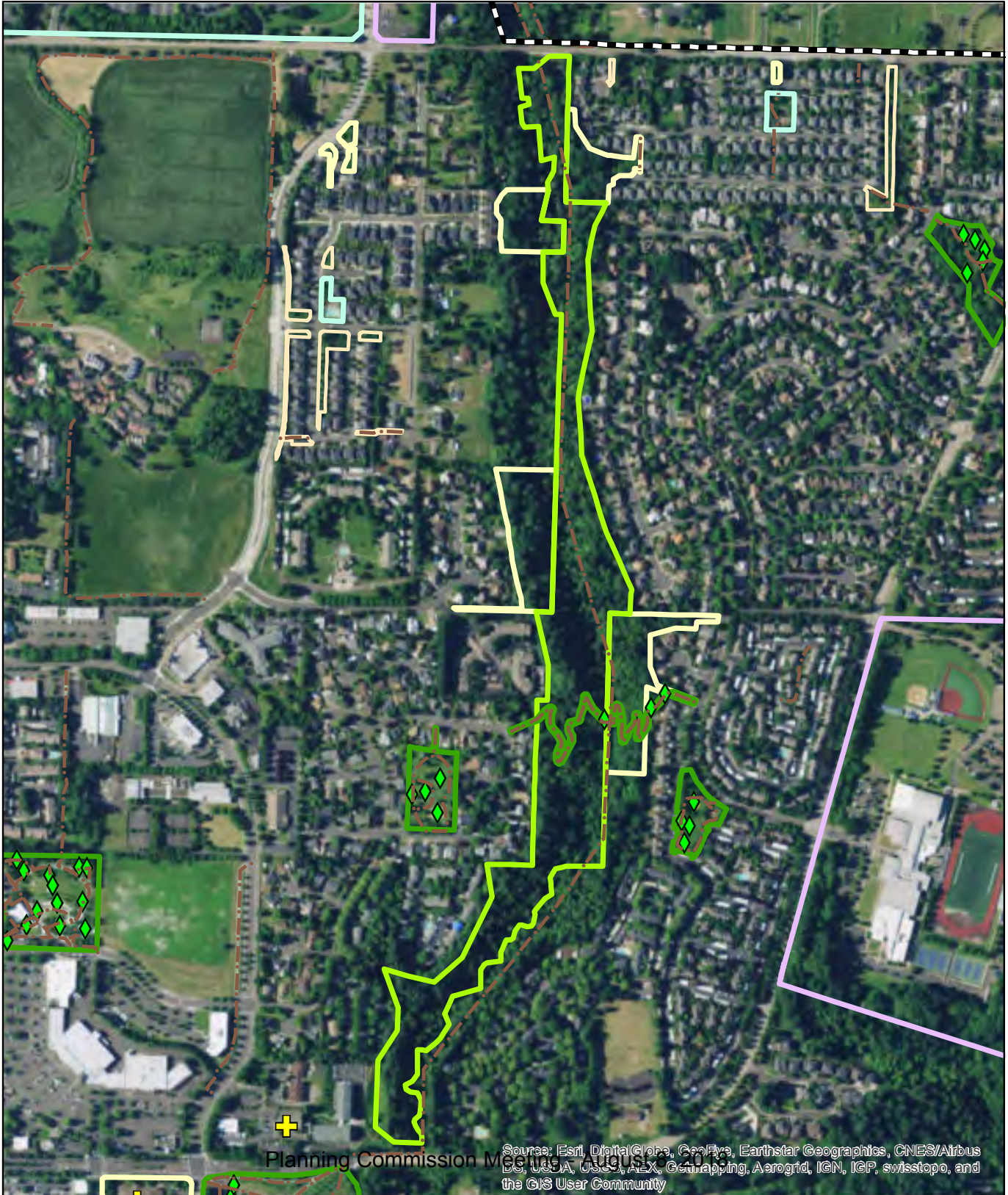
Boeckman Trail

ATTACHMENT A



Legend

- Component
- Trail
- Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Future Park Component
- Water Trail
- Future Park or Facility
- Other Park or Rec Location
- School
- Indoor Facility
- Trail Corridor or Connector



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: Future

Boeckman Trail

7.2 Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score

7.2 Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 26

Owner:

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	3	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	0	
				3

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
FP07	PARCEL	1		2	2	

Boones Ferry Park Expansion ATTACHMENT A



Legend

- Component
- Future Park Component
- Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- Park or Facility
- Future Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Other Park or Rec Location
- School
- Trail Corridor or Connector



ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: Future

Boones Ferry Park Expansion

4.8 Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score

4.8 Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 7

Owner:

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	0	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	2
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
FP01	PARCEL	1		2	2	

Fifth Street Escape

ATTACHMENT A

Legend

- ◆ Component
- ◆ Future Park Component
- ⊕ Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- Park or Facility
- Future Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Other Park or Rec Location
- School
- Trail Corridor or Connector



ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: Future

Fifth Street Escape

4.4 Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score

4.4 Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 5

Owner:

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	0	Design and Ambiance
Seating	0	Trail Connection	3	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	2
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	0	

General Comments

Components with Score

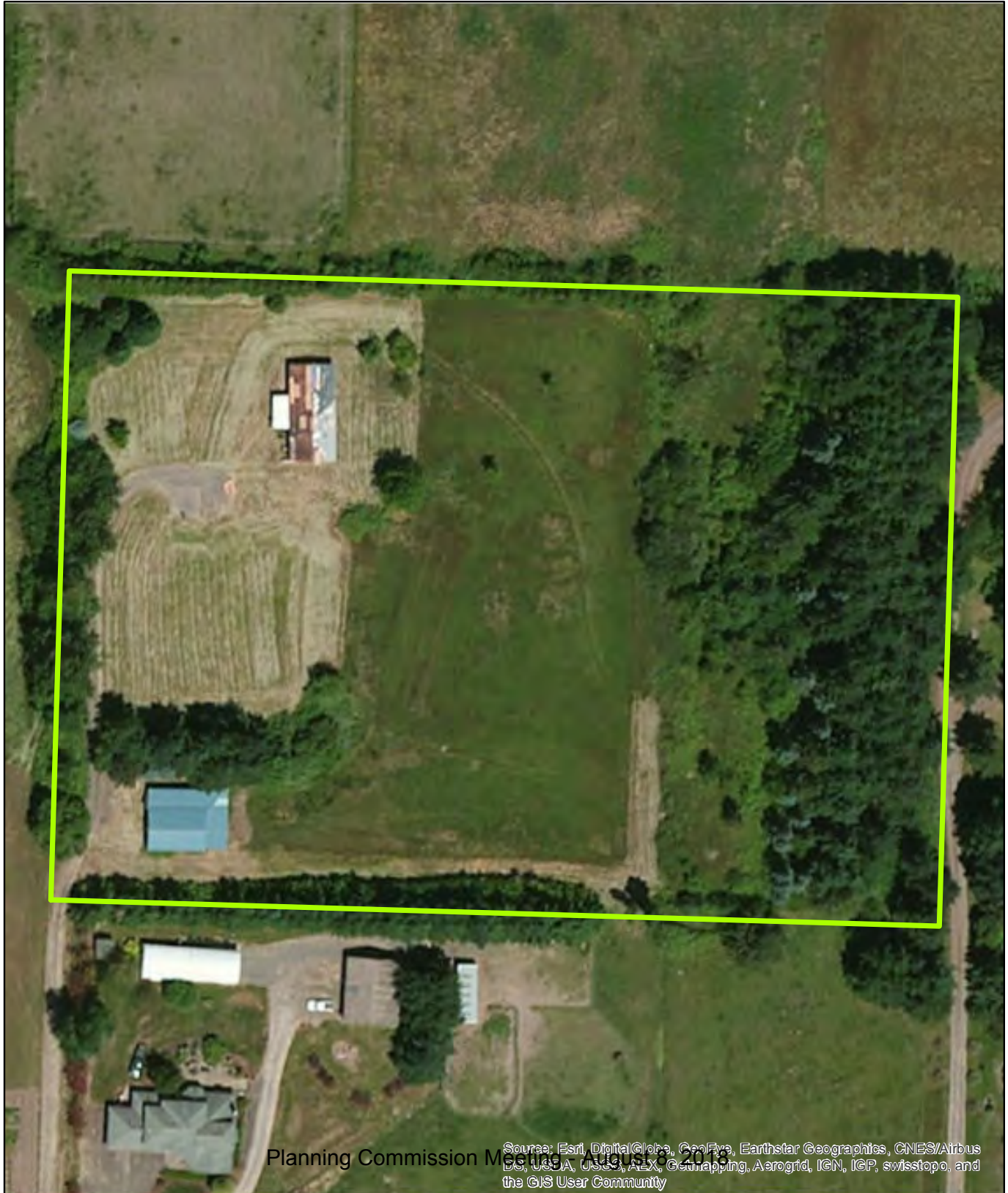
MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
FP08	PARCEL	1		2	2	

Frog Pond Neighborhood Park ATTACHMENT A



Legend

- Component
- Trail
- Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Future Park Component
- Water Trail
- Future Park or Facility
- Other Park or Rec Location
- School
- Indoor Facility
- Trail Corridor or Connector



ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: Future

Frog Pond Neighborhood Park

4.8 Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score

4.8 Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 5

Owner:

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	0	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	2
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Components with Score






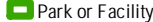

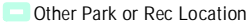

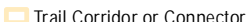
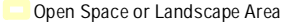
MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
FP03	PARCEL	1		2	2	

RP 7

ATTACHMENT A



Legend

-  Component
-  Future Park Component
-  Indoor Facility
-  Trail
-  Water Trail
-  Park or Facility
-  Future Park or Facility
-  Other Park or Rec Location
-  School
-  Trail Corridor or Connector
-  Open Space or Landscape Area



ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: Future

RP 7

21.6 Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score

21.6 Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage:

3

Owner:

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	0	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	
				3

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
FP06	PARCEL	1		2	2	
F08	Open Turf	1		2	2	
F07	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	

RP 8

ATTACHMENT A



Legend

- ◆ Component
- ◆ Future Park Component
- + Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- Park or Facility
- Future Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Other Park or Rec Location
- School
- Trail Corridor or Connector



ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas**Initial Inventory Date:** Future**RP 8****79.2** Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score**79.2** Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage:

10

Owner:

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	0	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
BBQ Grills	0	Park Access	2	3
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments**Components with Score**












MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
FP05	PARCEL	1		2	2	
F18	Basketball Court	1		2	2	
F17	Open Turf	1		2	2	
F16	Playground, Local	1		2	2	
F15	Passive Node	1		2	2	
F14	Passive Node	1		2	2	
F13	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
F12	Passive Node	1		2	2	
F11	Playground, Local	1		2	2	
F10	Passive Node	1		2	2	
F09	Rectangular Field, Small	1		2	2	

Trocaadero Park

ATTACHMENT A



Legend

-  Component
-  Trail
-  Park or Facility
-  Open Space or Landscape Area
-  Future Park Component
-  Water Trail
-  Future Park or Facility
-  Other Park or Rec Location
-  Indoor Facility
-  School
-  Trail Corridor or Connector



Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

ATTACHMENT A

GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: Future

Villebois Trocadero Park

58.5 Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score

58.5 Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 2

Owner:

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
BBQ Grills	2	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

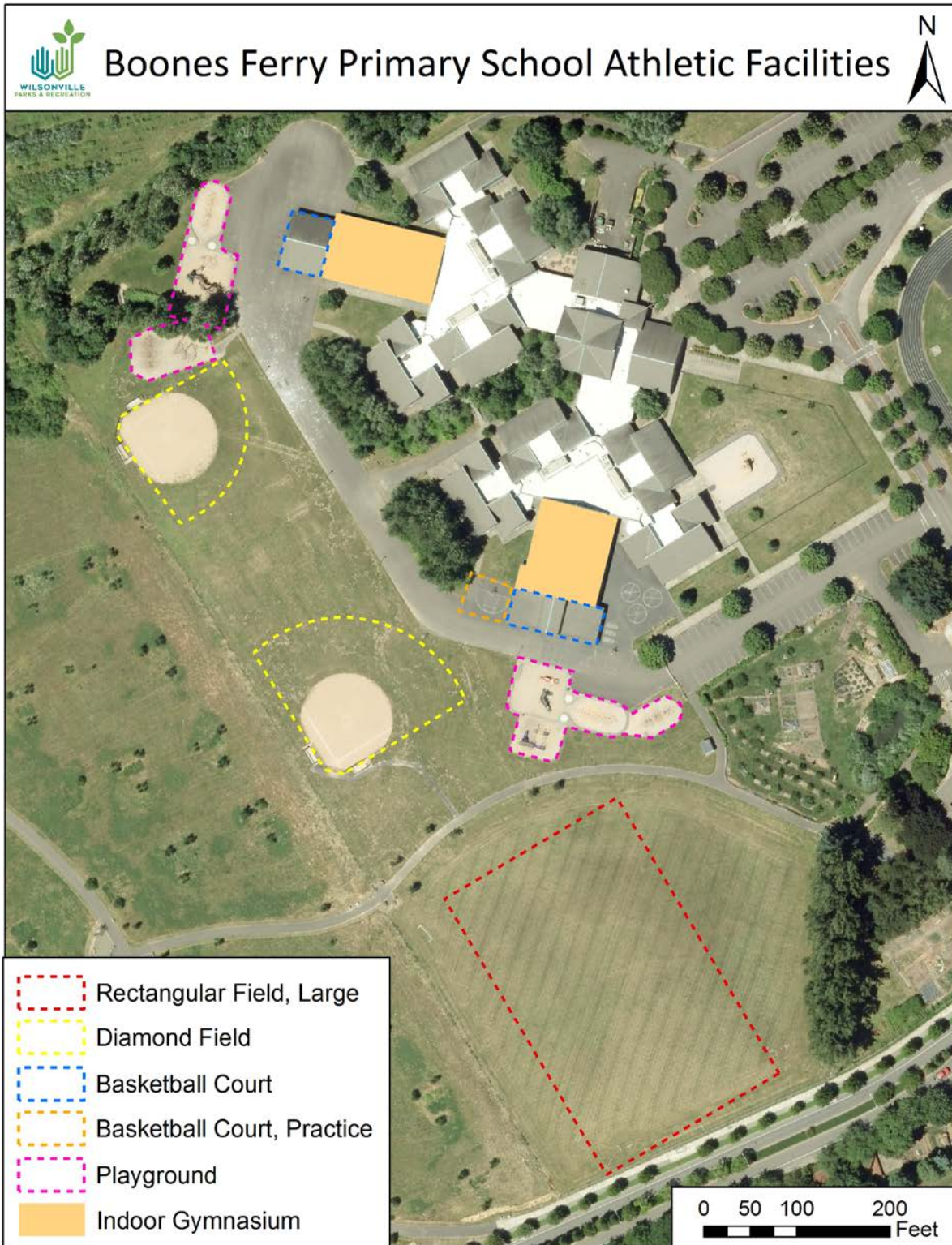
Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
FP04	PARCEL	1		2	2	
F06	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
F05	Playground, Local	1		2	2	
F04	Skate Park	1		3	3	
F03	Open Turf	1		2	2	
F02	Water Feature	1		2	2	water feature
F01	Passive Node	1		2	2	entry plaza

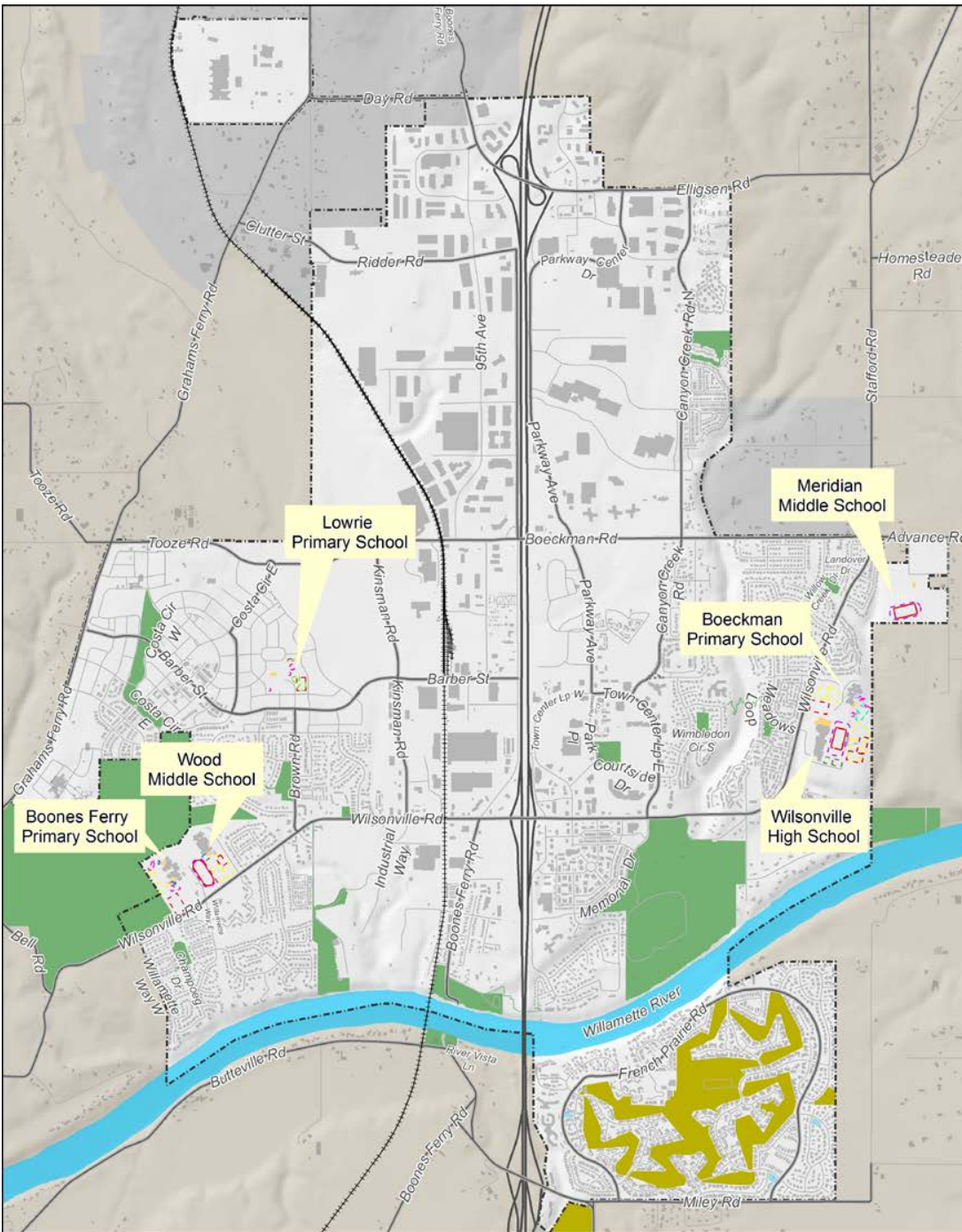
Appendix D: School Facility Maps



ATTACHMENT A
Appendix D



ATTACHMENT A
Appendix D



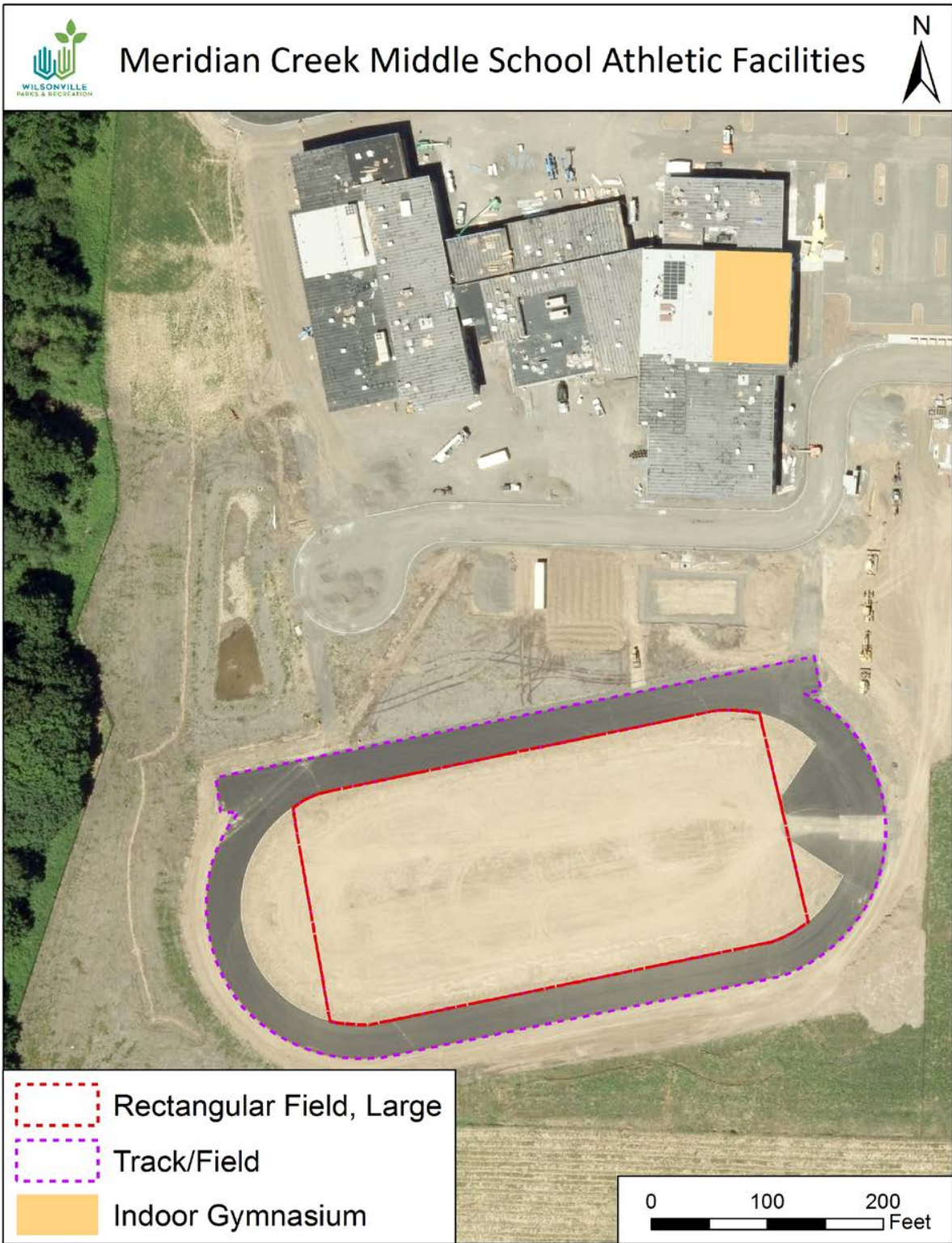
School Athletic Facilities
The City of Wilsonville, Oregon

Athletic Facilities		City Features	
Rectangular Field, Large	Track/Field	Park	Railroads
Diamond Field	Tennis Court	Golf Course	Streets
Diamond Field, Practice	General Use	Rivers	COW_Boundary
Basketball Court	Playground	Building Footprints	
Basketball Court, Practice	Indoor Gymnasium		
	Outdoor Gymnasium		

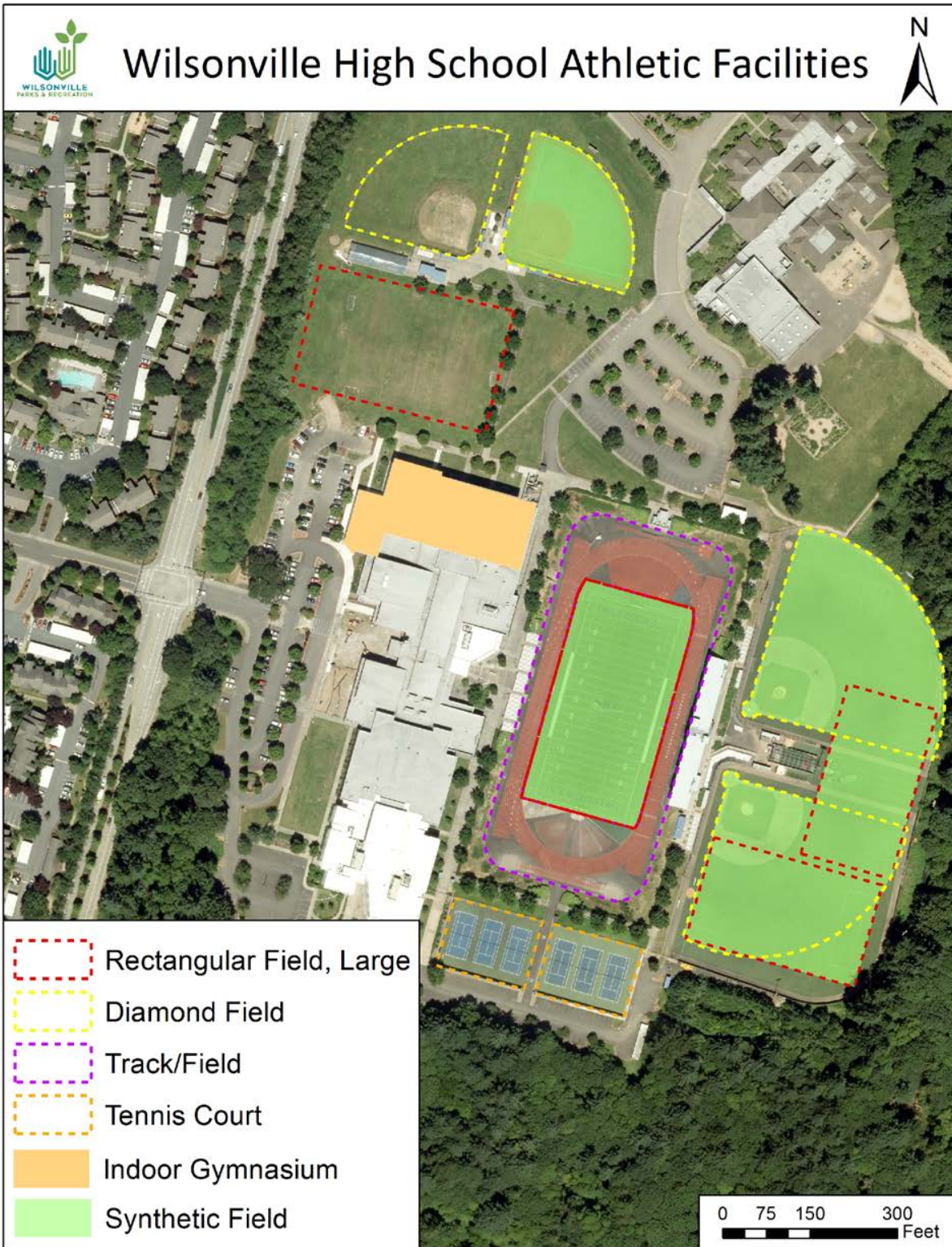
ATTACHMENT A
Appendix D



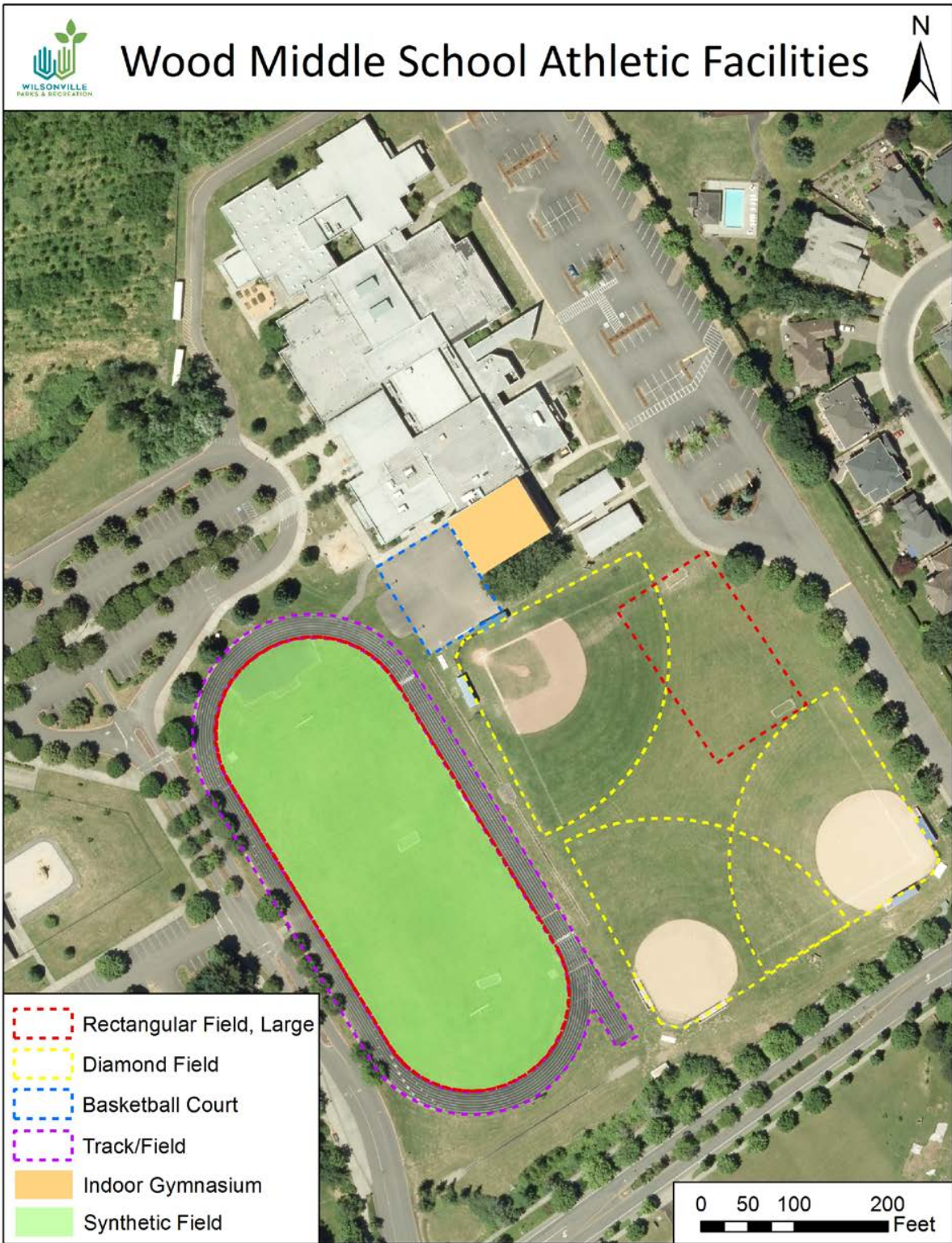
ATTACHMENT A
Appendix D



ATTACHMENT A
Appendix D

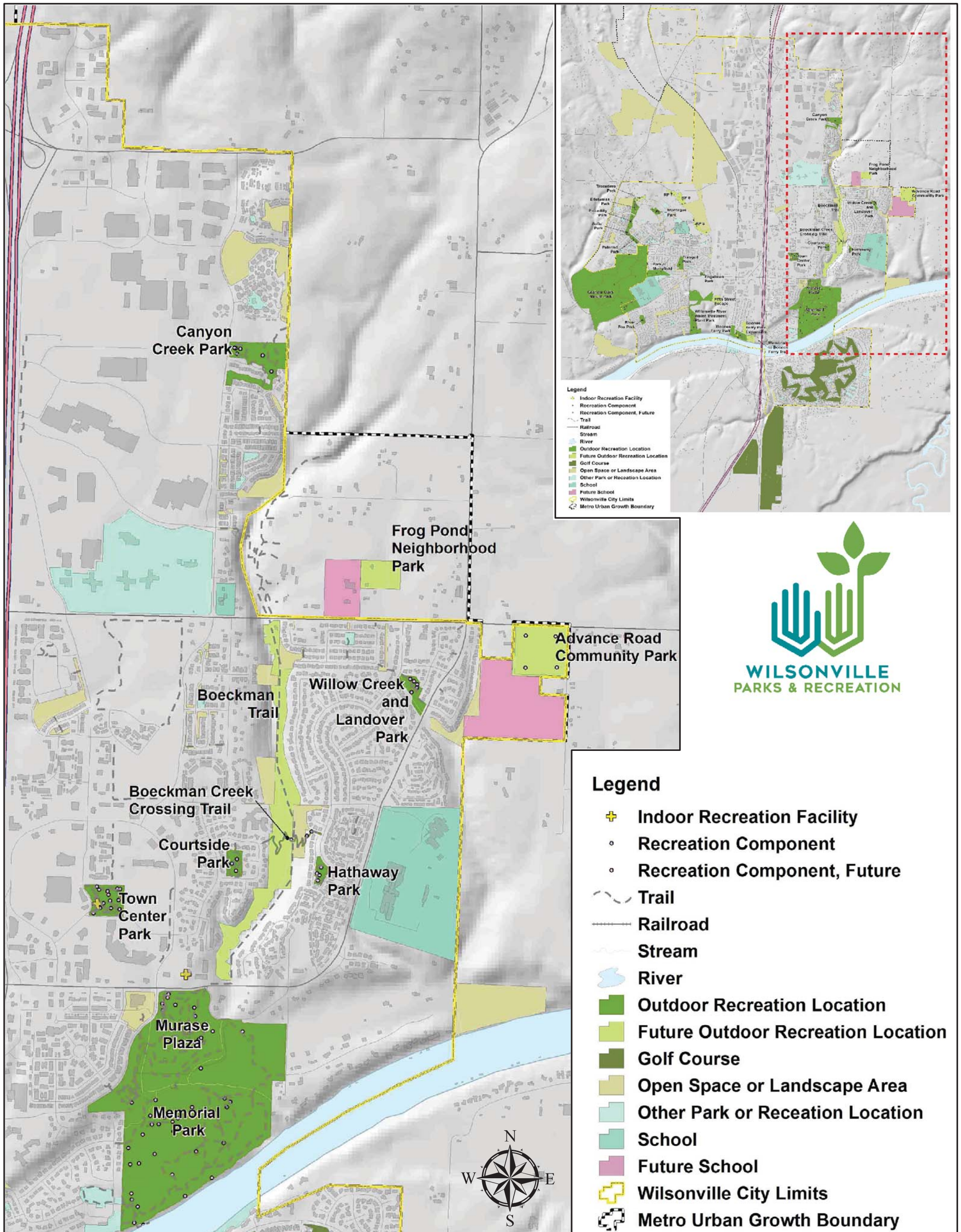


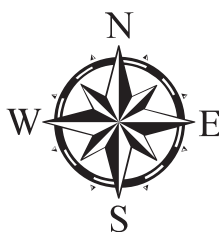
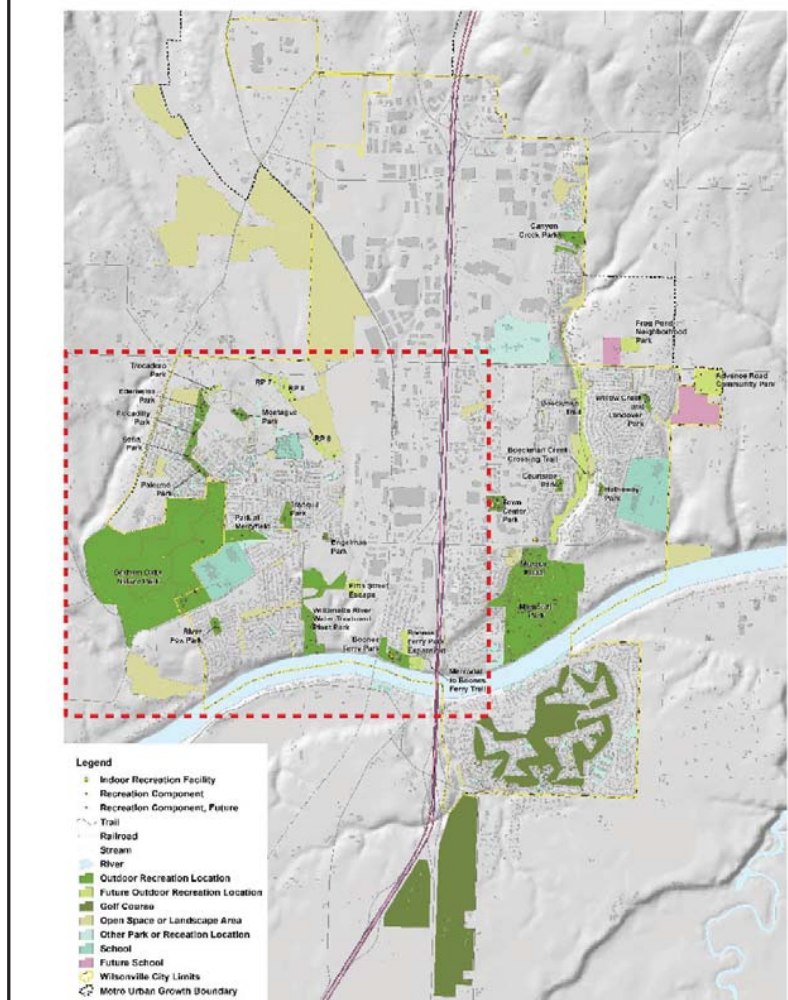
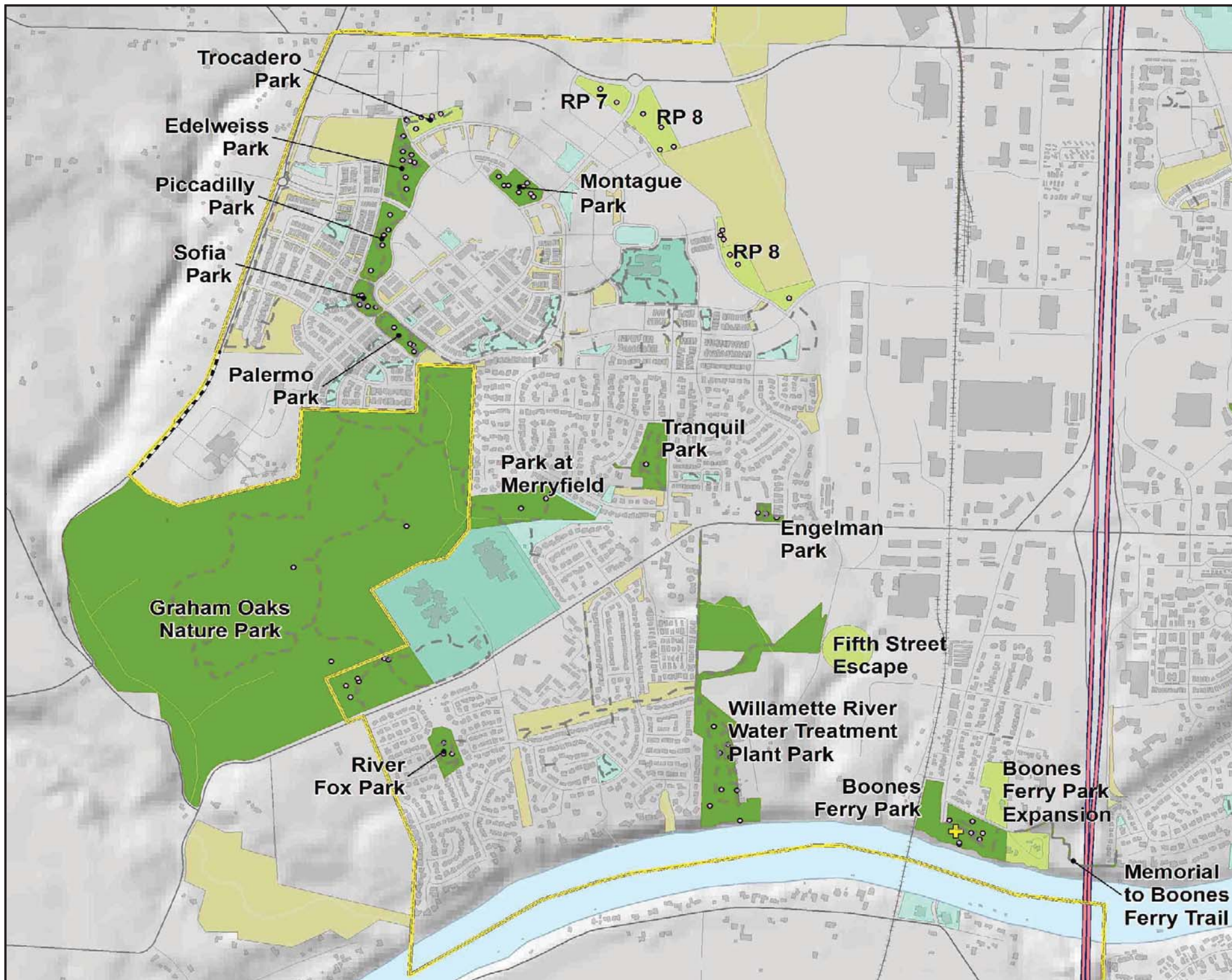
ATTACHMENT A
Appendix D



Appendix E: GRASP® Maps

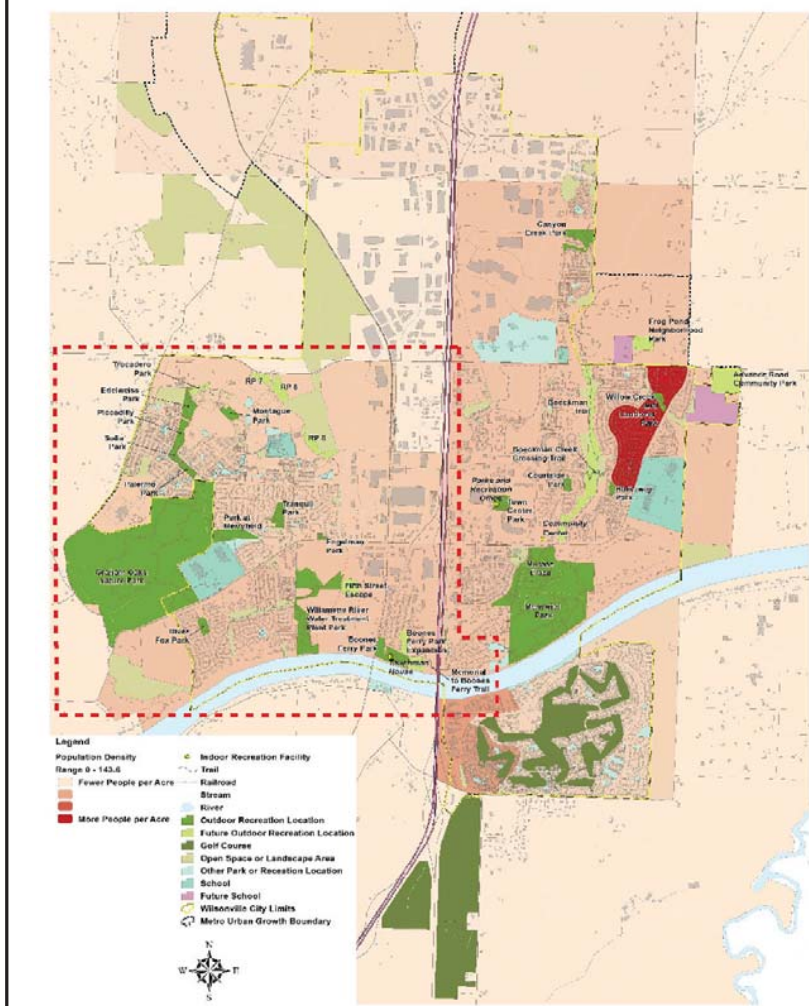
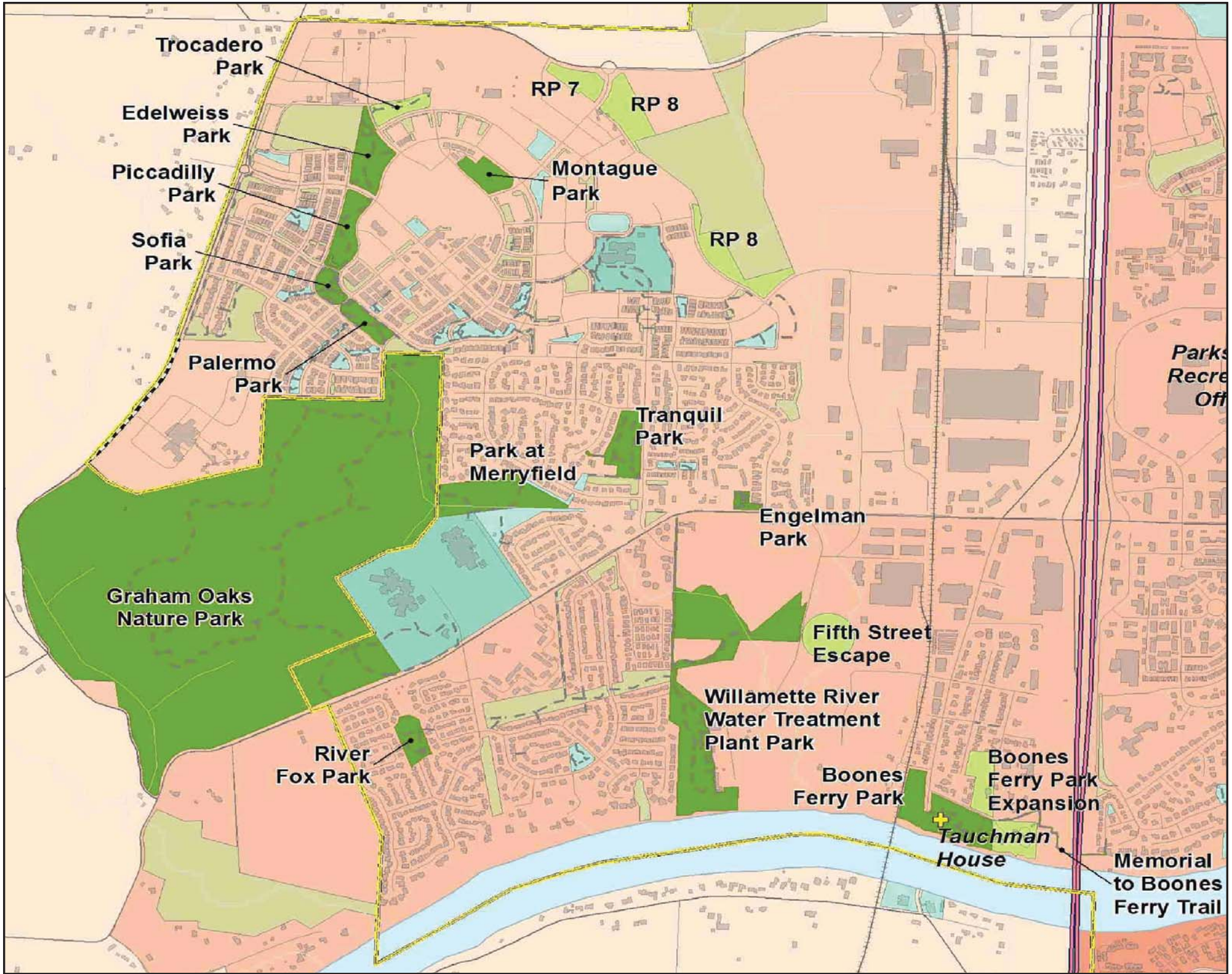
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Legend

- Indoor Recreation Facility
- Recreation Component
- Recreation Component, Future
- Trail
- Railroad
- Stream
- River
- Outdoor Recreation Location
- Future Outdoor Recreation Location
- Golf Course
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Other Park or Recreation Location
- School
- Future School
- Wilsonville City Limits
- Metro Urban Growth Boundary



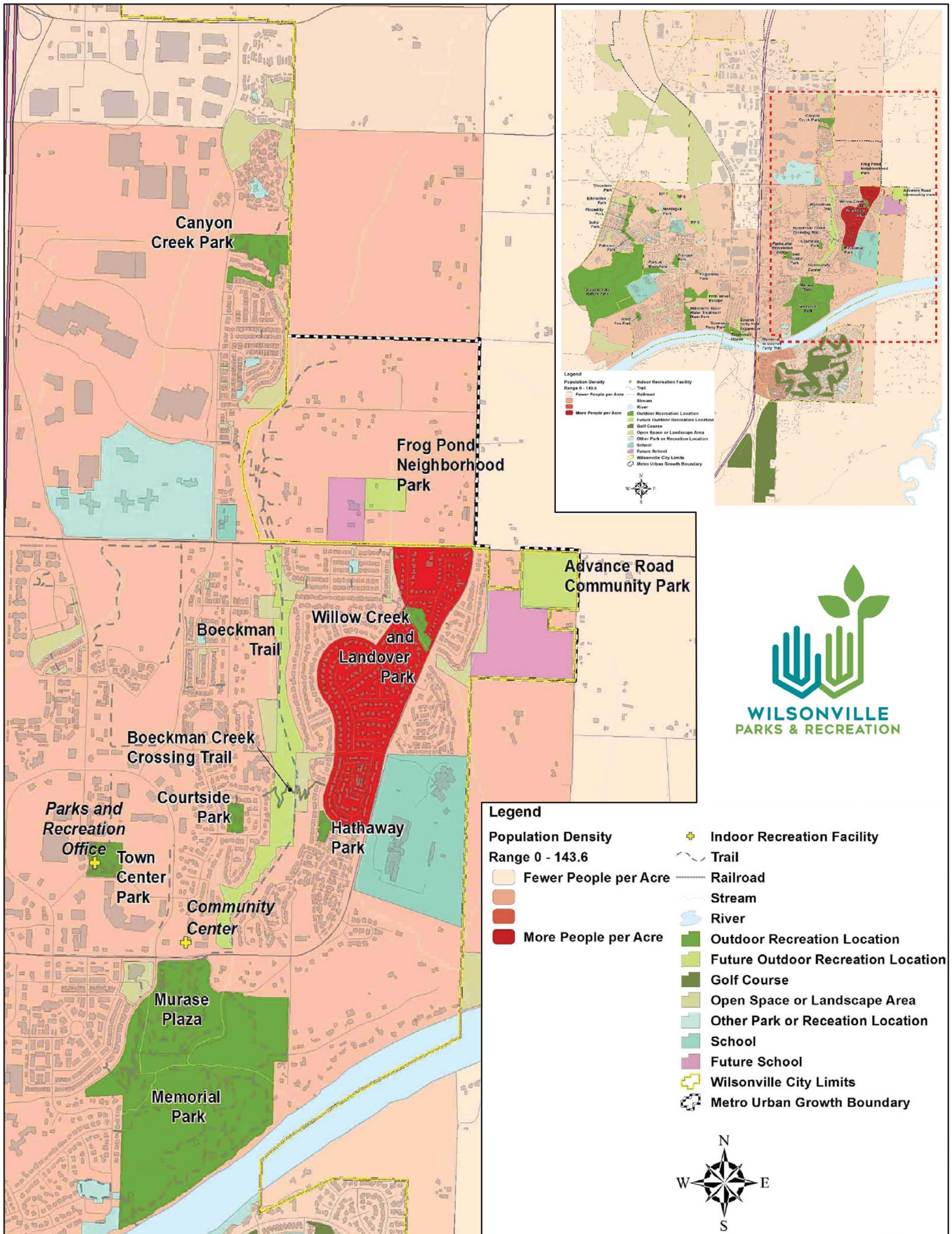
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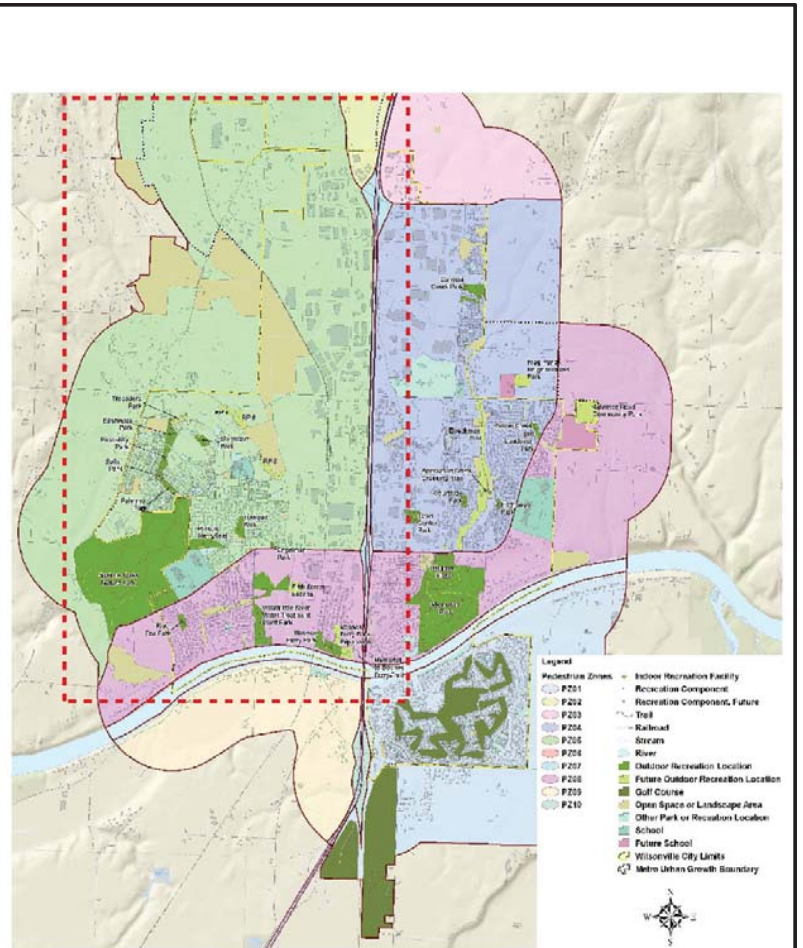
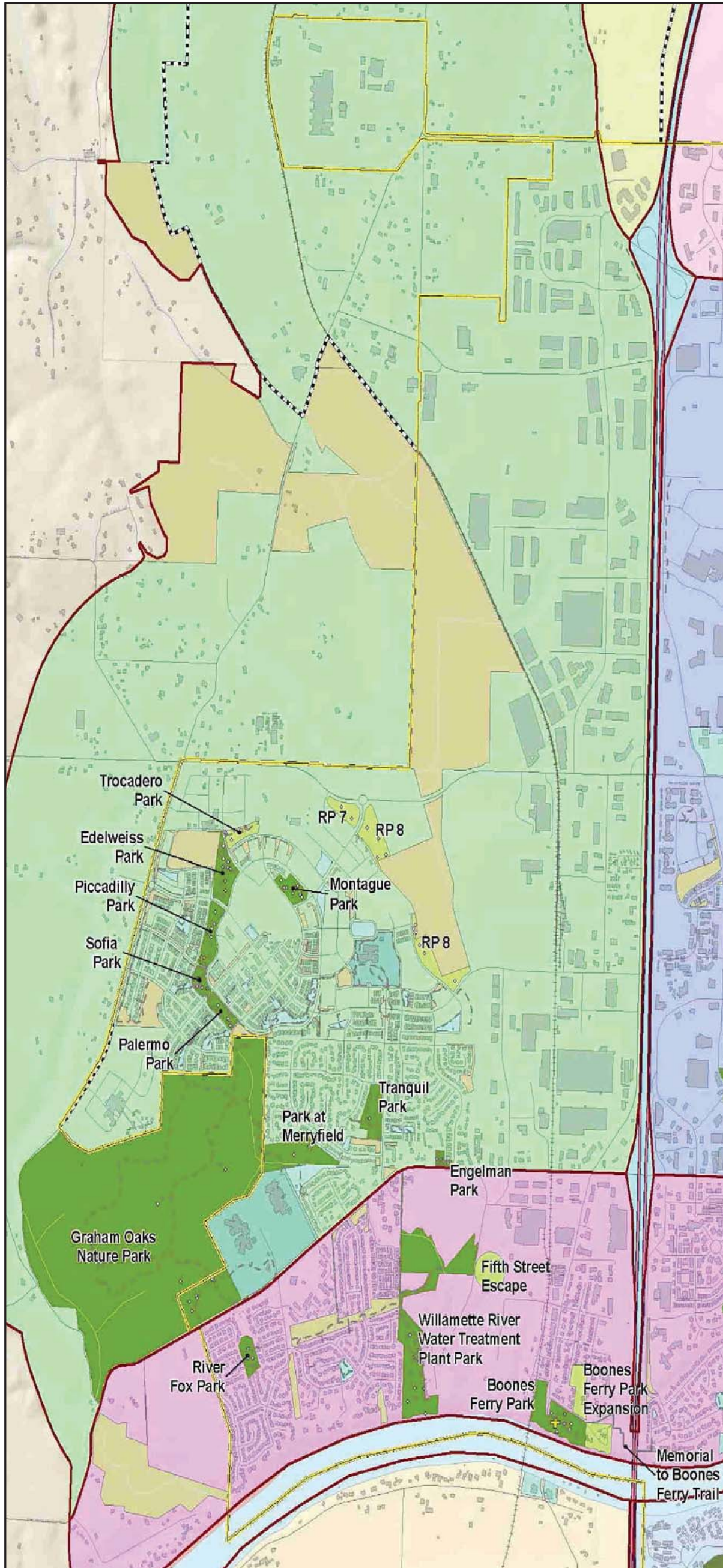
Population Density
Range 0 - 143.6

- Fewer People per Acre
-
-
- More People per Acre

- Indoor Recreation Facility
- Trail
- Railroad
- Stream
- River
- Outdoor Recreation Location
- Future Outdoor Recreation Location
- Golf Course
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Other Park or Recreation Location
- School
- Future School
- Wilsonville City Limits
- Metro Urban Growth Boundary

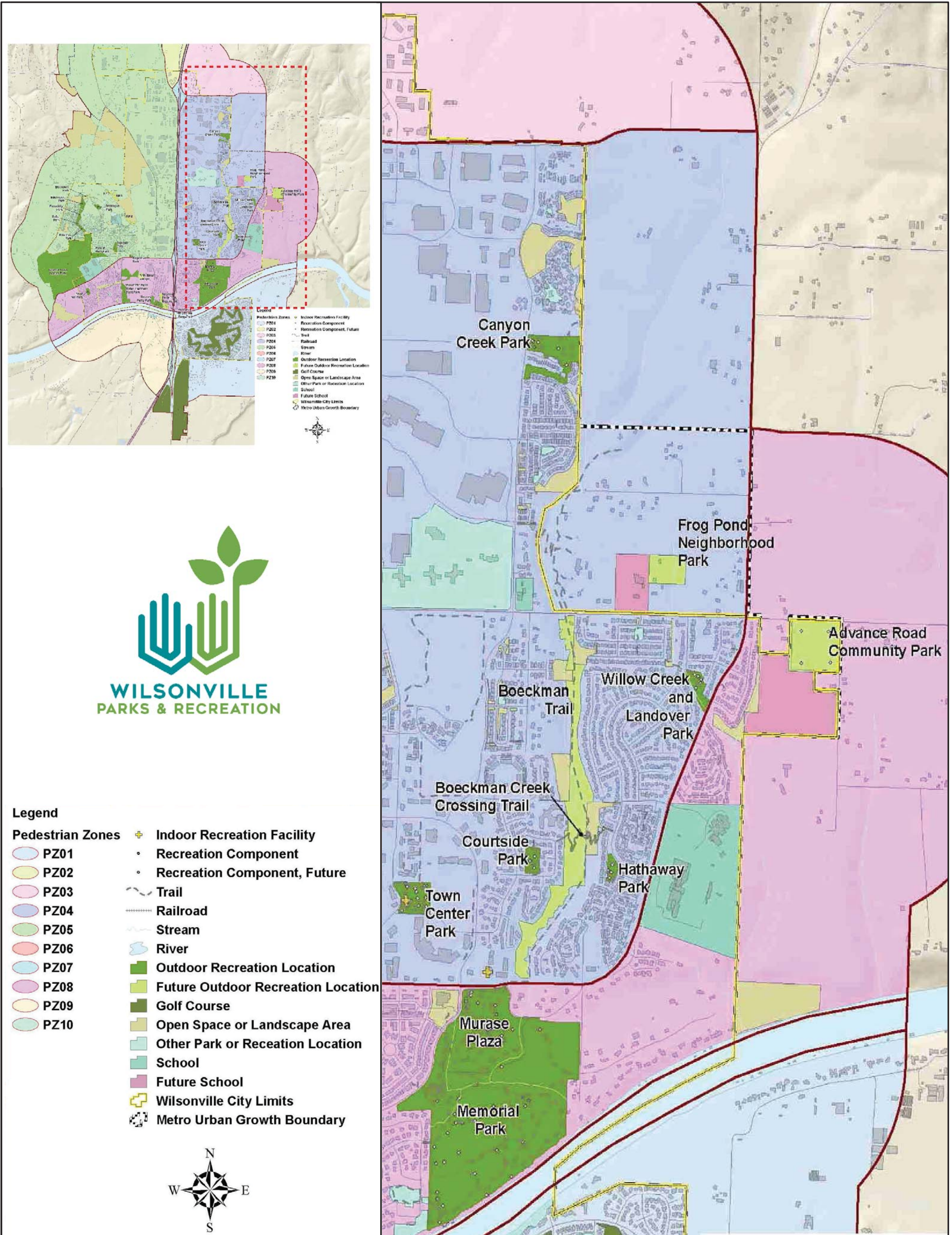


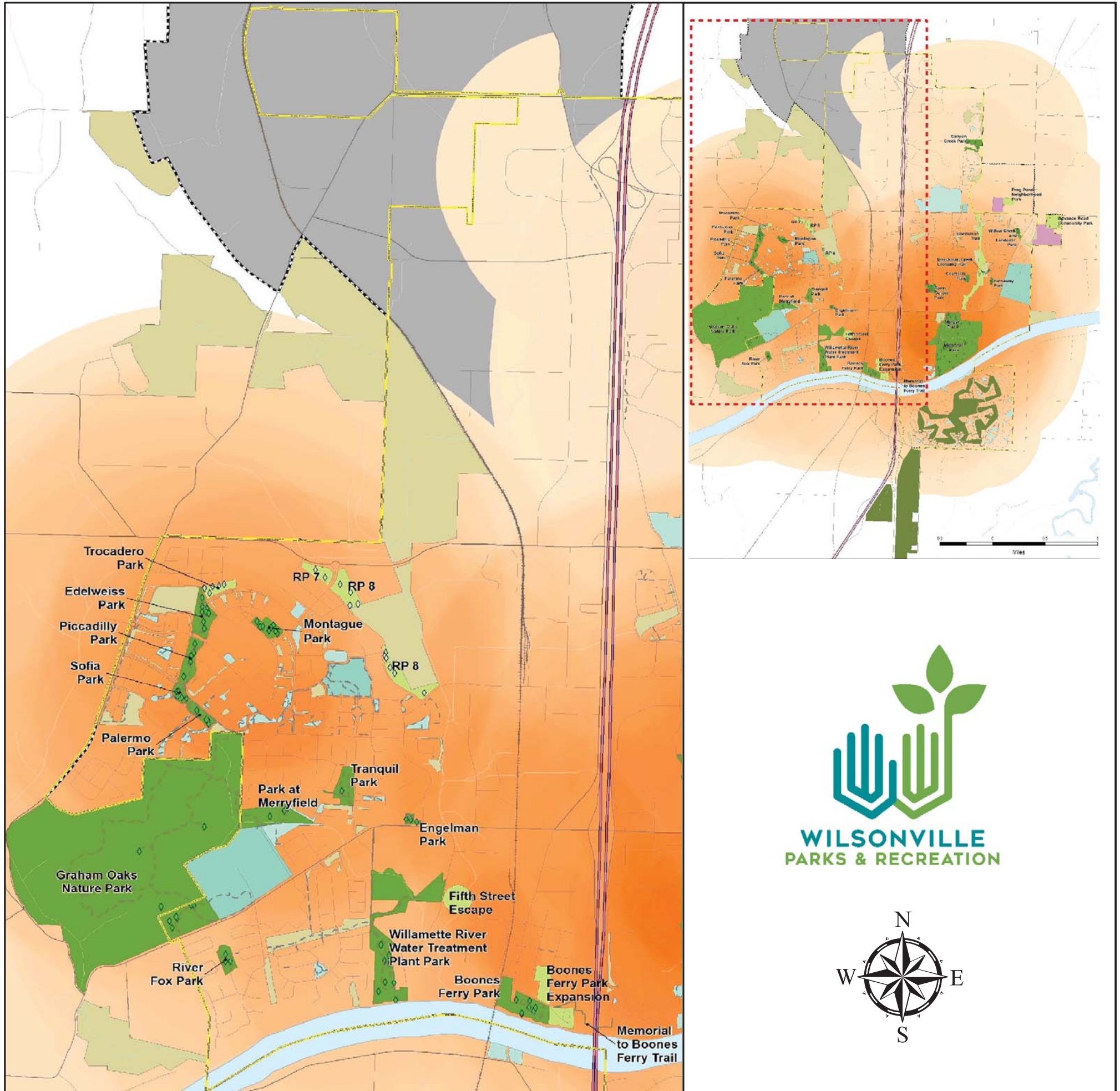




- Legend**
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Pedestrian Zones | + Indoor Recreation Facility |
| PZ01 | • Recreation Component |
| PZ02 | • Recreation Component, Future |
| PZ03 | — Trail |
| PZ04 | — Railroad |
| PZ05 | — Stream |
| PZ06 | — River |
| PZ07 | ■ Outdoor Recreation Location |
| PZ08 | ■ Future Outdoor Recreation Location |
| PZ09 | ■ Golf Course |
| PZ10 | ■ Open Space or Landscape Area |
| | ■ Other Park or Recreation Location |
| | ■ School |
| | ■ Future School |
| | ■ Wilsonville City Limits |
| | ■ Metro Urban Growth Boundary |

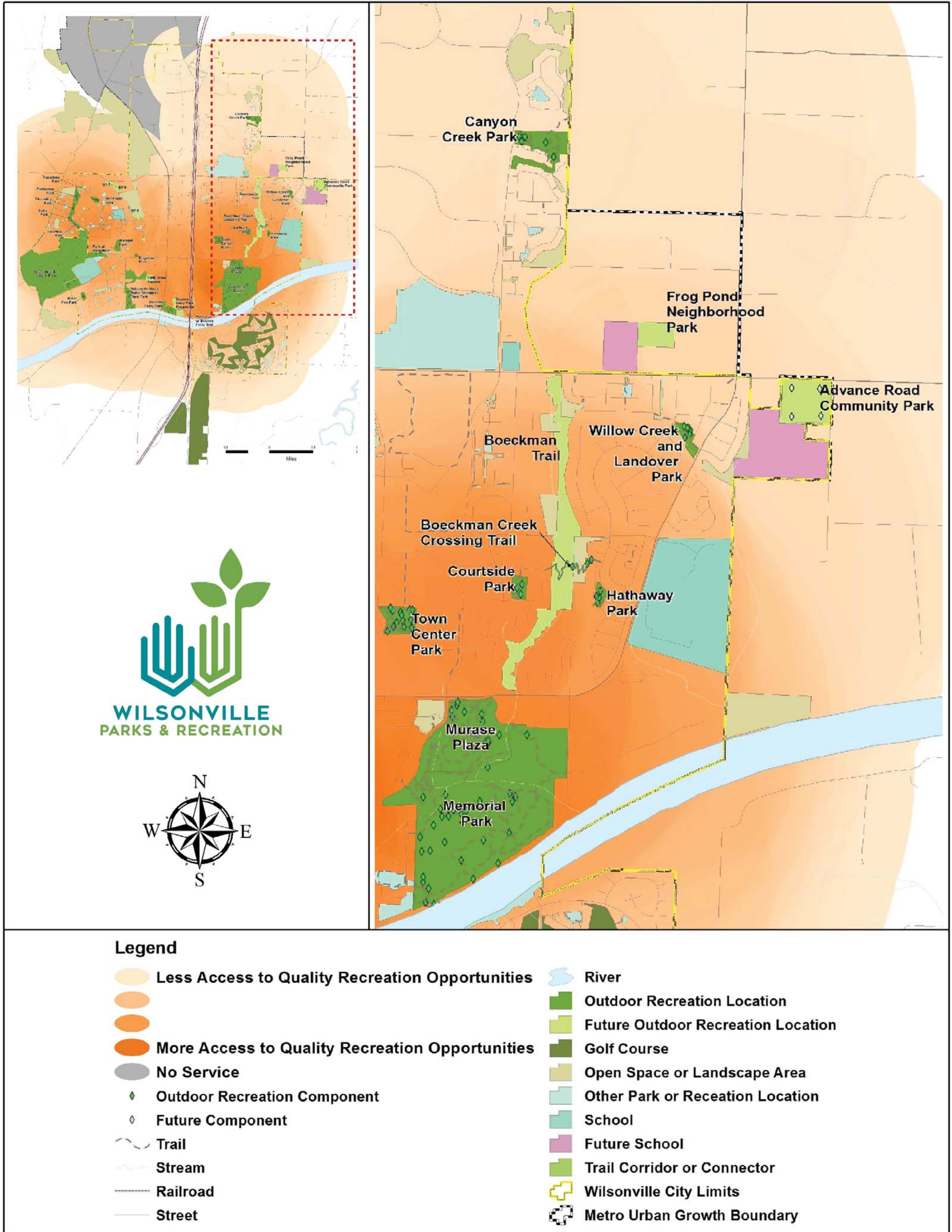


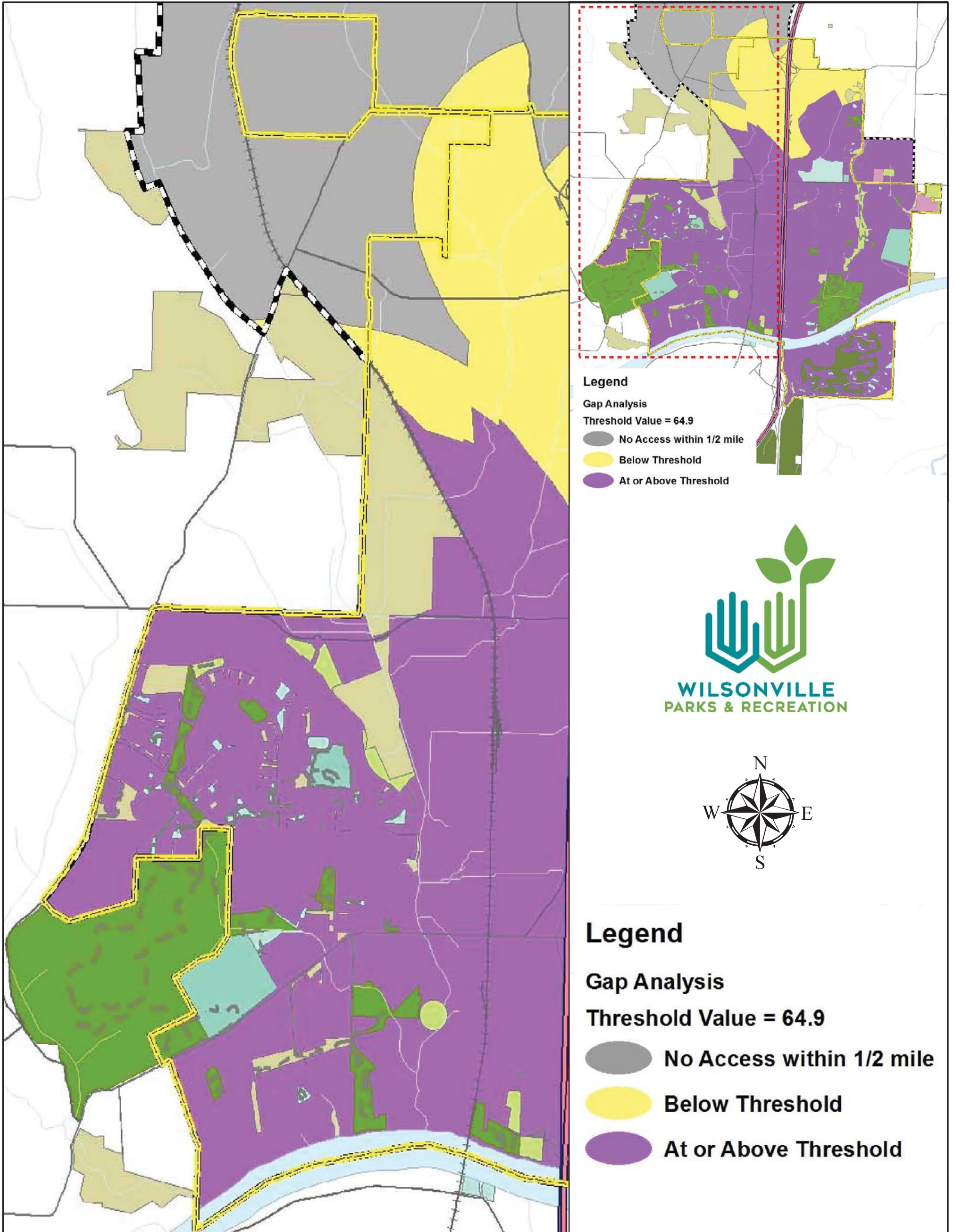


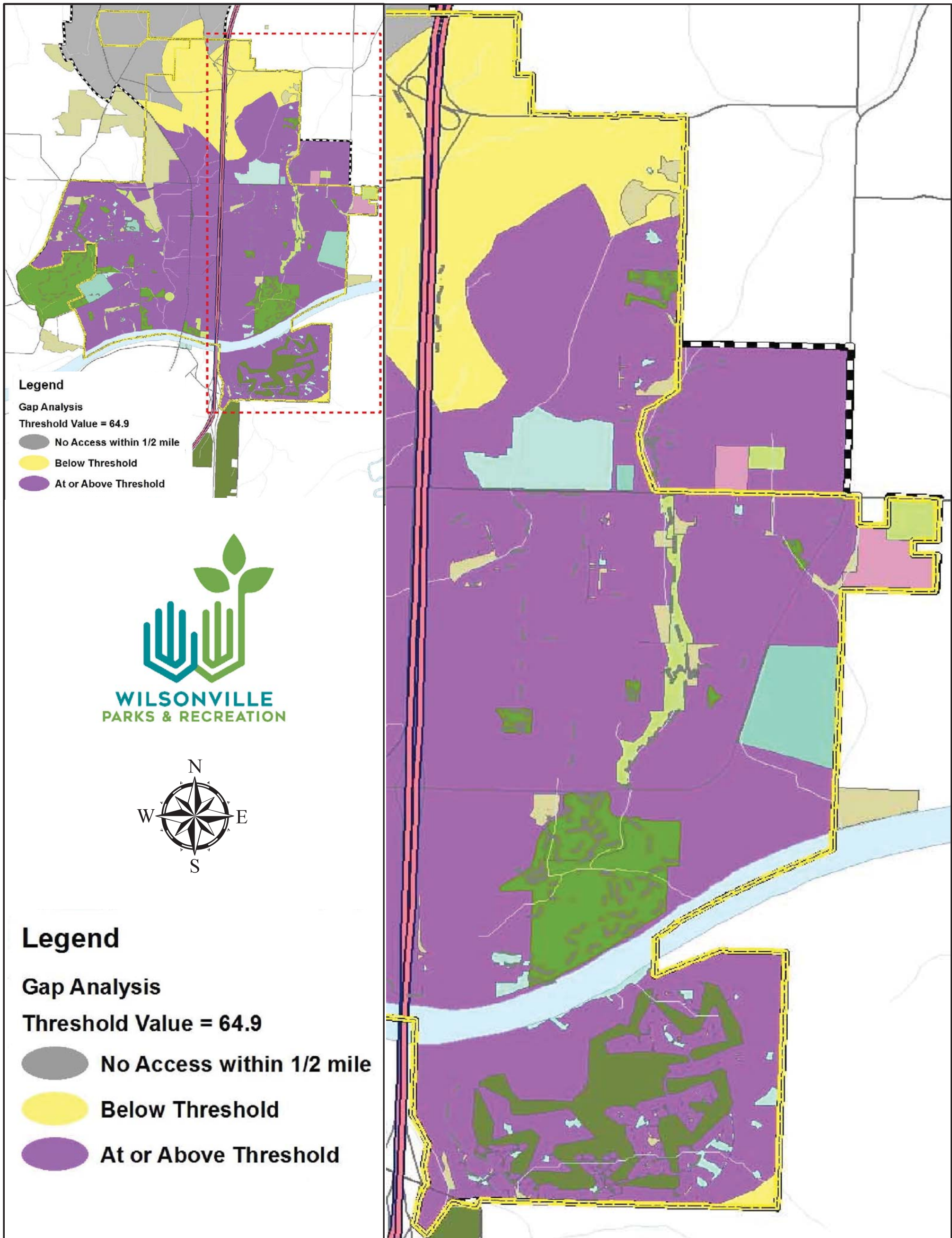


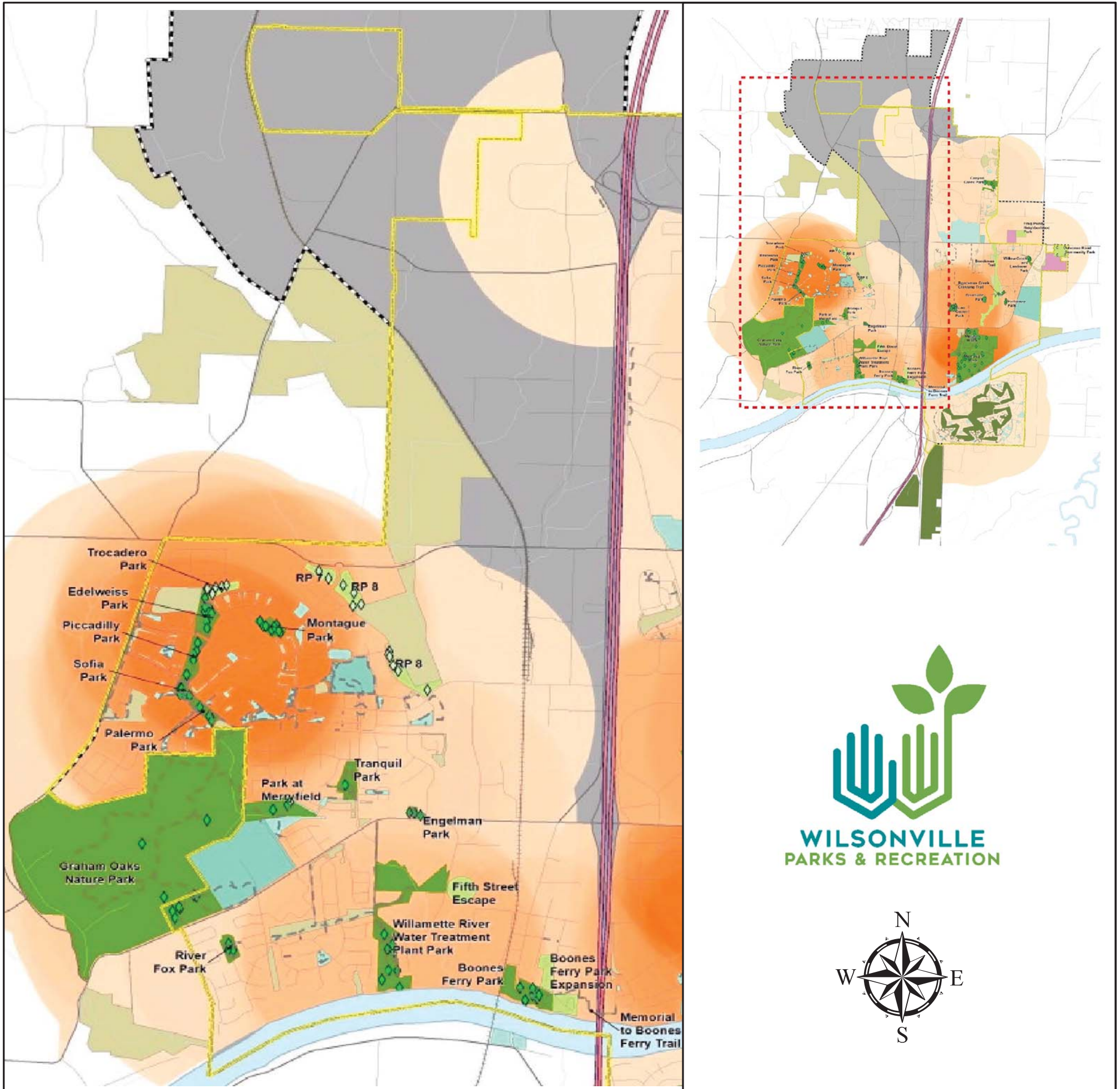
Legend

- Less Access to Quality Recreation Opportunities
- More Access to Quality Recreation Opportunities
- No Service
- Outdoor Recreation Component
- Future Component
- Trail
- Stream
- Railroad
- Street
- River
- Outdoor Recreation Location
- Future Outdoor Recreation Location
- Golf Course
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Other Park or Recreation Location
- School
- Future School
- Trail Corridor or Connector
- Wilsonville City Limits
- Metro Urban Growth Boundary






















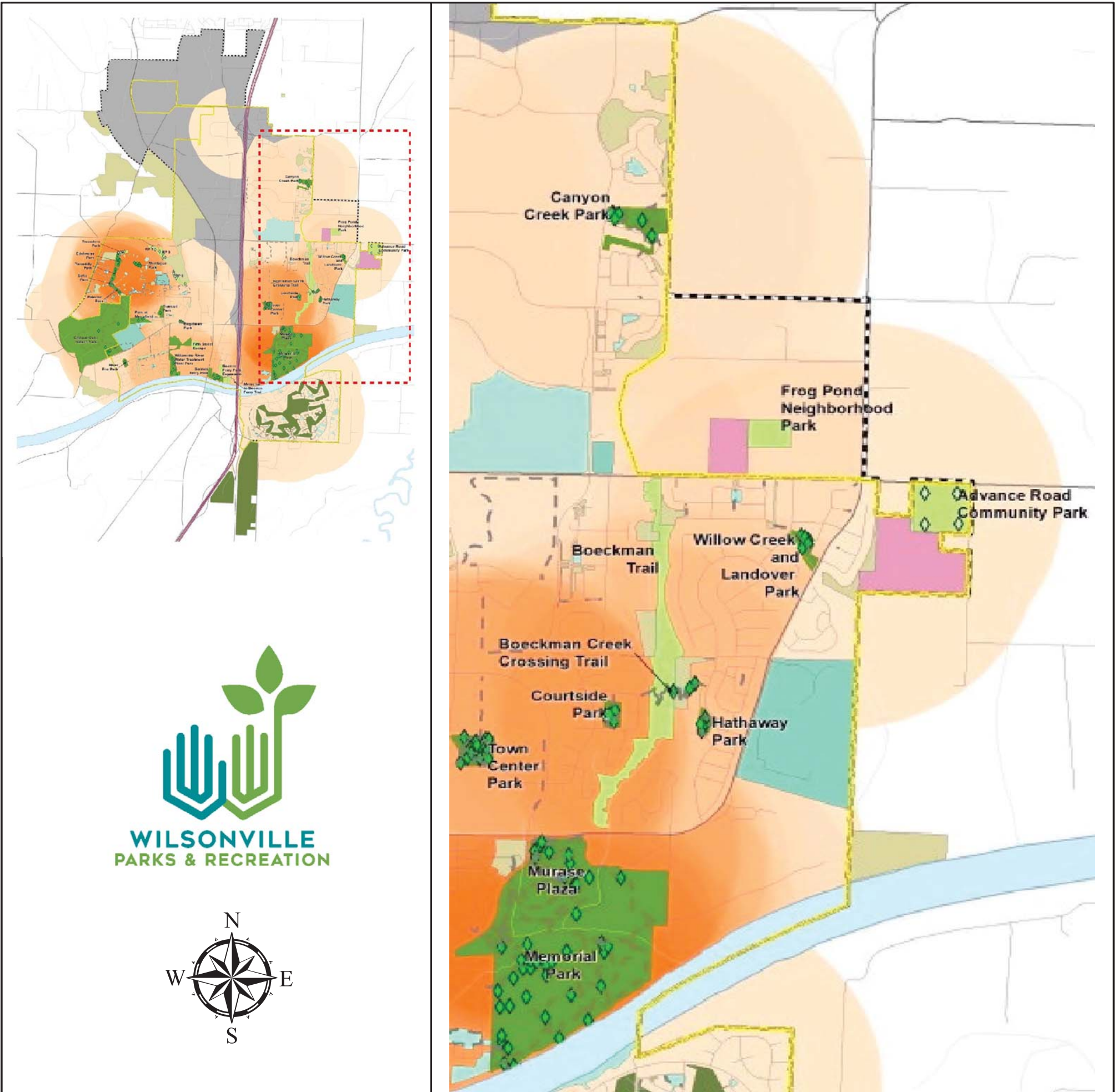






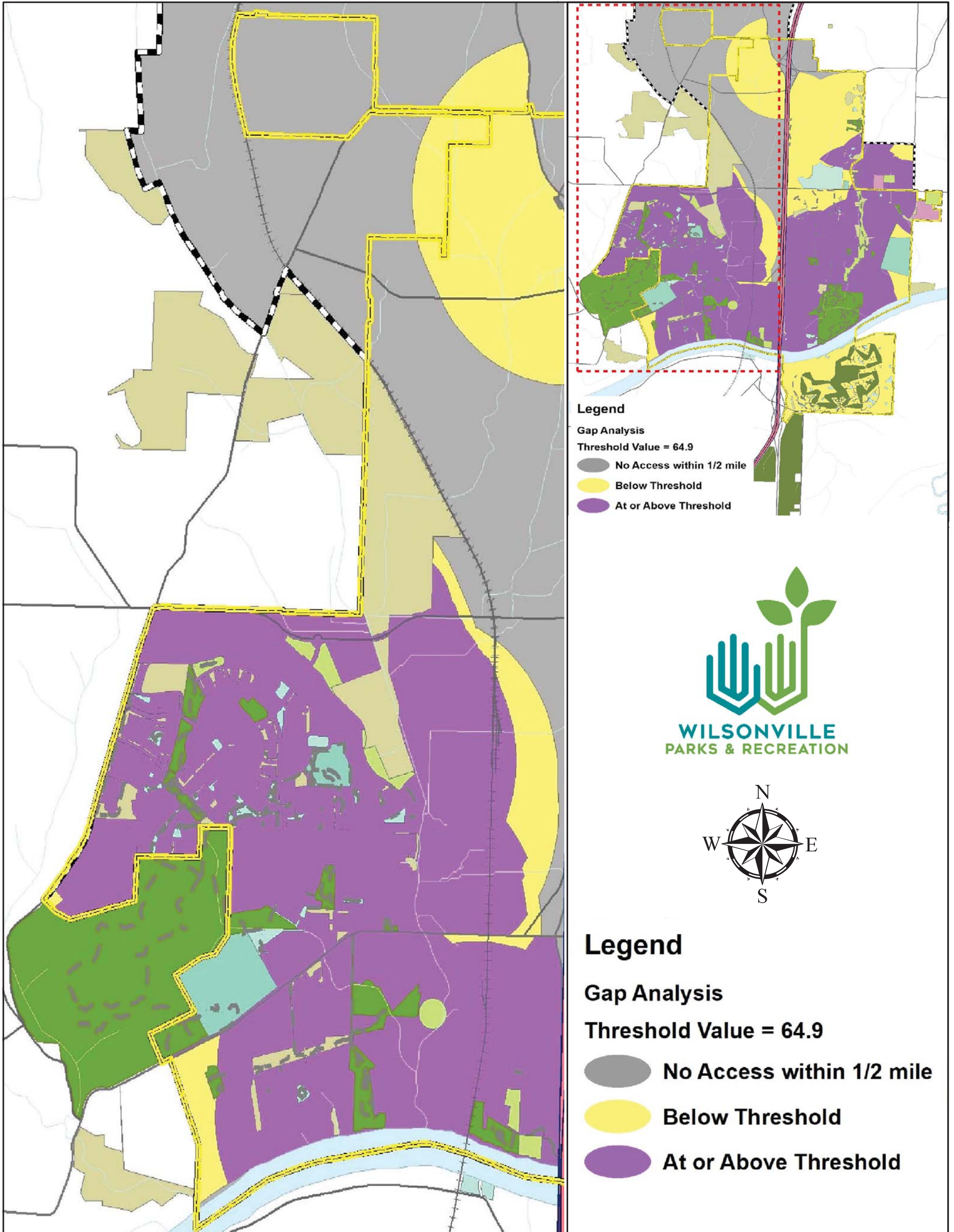
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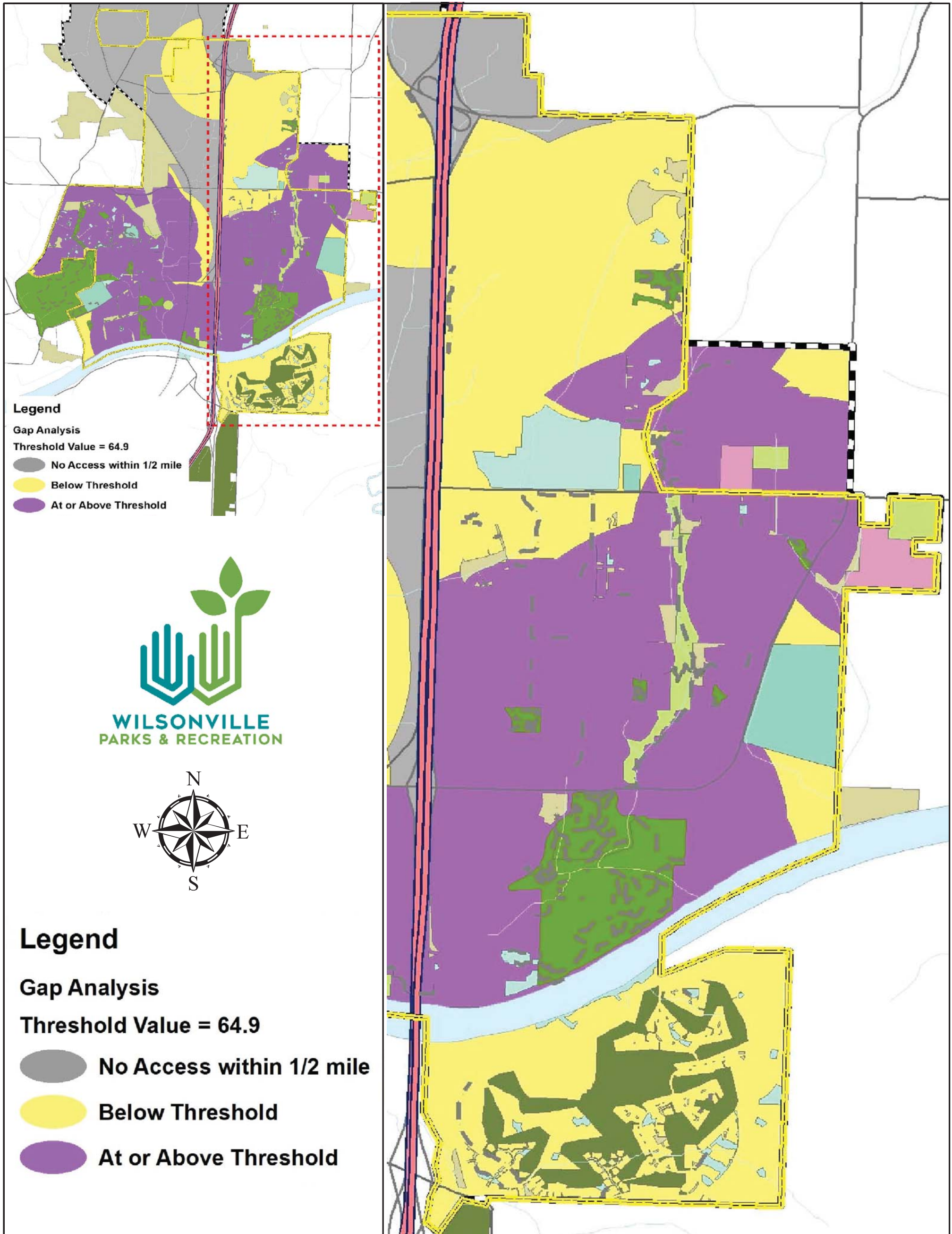
- | | |
|--|--|
|  Less Walkable Access to Quality Recreation Opportunities |  River |
|  More Walkable Access to Quality Recreation Opportunities |  Outdoor Recreation Location |
|  More Walkable Access to Quality Recreation Opportunities |  Future Outdoor Recreation Location |
|  No Service |  Golf Course |
|  Outdoor Recreation Component |  Open Space or Landscape Area |
|  Future Component |  Other Park or Recreation Location |
|  Trail |  School |
|  Stream |  Future School |
|  Railroad |  Trail Corridor or Connector |
|  Street |  Wilsonville City Limits |
| |  Metro Urban Growth Boundary |

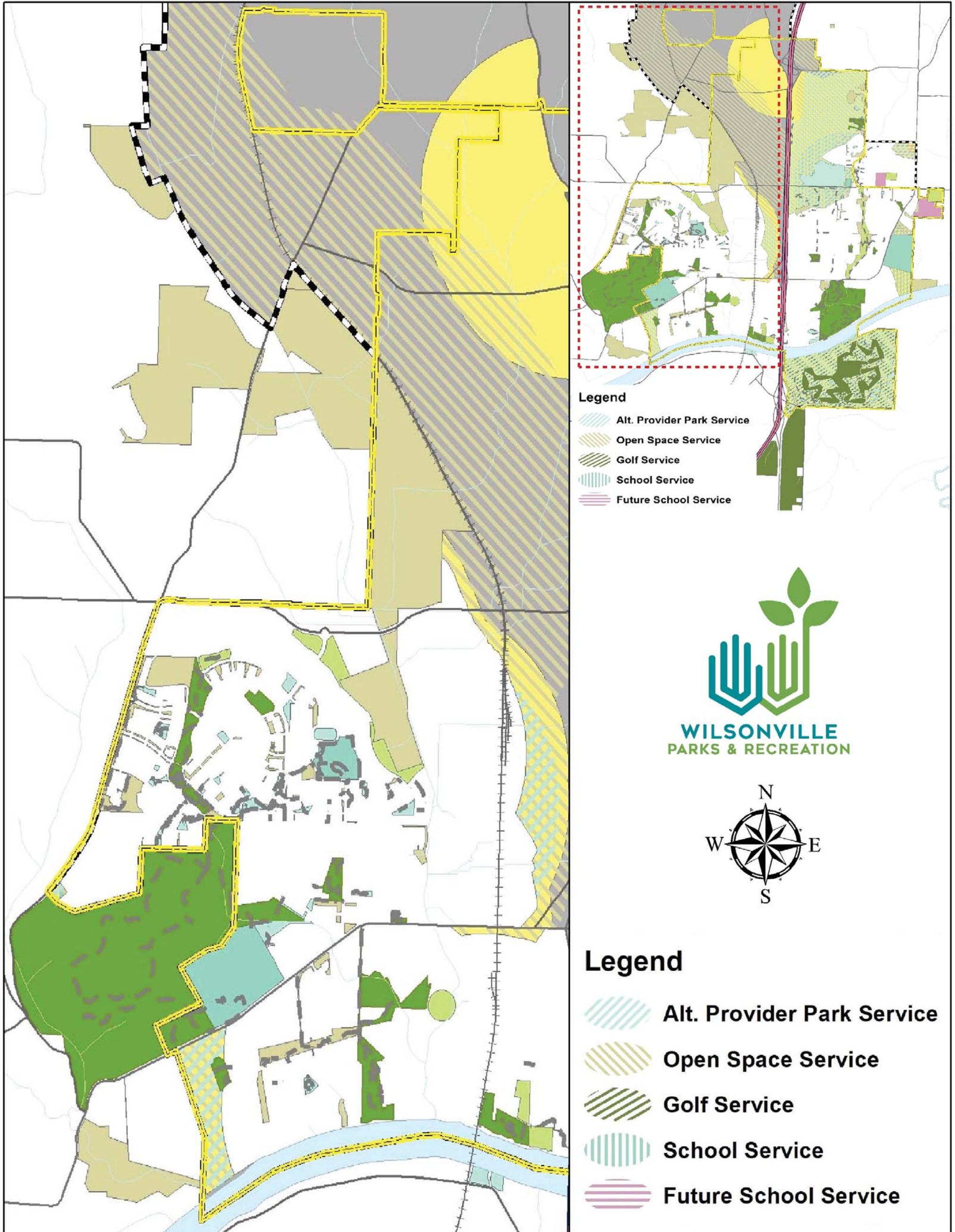


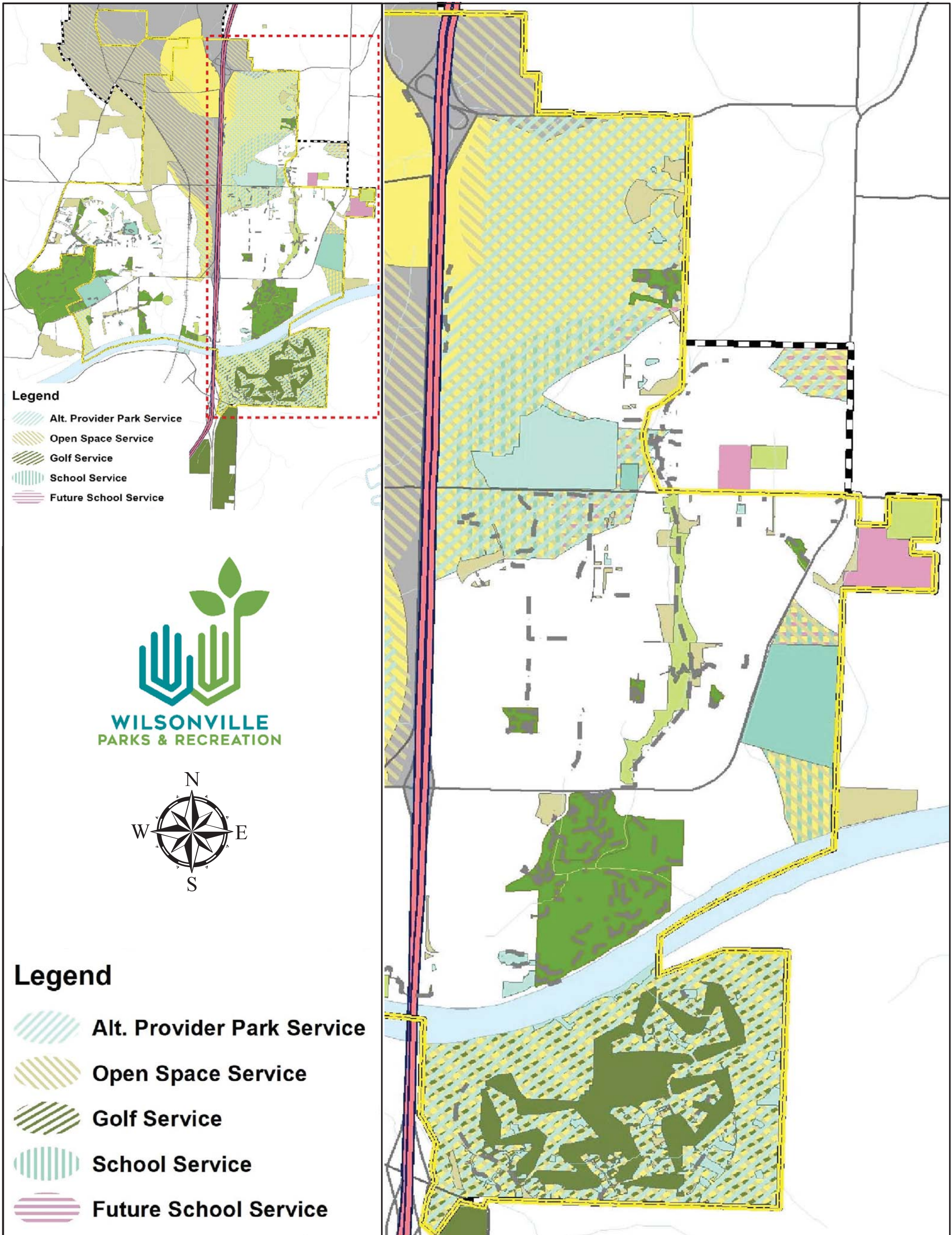
Legend

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|------------------------------------|
| | Less Access to Quality Recreation Opportunities | | River |
| | | | Outdoor Recreation Location |
| | More Access to Quality Recreation Opportunities | | Future Outdoor Recreation Location |
| | No Service | | Golf Course |
| | Outdoor Recreation Component | | Open Space or Landscape Area |
| | Future Component | | Other Park or Recreation Location |
| | Trail | | School |
| | Stream | | Future School |
| | Railroad | | Trail Corridor or Connector |
| | Street | | Wilsonville City Limits |
| | | | Metro Urban Growth Boundary |









Appendix F: Final Survey Report

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ATTACHMENT A

CITY OF WILSONVILLE
PARKS & RECREATION MASTER PLAN
FINAL SURVEY RESULTS
JULY 2017



Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018



ATTACHMENT A
TABLE OF CONTENTS

-  **METHODOLOGY & SELECTED FINDINGS**
-  **DEMOGRAPHICS**
-  **CURRENT USAGE**
-  **FACILITIES, AMENITIES, & SERVICES**
-  **COMMUNICATION**
-  **SUGGESTIONS**

Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018



INTRODUCTION

ATTACHMENT A

The purpose of this study was to gather public feedback on City of Wilsonville parks and recreation facilities, services, and programs. This survey research effort and subsequent analysis were designed to assist City of Wilsonville in updating their master plan regarding existing and potential future facilities and services.

Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018



METHODOLOGY

ATTACHMENT A

The survey was conducted using three primary methods: 1) a mail-back survey, 2) an online, invitation-only web survey to further encourage response from those residents already within the defined invitation sample, and 3) an open-link survey for members of the public who were not part of the invitation sample. The analysis herein primarily focuses on responses from the statistically-valid invitation sample.

The primary list source used for the mailing was a third party list purchased from Melissa Data Corp., a leading provider of data with emphasis on U.S., Canadian, and international address and phone verification as well as postal software. Use of the Melissa Data list also includes renters in the sample who are frequently missed in other list sources such as utility billing lists.



METHODOLOGY

ATTACHMENT A

A total of 3,500 surveys were mailed to a random sample of City of Wilsonville residents in June 2017. The final sample size for this statistically valid survey was 663, resulting in a margin of error of approximately +/- 3.8 percentage points calculated for questions at 50% response. The open link survey received an additional 318 responses.

The analysis herein primarily focuses on responses from the statistically-valid invitation sample. However, invitation sample results are compared to those from the open link sample throughout the report. Furthermore, results were segmented and analyzed by presence of children in the household and quadrant of the city in which the respondent lived (invitation sample only). Those results are presented in cases where meaningful differences were observed.

For the total invitation sample size of 663, margin of error is +/- 3.8 percent calculated for questions at 50% response (if the response for a particular question is “50%”—the standard way to generalize margin of error is to state the larger margin, which occurs for responses at 50%). Note that the margin of error is different for every single question response on the survey depending on the resultant sample sizes, proportion of responses, and number of answer categories for each question. Comparison of differences in the data between various segments, therefore, should take into consideration these factors. As a general comment, it is sometimes more appropriate to focus attention on the general trends and patterns in the data rather than on the individual percentages.

Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018



WEIGHTING THE DATA

ATTACHMENT A

The underlying data were weighted by age to ensure appropriate representation of City of Wilsonville residents across different demographic cohorts in the sample. Using the U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey five-year estimates, the age distribution within the invitation sample was adjusted to more closely match the 2015 demographic profile of City of Wilsonville.

Due to variable response rates by some segments of the population, the underlying results, while weighted to best match the overall demographics of residents, may not be completely representative of some sub-groups of the population.

Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018



SUMMARY OF SELECTED FINDINGS

ATTACHMENT A

- **Parks Highly Used and Valued by Residents**
 - 93% of invitation sample respondents used a Wilsonville park in the past year
 - 96% of invitation respondents are satisfied with parks their households have used in the past two years
 - Open-ended comments reinforce that residents are proud of the adequacy of Wilsonville parks
- **Safety and Maintenance are Important Factors in Choosing a Park and Increasing Usage**
 - About 9 in 10 invitation respondents rated “safety and security” and “well-maintained” as important qualities in choosing the park they use most often
 - Visitors of Murase Plaza and Sofia Parks were particularly likely to rate these items as important in selecting those parks
 - A notable share of invitation respondents indicated that condition/maintenance of parks or facilities (42%) and safety and security (38%) are important areas for the City of Wilsonville to address in order to increase their utilization of parks and recreation facilities
 - Almost half of all invitation respondents (47%) reported that making improvements and/or renovating existing amenities at parks are important to address over the next 5 - 10 years

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SUMMARY OF SELECTED FINDINGS

ATTACHMENT A

- **Trail and Pathway Connectivity is a High Priority**
 - Most respondents drive or walk to their most-used parks, with biking much less common
 - When asked to indicate their top three priorities for Wilsonville to address over the next 5 - 10 years, 54% of invitation respondents selected “increase number and connectivity of trails and pathways,” making it the most-prioritized item
 - When asked the factors that, if addressed by the City of Wilsonville, would increase their utilization of Wilsonville facilities, 45% of invitation respondents selected “safe and easy access to parks (sidewalks, trails, street crossings),” making it the most-selected item
 - 90% of invitation respondents said that trails and pathways are important to their household
- **Areas of Concentration Include Willamette River Access and, to a Lesser Extent, Programs/Activities and Athletic Courts**
 - Willamette River access received high average importance ratings among invitation respondents but lower average needs-met ratings; these results suggest that this is an “area of concentration” moving forward - improving access would likely positively affect the degree to which community needs are met overall
 - Recreation programs/classes and athletic courts (e.g., basketball, tennis, pickleball) are on the cusp of falling into this “areas of concentration” category, and should be monitored moving forward

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SUMMARY OF SELECTED FINDINGS

ATTACHMENT A

- **Preservation of Open Space/Land Acquisition is Also a Top Priority**
 - 73% of invitation respondents rated preserving open space/land acquisition as important
 - 50% of invitation respondents chose preservation/land acquisition as one of their top three priorities over the next 5 to 10 years, making it the second most-selected priority item
- **Expansion of the Farmer's Market Desired**
 - 70% of invitation respondents expressed interest in the addition or expansion of the Farmer's Market and 46% selected as one of their top three priorities, making it the most-selected item
 - Open-ended comments suggest that there are parking/accessibility issues with the current Farmer's Market in Sofia Park
- **Keep Up the Good Work**
 - Respondents are highly satisfied with parks, facilities, and recreation programs they have used in the past two years
 - Respondents provided high average needs-met ratings for nearly all facilities
 - Communication effectiveness is a relatively strong areas for the City of Wilsonville, with 67% of invitation respondents providing a rating of 4 or 5 ("effective")
 - Many open-ended comments highlight that residents are satisfied with the quality of Wilsonville parks and recreation amenities and that they approve of the work the City has been doing

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SUMMARY OF SELECTED FINDINGS

ATTACHMENT A

- **Priorities Vary Somewhat by Location of Residence**

- Keeping in mind that respondent demographics vary slightly for each of city quadrants (for example, a high share of households with kids in the NW and high share of older residents in the SE), priorities vary somewhat by area of residence
- All respondents, regardless of where they live, were most likely to prioritize trails and pathways and preservation of open space as future priorities. However, respondents in the NE were more likely to prioritize expanding programs and activities than respondents who live in other quadrants; in the SE: improving access to the Willamette River; in the SW: outdoor event space/amphitheater; in the NW: developing new parks and adding indoor and outdoor athletic fields/courts

- **Priorities Also Vary By Presence of Children in the Home**

- Households with children present are more likely to rate quality equipment/amenities and water features as important when choosing a park
- Adding indoor and outdoor athletic courts are higher priorities for households with kids at home than those without kids at home
- Households with kids are much more likely to prioritize water equipment rentals, water features//splash pads, and preschool programs as specific items for addition/expansion



SUMMARY OF ATTACHMENT A SELECTED FINDINGS

- **Open Link Sample Respondents are More Engaged in Parks and Recreation Programs and More Likely to Desire Program Improvements**
 - 55% of open link respondents participated in a Wilsonville recreation program/class in the previous year (vs. 29% of invitation sample respondents)
 - Open link respondents were notably more likely to rate recreation programs/classes as important than invitation respondents, more likely to prioritize the expansion of programs and activities as a need over the next 5 to 10 years, and would be more likely to utilize facilities if there were more recreation programs and community events available



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

ATTACHMENT A

The invitation sample skews female (65%). Fifty percent of invitation respondents are under age 45. Approximately half of invitation sample respondents (46%) live with children at home, and an additional 24% are empty nesters. Open link respondents have a similar profile but skew somewhat older.

Demographic Profile		Invitation Sample	Open Link
Gender	Female	65%	61%
	Male	35%	39%
Age	Under 35	33%	14%
	35 - 44	17%	18%
	45 - 54	18%	20%
	55 - 64	14%	18%
	65 - 74	8%	20%
	75 or over	10%	9%
Household Status	Single, no children	12%	10%
	Single with children at home	5%	7%
	Single, children no longer at home	6%	5%
	Couple, no children	18%	11%
	Couple with children at home	41%	44%
	Couple, children no longer at home	18%	23%

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Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

ATTACHMENT A

The invitation and open samples have a similar income profile, with roughly half of households earning under \$100,000 and half over \$100,000 annually. Eight percent of invitation respondents are Asian, Asian Indian or Pacific Islander; 6 percent identify themselves as being of Hispanic/Latino origin.

Demographic Profile

		Invitation Sample	Open Link
Annual Household Income	Under \$25,000	4%	4%
	\$25,000 - \$49,999	12%	10%
	\$50,000 - \$74,999	14%	18%
	\$75,000 - \$99,999	18%	20%
	\$100,000 - \$149,999	30%	26%
	\$150,000 - \$199,999	14%	12%
	\$200,000 - \$249,999	4%	4%
	\$250,000 or more	5%	5%
Race/Ethnicity	White	91%	95%
	Asian, Asian Indian or Pacific Islander	8%	4%
	Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin	6%	5%
	Black or African American	1%	
	Native American	1%	0%
	Middle Eastern	0%	1%
	Other	1%	1%

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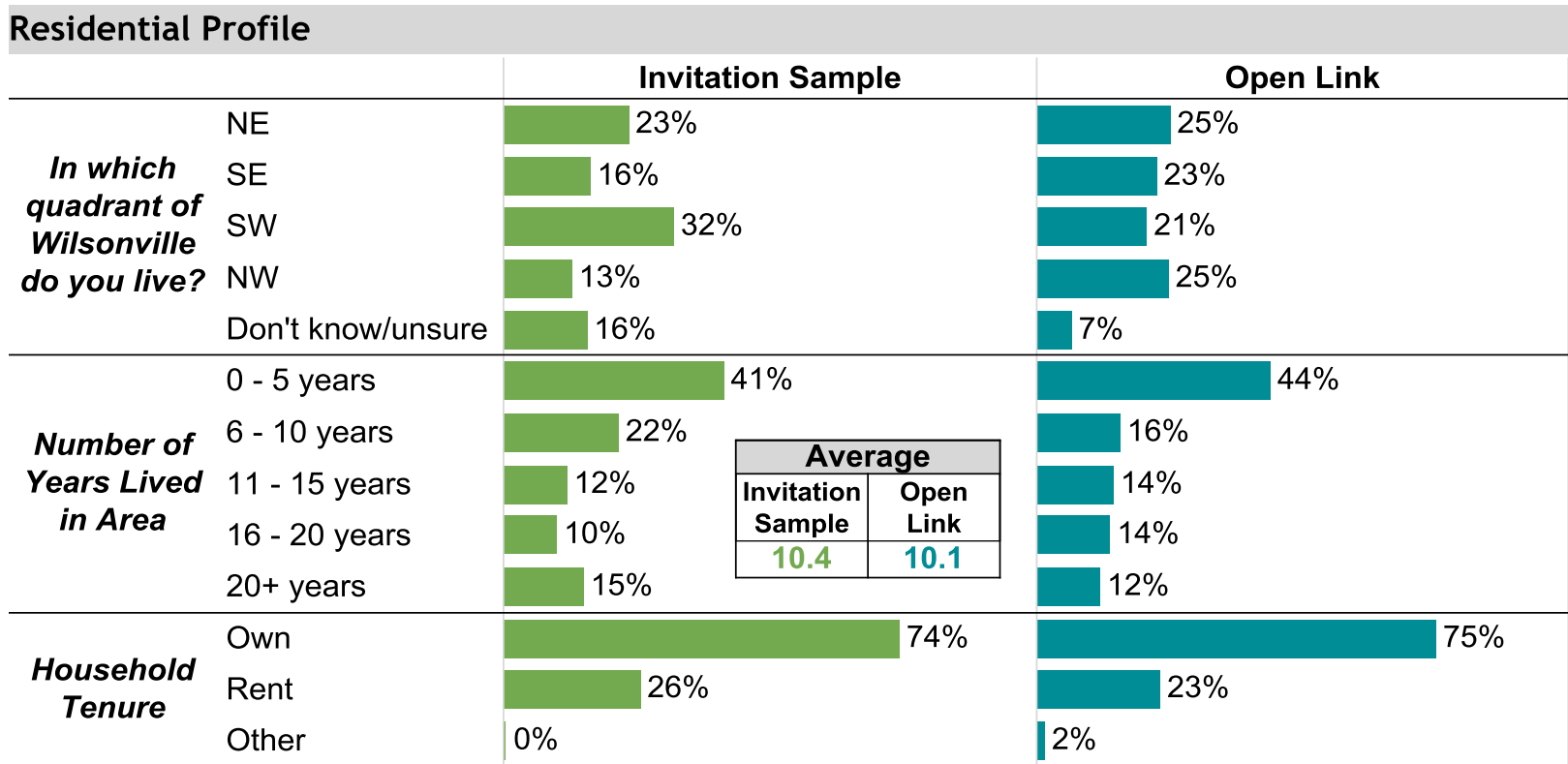
Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



RESIDENTIAL PROFILE

ATTACHMENT A

The Southwest and Northeast quadrants of the city are most strongly represented among invitation respondents (32% and 23%, respectively). Meanwhile, open link respondents are more evenly distributed throughout the city (21-25%). Both samples average around 10 years of living in the area, with a notable share of respondents living in the area 5 years or less (41-44%). About three-quarters of respondents in each sample own their homes.



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Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



QUADRANT PROFILE

ATTACHMENT A

NE respondents skew younger and a high share have children present. SE respondents are more likely to be empty-nesters, older, and have lived in the area for longer, on average. SW respondents earn comparatively lower household incomes. Compared to respondents from the other quadrants, NW respondents are the most affluent, youngest, and have lived in the area the least amount of time. They are also more likely to have kids at home.

Demographic Profile - Invitation Sample Only

		NE	SE	SW	NW
Household Status	Single, no children	7%	8%	16%	15%
	Single with children at home	8%	5%	3%	6%
	Single, children no longer at home	6%	11%	5%	3%
	Couple, no children	23%	19%	19%	13%
	Couple with children at home	45%	26%	40%	52%
	Couple, children no longer at home	11%	31%	18%	10%
Annual Household Income	Under \$100,000	45%	47%	52%	32%
	\$100,000 - \$149,999	36%	25%	29%	29%
	\$150,000 or more	19%	28%	19%	39%
Household Tenure	Own	66%	82%	66%	94%
	Rent	34%	17%	34%	6%

Average Age

NE	SE	SW	NW
43.9	55.2	46.7	43.4

Average Time in Area

NE	SE	SW	NW
9.3	12.5	10.9	7.1

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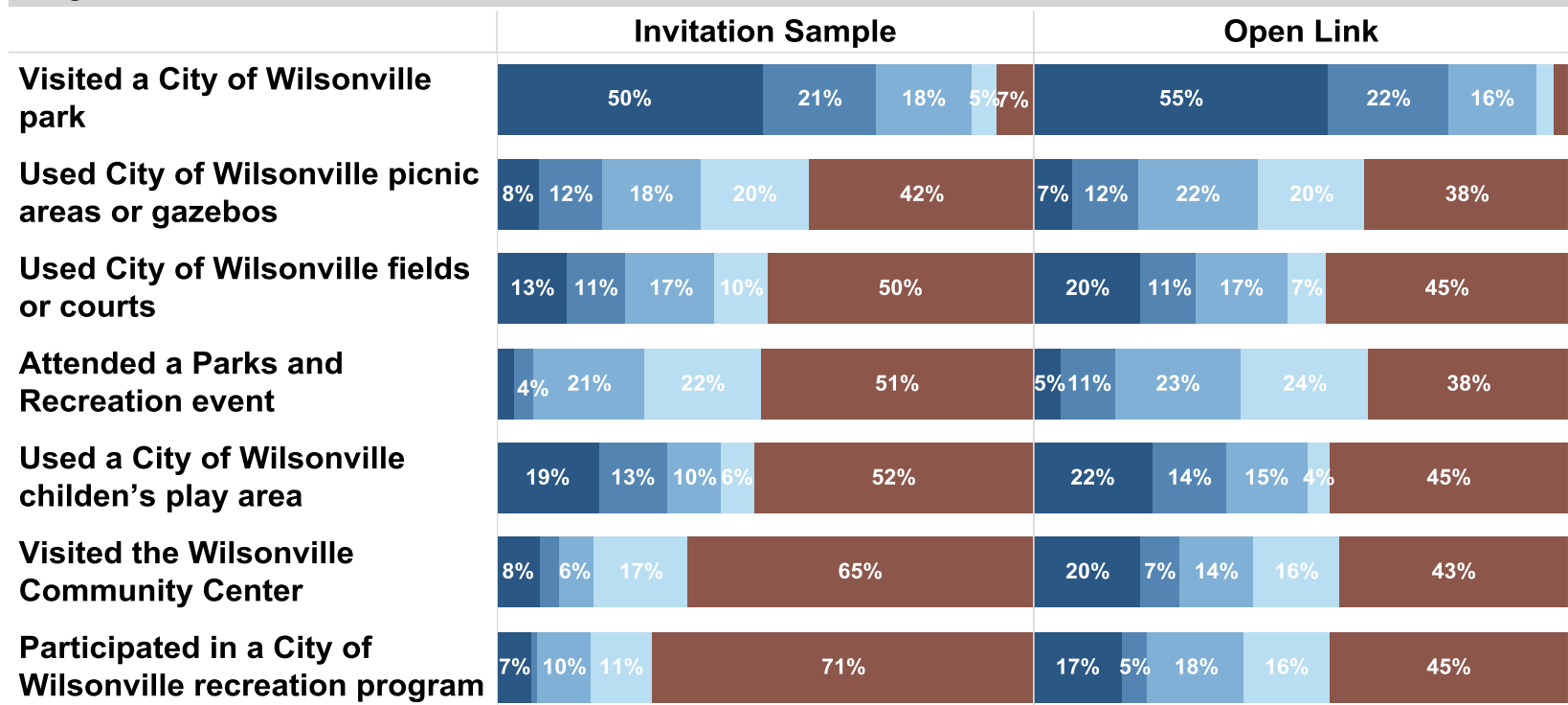
Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



ATTACHMENT A USAGE OF PARKS/FACILITIES IN PAST YEAR

A notable 93% of invitation respondents visited a City of Wilsonville park in the past year, while all other items were used less frequently. Open link respondents more frequently used all of the parks/facilities last year than invitation respondents did. In particular, they were more likely to participate in a recreation program or visit the Wilsonville Community Center.

Usage of Wilsonville Parks, Facilities, and Services in Past Year



Once a Week or More
 Once Every Few Months
 Once a Month
 Once a Year
 Did Not Use

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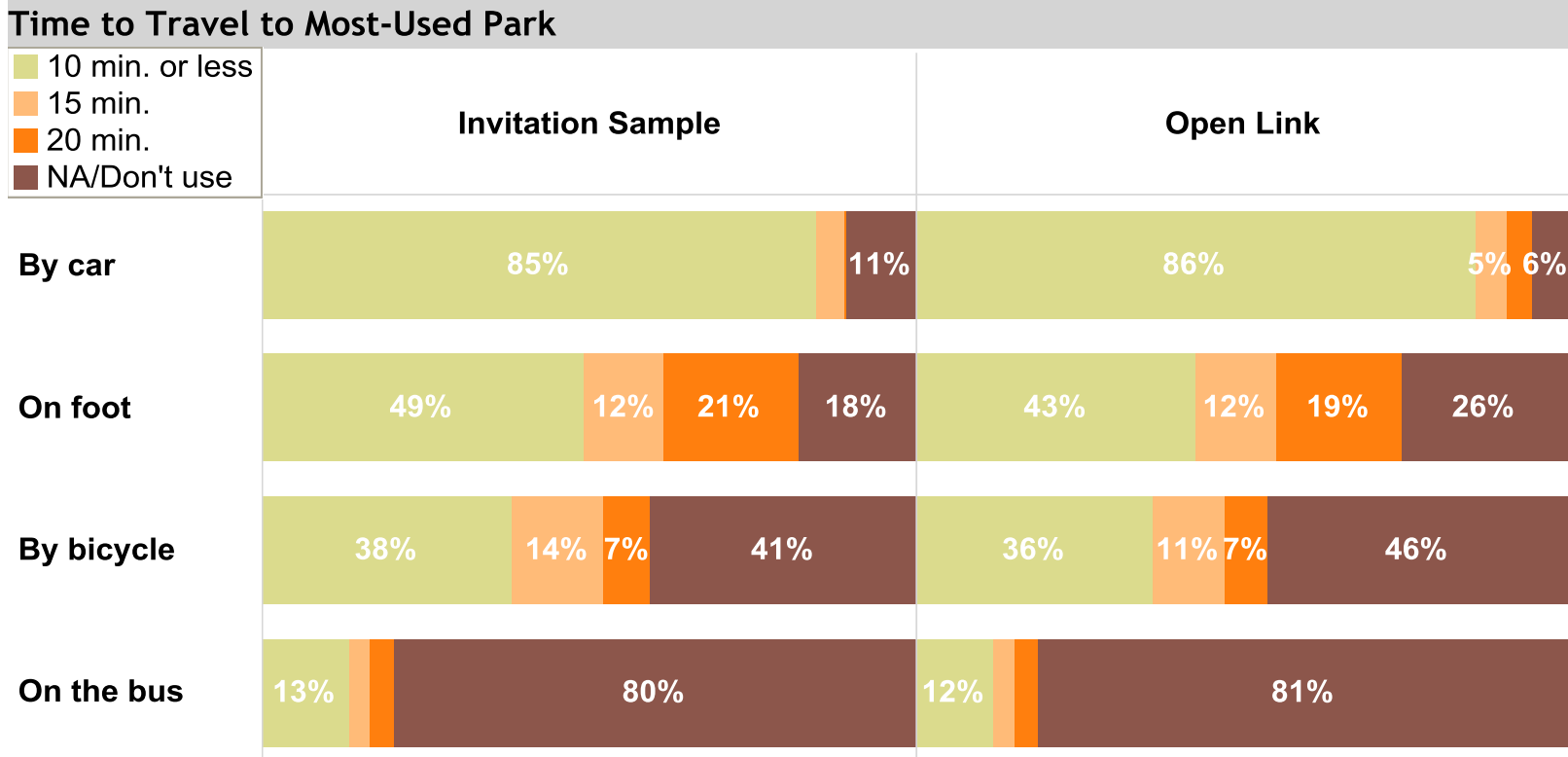
Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



TRAVEL TIME

ATTACHMENT A

Respondents who visited a park in the prior year were asked the park they use most and how long it takes to travel to that park. Most respondents travel to their most-used park by car or on foot. By car, most respondents can get to their most-used park in 10 minutes or less. By foot, the travel times are higher on average.



Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

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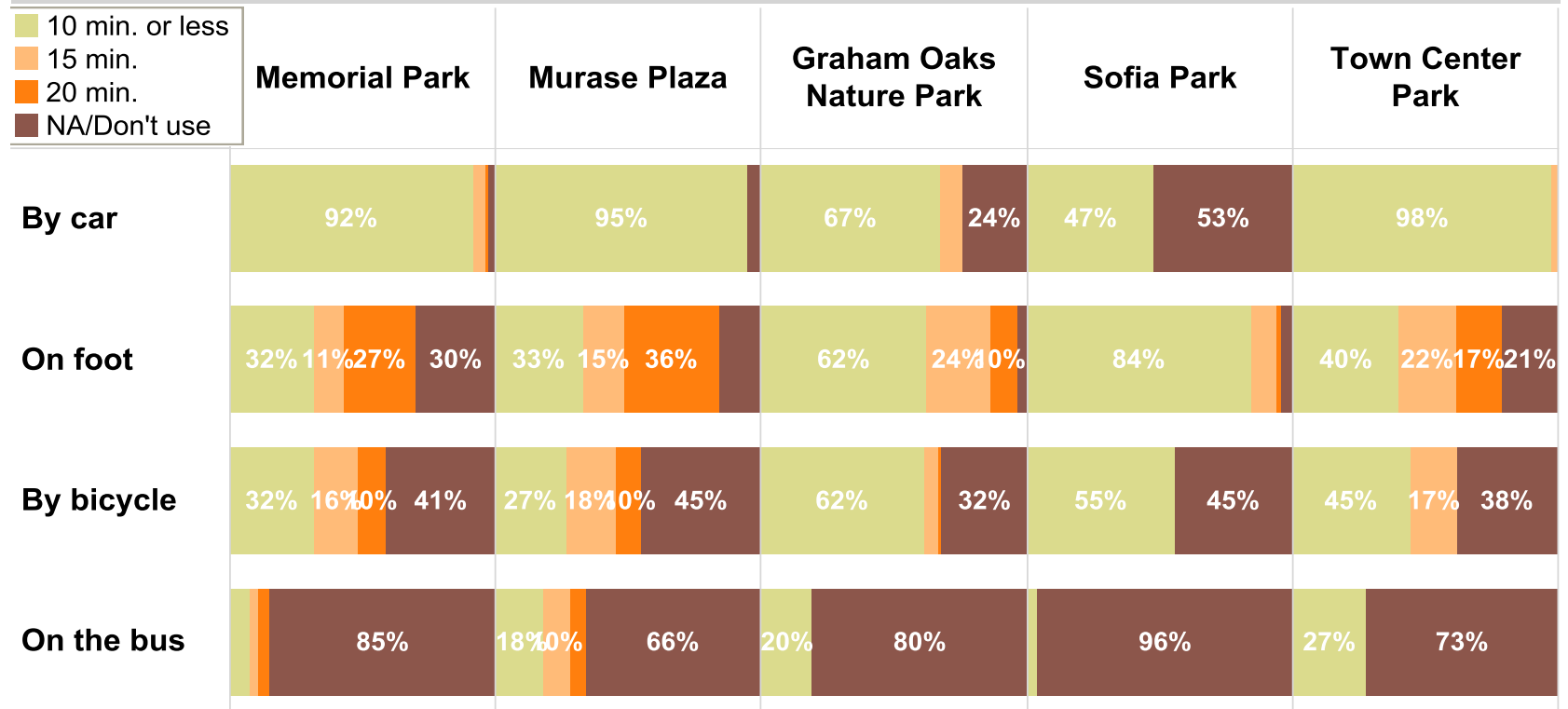


TRAVEL TIME

ATTACHMENT A

When assessed by the most commonly used parks, results show that most all respondents can get to Memorial, Murase Plaza and Town Center Parks by car in 10 minutes or less. Users of Graham Oaks Nature and Sofia Parks are more likely to travel by foot.

Time to Travel to Most-Used Park - All Respondents



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Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

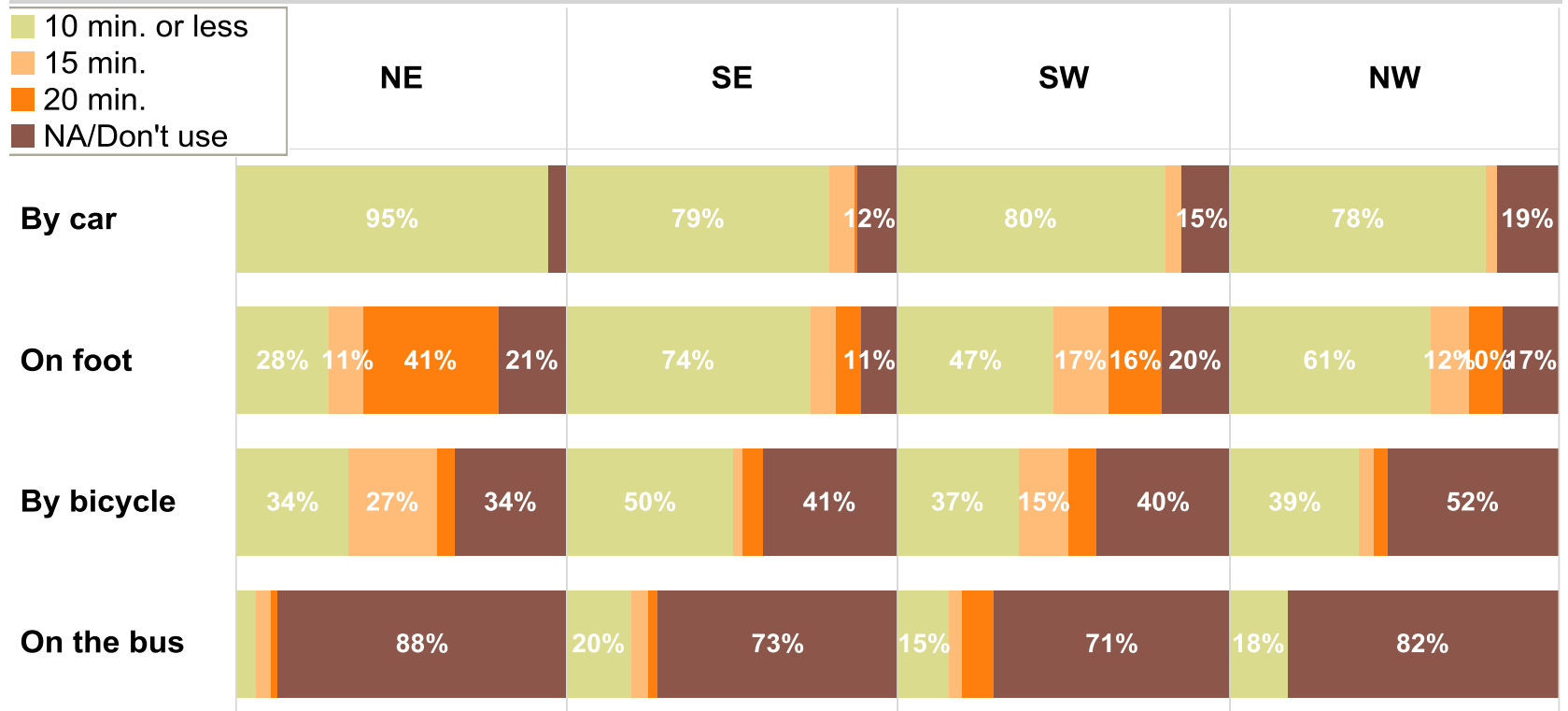


TRAVEL TIME

ATTACHMENT A

Respondents who live in the NE quadrant are most likely to be within short driving distance of their most-used park but within the longest walking distance. SE respondents are most likely to be within short walking or biking distance of their most-used park.

Time to Travel to Most-Used Park - Invitation Sample Only



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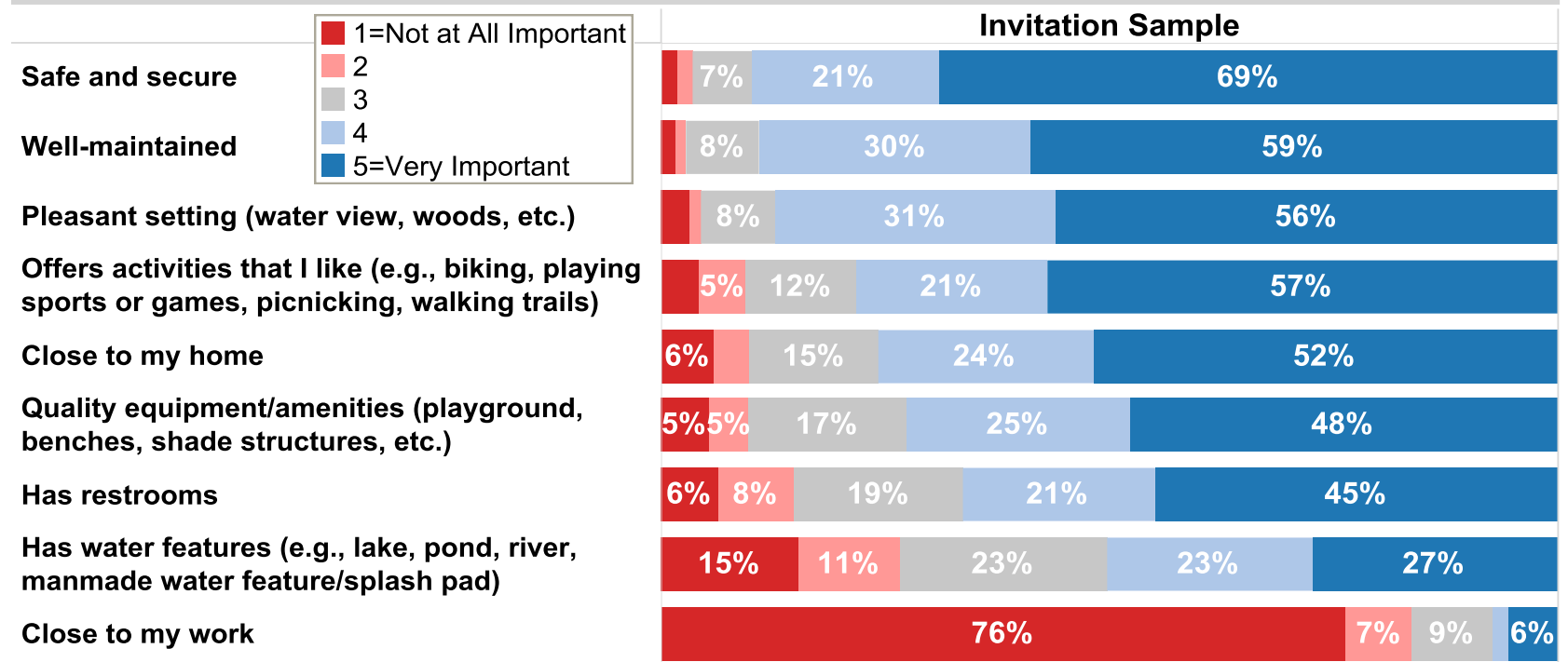
Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

CHOOSING MOST-USED PARK

ATTACHMENT A

“Safety and security”, “well-maintained”, and “pleasant setting” are the most important factors in explaining why respondents use their most-used park more than any other park (with roughly 9 in 10 respondents indicating that these are “important”). Meanwhile, proximity to work has little to no bearing on park selection.

Importance of Various Factors in Explaining Selection of Most-Used Park Sorted by Average Rating



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Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



CHOOSING MOST-USED PARK

ATTACHMENT A

Results are very similar among invitation and open link respondents. However, invitation respondents are slightly more likely to value a pleasant setting.

Importance of Various Factors in Explaining Selection of Most-Used Park Sorted by Average Rating (1=Not At All Important, 5=Very Important)

	Invitation Sample	Open Link
Safe and secure	4.5	4.4
Well-maintained	4.4	4.4
Pleasant setting (water view, woods, etc.)	4.4	4.2
Offers activities that I like (e.g., biking, playing sports or games, picnicking, walking trails)	4.2	4.1
Close to my home	4.1	4.0
Quality equipment/amenities (playground, benches, shade structures, etc.)	4.1	4.0
Has restrooms	3.9	4.0
Has water features (e.g., lake, pond, river, manmade water feature/splash pad)	3.4	3.4
Close to my work	1.5	1.7

Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



CHOOSING MOST-USED PARK

ATTACHMENT A

When investigated by presence of children in the home, results show that households with kids are more likely to rate quality equipment/amenities and water features as important park features.

Importance of Various Factors in Explaining Selection of Most-Used Park - Invitation Sample Only Sorted by Average Rating (1=Not At All Important, 5=Very Important)

	Children at home	No children at home
Safe and secure	4.5	4.6
Well-maintained	4.4	4.4
Pleasant setting (water view, woods, etc.)	4.3	4.4
Offers activities that I like (e.g., biking, playing sports or games, picnicking, walking trails)	4.3	4.2
Close to my home	4.1	4.1
Quality equipment/amenities (playground, benches, shade structures, etc.)	4.3	3.8
Has restrooms	3.9	3.9
Has water features (e.g., lake, pond, river, manmade water feature/splash pad)	3.6	3.2
Close to my work	1.5	1.5

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Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



CHOOSING MOST-USED PARK

ATTACHMENT A

NE respondents are more likely to value quality equipment/amenities than respondents from other quadrants. SE respondents are more likely to place importance on safety and security, pleasant setting, restrooms, and water features than other respondents. NW respondents are more likely to rate proximity to home as important.

Importance of Various Factors in Explaining Selection of Most-Used Park - Invitation Sample Only Sorted by Average Rating (1=Not At All Important, 5=Very Important)

	NE	SE	SW	NW
Safe and secure	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.5
Well-maintained	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.6
Pleasant setting (water view, woods, etc.)	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3
Offers activities that I like (e.g., biking, playing sports or games, picnicking, walking trails)	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2
Close to my home	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.4
Quality equipment/amenities (playground, benches, shade structures, etc.)	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.9
Has restrooms	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.7
Has water features (e.g., lake, pond, river, manmade water feature/splash pad)	3.4	3.6	3.4	2.8
Close to my work	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6

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Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



CHOOSING MOST-USED PARK

ATTACHMENT A

Visitors of Graham Oaks Nature Park rate pleasant setting as most important. Users of both Memorial Park and Town Center Park most value safe and secure and well-maintained parks. Murase Plaza park users place importance on both safety and security and quality equipment/amenities. Visitors of Sofia Park report that proximity to home and well-maintained parks are important.

Importance of Various Factors in Explaining Selection of Most-Used Park - All Respondents Sorted by Average Rating (1=Not At All Important, 5=Very Important)

	Graham Oaks Nature Park	Memorial Park	Murase Plaza	Sofia Park	Town Center Park
Safe and secure	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5
Well-maintained	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.5
Pleasant setting (water view, woods, etc.)	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.1
Offers activities that I like (e.g., biking, playing sports or games, picnicking, walking trails)	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.0
Close to my home	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.7	4.1
Quality equipment/amenities (playground, benches, shade structures, etc.)	3.4	4.1	4.6	4.4	3.6
Has restrooms	3.4	4.2	4.2	3.6	4.0
Has water features (e.g., lake, pond, river, manmade water feature/splash pad)	2.3	3.4	4.0	3.6	3.7
Close to my work	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.0

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Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



COMMENTS ON INFLUENTIAL FACTORS

ATTACHMENT A

Respondents were offered an opportunity to expand upon the factors that influence the park where they go most often. Residents take into account a variety of factors, including dog parks, kid-friendly features, trails, proximity to retail, and events, among other items. A selection of verbatim invitation responses is shown below. The full listing of responses is provided in the appendix.

Graham Oaks Nature Park	Memorial Park	Muras Plaza	Sofia Park	Town Center Park
<p><i>Running trails!! Good place to walk my dog.</i></p>	<p><i>Can walk there; shade, restrooms if needed, close to stores, restaurants on way home</i></p>	<p><i>Away from busy streets, easy access to restrooms and shaded areas. Great areas for parents to sit/leave belongings. The one big downfall to this park is that the water feature is extremely close to a very busy intersection with little dividers to deter children from the street.</i></p>	<p><i>Close to home with play equipment and beautiful setting</i></p>	<p><i>A short drive. Close to stores I might visit - Safeway, Dollar Tree, GoodWill, Post Office.</i></p>
<p><i>It's really nice for biking around, but I'd like it if more of the paths were open to bikes - right now it's basically only the main one through the center</i></p>	<p><i>I've heard that benches will be installed by the river which is a very good thing. When we moved here I couldn't believe there is no where to just sit and watch the river go by.</i></p>		<p><i>Farmer's Market is a draw</i></p>	<p><i>Easy walk and has frequent events/festivals to attend</i></p>
<p><i>The info centers along the way are outstanding. Love the art work. Our favorite park.</i></p>			<p><i>Dog bags provided</i></p>	<p><i>Availability for break during workday</i></p>

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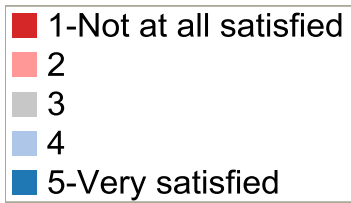
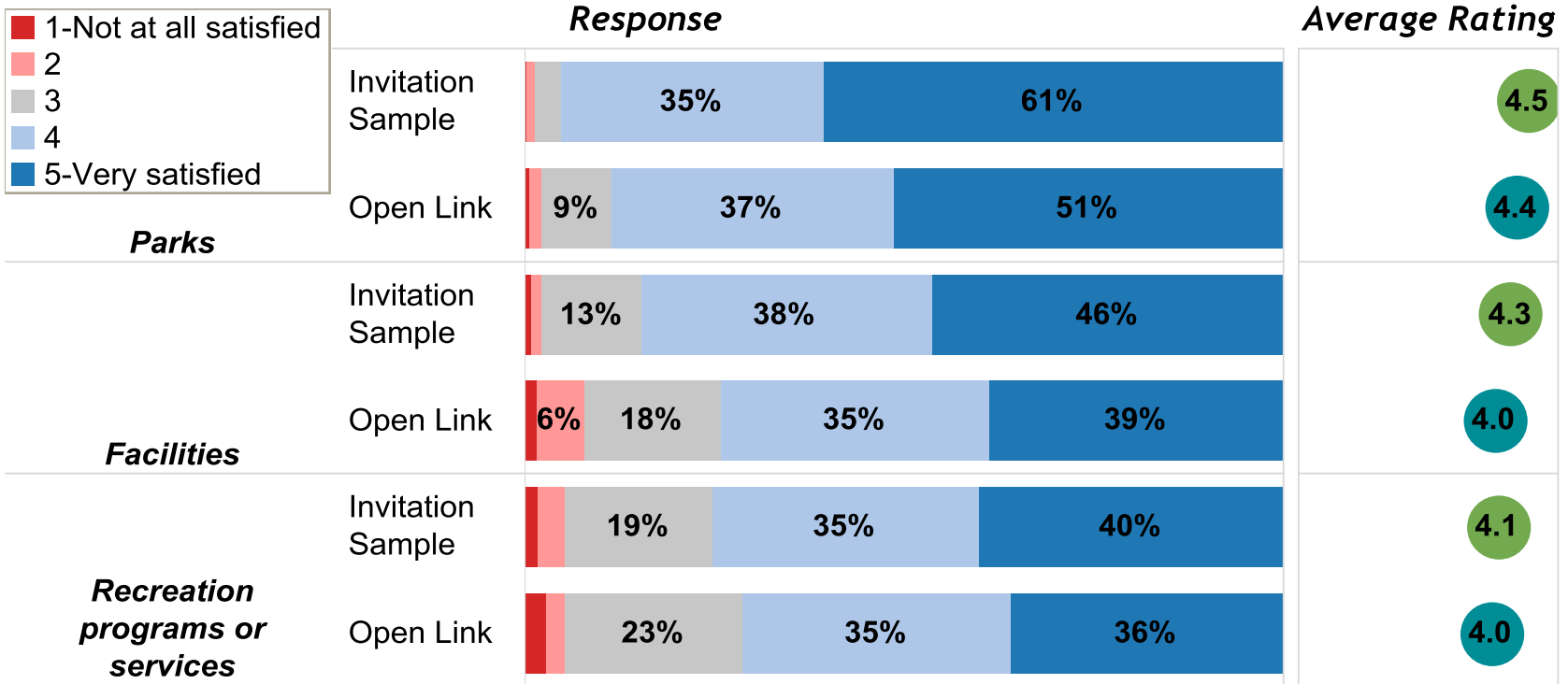


SATISFACTION WITH PARKS & RECREATION

ATTACHMENT A

Most respondents were very or mostly satisfied with regards to the adequacy of Wilsonville parks and facilities. Nearly all invitation respondents are satisfied with parks (with 96% of providing a rating of 4 or 5). Overall, invitation respondents are more satisfied with Wilsonville parks, facilities, and services than open link.

How satisfied have you and your household been with the adequacy of Wilsonville...





SATISFACTION WITH PARKS & RECREATION

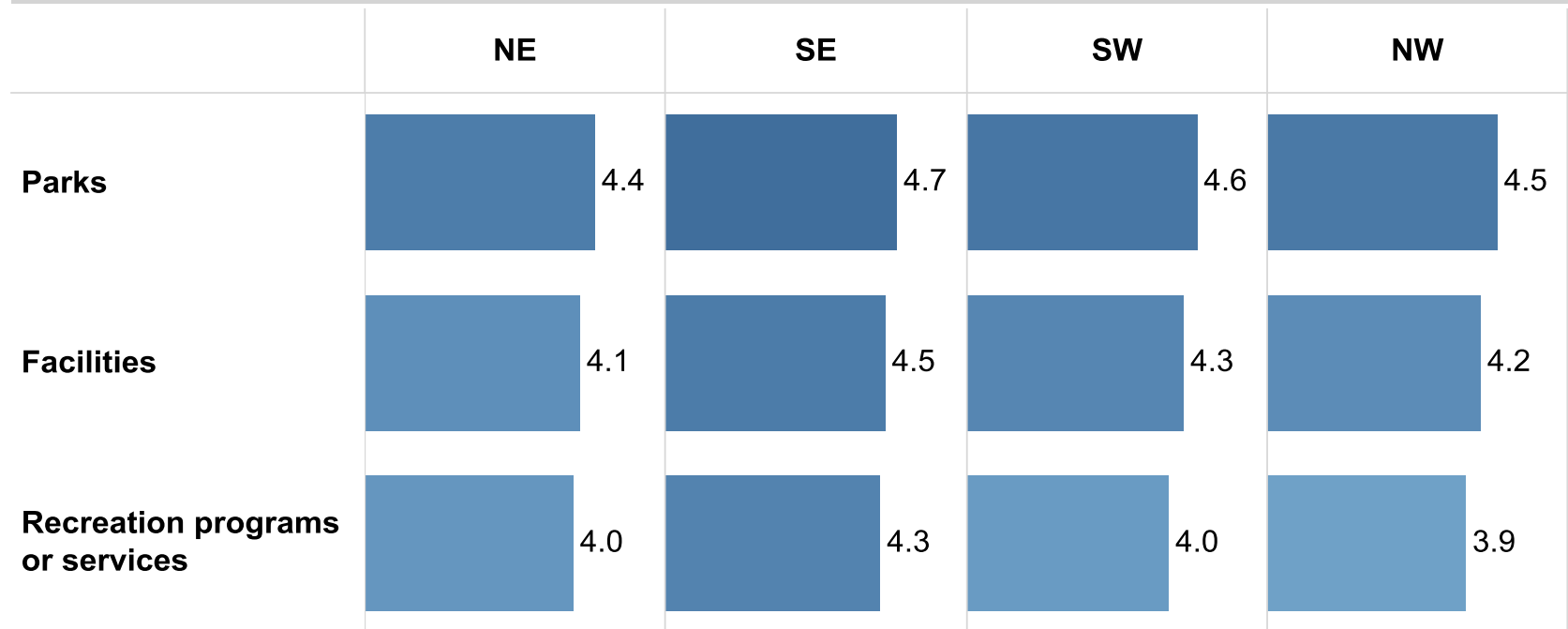
ATTACHMENT A

When assessed by area of the community in which the respondent lives, results show that SE households are comparatively more satisfied with parks, facilities, and services than residents of other quadrants. Conversely, NE respondents are less satisfied with parks and facilities and NW respondents are less satisfied with recreation programs or services. However, overall, all respondents reported high average satisfaction ratings.

How satisfied have you and your household been with the adequacy of Wilsonville...

- Invitation Sample Only

Sorted by Average Rating (1=Not At All Satisfied, 5=Very Satisfied)



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Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



ATTACHMENT A COMMENTS ON SATISFACTION RATINGS

Respondents had an opportunity to further comment on their level of satisfaction with the adequacy (e.g., quality, condition, quantity, distribution) of Wilsonville parks, recreation programs/services, and facilities. Improvements were frequently suggested, but many respondents also used the space to compliment parks and recreation services. A selection of verbatim invitation responses is shown below. The full listing of responses is provided in the appendix and should be reviewed to fully understand the breadth and depth of respondents' input.

Suggestions for Improvement

We are extremely disappointed the community voted down the large community/aquatic center. It is badly needed. The athletic facilities are awful.

I'm 53 years old. I can't sign up for kid's sports or 55 and over activities- leaves nothing for me. Classes are during the day- I work 8-5.

Very unhappy regarding increase in cost of classes such as tai chi

Too many people walk dogs off the leash in Memorial Park. I feel it creates a very dangerous situation for runners and walkers.

The larger, more common parks and facilities in 'city' areas that represent and develop a direct impression of the 'face' of Wilsonville are well-maintained and up-to-date, however, some of the smaller parks in more residential areas could be updated and better suited for families to utilize in more rural 'home' areas to better distribute the availability of parks and recreation to more residents on foot and bike.

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Positive Feedback

Really enjoy and appreciate how well the city takes care of parks in Wilsonville.

Wilsonville has great parks to choose from and we use many of them often

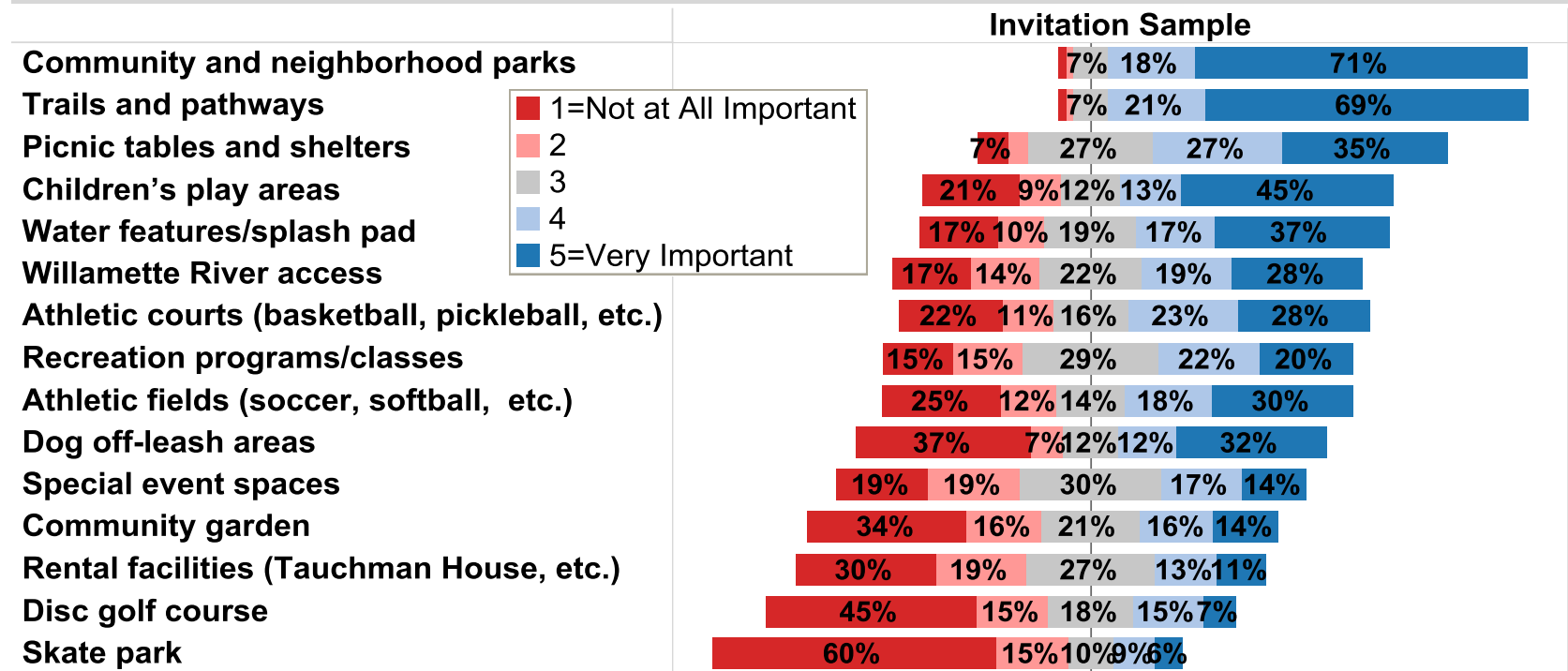
I see our tax dollars at work and SO appreciate our wonderful parks and all that they offer



ATTACHMENT A IMPORTANCE OF EXISTING FACILITIES

Community and neighborhood parks (89% rated as important) and trails and pathways (90%) were rated as most important among invitation respondents.

Importance of Current Wilsonville Facilities to Household *Sorted by Average Rating*

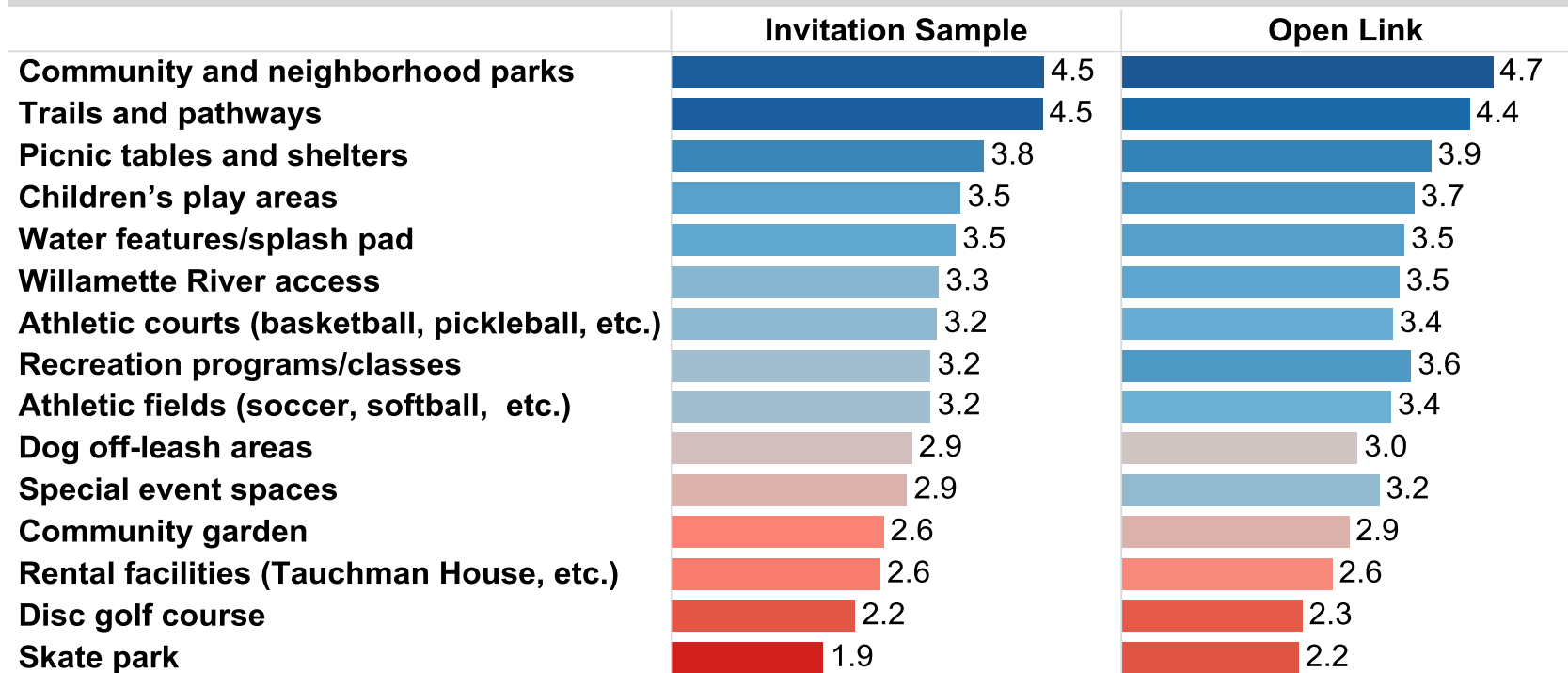




ATTACHMENT A IMPORTANCE OF EXISTING FACILITIES

Open link respondents provided higher average importance ratings for almost all of the facilities listed. They were notably more likely to rate recreation programs/classes as important. While community and neighborhood parks and trails and pathways are the most important facilities to both groups of respondents, invitation sample respondents provided a slightly higher average importance rating for trails and pathways.

Importance of Current Wilsonville Facilities to Household Average Rating (1=Not At All Important, 5=Very Important)



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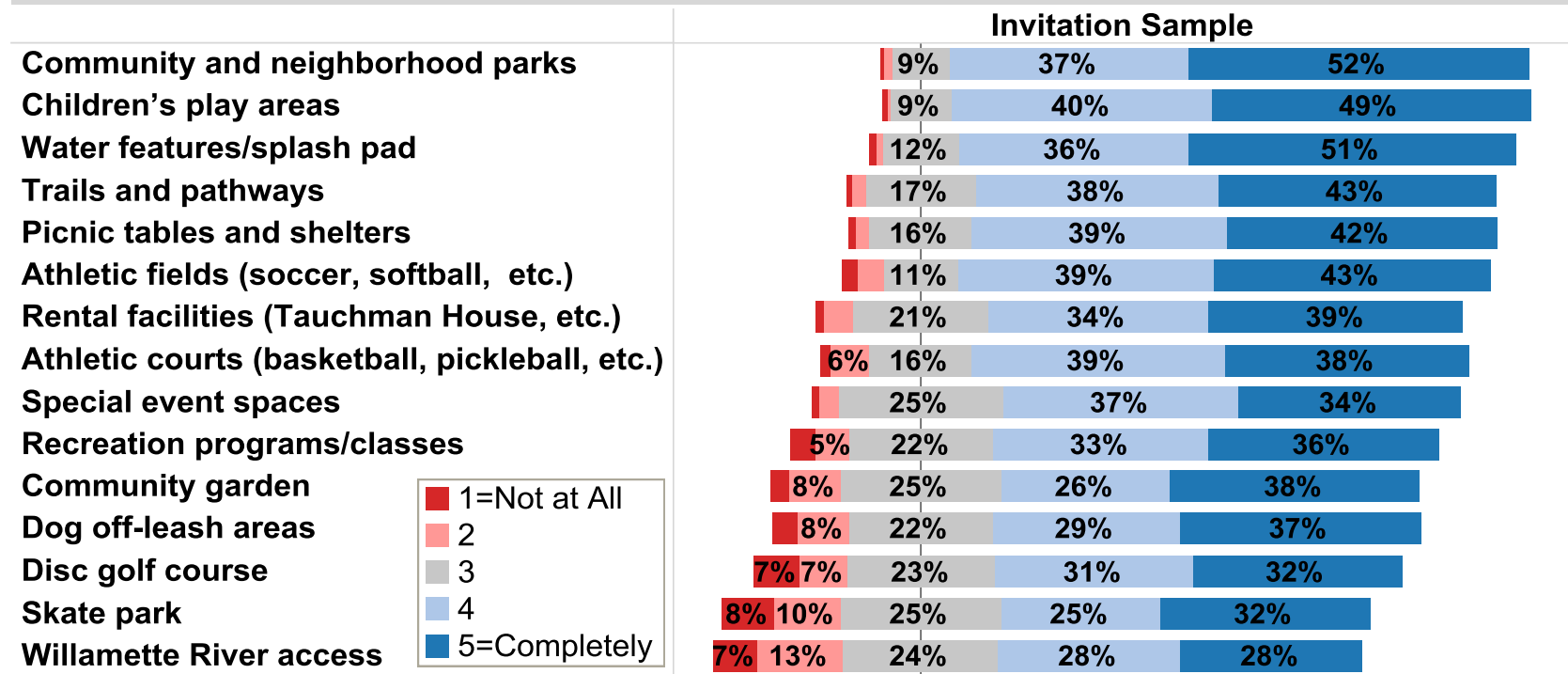
Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



ATTACHMENT A DEGREE TO WHICH FACILITIES MEET NEEDS

Invitation respondents indicated that most facilities meet needs to a large extent, particularly community and neighborhood parks (89% said needs are being met), children’s play areas (89%), and water features/splash pads (87%). Willamette River access is least likely to be meeting needs, as compared to other facilities, with 20% of invitation respondents indicating their needs aren’t being met.

Degree to Which Current Facilities Meet the Needs of the City of Wilsonville Sorted by Average Rating



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Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



ATTACHMENT A DEGREE TO WHICH FACILITIES MEET NEEDS

Open link respondents provided lower needs-met ratings for nearly all of the facilities, most notably for the skate park, Willamette River access, athletic fields, and athletic courts.

Degree to Which Current Facilities Meet the Needs of the City of Wilsonville Average Rating (1=Not At All, 5=Completely)

	Invitation Sample	Open Link
Community and neighborhood parks	4.4	4.3
Children's play areas	4.4	4.2
Water features/splash pad	4.3	4.1
Trails and pathways	4.2	4.1
Picnic tables and shelters	4.2	4.1
Athletic fields (soccer, softball, etc.)	4.2	3.9
Rental facilities (Tauchman House, etc.)	4.1	4.1
Athletic courts (basketball, pickleball, etc.)	4.1	3.8
Special event spaces	4.0	3.9
Recreation programs/classes	3.9	3.8
Community garden	3.9	3.7
Dog off-leash areas	3.9	3.7
Disc golf course	3.7	3.8
Skate park	3.6	3.0
Willamette River access	3.6	3.2

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Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



ATTACHMENT A IMPORTANCE-PERFORMANCE MATRIX

High Importance/ Low Needs Met

These are key areas for potential improvements. Improving these facilities would likely positively affect the degree to which community needs are met overall.

High Importance/ High Needs Met

These amenities are important to most respondents and should be maintained in the future, but are less of a priority for improvements as needs are currently being adequately met.

These “niche” facilities have a small but passionate following, so measuring participation when planning for future improvements may prove to be valuable.

Low Importance/ Low Needs Met

Current levels of support appear to be adequate. Future discussions evaluating whether the resources supporting these facilities outweigh the benefits may be constructive.

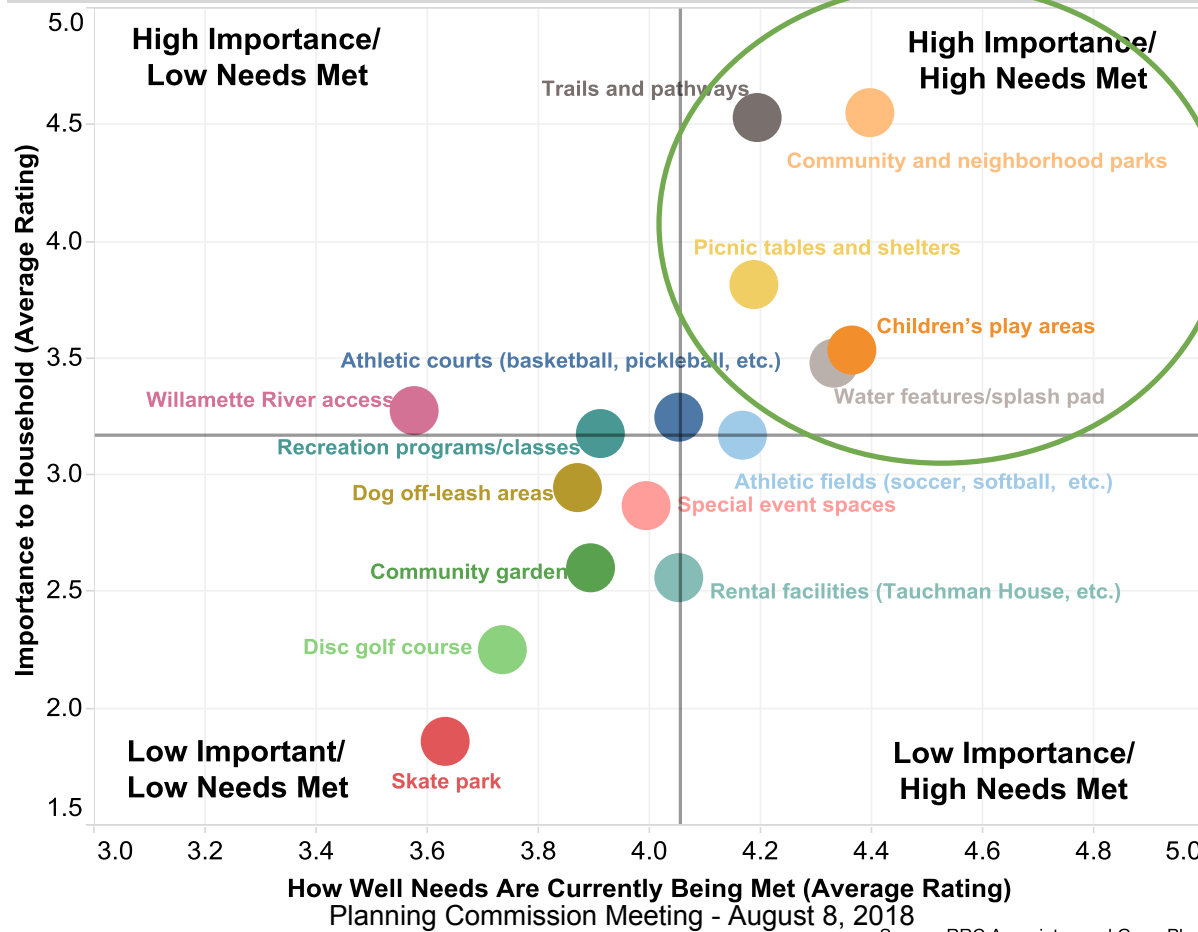
Low Importance/ High Needs Met

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ATTACHMENT A IMPORTANCE-PERFORMANCE MATRIX

Level of Importance vs. Needs Met for Current Wilsonville Facilities - Invitation Sample Only



These facilities are more adequately meeting residents' needs

Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



ATTACHMENT A COMMENTS ON CURRENT FACILITY RATINGS

Respondents had a chance to provide comments/suggestions for how the parks, facilities, or recreation programs in Wilsonville could be improved to better meet the needs of their households/the community. Respondents addressed a wide variety of topics. A selection of verbatim invitation responses is shown below. The full set of responses is provided in the appendix.

Suggestions for Improvement

*Don't build any parks & rec facilities!!!
Use tax revenues to maintain what we already have, which seem sufficient for a community of our size.*

It seems like every town has a city swimming pool, Wilsonville is out of the loop.

*Have better selection of Parks and Rec classes for people between 18-55.
Have dog park lights for winter months. Have restrooms at dog park.*

Better playground equipment- bigger play structures, more swings, more shade on/near playgrounds

More nature, less overbuilding

Better access to the Willamette River. Like how Cook Park in Tigard is to the Tualatin River.

Add an off-leash dog park west of I-5, preferably in or near Villebois

Not enough tennis courts. With the increase in popularity of pickle ball that has encroached into the tennis courts. Pickle ball playing taking up space on tennis courts.

*... *More basketball courts/hoops (please consider Courtside Park!)
*Please put down chunky wood chips instead of the finer bark dust currently used in city parks (reduces slivers) *even if you just use (well-maintained) portapotties, it would be super nice to have restrooms near/at all city parks * these are my thoughtful ideas and requests, but please know that I love what you do and am proud of our city's parks and rec department! Thanks!*

Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

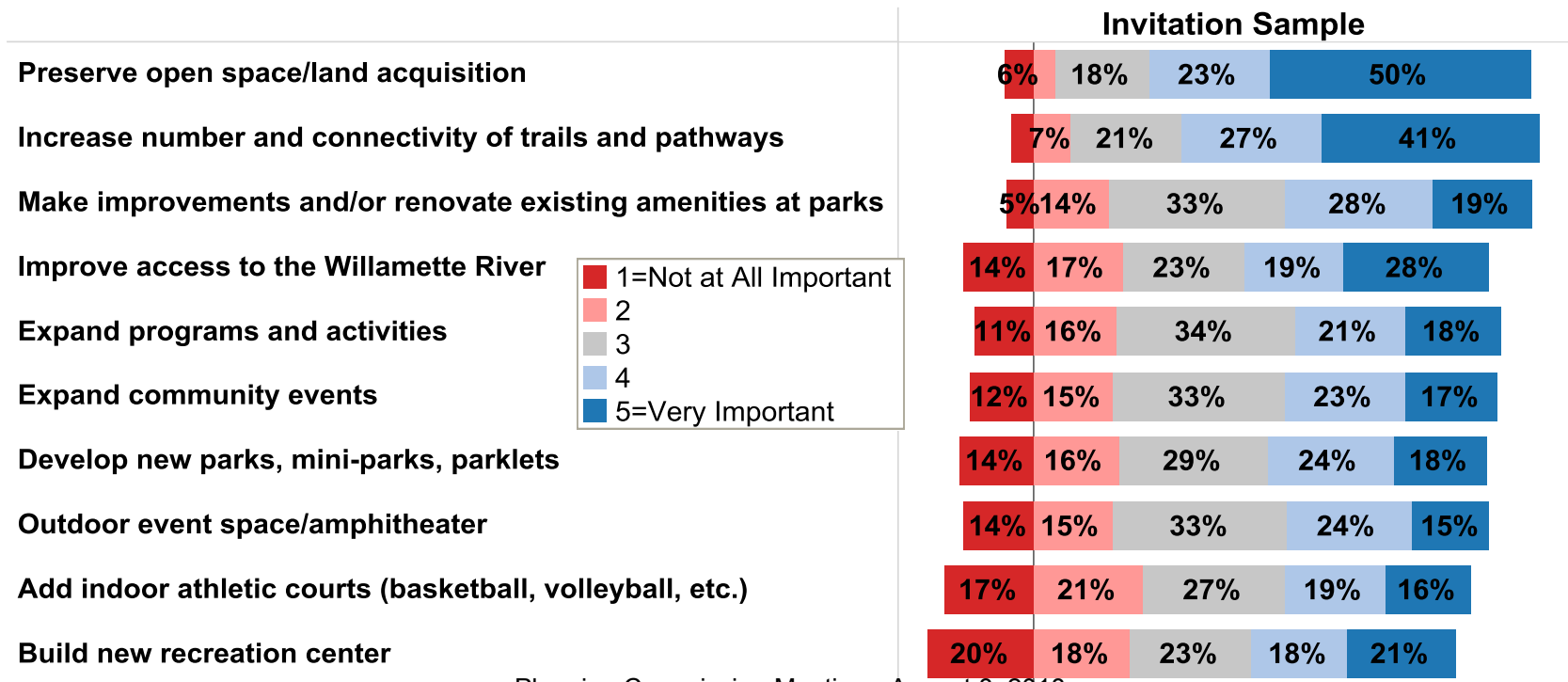


IMPORTANCE OF FUTURE FACILITIES

ATTACHMENT A

Preserving open space/land acquisition (73% rated as important) and increasing number and connectivity of trails and pathways (68%) were rated as the most important future needs by invitation respondents. In a second tier of responses, making improvements and/or renovating existing amenities at parks and improving access to the Willamette River were also considered important (47%, respectively).

Most Important Needs for City of Wilsonville to Address Over Next 5 to 10 Years Sorted by Average Rating



Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



ATTACHMENT A IMPORTANCE OF FUTURE FACILITIES

Open link respondents were again more likely to rate nearly every future facility as more important than invitation sample respondents, and were particularly likely to rate expanding programs and activities as more important. However, both samples were most and equally likely to place importance on preserving open space/land acquisition and increasing number and connectivity of trails and pathways.

Most Important Needs for City of Wilsonville to Address Over Next 5 to 10 Years Average Rating (1=Not At All Important, 5=Very Important)

	Invitation Sample	Open Link
Preserve open space/land acquisition	4.1	4.1
Increase number and connectivity of trails and pathways	3.9	3.9
Make improvements and/or renovate existing amenities at parks	3.4	3.5
Improve access to the Willamette River	3.3	3.5
Expand programs and activities	3.2	3.6
Expand community events	3.2	3.4
Develop new parks, mini-parks, parklets	3.2	3.4
Outdoor event space/amphitheater	3.1	3.2
Build new recreation center	3.0	3.2
Add indoor athletic courts (basketball, volleyball, etc.)	3.0	3.2

Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

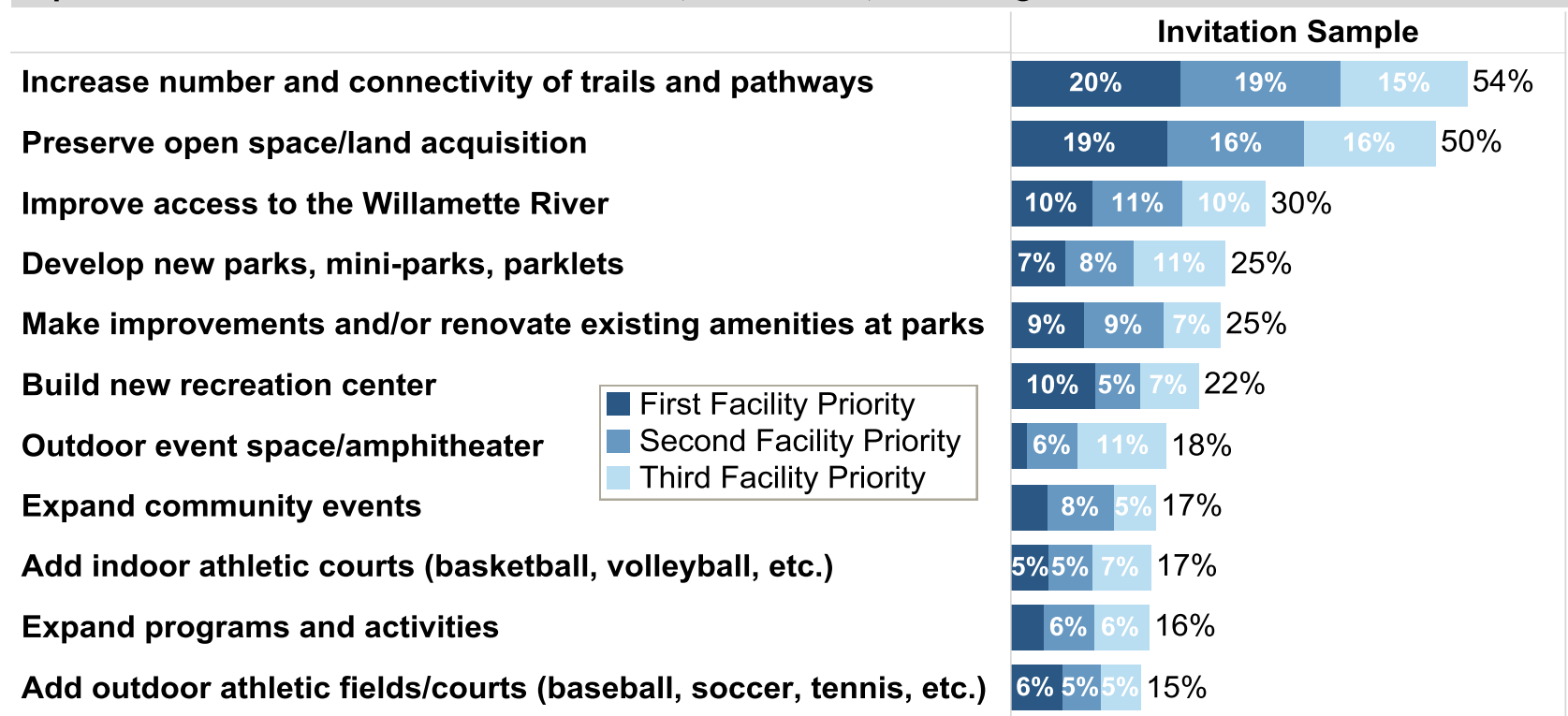


TOP THREE FUTURE FACILITY PRIORITIES

ATTACHMENT A

Fifty-four percent of invitation respondents indicated that increasing number and connectivity of trails and pathways is one of their top three priorities for the future (20% also selected it as their number one priority). A near equal share of respondents prioritized the preservation of open space/land acquisition (50% as one of their top three and 19% as their number one priority).

Top Three Priorities for Future Facilities, Amenities, and Programs



Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



TOP THREE FUTURE FACILITY PRIORITIES

ATTACHMENT A

While both samples of respondents most frequently chose increasing number and connectivity of trails and pathways and preservation of open space/land acquisition as one of their top three priorities, open link respondents were also more likely to prioritize expanding programs and activities, adding outdoor athletic fields/courts, and building a new recreation center.

Top Three Priorities for Future Facilities, Amenities, and Programs

	Invitation Sample	Open Link
Increase number and connectivity of trails and pathways	54%	40%
Preserve open space/land acquisition	50%	42%
Improve access to the Willamette River	30%	31%
Develop new parks, mini-parks, parklets	25%	23%
Make improvements and/or renovate existing amenities at parks	25%	24%
Build new recreation center	22%	26%
Outdoor event space/amphitheater	18%	19%
Expand community events	17%	16%
Add indoor athletic courts (basketball, volleyball, etc.)	17%	21%
Expand programs and activities	16%	25%
Add outdoor athletic fields/courts (baseball, soccer, tennis, etc.)	15%	21%

Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



TOP THREE FUTURE FACILITY PRIORITIES

ATTACHMENT A

Respondents with kids at home more frequently chose adding indoor and outdoor athletic court as top priorities than those without kids at home. Meanwhile, respondents without kids at home were more likely to prioritize preserving open space/land acquisition, improving access to the Willamette River, and an outdoor event space/amphitheater.

Top Three Priorities for Future Facilities, Amenities, and Programs - Invitation Sample Only

	Children at home	No children at home
Increase number and connectivity of trails and pathways	55%	54%
Preserve open space/land acquisition	43%	57%
Improve access to the Willamette River	26%	34%
Develop new parks, mini-parks, parklets	25%	25%
Make improvements and/or renovate existing amenities at parks	26%	24%
Build new recreation center	25%	21%
Outdoor event space/amphitheater	15%	22%
Expand community events	18%	17%
Add indoor athletic courts (basketball, volleyball, etc.)	23%	11%
Expand programs and activities	16%	16%
Add outdoor athletic fields/courts (baseball, soccer, tennis, etc.)	22%	10%

Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



TOP THREE FUTURE FACILITY PRIORITIES

ATTACHMENT A

All respondents, regardless of where they live, were most likely to prioritize trails and pathways and preservation of open space. However, respondents in the NE were more likely to prioritize expanding programs and activities; in the SE: improving access to the Willamette River; in the SW: outdoor event space/amphitheater; in the NW: developing new parks and adding indoor and outdoor athletic fields/courts.

Top Three Priorities for Future Facilities, Amenities, and Programs - Invitation Sample Only

	NE	SE	SW	NW
Increase number and connectivity of trails and pathways	56%	60%	58%	46%
Preserve open space/land acquisition	41%	49%	48%	48%
Improve access to the Willamette River	24%	45%	34%	19%
Develop new parks, mini-parks, parklets	27%	14%	25%	36%
Make improvements and/or renovate existing amenities at parks	26%	21%	25%	29%
Build new recreation center	27%	24%	20%	20%
Outdoor event space/amphitheater	17%	17%	24%	13%
Expand community events	19%	18%	13%	14%
Add indoor athletic courts (basketball, volleyball, etc.)	17%	15%	16%	28%
Expand programs and activities	24%	7%	15%	13%
Add outdoor athletic fields/courts (baseball, soccer, tennis, etc.)	19%	12%	15%	26%

Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

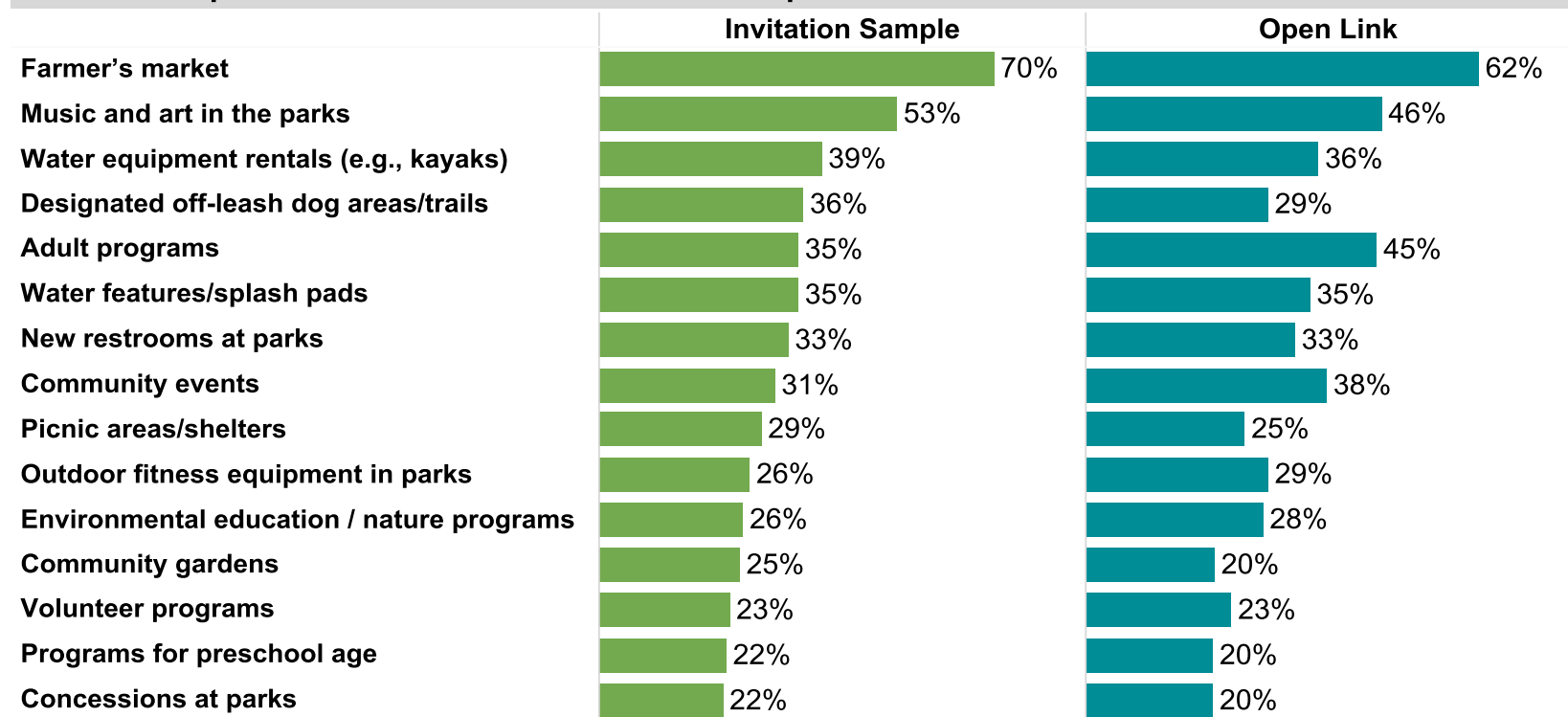


SPECIFIC AMENITIES AND SERVICES

ATTACHMENT A

Respondents reported a desire for the addition or expansion of a number of facilities/amenities and programs/services, with invitation respondents reporting an average of 7.2 items from the list. Most selected amenities include farmer's market (70%) and music and art in the parks (53%). Open link respondents had a greater interest in adult programs and community events than invitation respondents.

Interest in Specific Amenities and Services - Top 15 Selections



Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

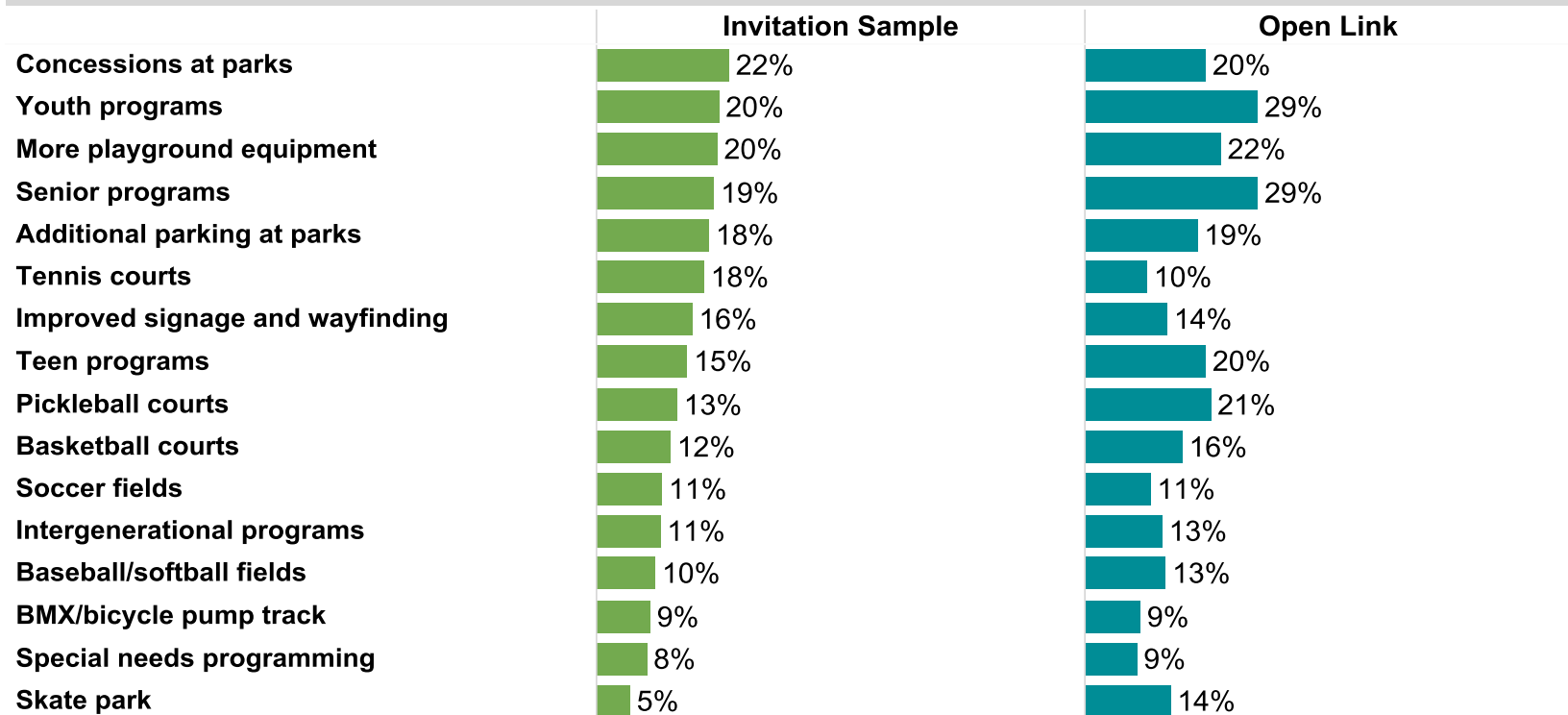


SPECIFIC AMENITIES AND SERVICES

ATTACHMENT A

Open link respondents had a comparatively greater interest in youth programs, senior programs, pickleball courts, and skate parks than invitation respondents.

Interest in Specific Amenities and Services - Bottom 15 Selections



Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

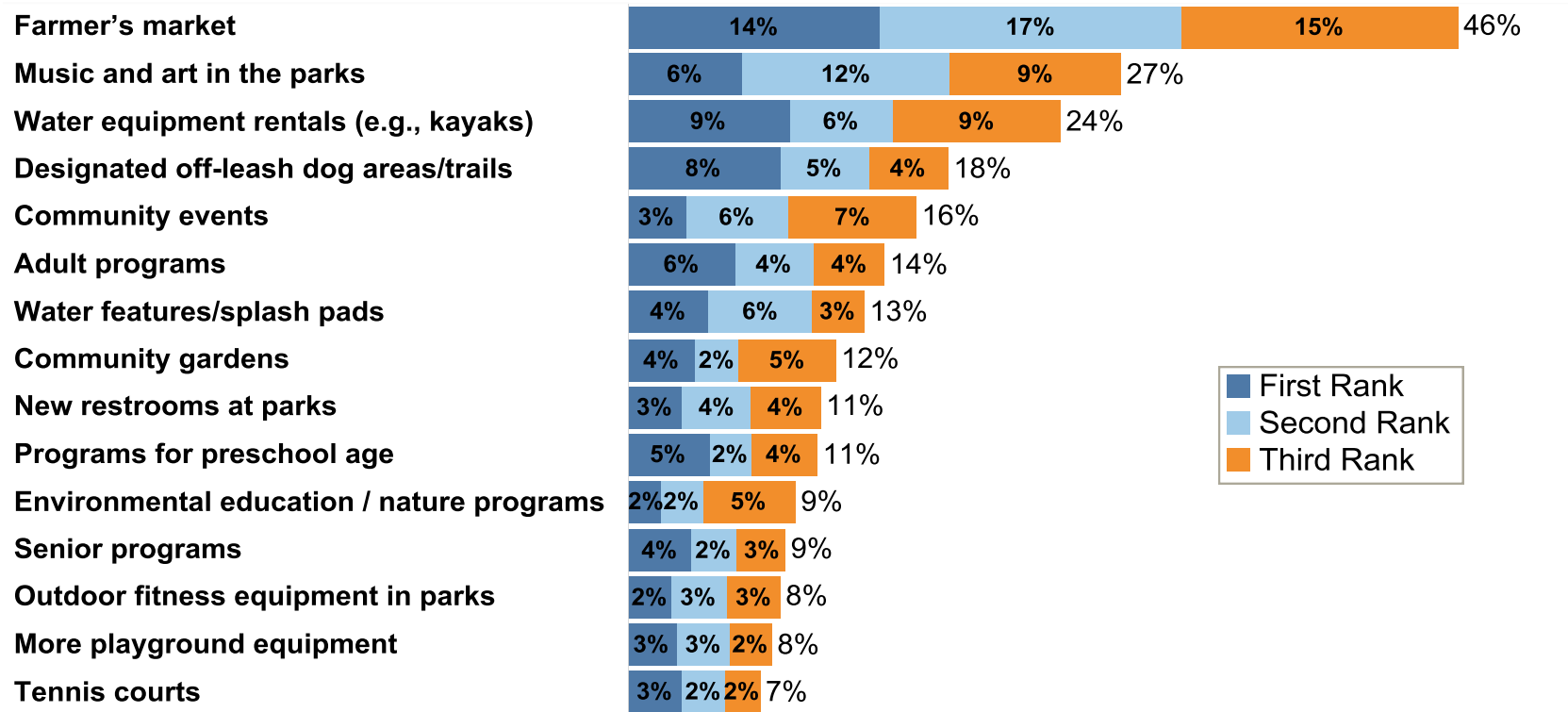


TOP THREE AMENITIES AND SERVICES

ATTACHMENT A

When asked to select their top three priorities for addition, expansion, or improvement, farmer’s market (46% of invitation sample respondents selecting it as a top three priority), music and arts in the park (27%), and water equipment rentals (24%) emerge as the top three areas of focus.

Top 3 Priorities for Specific Amenities and Services - Top 15 Selections - Invitation Sample Only



■ First Rank
 ■ Second Rank
 ■ Third Rank

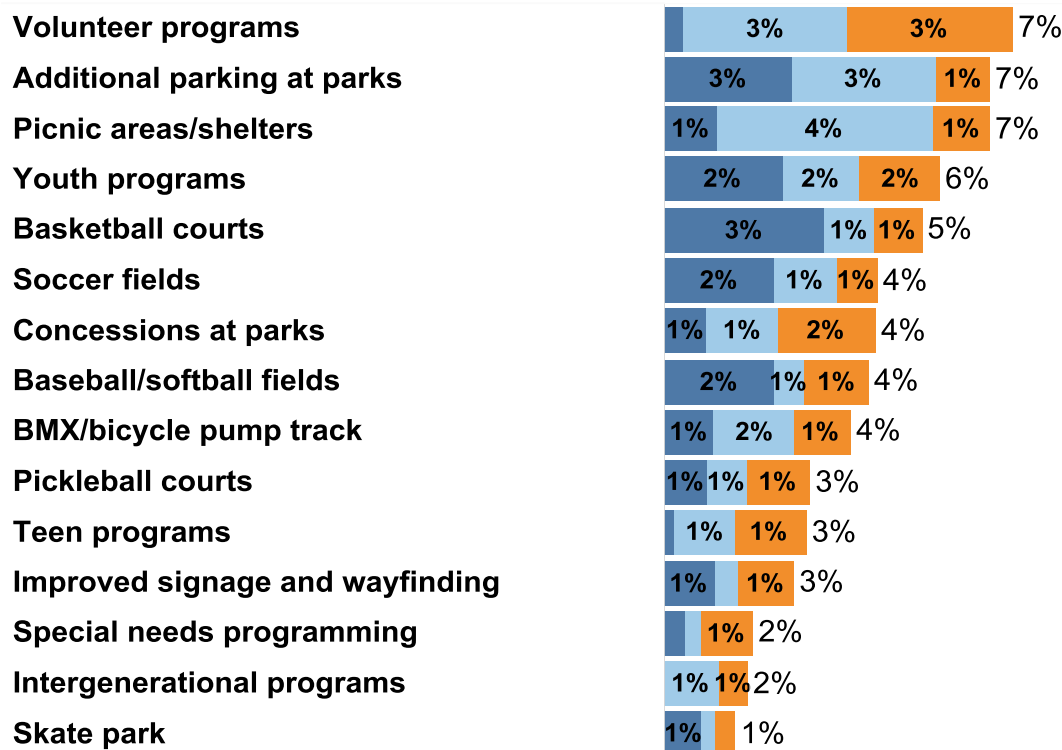


TOP THREE AMENITIES AND SERVICES

ATTACHMENT A

Several specific amenities and services received very few respondents indicating they were first, second, or third priorities.

Top 3 Priorities for Specific Amenities and Services - Bottom 15 Selections - Invitation Sample Only



Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

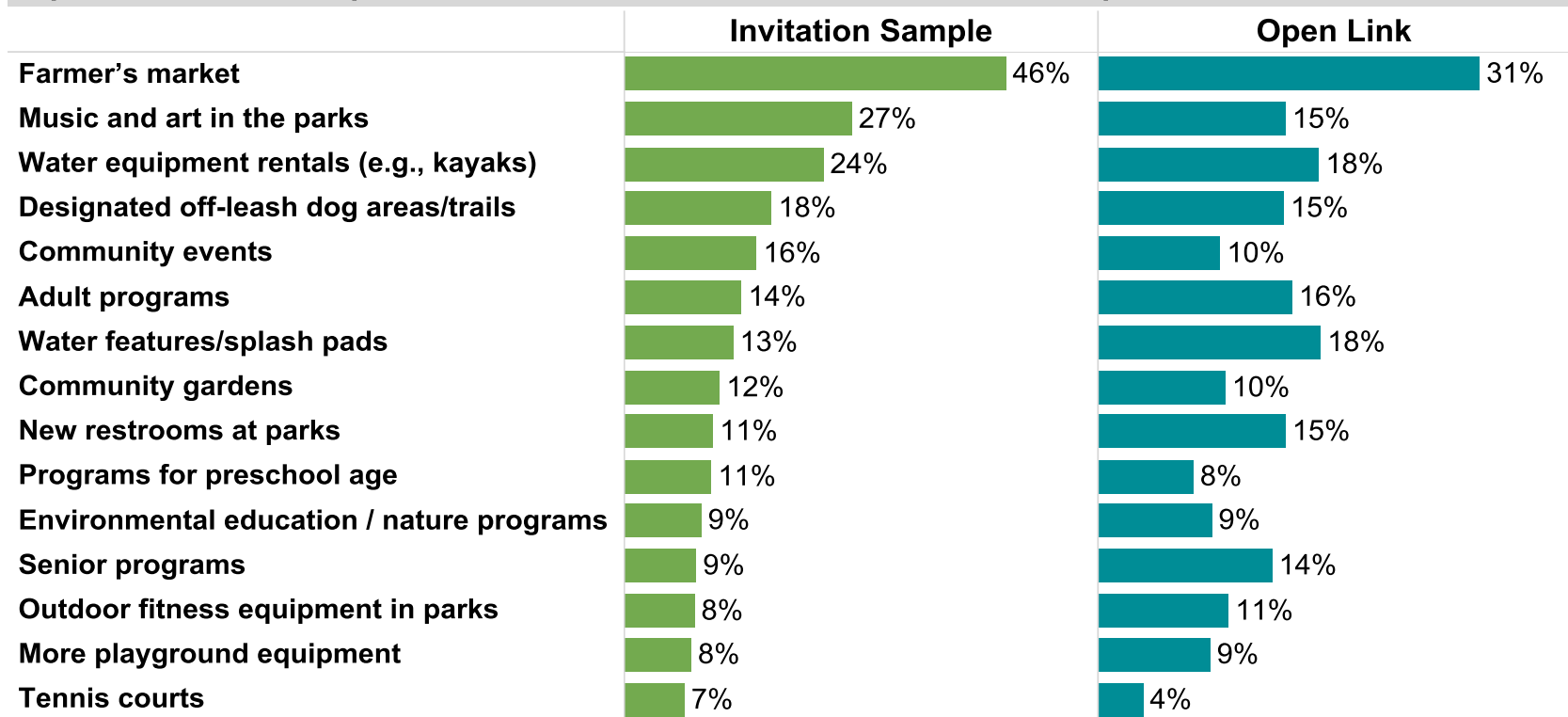
Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018



ATTACHMENT A TOP THREE AMENITIES AND SERVICES

Meanwhile, open link respondents have a slightly different set of priorities for specific amenities and services. Although also most likely to select farmer's market as a top-three priority, they were notably more likely to prioritize water features/splash pads and senior programs than invitation sample respondents.

Top 3 Priorities for Specific Amenities and Services Combined - Top 15 Selections



Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

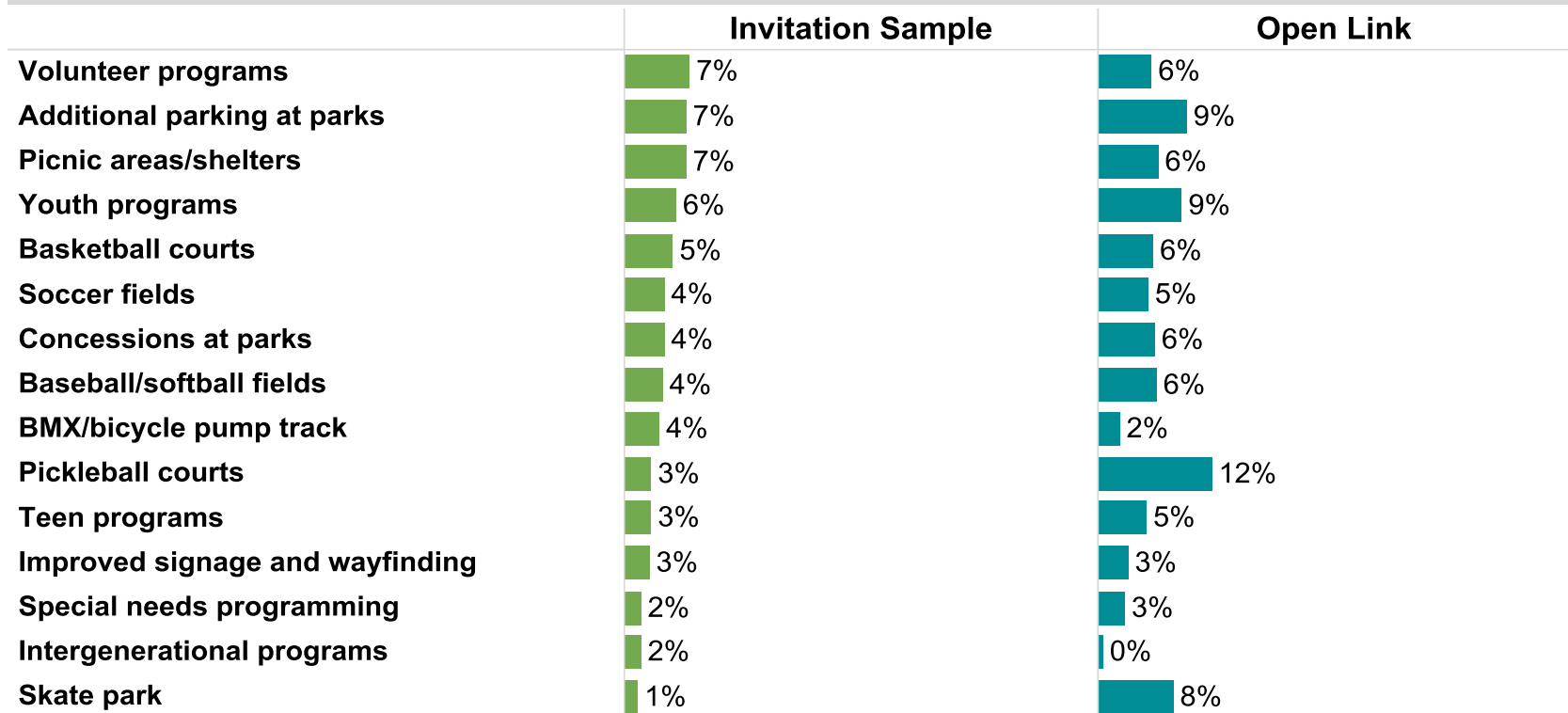


TOP THREE AMENITIES AND SERVICES

ATTACHMENT A

Open link respondents were more likely to prioritize pickleball courts and skate parks than invitation sample respondents.

Top 3 Priorities for Specific Amenities and Services Combined - Bottom 15 Selections



Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

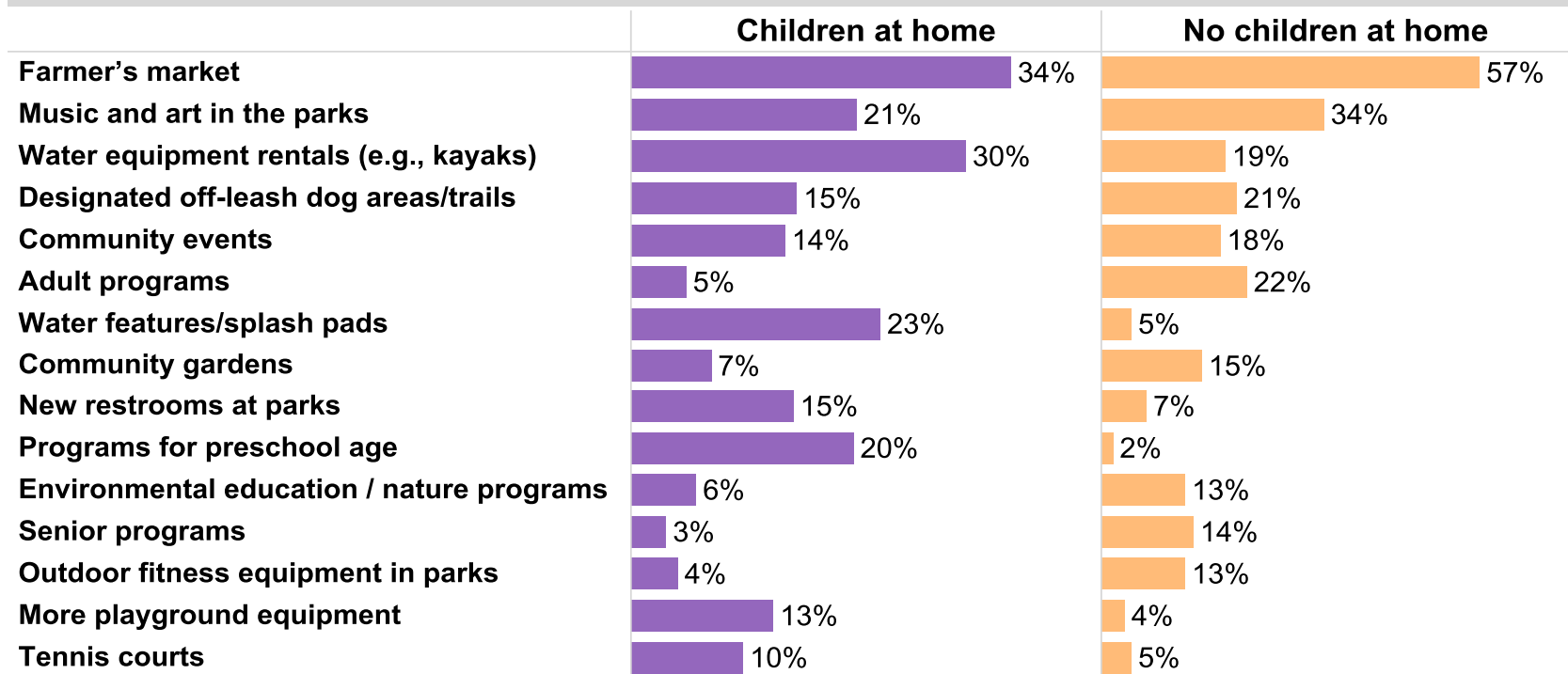


TOP THREE AMENITIES AND SERVICES

ATTACHMENT A

The top priorities for respondents with kids at home: farmer's market (34%), water equipment rentals (30%), water features/splash pads (23%), music and art in the parks (21%), programs for preschool age (20%); for respondents without kids at home: farmer's market (57%), music and art in the parks (34%), adult programs (22%), designated off-leash areas/trails (21%), water equipment rentals (19%), and community events (18%).

Top 3 Priorities for Specific Amenities and Services Combined - Top 15 Selections - Invitation Sample Only



Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

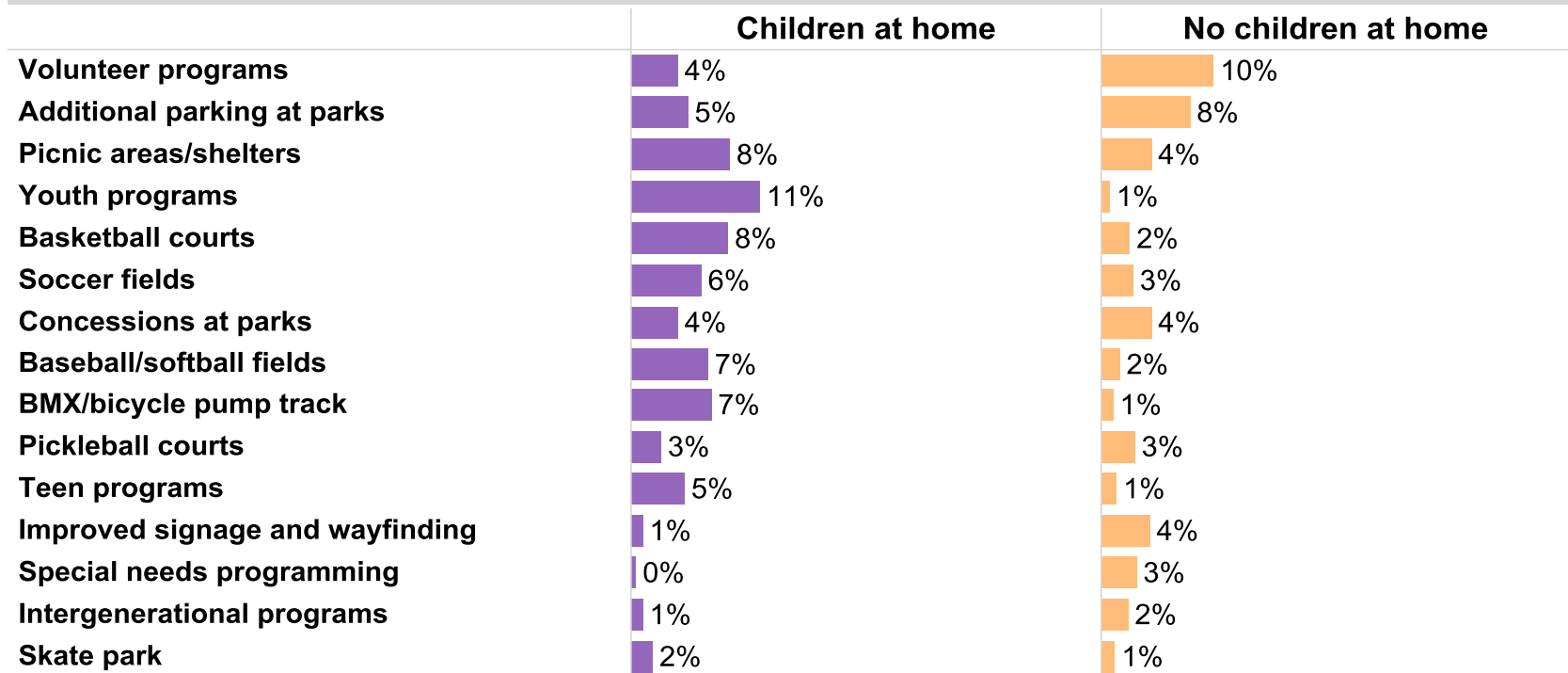


TOP THREE AMENITIES AND SERVICES

ATTACHMENT A

The following items weren't top selections for invitation households, but it's interesting to see where priorities differ between those with and without kids at home. For example, households with children are more likely to place importance on youth programs, baseball/softball fields, and BMX/bicycle pump track.

Top 3 Priorities for Specific Amenities and Services Combined - Bottom 15 Selections - Invitation Sample Only



Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

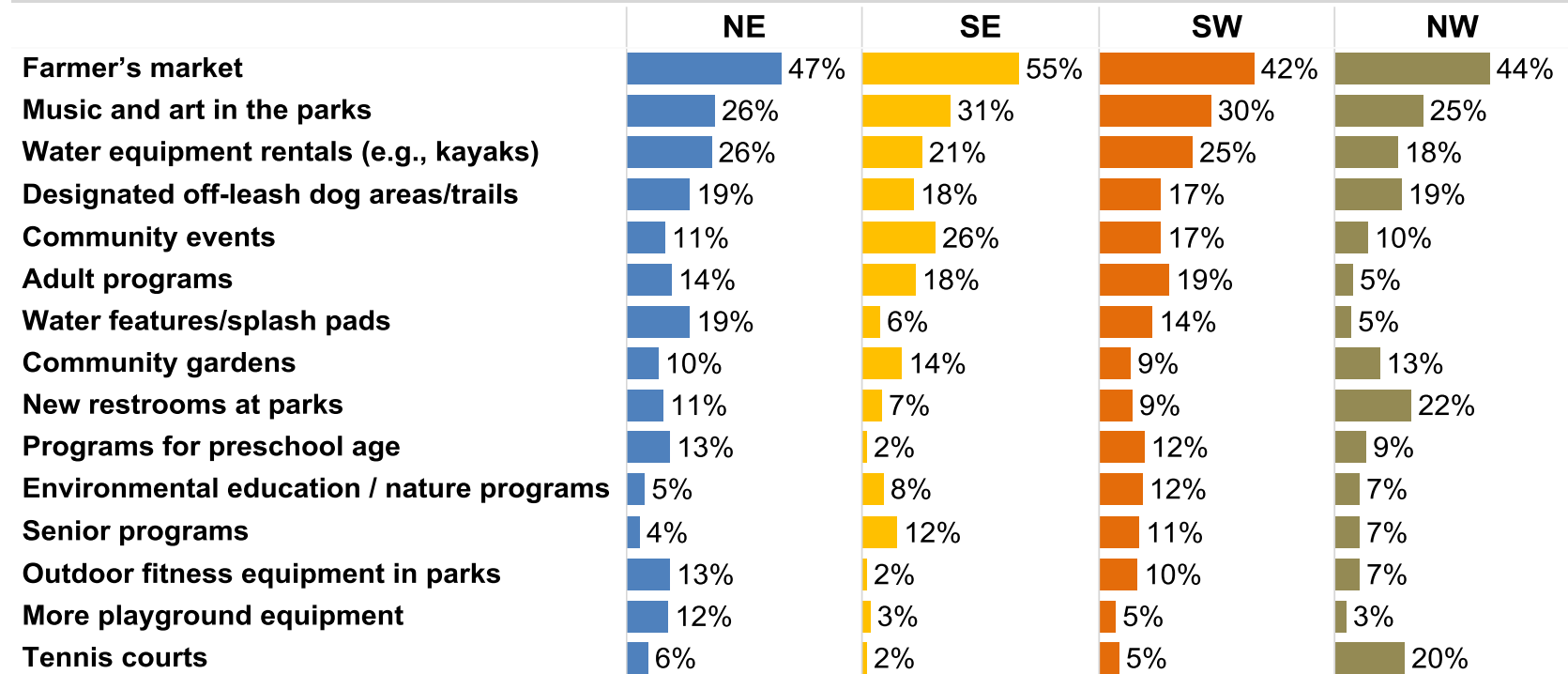


TOP THREE AMENITIES AND SERVICES

ATTACHMENT A

All respondents, regardless of where they live, were most likely to prioritize a farmer's market. However, respondents in the NE were more likely to prioritize water features/splash pads and more playground equipment than respondents in other quadrants; in the SE: farmer's market and community events; in the NW: new restrooms at parks and tennis courts.

Top 3 Priorities for Specific Amenities and Services Combined - Top 15 Selections - Invitation Sample Only



Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

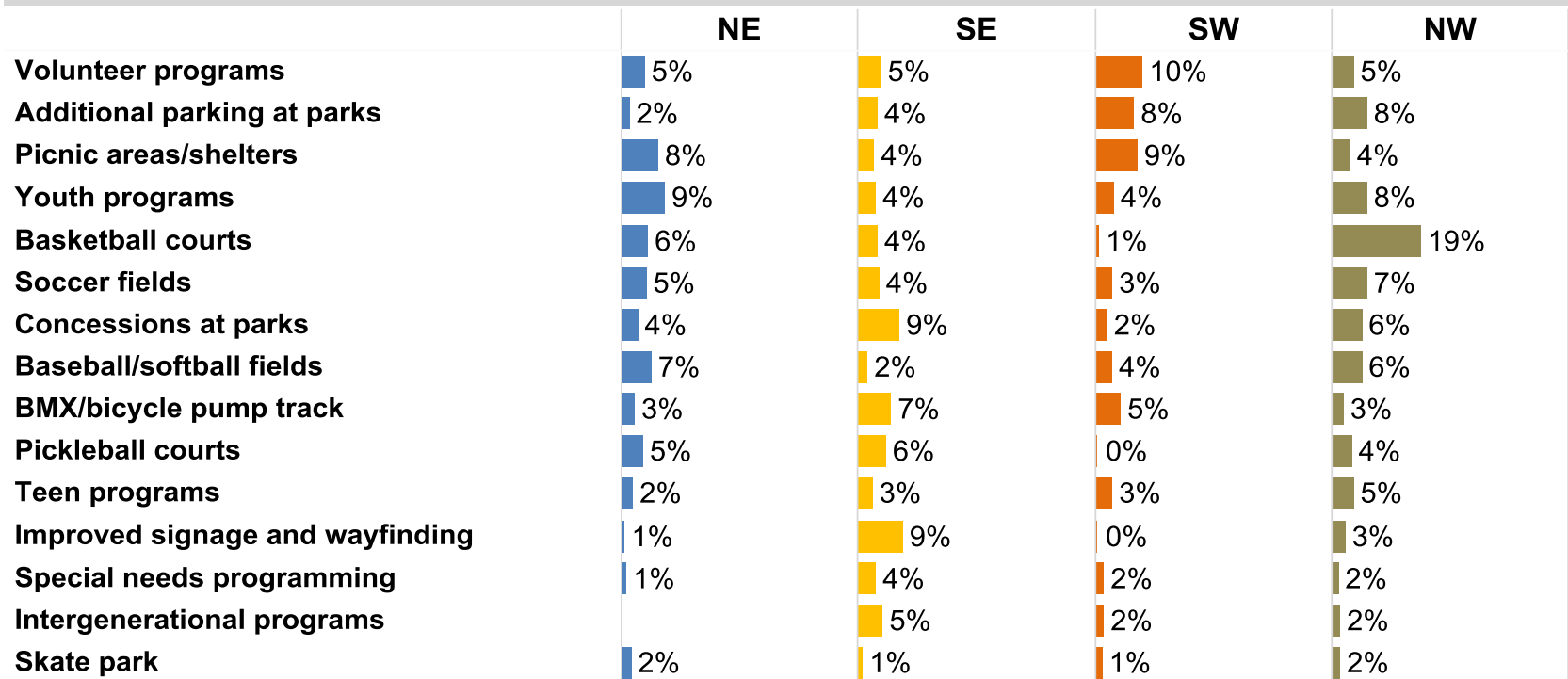


TOP THREE AMENITIES AND SERVICES

ATTACHMENT A

Respondents in the SW were more likely to prioritize volunteer programs than respondents living in other quadrants; in the NW: basketball courts.

Top 3 Priorities for Specific Amenities and Services Combined - Bottom 15 Selections - Invitation Sample Only



Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

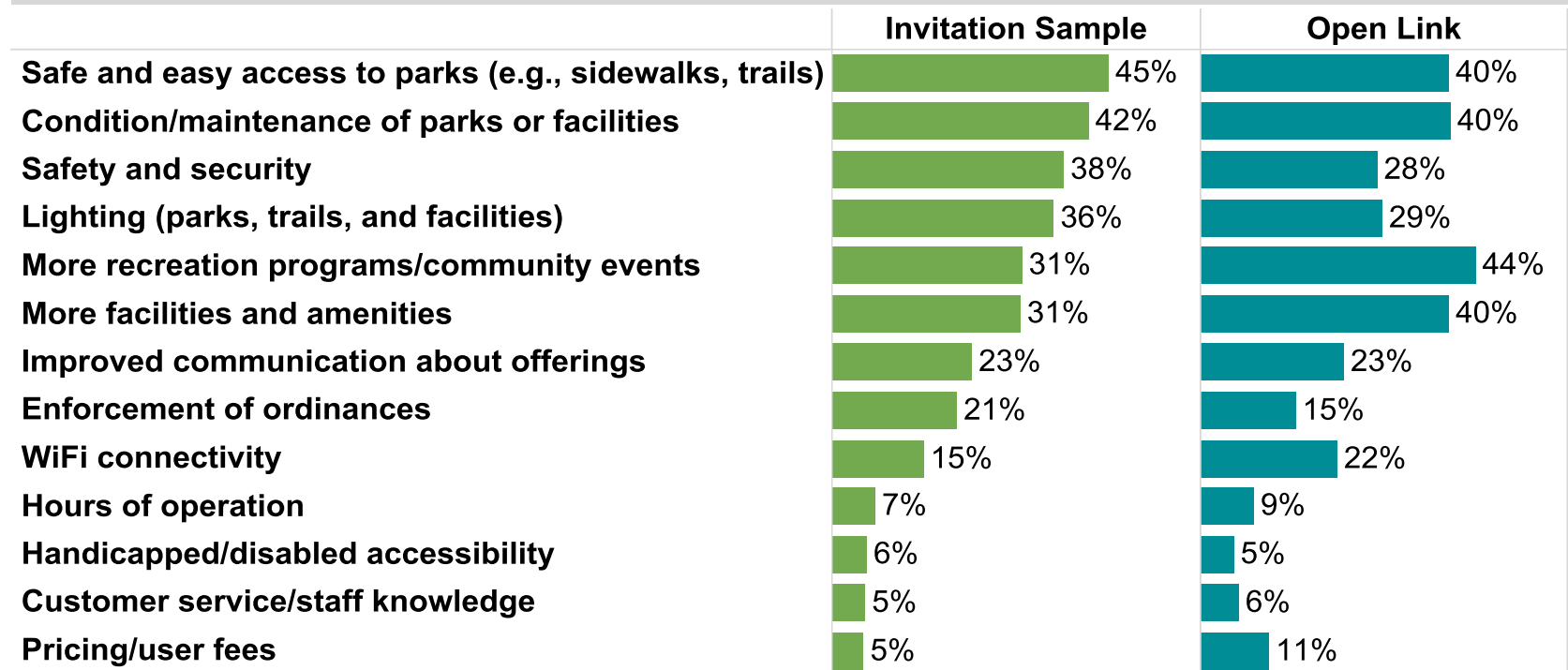
Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018



ATTACHMENT A FACTORS THAT WOULD INCREASE USAGE

When asked what would increase their usage of Wilsonville facilities, invitation sample respondents were most likely to report safe and easy access to parks (45%). Open link respondents, on the other hand, were most likely to cite more recreation programs/community events (44%). Condition/maintenance of parks or facilities was also a top factor for both samples (42% and 40%, respectively).

Most Important Areas That, If Addressed by the City of Wilsonville, Would Increase Utilization of Parks and Recreation Facilities



Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

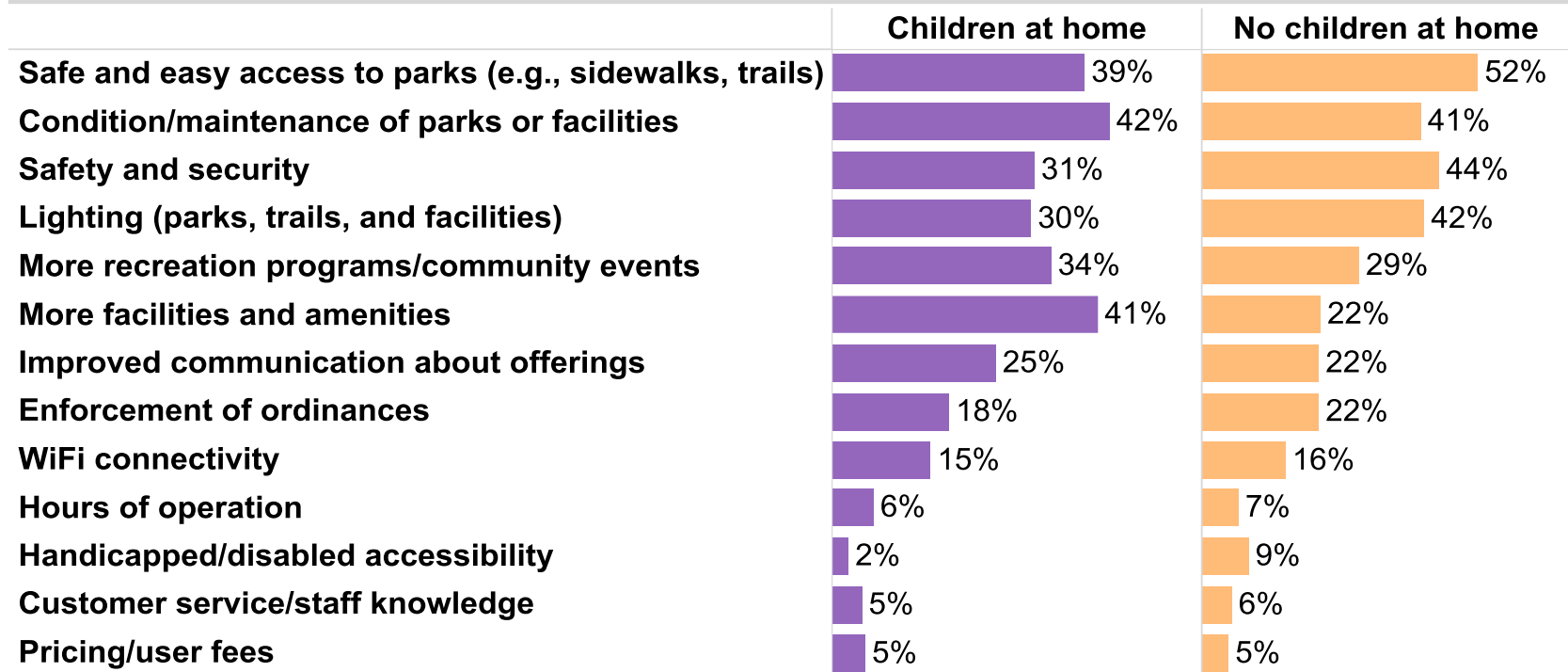


FACTORS THAT WOULD INCREASE USAGE

ATTACHMENT A

While respondents with kids at home more frequently chose more facilities and amenities and more recreation programs/community events as factors that would increase their usage, respondents without kids at home were more likely to cite safe and easy access to parks, safety and security, and lighting.

Most Important Areas That, If Addressed by the City of Wilsonville, Would Increase Utilization of Parks and Recreation Facilities - Invitation Sample Only



Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



FACTORS THAT WOULD INCREASE USAGE

ATTACHMENT A

Respondents in the NE were more likely to select more facilities and amenities and more recreation programs/community events as factors that would increase their usage than respondents in other quadrants; in the SE: enforcement of ordinances; in the SW: lighting; in the NW: safe and easy access to parks.

Most Important Areas That, If Addressed by the City of Wilsonville, Would Increase Utilization of Parks and Recreation Facilities - Invitation Sample Only

	NE	SE	SW	NW
Safe and easy access to parks (e.g., sidewalks, trails)	45%	39%	45%	57%
Condition/maintenance of parks or facilities	46%	46%	33%	49%
Safety and security	33%	37%	41%	42%
Lighting (parks, trails, and facilities)	36%	36%	41%	35%
More recreation programs/community events	39%	30%	32%	19%
More facilities and amenities	40%	22%	23%	32%
Improved communication about offerings	27%	17%	21%	15%
Enforcement of ordinances	14%	27%	21%	19%
WiFi connectivity	19%	10%	17%	18%
Hours of operation	11%	6%	8%	4%
Handicapped/disabled accessibility	3%	12%	7%	3%
Customer service/staff knowledge	3%	7%	7%	6%
Pricing/user fees	3%	9%	5%	8%

Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

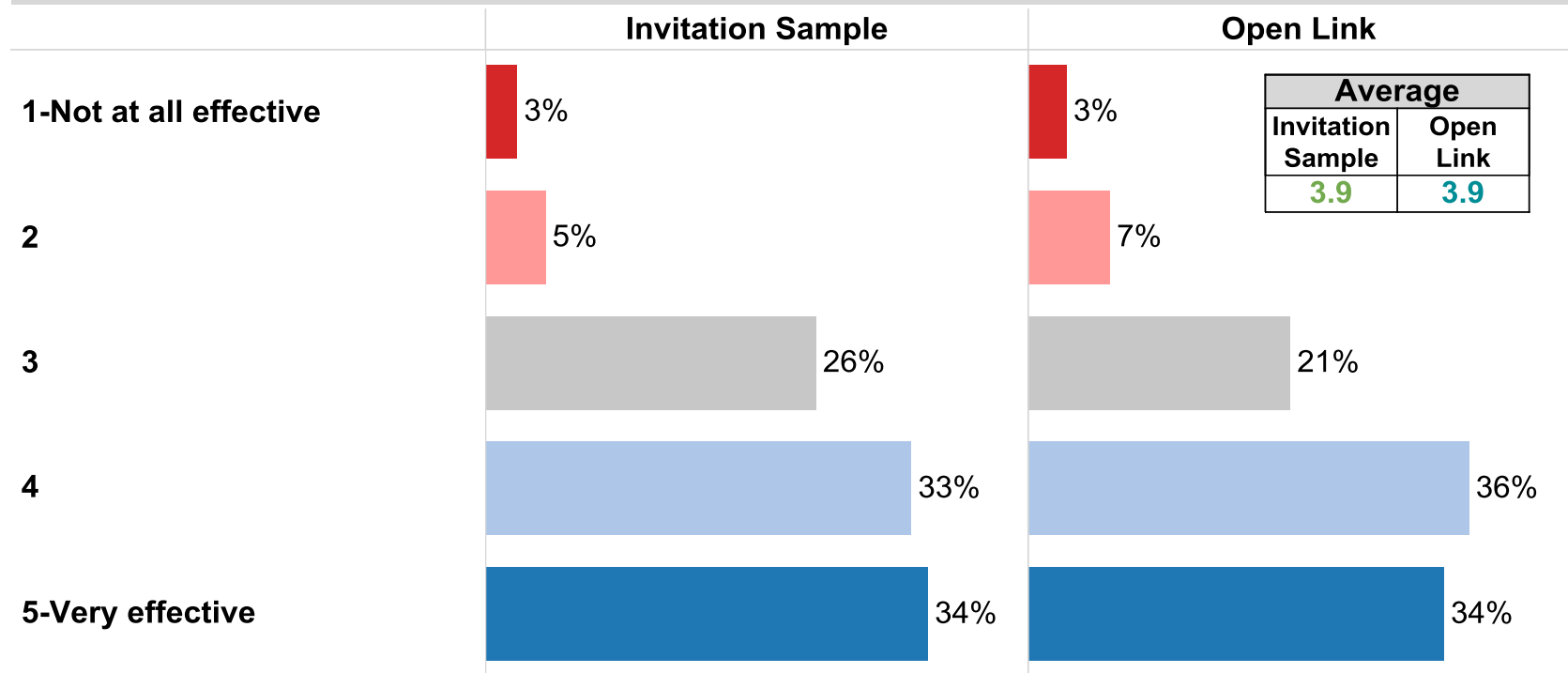
Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



ATTACHMENT A COMMUNICATION EFFECTIVENESS

Communication effectiveness is a relatively strong area for the City of Wilsonville, with 67% of invitation respondents providing a rating of 4 or 5 (“effective”).

How effective is the City of Wilsonville at reaching with you information on parks and recreation facilities, services, and programs?



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Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

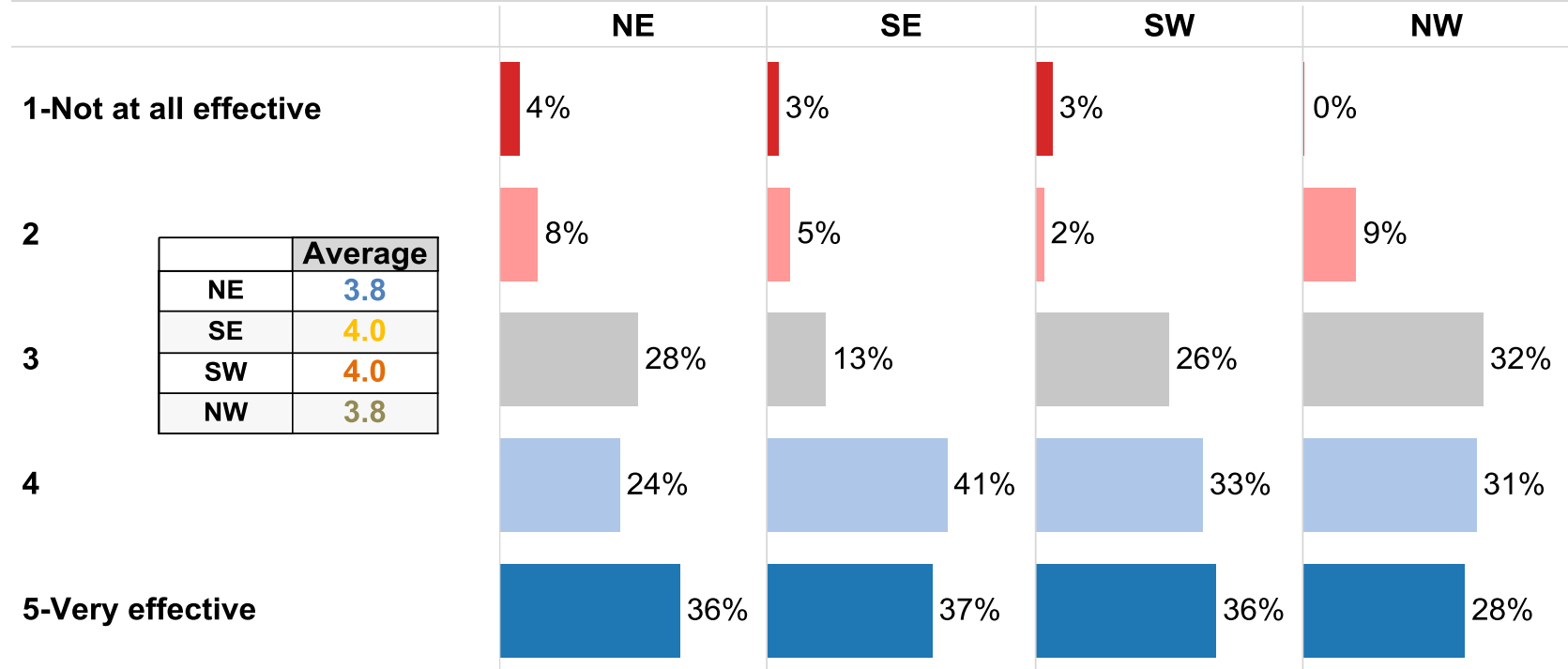


COMMUNICATION EFFECTIVENESS

ATTACHMENT A

Respondents in the SE and SW quadrants of the city provided slightly higher effectiveness ratings than did respondents in the NE and NW quadrants.

How effective is the City of Wilsonville at reaching with you information on parks and recreation facilities, services, and programs? - Invitation Sample Only



Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



BEST WAY TO RECEIVE INFORMATION

ATTACHMENT A

The best way to reach invitation respondents is in the City newsletter/Boones Ferry Messenger (54%), the Parks and Recreation Activity Guide/Brochure (53%), through the Internet/website (44%), or an email from the city (43%). Open link respondents were somewhat more likely to select the activity guide (61%), email from the city (54%), Internet/website (51%), social media (35%), and word of mouth (25%).

Best Way to Receive Information on Parks and Recreation Facilities, Services, and Programs

	Invitation Sample	Open Link
City newsletter/Boones Ferry Messenger	54%	55%
Parks and Recreation Activity Guide/Brochure	53%	61%
Internet/website	44%	51%
E-mail from the City	43%	54%
Local newspaper	31%	32%
Social media (e.g., Twitter, Facebook)	29%	35%
Street banners	21%	18%
Flyers/posters at businesses	18%	17%
At recreation facility/recreation program location	16%	22%
Word of mouth	15%	25%
School email/newsletter	11%	19%

Planning Commission Meeting - August 8, 2018

Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



ATTACHMENT A ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS

At the end of the survey, respondents were given the opportunity to provide any additional comments or suggestions for City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation. Themes that came up frequently through the survey were again prominent in this comment field, including a desire for additional programs and events, upgrades to existing facilities, increased trail and pathway connectivity, and enhanced river access. Many invitation respondents also took the opportunity to praise the efforts of the department. A selection of verbatim invitation responses is shown below. The full listing of responses is provided in the appendix.

Our parks are wonderful. But considering the weather in our area, more indoor facilities needed. Also more indoor theater/performance space- there is none now.

Please note that while we LOVE Farmers Markets, we don't ever attend the one in Wilsonville because the location is HORRIBLE for traffic and parking. Absolute nightmare!

Overall, we have a great park system! I would like an overall improvement in cleanliness (bathrooms and overflowing garbage cans) above ALL ELSE.

Need more bike lanes! The city has done a GREAT job with parks. We used them a lot more when "kids" were still here. Still run thru/around Memorial Park and the parks will be even more precious as Wilsonville population grows. Thank you!

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The best feature of Wilsonville are the parks. More trails would be great. More river access areas needed.

We think the city is doing an amazing job already! We love living in Wilsonville because of all the things for young children to do. The only thing I'd love is more recreation opportunities during the summer like Tualatin Recreation has.



**Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan
Planning Commission Hearing
August 8, 2018**



Agenda

- ❑ Master Planning Process
- ❑ Key Findings
- ❑ Planning Commission and City Council feedback



Purpose of this plan

- Update 2007 Parks and Recreation Master Plan
- Follow City of Wilsonville 2013 Comprehensive Plan principles
- Provide a vision for future parks, recreation, open space and trails
- Serve as an action plan for providing a high level of service
- Address park development, recreation services, trails, open space & natural resource preservation, current deficiencies, and the need for future facilities

Master Planning components

- **1. Information Gathering & Analysis**

- Review background data
- Stakeholder Focus Groups
- Community Survey
- Inventory Update & Gap Analysis
- Organizational and Program Review
- Analyze and Coalesce Data

- **2. Findings & Visioning**

- **3. Goals & Recommendations**

- **4. Draft and Final Plans**





Key findings

- Appreciation of existing parks, programs, and services
- Parks highly valued by residents
- Desire for river access
- Trail connectivity priority for residents
- Need to add synthetic turf fields
- Concern for lack of indoor recreation and aquatic facilities
- Quality and maintenance of facilities and amenities important to residents
- Protect/preserve natural areas and environment high priority
- Safety and security high priority
- Desire to increase special/cultural events

Parks and Recreation Mission

“Recognizing community history, enriching the quality of life and fostering a safe environment, the Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department shall provide, preserve, maintain, improve and enhance recreational opportunities, social services, natural resources and parkland for current and future generations.”

Planning Commission Recommendations

- ❑ Integrated Pest Management Plan
- ❑ Natural Resources
- ❑ Synthetic Turf
- ❑ Public Art
- ❑ Future Development



Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Plan

- ❑ Objective 3.9 (p 132) – The Department should work with other City Departments for creation and implementation of a City-wide IPM Plan
 - ❑ Action 3.9a – Select optimal integrated pest management strategies that balance social, environmental and economic factors. The goals for selecting treatment principles and developing pest management strategies include:
 - ❑ Preservation of natural system, including pollinator habitat
 - ❑ Emphasize practices to minimize risk to human health
 - ❑ Reduce and eliminate, where possible, chemical pest control treatments
 - ❑ Ensure cost-effectiveness in the short and long term
 - ❑ Evaluate the efficacy of the integrated pest management

Natural Resources

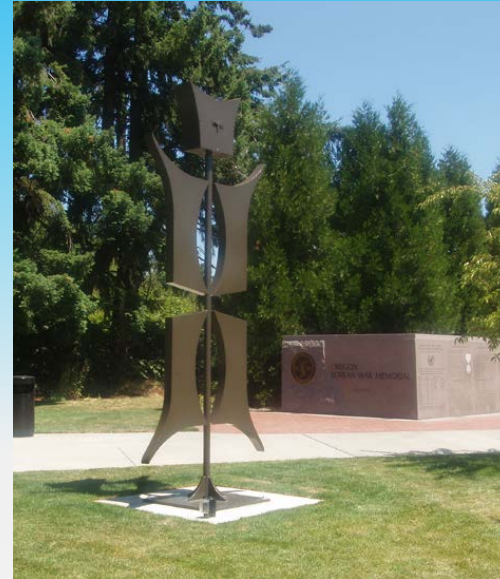
- ❑ Objective 3.10 (p 133) – Maintain and Improve Wilsonville’s Natural Areas, including Tree City and Bee City USA designations.
 - ❑ Action 3.10a – Provide appropriate care of natural resources paying attention to bio diversity, pesticide management and eco-friendly practices while following the City’s IPM Plan.
 - ❑ Action 3.10b – Tree City and Bee City
 - ❑ Action 3.10c – Creation and implementation of Urban Forestry Management Plan

Synthetic Turf

- Objective 1.8 (p 127) – The Department should consider development of synthetic turf fields in an effort to meet the demand of the community for year-round play. Staff should explore synthetic surfaces that best meet the needs of the community.
 - Action 1.8a – Develop priorities for installation of synthetic turf fields analyzing financial projections for construction and replacement, O&M budget projections, safety and environmental concerns and a pro-forma for operations.

Public Art

- Action 1.6C (p 125) – “Explore opportunities to feature public art at various park locations.”

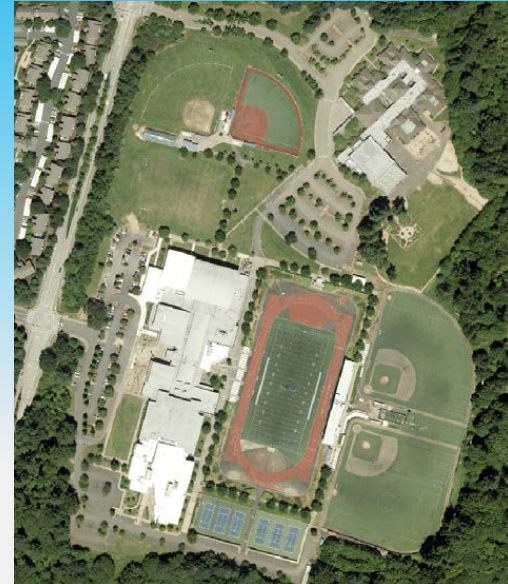


Future Development

- ❑ Action 1.7h h (p 127) – Future Development
 - ❑ Design and construction of parks and recreation facilities as part of future Basalt Creek Planning area
 - ❑ Ensure adequate parks and recreation facilities are provided in all future planning areas, including areas added to the UGB and annexed into the City.
 - ❑ Work closely with City departments and private developers to make sure the parks and recreational needs of the community are being met
 - ❑ Work with Oregon Parks and Recreation for public access to, and development of 15 acre Willamette Meridian Landing site

City Council Recommendations

- ❑ School District facility list
 - ❑ (p 50; Appendix D)
- ❑ Joint Use Agreement with WLWV School District
 - ❑ Objective 3.5 (p 131)
- ❑ Addition of synthetic turf sport fields
 - ❑ Objective 1.8 (p 127)





Thank You

**PLANNING COMMISSION
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 2018
6:00 P.M.**

**Wilsonville City Hall
29799 SW Town Center Loop East
Wilsonville, Oregon**

To be reviewed/
approved at the
September 12, 2018
PC Meeting

Parks & Recreation Master Plan Hearing Excerpt

I. CALL TO ORDER - ROLL CALL

Chair Jerry Greenfield called the meeting to order at 6:03 p.m. Those present:

Planning Commission: Jerry Greenfield, Eric Postma, Ron Heberlein, Phyllis Millan, Simon Springall, and Kamran Mesbah. Peter Hurley was absent.

City Staff: Miranda Bateschell, Tod Blankenship, Dwight Brashear, Amanda Guile-Hinman, Nicole Hendrix, Eric Loomis, Mike McCarty, Jennifer Scola, Brian Stevenson, Jeanna Troha, and Kimberly Veliz.

V. LEGISLATIVE HEARING

- A. Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan (McCarty)
Continued from the May 9, 2018 Planning Commission hearing

Chair Greenfield noted that since the hearing had been continued, the public record was still open. He read the legislative hearing procedure into the record.

Mike McCarty, Parks Director, noted the consultants from GreenPlay would not be present as he believed Staff could answer the Commission's questions. The final version of the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan was being presented, and Staff believed both the Commission's and City Council's comments, concerns, and suggestions had been addressed. He thanked Recreation Coordinator, Erica Baylor, City Staff Charlie Tso, and GreenPlay. The planning process had not been easy, and GreenPlay had helped Staff make all of the changes.

Brian Stevenson, Parks and Recreation Program Manager, presented the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan via PowerPoint presentation, which included a review of the Master Plan's process, its purpose, and a recap of the key findings heard from the community during the planning process. He also presented how the recommendations previously made by the Planning Commission and City Council had been addressed, all of which was included in the Staff report. Staff's key comments and responses to Commissioner questions were as follows with additional comments from the Commission as noted:

- Staff was still working on the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Plan, so no copy of the draft plan was available at this time; however, Objective 3.9 (Page 133 of the Master Plan) was included to ensure an IPM was included. (Slide 8)
- Staff intended to present a draft IPM to City Council at the September 6th meeting, but the draft would not be presented to the Planning Commission for review prior to Council. Staff confirmed copies of the draft IPM would be sent to the Commission once the draft was prepared for the City Council packets.

Commissioner Springall said he liked the objectives and actions, and was very interested in the details of how the IPM would work. He asked if Staff had consulted with any outside agencies.

- Tod Blankenship, Parks Supervisor, replied Northwest Alternative Pesticides was integral in developing an IPM plan that Staff was now integrating into the Memorial Park Master Plan, along with content from existing plans by Metro, Lake Oswego, and Eugene.

Mr. Stevenson continued his presentation, noting Natural Resources was now separate and included as Objective 3.10. (Page 133, Slide 9)

- Mr. Blankenship clarified that funding for the Urban Forestry Management Plan was provided on July 1, 2018 but no work had yet been done on the plan at this point. The program was driven by the Community Development Department and Staff was not certain when it would be completed.

Chair Greenfield asked what requirements existed for Bee City and Tree City designations with regard to pesticides.

Mr. Blankenship responded that the Bee City designation included some items that required a reduction in use of chemical pest control products. He believed the Tree City designation would follow along the same lines.

Commissioner Springall understood the Tree City designation regarded the replacement of trees and a tree code, which the City already had.

- He confirmed that the scope of the Urban Forestry Plan would also include street trees and noted that last summer, SMART interns gave a presentation on their survey of street trees in Wilsonville's neighborhoods. Some neighborhoods had trees that were more affected by construction than others. Although a Public Works issue, he believed that work would provide a significant contribution to the Urban Forestry Plan.
 - Mr. Blankenship agreed, adding one of those interns was currently a Parks Staff member and working to add to the existing tree inventory.

Commissioner Milan confirmed that a list of recommended types of replacement street trees was developed as part of the survey done by the interns last summer that could be included in the Urban Forestry Management Plan.

Mr. Stevenson continued the presentation, describing the changes made in response to the Planning Commission's feedback regarding synthetic turf. (Slide 10) He read Objective 1.8 (Page 127), noting Action 1.8.a now called out safety and environmental concerns, as well as the financial projections for construction and replacement.

Chair Greenfield suggested that using the word "consider" in Objective 1.8 was inconsistent with the action verb "develop" used in Action 1.8.a. The action could be read as an endorsement and directive to install synthetic turf, which was not the Commission's intention. While he would prefer a community referendum on the issue, at least the word "develop" should be changed to "consider" in the action item.

Commissioner Postma suggested amending Action 1.8.a to include, "Develop priorities for *the consideration of* installation of synthetic turf fields..."

Chair Greenfield and Commissioners Millan and Springall agreed the language change addressed the issue.

Chair Greenfield believed the Commission should deliver a document that had a little more flexibility for City Council, as they would be the final decision makers on this sensitive issue.

Mr. Stevenson continued, noting Action 1.6c on Page 125 was added to make Public Art a standalone action item; previously it was tied in with other park amenities.

Commissioner Mesbah recalled the Master Plan was to include an initiative to identify locations where public art had been obscured over the years. If some of those locations were in parks, he presumed the current language addressed both existing and new public art.

Chair Greenfield agreed it would not hurt to mention that in the Master Plan, but noted the more fundamental consideration was that another City body be tasked with starting an inventory of what already existed and asking the community what it wanted. He believed City Council was already considering an Arts Commission, but it would not hurt to cross reference that in the Master Plan.

- Mr. Stevenson responded that Staff supported including public art within the Master Plan and if that commission ever came to fruition, Staff would support public art within the parks. However, Staff would be concerned if that commission decided the existing pads within the parks were not the best choices or locations anymore. Staff made the conscious decision to leave the action item language general, to support public art and allow a body solely focused on art to make the detailed decisions.

Commissioner Mesbah explained he had asked because he knew of an art piece in a park that was obscured by weeds and brush. He wanted Staff to highlight the existing art pieces while featuring new ones as parks expanded.

Commissioner Postma said he preferred the general language recommended by Staff because it left the door open for broader action.

Commissioner Mesbah said he would be fine with the general language as well as long as it included both existing and new art pieces.

Chair Greenfield confirmed Action 1.6.c would be amended to read, “Explore opportunities to feature **existing and future** public art...”

Mr. Stevenson explained that Action 1.7.h was added to open conversation about the future development to be considered within the Parks and Recreation Master Plan. (Slide 12)

Commissioner Heberlein:

- Said he did not believe the first bullet point under Action 1.7.h regarding park facilities in Basalt Creek, was necessary since the next bullet point generally ensured adequate park facilities in all future planning areas.
 - Ms. Bateschell explained a question had been raised specifically about the Basalt Creek Planning Area, which was only recently brought into the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB), and since Basalt Creek was a joint effort with another city, not a lot of details were laid out for parks planning. She agreed the second bullet would incorporate the first, adding the Commission could decide to keep both bullet points or rely on the second, broader bullet alone.
- Noted the City would still be responsible to ensure adequate park facilities existed in Wilsonville’s portion of the Basalt Creek Planning Area, which the second bullet seemed to address.

Chair Greenfield believed the Commission had called out this issue specifically because no account had been made of the Basalt Creek Canyon in the inventory of present and future parks. He believed the Commission was responsible for the inclusion of the first bullet point.

Commissioner Mesbah suggested the first bullet be a sub-bullet of the second bullet.

Chair Greenfield confirmed the following addition, “...in all future planning areas, including **the Basalt Creek Planning Area and** areas added to the UGB and annexed into the City”, noting that then the first bullet could be deleted.

Commissioner Mesbah:

- Noted at the last meeting on the Master Plan, he had mentioned as the UBG expanded, the City should identify and target natural preservation areas, like the 15-acre Willamette Meridian Landing site outside the UGB, in its long-range planning, unless such areas were identified by Metro or some other entity. Although referenced as part of the last bullet, he was not sure where this action could be addressed more specifically.
 - Mr. Blankenship explained that while not called out in the PowerPoint (Slide 12), a separate action item was included in the Master Plan about acquiring natural areas or open space.
 - Ms. Bateschell added that regionally, Metro does map out Title 3 and Title 13 natural area lands that were consistent with Goal 5 for the State. During the comprehensive, master, and area planning for new UBG areas, the City considered those regional layers to gain information about natural resources, and existing conditions, and then highlighted the natural resources that need to be protected or mapped. Staff then determined the accuracy of that information when bringing the area in for master planning. Once the land is annexed, Staff did the on-ground testing to determine the accuracy of the specific delineations of the natural areas.

Commissioner Mesbah asked if Staff looked at the accuracy based on what was important to Metro or to Wilsonville.

- Ms. Bateschell explained that they go hand-in-hand in terms of the classification system, but Wilsonville took a more conservative approach. Staff was able to use the City's local regulations as long as the resource delineations complied with the regional layers, and Wilsonville's standards went above and beyond. She confirmed this was all part of the planning process.

Mr. Stevenson concluded the presentation by reviewing the elements City Council's wanted encompassed in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan. (Slide 13)

Chair Greenfield noted the map on Page 51, which indicated future schools in magenta, should be corrected as the Meridian Park School was shown as a future school; the map should simply indicate it as "school."

- Mr. Blankenship explained Staff had been working on the Master Plan for more than a year, and when the mapping started, Meridian Park was a future school at that time.
- Commissioner Springall noted the map on Page 54 needed to be corrected as well.

Commissioner Millan:

- Noted Objective 1.5 on ADA accessibility indicated there would be an ongoing self-evaluation and continued implementation. She asked who would review the implementation plan and where was the action item about doing so.
 - Mr. Blankenship responded an ADA assessment was completed in 2014, and of course, ADA accessibility was addressed with any new construction. Implementing the plan was expensive, so Staff was chipping away at low hanging fruit, such as by adding concrete slabs to areas where additional turn around space was needed, etc.
- Asked if the City had a list of items it wanted to accomplish and some way to determine if the list was getting done as the objective seemed a bit vague, rather than stating that the City wanted to accomplish x, y, z within a certain timeframe. She understood it would take time as resources were available. She asked who reviewed the initial study to determine how the City was progressing.
 - Mr. Blankenship noted the 200-page assessment laid out the objectives and a timeline. He believed the overall timeline was 10 to 15 years to have everything implemented and taken care of.
 - He confirmed Staff within his department tracked the progress being made.
- Noted the action "continue to implement" implied that there would be more of a check and balance process and she was not sure the language said that. She was looking for some evaluative criteria to determine whether or not Staff was getting there, falling behind or failing.

- Mr. Blankenship clarified there was no evaluation criteria, currently but noted Staff could certainly review the progress on the assessment quarterly or biannually, for example.
- Explained it seemed like an action to her, and the word “continue” was not an action. She recognized that Staff would not fix it all tomorrow, but some kind of periodic checkpoint was needed or the City would never get there.
 - Mr. Stevenson clarified the ADA plan was citywide; it was not necessarily specific to Parks.

Chair Greenfield said he was going to ask if there was a published City plan to monitor ADA compliance.

- Ms. Bateschell replied she was not clear if performance monitoring was included within the ADA plan. The Engineering Division of the Community Development Department was responsible for the ADA Plan. Engineering published the plan and highlighted the different projects that needed to come into full compliance. She would talk to Engineering and get back to the Commission on what performance measurements were laid out in the ADA plan and how often Staff would revisit it to see how far the City was with regard to project implementation.

Commissioner Springall:

- Thanked the Parks Staff for doing a nice job of incorporating a more explicit focus on natural resources. He looked forward to seeing the IPM and would like to discuss it, although, he recognized it would go to City Council.
- Noted the capital cost estimates included in the action plans and asked why the Frog Pond Community Park would cost about \$12.5 million. He did not see anything else comparable in the Master Plan.
 - Mr. McCarty replied the cost for the 10-acre park considered potential synthetic turf fields, lighting, drainage, etc. Staff looked at other cities and the estimated cost for sports fields was \$4 million to \$5 million per five acres. Staff did not know when the City might get the money. As seen in other projects, the City might plan for something two months from now that would not happen for two years, then all of sudden, there was a 20 percent cost increase, so Staff was also trying to project a bit since construction costs were going up every day.

Chair Greenfield called for public testimony regarding the Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

Steve Benson, 8525 SW Wilson Lane, Wilsonville, stated he wanted to use his pet peeve in a broader sense. His pet peeve was that he could not get a kayak launch attached to the dock at Memorial Park because of ADA rules. Even though people just walk down with their kayaks and launch, apparently the access from the parking lot up above did not meet the standard. The launch idea had been in the Master Plan for quite a while. When going from master plan to master plan with the same items remaining in each version, but never get completed, how did the City assess whether those items should still be included in the master plan? He asked about having some kind of evaluation and explanation as to why an item had not yet been done.

Chair Greenfield responded anyone asking that question could get the process started.

Mr. Benson suggested that when a master plan expired with uncompleted items, an evaluation of those items should be done.

Chair Greenfield said that technically, master plans did not expire, they were updated.

Mr. Benson said he got frustrated over things did not getting done and when the master plans get updated, it would be nice to have something explaining exactly why an item did not get completed. It would require a bit of time, but it should be part of the master planning process.

- He clarified the kayak launch was not the only item, adding it would be really hard to get it in there because the turf for Memorial Park was a higher priority in the Master Plan than completing the parking lot in the back of the park and working on the road going down to the boat launch. If things in a master plan were done in order, and the City never got funding for multi-million dollar turf fields, when would the

other items get done? All of the items in that part of the Master Plan would just sit and not get completed until higher priority items got done. If the City never got funding for them, then a whole lot would never get done.

Commissioner Mesbah noted that was a global critique of planning that Planning had been trying to deal with for a couple of decades now. The Master Plan document was typically reflective of the desires of the community. If a boat launch continued to be desired, it would continue to show up in some plan. Mr. Barnes had highlighted a very important point, however. When planning, the City typically did not have a detailed coverage of the implementation steps necessary for the wishes, and there was a reason for that; no one ever wanted to sit in front of a commission and tell them that the boat launch everybody wanted might be funded in 200 years. The Master Plan items told the residents that they had been heard, that the item was put in the plan, and if the City came up with the money, it could be done. If the City did not come up with the money, then the residents, who presumably did not want to pay high taxes, were at fault.

- He agreed Mr. Benson had an important point. He had been talking to Staff about starting to have realistic steps towards implementation in all of the City's plans. Prioritizing was the first step, but putting a timeline on it was a second step. The Department of Transportation did that all the time, and would say when something would not ever happen given the current funding. Items were carried forward because they were important, but no funding was available.

Mr. Benson suggested sunsetting some things. For example, if the City did not get a turf field in by a certain date, then smaller priced items behind it could be implemented.

Commissioner Heberlein responded that just because something was a lower priority did not mean it would not get implemented. It was a matter of political will. If City Council decided that a lower priority item needed to be done, it would get done, and that would come down to enough citizens voicing their desires for that specific item so that it would become an urgent issue rather than just something important in a document.

Commissioner Mesbah added another step to consider was grassroots fundraising for something that a group of kayakers wanted as a public service. It would be laudable if enough people were interested in something and started doing it. And, it would happen because they would be offering the Parks Department funding do the project.

Mr. Benson said that was not really what was in the way; it was the ADA standards for getting to the boat launch, and that was a lot pricier than just putting the boat launch in itself.

Commissioner Postma confirmed the boat launch was actually part of the Memorial Park Master Plan. As a kayaker, he watched that extensively. It was expected to be part of the boat dock at Memorial Park, and had been on the Plan for some time.

Mr. Benson added another one would also be in the Boones Ferry Park Master Plan.

Commissioner Postma replied actually, no. He believed the last iteration of the Boones Ferry Park Master Plan that came before the Commission did not have it in favor of the walk down portion for the current road.

Mr. Benson said he did not know how that would meet ADA standards. The decline was steep.

Commissioner Postma added that the grade was steep over to the docks in that park as well.

Mr. Benson noted there was a plan for a boat building.

Chair Greenfield confirmed there was no further public testimony and closed the public hearing at 6:58 pm. He called for Commission discussion.

Chair Greenfield stated that since the draft plan was an important document that should be widely read and for some time, he suggested some formatting adjustments to Attachment A. The whole thing seemed to be done in the form of a spreadsheet. The Goals were highlighted in an olive color, which made the type illegible; however, it was distinct from the Action, which was a brighter green color. If the table was broken above each of the goals, the goals would be more distinguished and easier to find. It would also affect some of the pagination. In a couple places, the olive line was separated from the rest of the table that it pertained to on different pages, which was especially confusing when trying to find the goal that governed a section.

- He clarified he was recommending a table break, not necessarily a page break. Though kind of trivial, it was a simple thing that would make the document easier to use.

Commissioner Springall said he had a similar problem. His eye picked out the action with the nice, thick, green bar, but then he had to backtrack to find the objective, which was hard to see. He agreed the formatting needed adjusting.

Chair Greenfield said he would consider a different color for the objectives.

Mr. Stevenson confirmed that on Page 127, the Commission wanted white space between the end of Action 1.8a and Goal 2.

Mr. McCarty added the reason colors like neon yellow were not used was because Staff was trying to stay with the City's colors.

Commissioner Postma moved to adopt LP18-0003, recommending approval and adoption of the 2018 Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan, with revisions to Actions 1.6.c on Page 125, Actions 1.7.h on Page 127, and Actions 1.8.a on Page 127, as indicated on the record; correcting any maps showing Meridian Creek Middle School as a future school; and other non-substantive considerations regarding document formatting. Commissioner Mesbah seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

Mr. McCarty expressed his sincere appreciation for all the work Tami Bergeron in Planning had done to help with the Master Plan.

Respectfully submitted,

By Paula Pinyerd of ABC Transcription Services, Inc. for
Tami Bergeron, Administrative Assistant-Planning

From: Roger Sauerhaft <RSauerhaft@sloanepr.com>
Sent: Monday, June 04, 2018 2:53 PM
To: Veliz, Kim <veliz@ci.wilsonville.or.us>
Subject: Testimony for public record from Synthetic Turf Council

Ms. Veliz,

I am reaching out to you this afternoon on behalf of the Synthetic Turf Council as we are aware of concerns raised before the planning commission regarding synthetic turf fields containing recycled rubber infill, and I would like to submit the below and attached for the public record as testimony that provides clarification. If you could please share this with the planning commission, as well as the City Council, that would be much appreciated.

Thank you.
Roger

+++

June 4, 2018

To Whom It May Concern,

The Synthetic Turf Council is the world's largest organization representing the synthetic turf industry, representing over 240 companies with operations in 14 countries. We are familiar with concerns raised in public testimony by a local citizen group that pertain to synthetic turf fields containing recycled rubber infill, and we find such concern to be unfortunate and misplaced.

We would like to address the lack of substance within media reports the group has cited as grounds for concern, which have chosen to sensationalize and politicize an issue that is both timely and locally relevant given ongoing discussions of the City of Wilsonville's Parks & Recreation Master Plan.

We would like to point out that the media reports cited were not written by trained scientists, and as such, many of the stories focus on anecdotes, and the mere presence of a chemical, rather than accounting for levels or exposure risk, among other important contextual elements. For example, to say that recycled rubber contains a certain carcinogen, without any inclusion of levels, or where else we might find the same carcinogen, is entirely misleading.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reiterated our point in a response to public comments pertaining to its ongoing multi-agency federal study, "While there is concern about chemical exposures resulting from the use of recycled tire and other materials in synthetic fields, it is important to recognize that chemicals are present in other types of fields, including natural grass fields. Metals (including lead) and PAHs (including benzo(a)pyrene) of concern at synthetic fields with tire crumb rubber infill are also often found in surface soil in the U.S. and are likely to be present at natural grass playing fields. In addition, insecticides, herbicides and fertilizers may be used on some natural grass fields, leading to exposures that may not be experienced by synthetic turf field users."

Additionally, in the same response to public comments, the EPA specifically makes reference to another group responsible for raising concerns regarding recycled rubber, suggesting it has not presented any evidence of credible findings and therefore cannot be evaluated as relevant literature. This is noteworthy given the group, EHHI, is cited by the group here in Wilsonville as a source of literature.

Below we have included some additional information that we respectfully request that you consider in your discussions over synthetic turf fields with recycled rubber infill.

1. **The best available science shows no evidence of any connection between recycled rubber and health problems.** Recycled rubber brings significant advantages from cost and safety perspectives. All the available scientific evidence, including more than 110 peer-reviewed academic studies and federal and state government analyses, indicates no elevated risk from recycled rubber. The significance of the peer-review as the threshold for credibility of any scientific experiment cannot be understated, particularly in the scientific community. No other types of infills, including organic, have ever been subject to the same level of rigorous testing on as many different aspects of safety and pathways as recycled rubber, on so many occasions.
2. **A peer-reviewed study states that greater playability brought by synthetic turf fields with recycled rubber may actually help children avoid health concerns.** In April 2018, Dr. Archie Bleyer, an Oregon resident and former chair of the Children's Cancer Group (then the largest pediatric cancer research organization in the world) whose research has been published in more than 300 peer-reviewed articles, published a peer-reviewed study in *Cancer Epidemiology* finding "no association between individual-level exposures to turf fields and cancer incidence". Bleyer concluded that "[a]voidance of turf fields for fear of increased cancer risk is not warranted." As the local group stated in testimony last month, turf fields bring increased playability at the cost of safety. We see this is a false choice. As Bleyer wrote, "Regular physical activity during adolescence and early adulthood helps prevent cancer later in life. Restricting the use or availability of all-weather year-round synthetic fields and thereby potentially reducing exercise could, in the long run, actually increase cancer incidence, as well as cardiovascular disease and other chronic illnesses."
3. **Our members, both individually and collectively, have spent significant resources ensuring the safety of synthetic turf fields containing recycled rubber infill.** This includes providing our cooperation with the EPA, CPSC, and ATSDR on their ongoing multi-agency study of recycled rubber, collaborative work with international standards organization ASTM developing much-needed safety standards in playgrounds, and past collaboration on multiple research projects looking at the safety of recycled rubber.
 - a. Since the announcement of the EPA-led multi-agency federal study in February 2016, a large body of science has appeared showing no connection between recycled rubber and health concerns. In addition to Dr. Bleyer's study, there recently was a peer-reviewed study also recently appeared in *Environmental Research* that included a multipathway risk assessment of chemicals found within recycled rubber infill that found no elevated public health risk from playing on this material. Additionally, in late-2016, the Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment released a comprehensive study of 100 different recycled rubber fields, referring to any potential risks posed by recycled rubber as "virtually negligible". Finally, the Washington Department of Health released the results of its own analysis on in January 2017 that concluded that cancer rates among youth soccer players included on a coach's list were lower than would be expected. We believe the EPA will soon confirm what we already know to be the case from a large body of existing science.

Finally, we strongly believe that, when considered in aggregate, the existing body of research presents a clear scientific case that playing on synthetic turf fields containing recycled rubber infill does not pose an increased health risk for our children.

Thank you for considering the facts and science we have included.

Sincerely,

Daniel Bond
President & CEO
Synthetic Turf Council

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Q&A with a Toxicologist

Michael Peterson

*M.E.M., Environmental Toxicology and Risk Assessment, Duke University
Diplomate of the American Board of Toxicology*



What is your scientific background?

- *I'm a board certified toxicologist with nearly twenty years of experience in human health risk assessment and applied toxicology. This includes the development of chemical toxicity profiles, evaluation of the toxicity of novel chemical and commercial products, and assessing microbial and chemical contamination risks associated with various food safety best practices. I earned my Masters of Environmental Management degree at Duke University.*

Have you studied this issue in the past? What did you find?

- *Yes, I worked with a local health district in Washington state. A group of local parents expressed concern over the safety of artificial turf being installed nearby, which we addressed by conducting a critical review of the peer-reviewed and regulatory literature.*
- *Our study did not find reason for concern related to the exposure of chemicals on these fields. Although some individual studies identified trace levels of chemicals in synthetic turf, the mere presence of a chemical within a product does not mean there is an inherent risk associated with it.*

What are people getting wrong about the science here?

- *Many of the stories are neglecting to provide information on a very important risk assessment consideration: exposure. Even if a product contains a possibly harmful chemical, if there is no exposure, then there is no risk. Many common everyday products contain chemicals that could be harmful at high exposures (e.g., your iPhone, your computer monitor, even your carpet), but since exposures are low they are considered safe.*
- *In addition, any information on possible chemicals in synthetic turf should be compared with exposures from natural turf. All products, even grass fields, contain chemicals that are potentially toxic, so a proper understanding of exposure is essential.*

How would you explain the list of goalkeepers with cancer that Coach Griffin has compiled?

- *Obviously, cancer is a very serious illness, and parents have a right to be concerned. However, in regards to this list, the first thing to note is that it has not been subjected to any kind of scientific study, and there has been no epidemiology evaluation of its contents. In fact, the list is not even publicly available.*

- *Reports from some regulators who have seen the list, however, indicate the list includes a fair amount of leukemia and lymphoma cases, each among the most common forms of cancer among young people. Thus, at first glance, the contents of this list are not necessarily unusual. Regardless, until a scientific analysis of the list has determined that the cancer occurrences are abnormal, it should not be considered evidence that synthetic turf is unsafe.*

What about the people who say that this constitutes a “cluster” of cancer cases?

- *A cluster analysis is a specific type of epidemiology study, and has not been performed on Coach Griffin's list. In general, when proposed "clusters" are subjected to scientific analysis, they rarely turn out to be true clusters.*

How would you explain the lack of any comparative “clusters” being identified among football players, who also play on turf? Given the nature of the game, wouldn't they be even more likely to be exposed to crumb rubber?

- *Given the nature of the game, it would be logical for football players to also have cancer ‘clusters’ if they existed among soccer players. To my knowledge, no cluster has been found in football players. This is consistent with the finding that exposures to chemicals in synthetic turf are low, and below levels that would raise health concerns.*

What about the studies that people are mentioning that show turf is not safe?

- *In the scientific community there is a process called peer-review, which means independent scientists look at the study and ensure that it has been conducted appropriately and the results have been interpreted correctly. As far as I know, in the scientific peer reviewed literature, there are no studies that show synthetic turf is unsafe.*

What about the Yale study people have read about?

- *As a toxicologist with nearly two decades of experience in human health risk assessment, I do not believe that the EHHI study, or Yale study, as it is called, provides any scientific evidence that synthetic turf infill poses a risk to children or adults using these surfaces.*
- *The EHHI study looked at tire crumb rubber and tried to determine what chemicals could be extracted by using a chemical commonly found in paint strippers. That is not a realistic way to evaluate exposure based on real-world scenarios.*
- *In addition, the study was never peer-reviewed and there is not a published manuscript of this study. Given that, it is hard to evaluate how relevant the EHHI study is for evaluating health risks.*

Have current studies looked at ingestion? What about this idea of rubber pellets getting into cuts or abrasions?

- *A number of current studies, including regulatory risk assessments and peer-reviewed studies, have looked at the potential for ingestion of tire crumb rubber particles.*
- *One peer-reviewed study conducted an extraction analysis using a variety of simulated biological fluids to see what happens when we ingest, or inhale, or generally come in contact with these particles, and whether we absorb any chemicals. This particular study found negligible extraction for the chemicals and the scientists concluded that these chemicals did not present a health risk.*
- *Based on the extraction studies, pellets getting into cuts or abrasions would also be unlikely to present any health risk.*

One current criticism of the existing body of science is that there are 'gaps in the research'. Can you address that?

- *I believe this criticism comes from a limited reading of the existing literature. When evaluated individually, some studies may have limitations or data-gaps (this is true of any individual scientific study in general), and from a scientific perspective, additional research can always be conducted to provide additional evidence. However, existing studies have evaluated many different aspects of safety; they have looked a multitude of chemicals, at all the major exposure pathways (ingestion, inhalation, and skin contact), and have used a variety of methods. When the totality of the evidence is considered, when all of the synthetic turf studies are looked at together, the data gives does not give us reason to believe there are health concerns associated with these products.*

What about the crumb rubber used in some playgrounds?

- *From what I understand, the crumb rubber used in playgrounds is exactly the same type of crumb rubber found in synthetic turf fields, and given that, the same conclusion would apply – that there is not a concern for health effects from those products.*

What do you think has been missing from the recent media reports on the issue? What should parents do?

- *Parents are worried, and that is certainly understandable. Current media reports have mostly focused on two unpublished data points (Coach Griffin's list and the Yale study) at the expense of the dozens of peer-reviewed and regulatory reports that have found that chemical exposures from synthetic turf present a very low risk. Instead of focusing on these speculative reports, it would be best if the media devoted more time to the actual science.*
- *Parents should assess the facts, which in this case are clear: based on the best available science, exposure to chemicals in recycled rubber are below levels that would present a concern for health effects.*

###

Michael Peterson serves as Scientific Advisor to the Recycled Rubber Safety Council. For more information, visit: www.recycledrubbercouncil.org

RECYCLED RUBBER INFORMATION PACKET



June 2018

Know the Facts About Recycled Rubber Infill

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Recycled Rubber Information Packet

KNOW THE FACTS ABOUT RECYCLED RUBBER INFILL

OVERVIEW

Recycled Rubber and its Uses

- Recycled rubber is rubber that has been derived from scrap materials such as used tires.
- Since 2007, an estimated 4.5 billion square feet of synthetic turf have been installed around the world, including 800 million square feet in the U.S. Recycled rubber infill is used in over 98% of the 12,000+ synthetic turf sports fields.
- Recycled rubber infill benefits sustainability efforts.
 - The use of this infill helps by conserving water, reducing fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides, and diverting millions of tires from landfills.

Recycled Rubber Infill is Safe

To date, over 90 studies have been published that determined there is negligible or very low human health risk from exposure to recycled rubber infill.

- Since 1990, there have been over 90 technical studies and reports, conducted by leading universities, toxicologists, and government agencies, that have delved into various health and human safety questions relating to the use of recycled rubber as an aftermarket product, including its use as infill in synthetic turf sports fields.
- These existing studies have evaluated many aspects of safety; they have looked a multitude of chemicals, at all major exposure pathways—ingestion, inhalation, skin contact—and have used many methods.
 - These studies and reports have failed to find any link between recycled rubber infill and cancer or any other human health risk.

Recent Studies on Recycled Rubber

- In 2016, President Barack Obama pushed for a comprehensive look at the health risks and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, announced they would look into the issue and conduct their own research. This is despite the fact that the EPA had previously looked into the issue and had not raised concerns.
-

Recycled Rubber Information Packet

- The federal study was to last one year and industry cooperated with EPA because we believed it was to our benefit to help them accomplish the study. However, after two years of data collection and study, it is still ongoing.
- There has also been an abundance of additional reputable scientific research made publicly available since February 2016 that support the safety of recycled rubber. These studies include:
 - A study by the Washington Department of Health, that while limited in its scope, found the premise of reports of soccer players with cancer—a key driver of attention to the issue—to be false.
 - A Dutch government (RIVM) risk assessment that concluded, "...because the substances are more or less 'enclosed' in the granulate, which means that the effect of these substances on human health is virtually negligible."
 - A European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) study of the health effects of playing on recycled rubber infill fields including exposure to metals, PAH's and volatiles through skin contact, inhalation and ingestion—which concluded there is a very low level of concern and found no reason to advise against playing on fields using recycled rubber infill.
- Dr. Archie Bleyer, an expert in pediatric oncology with over a decade of experience and the former chair of the Children's Cancer Group, has done extensive research on the topic. He published a peer-reviewed commentary in *Sports Medicine*, saying that the available science does not support the hypothesis that recycled rubber is unsafe, and, in fact, promotes a healthier lifestyles through physical activity. He also published a peer-reviewed study in *Cancer Epidemiology* that concludes that the avoidance of synthetic turf fields and playgrounds for fear of increased cancer risk is not warranted.
- The Cal Ripken Sr. Foundation commissioned a study of the chemical and physical properties of recycled rubber infill and found that cancer risks were "at or below one in a million."
- Dr. Michel D'Hooghe, Chairman of the International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA) Medical Committee, wrote the following in a public letter to FIFA members: "A large number of studies have further confirmed that the effect of SBR rubber are as negligible as the effect of ingesting grilled foods or exposure to tyre wear on roads in everyday life."
Recycled rubber is rubber that has been derived from scrap materials such as used tires.
- Michael Peterson, a toxicologist, published a peer-reviewed study in *Environmental Research*. His multipathway risk assessment of chemicals found within recycled rubber infill found no elevated public health risk from playing on this material.
- The Tire Industry Project conducted extensive ambient air testing and found the presence of tire and road-wear particles (TRWP) to be below all human health and regulatory thresholds. The report states that "based on a comprehensive risk assessment, the studies demonstrated that TRWP are considered safe for human health and the environment."

ONLINE RESOURCES



Safe Fields Alliance

<http://www.safefieldsalliance.com/>



ISRI Institute of
Scrap Recycling
Industries, Inc.
Voice of the Recycling Industry

<http://www.recycledrubberfacts.org/>



Synthetic Turf
COUNCIL

<http://www.syntheticurfCouncil.org/>

SELECTED RECENT RESEARCH



Peer-Reviewed Study in *Cancer Epidemiology* (February 2018)

To read the full study, click here:

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877782118300237>



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Incidence of malignant lymphoma in adolescents and young adults in the 58 counties of California with varying synthetic turf field density

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Lymphoma
Crumb rubber
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ABSTRACT

Background: Case reports of cancer among soccer players raised concerns that the crumb rubber infill in synthetic turf fields may cause malignant lymphoma. One prior epidemiologic study on the topic found no association.

Methods: An ecologic evaluation of county-level incidence of lymphomas by race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status for the state of California with data obtained from the National Cancer Institute Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. Synthetic turf field density by county was obtained from the Synthetic Turf Council. During 2000–2013, 7214 14- to 30-year-old Californians were diagnosed with malignant lymphoma.

Results: Annual lymphoma county incidence trends were not associated with the county-level synthetic turf field density. None of 20 sub-analyses by race/ethnicity, sex and county median household income indicated a correlation of lymphoma incidence with synthetic turf field density. In California, there was no evidence at the county-level that synthetic turf fields are associated with an increased incidence of lymphoma in adolescents and young adults.

Conclusion: Our findings in the state with the greatest number of such fields and a large, diverse patient population are consistent with those of a prior study observing no association between individual-level exposures to turf fields and cancer incidence. Avoidance of synthetic turf fields for fear of increased cancer risk is not warranted.

1. Background

A University of Washington soccer coach noticed an apparent cluster of young adult soccer players, particularly goalkeepers, who had been diagnosed with lymphoma [1]. The crumb rubber infill in the synthetic turf fields on which they played became the primary suspect since it contains some potentially carcinogenic chemicals such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [2]. The synthetic turf fields are now the focus of intense toxicology research efforts in California and elsewhere in the United States [3–8]. These are expected to require years to complete, with collection of tire crumb rubber from recycling facilities

during 2002–2015 while 6 to 24 years of age, and compared their cancer incidence with expected age-specific cancer incidence. This study found no evidence for a greater-than-expected increase in the observed numbers of lymphoma or other cancers in the soccer players, regardless of age, intensity of play, or as goalkeepers, who are more contact with crumb rubber. The study found that goalkeepers and outfield players had lymphoma rates that were statistically-significantly lower than expected [11].

Lymphoma incidence in young Americans varies with race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status ([12–17], Supplementary Fig. S1), factors that were not assessed by the Washington State investigators. They also

Peer-Reviewed Risk Assessment in *Environmental Research* (October 2017)

To read the full study, click here:

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0013935117303936>



Comprehensive multipathway risk assessment of chemicals associated with recycled ("crumb") rubber in synthetic turf fields



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ARTICLE INFO

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Synthetic turf

ABSTRACT

Background: Thousands of synthetic turf fields in the US are regularly used by millions of individuals (particularly children and adolescents). Although many safety assessments have concluded that there are low or negligible risks related to exposure to chemicals found in the recycled rubber used to make these fields, concerns remain about the safety of this product. Existing studies of recycled rubber's potential health risks have limitations such as small sample sizes and limited evaluation of relevant exposure pathways and scenarios.

Objective: Conduct a comprehensive multipathway human health risk assessment (HHRA) of exposure to chemicals found in recycled rubber.

Methods: All available North American data on the chemical composition of recycled rubber, as well as air sampling data collected on or near synthetic turf fields, were identified via a literature search. Ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation pathways were evaluated according to US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) guidance, and exposure scenarios for adults, adolescents, and children were considered.

Results: Estimated non-cancer hazards and cancer risks for all the evaluated scenarios were within US EPA guidelines. In addition, cancer risk levels for users of synthetic turf field were comparable to or lower than those associated with natural soil fields.

Conclusions: This HHRA's results add to the growing body of literature that suggests recycled rubber infill in synthetic turf poses negligible risks to human health. This comprehensive assessment provides data that allow stakeholders to make informed decisions about installing and using these fields.

1. Introduction

Synthetic turf fields containing recycled rubber (also called "crumb rubber") infill have been in use for decades. These fields typically consist of bottom backing layers composed of polypropylene, polyurethane, or latex, with polyethylene, nylon, or polypropylene blades woven into the material (Synthetic Turf Council, 2011). After the field is laid down, infill is added to soften the field and allow the individual turf blades to stand up (Fig. 1). One of the most common types of infill

is recycled rubber, often mixed with sand (Synthetic Turf Council, 2011). Recycled rubber infill is typically made from recycled automobile and light truck tires, which are ground, shredded, and sorted into uniformly sized pieces (Synthetic Turf Council, 2011).

In the mid-2000s, a US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)¹ investigation identified the presence of lead in a synthetic turf field in New Jersey, and it was eventually determined that the source of the lead was a yellow pigment used on the synthetic turf's blades (US EPA, 2017a). This finding resulted in the initiation of multiple regulatory



CURRENT OPINION

Synthetic Turf Fields, Crumb Rubber, and Alleged Cancer Risk

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Abstract Most synthetic turf fields have crumb rubber interspersed among the simulated grass fibers to reduce athletic injuries by allowing users to turn and slide more readily as they play sports or exercise on the fields. Recently, the crumbs have been implicated in causing cancer in adolescents and young adults who use the fields, particularly lymphoma and primarily in soccer goalkeepers. This concern has led to the initiation of large-scale studies by local and federal governments that are expected to take years to complete. Meanwhile, should the existing synthetic turf fields with crumb rubber be avoided? What should parents, players, coaches, school administrators, and playground developers do? What should sports medicine specialists and other health professionals recommend? Use grass fields when weather and field conditions permit? Exercise indoors? Three basic premises regarding the nature of the reported cancers, the latency of exposure to environmental causes of cancer to the development of clinically detectable cancer, and the rarity of environmental causation of cancer in children, adolescents, and young adults suggest otherwise.

Key Points

In 2014, crumb rubber in synthetic turf fields was hypothesized to cause cancer in adolescents and young adults who used the fields, particularly lymphoma and primarily in soccer goalkeepers.

The concern has induced some school systems and park departments to abandon plans to install synthetic turf fields and governments to initiate major toxicology studies, the results of which are expected to take years to obtain.

Meanwhile, the state of the science of adolescent and young adult cancer causation does not support the hypothesis.

On the contrary, the potential for decreasing exercise by reducing access to playgrounds and sports fields may increase the rate of cancer occurrence in later life.

1 Background

A hypothesis that synthetic turf fields can cause cancer was publicized after a soccer coach at the University of Washington collected a list of young adult soccer players, particularly goalkeepers, who had been diagnosed with lymphoma and other cancers [1]. Because crumb rubber infill, the shock absorption layer within synthetic turf derived from recycled automotive tires, contains some potentially carcinogenic chemicals, the turf has been

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implicated. As goalkeepers are more likely than outfield players to ingest or inhale the crumb or absorb crumb constituents via their skin, the hypothesis gained credence. As a result, some school systems and park departments have abandoned plans to install synthetic turf fields, and some states have introduced bills to ban such installations [2]. In 2015, the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment began an Environmental Health Study of Synthetic Turf, and in early 2016, three US federal agencies launched the Federal Research Action Plan on Recycled Tire Crumb Used on Playing Fields [3–5]. Millions of dollars have been earmarked for these studies [6] that are expected to take years to complete.

2 State of Science

Several studies of human cancer and/or non-cancer risk using data from direct measurements or data reported in the literature have been reported [7–14]. Other studies have focused directly or indirectly on the toxicity of one or more constituents of crumb rubber [14–23]. None of these studies have identified a significant human carcinogenic risk from exposure to crumb rubber at synthetic turf fields. Menichini and co-investigators [22] estimated that 0.4 ng/m³ of benzo(a)pyrene at an indoor facility had a potential for an excess lifetime cancer risk of 1 in a million athletes after an intense 30-year activity level. Marsili and coauthors [24] considered the hazard indices and cumulative excess risk values for cancer to be below levels of concern for measured chemicals; they reasoned that polycyclic aromatic amines in the crumb rubber could potentially increase cancer risk after long-term frequent exposures at fields under very hot conditions (60 °C). Polycyclic aromatic amines have been implicated in some studies as an occupational lymphomagen, but the most recent systematic review and meta-analysis of cohort studies refuted the association [25]. Kim and colleagues [18] proposed a potential risk for children with pica behavior through ingestion of crumb rubber material at playgrounds. The most recent review published in a peer-reviewed journal concluded that users of artificial turf fields, even professional athletes, are not exposed to elevated risks [26]. Since this review, the most detailed studies of potential carcinogenicity conducted to date, by the Washington State Department of Health in USA and the Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, did not find an association between the fields and an increased incidence of cancer in the susceptible age group [27, 28].

Meanwhile, what should parents, players, coaches, school administrators, and playground developers do and physicians recommend? Avoid synthetic turf fields and use

grass fields when weather and field conditions permit? Three basic premises suggest otherwise.

2.1 The Cancers Cited in Media Reports About Soccer Players are Precisely those Cancers that are Expected to Occur in the Age Group of Concern

Not only is lymphoma the most common cancer in high-school and college-age persons, the other cases in the reported cohort—leukemia, sarcoma, testis cancer, thyroid cancer, and brain tumors—are the next most common cancers in the age group. Together with lymphoma, these cancers account for 80–90% of the cancers in male individuals of middle-school, high-school, and college age and 50–80% of female individuals in the age group (Fig. 1) [29]. In other words, the suspect cancers are precisely those expected without having to invoke exogenous factors.

The issue then is whether the absolute frequency is more than expected. An ecologic investigation applied to the state with the largest number of synthetic fields, California, and to 17 other regions of USA, did not indicate that the incidence is greater in counties and regions with synthetic fields or that the incidence is proportional to the prevalence of such fields when race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status of those who have access to synthetic fields are included in the analyses [30]. The method used did not, however, directly measure the incidence in soccer players per se and could miss an increase of lymphoma in them, particularly if only a small percentage of cases have exposure to synthetic turf fields. In the State of Washington, about 25% of 15-year-old individuals have been estimated to play soccer at some point in their lives [27]. The proportion is likely to be higher in California, given the more conducive weather and the greater Hispanic population. If so, the ecologically derived data are more meaningful in assessing the risk than the face value of the results. A more complete ecologic study of all 58 counties in California is in progress.

2.2 Exposure to Environmental Causes of Cancer During Childhood, Adolescence, and Early Adulthood Results in Cancer Later in Life

Figure 2 shows two established causes of cancer resulting from exposures during childhood and adolescent: melanoma after ultraviolet radiation and breast cancer after chest radiation. The type of melanoma caused by ultraviolet rays is rarely diagnosed before the age of 35 years (Fig. 2, brown curve) and breast cancer caused by chest radiation for cancer has a median latency of 14 years [31] and rarely occurs before 30 years of age (Fig. 2, pink curve). When melanoma occurs in younger persons, it is

Fig. 1 Prevalence of the suspect cancers of all cancers by age and sex. Source: US National Cancer Institute Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, SEER 18 Regions, 2000–2013 [29]

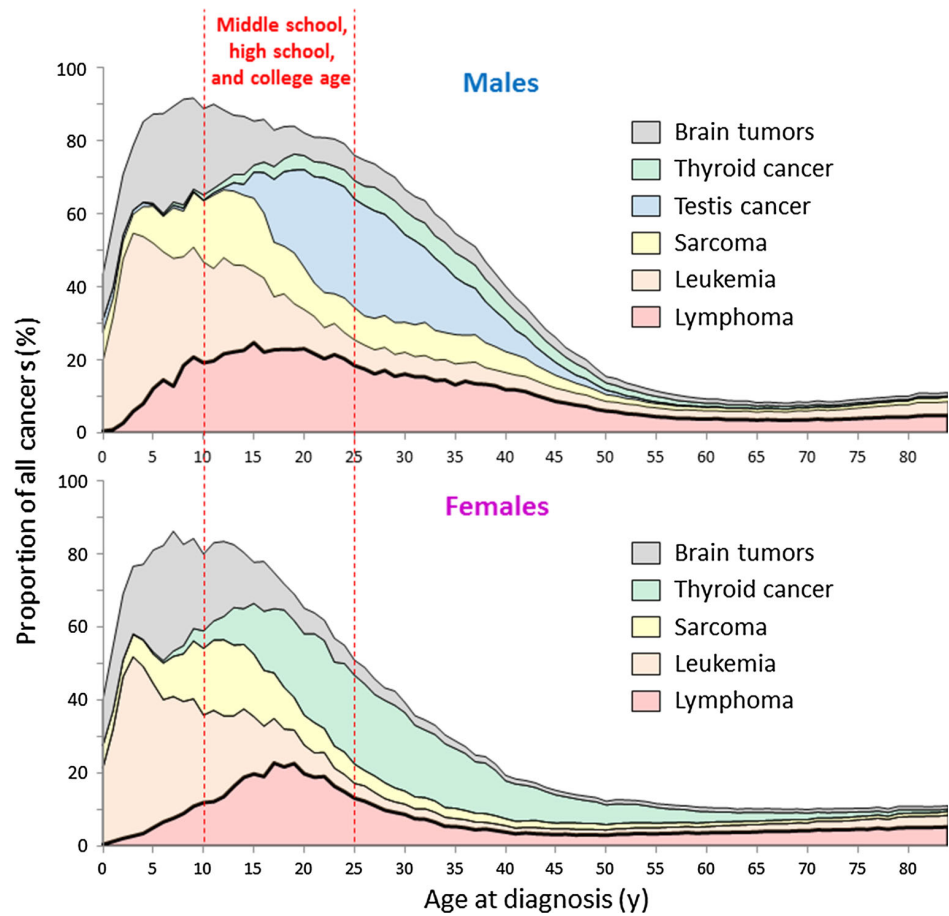
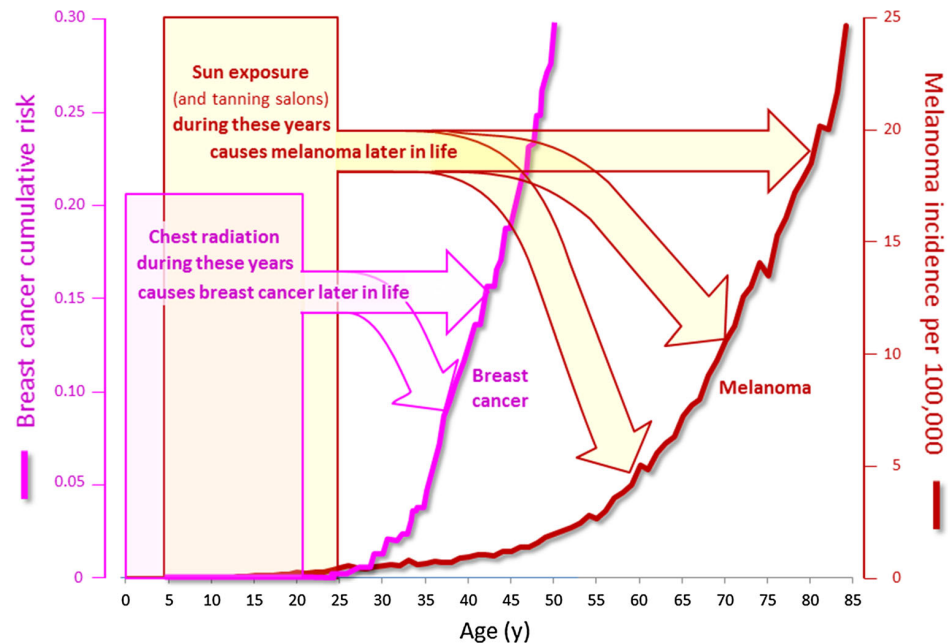


Fig. 2 Incidence of melanoma in sun-exposed areas of skin (face, lips, ears) and, in female individuals, breast cancer after chest radiation during childhood or adolescence, and latency to clinical manifestation. Source: the melanoma data are from the US National Cancer Institute Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program SEER 18 Regions, 2000–2013 [29] and the breast cancer data are from Moskowitz et al. [31]



nearly always not related to external exposure. If crumb rubber causes cancer in young athletes, it would be expected to become clinically detectable at an older age than during adolescence or early adult years.

2.3 Environmental Causation of Cancer in Children, Adolescents, and Young Adults is Rare

During the 1990s, the world's largest pediatric cancer research organization, the Children's Cancer Group, was awarded millions of dollars of research grants to determine what caused cancer in the young. None of those studies, nationally and in multistate surveys, within homes and with environmental sampling, of childhood and prenatal exposures, and a host of other variables, uncovered evidence for an environmental factor that "might explain more than a small fraction of the observed cases" [32]. The conclusion was that, with few exceptions, cancer during childhood, adolescence, and early adulthood is a mistake of nature—spontaneous mutation to malignancy—and not the result of exogenous causes [33].

3 Conclusion

All the prior studies and the perspectives expressed here cannot completely exculpate crumb rubber as a cause of cancer. Even the Washington State study of the very soccer players whose cancer raised the concern is not without significant limitations, as fully expressed by the investigators [27] and critiqued by others [34]. The concern of parents, coaches, school administrators, sports medicine specialists, other healthcare professionals, and the players themselves is reasonable, especially when, if the hypothesis were true, the adverse outcome is potentially preventable. After all, cancer is one of the most feared diseases [35] and to have it happen in the young could not be worse.

It is also human nature to blame. Blaming autism on vaccines is a recurrent quintessential example. It also illustrates another human behavior: refusal to believe objective scientific irrefutable evidence [36] and this anti-science attitude appears to be increasing in our society [37, 38]. This human need and attendant denial causes unnecessary alarm, especially when cancer is the fear and especially in the United States. When American adults were asked which of five major diseases they were most afraid, 41% said cancer, 31% said Alzheimer's disease and only 6-8% named heart disease, stroke or diabetes [39].

Regular physical activity during adolescence and early adulthood helps prevent cancer later in life [40]. Restricting the use or availability of all-weather year-round

synthetic fields and thereby potentially reducing exercise could, in the long run, actually increase cancer incidence, as well as cardiovascular disease and other chronic illnesses [41]. That the Washington State study found a much lower incidence of cancer in their soccer players than expected from their general population [27] supports the concern that restricting access to such fields and playgrounds may lead to the opposite of what was intended.

Compliance with ethical standards

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Conflict of interest Archie Bleyer has no conflicts of interest directly relevant to the content of this article.

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National Institute for Public Health
and the Environment
Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport

Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment **Playing sports on synthetic turf fields with rubber granulate is safe**

Publication date: 20 December 2016

Modification date: 07 March 2017

New research by the Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM) shows it is safe for people to play sports on synthetic turf fields with an infill of rubber granulate. Rubber granulate contains numerous substances which were found to be released from the granulate in very low quantities. This is because the substances are more or less 'enclosed' in the granulate, which means that the effect of these substances on human health is virtually negligible.

Playing sports on synthetic turf fields

Rubber granulate contains numerous substances, such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), metals, plasticisers (phthalates) and bisphenol A (BPA). There is little variation in the concentrations of substances between fields and between the measurement points per field. Therefore, the results properly reflect all fields with SBR rubber granulate in the Netherlands.

No link with leukaemia

No indications were found in the available literature of a link between playing sports on synthetic turf fields with an infill of rubber granulate and the incidence of leukaemia and lymph node cancer. Moreover, it is clear from the composition of the rubber granulate that the chemical substances that are capable of causing leukaemia or lymph node cancer are either not present (benzene and 1,3-butadiene) or are present in a very low quantity (2-mercaptobenzothiazole). Since the 1980s, a slight rise has been observed in the number of people aged between 10 and 29 who get leukaemia. This trend has not changed since synthetic turf fields were first used in the Netherlands in 2001.

Recommendation for adjusting the standard

RIVM recommends adjusting the standard for rubber granulate to one that is closer to the standard applicable to consumer products. Rubber granulate is required to satisfy the legal requirements for 'mixtures'. The standard for consumer products is far more stringent: it allows for lower quantities of PAHs (100 to 1000 times lower) compared with the standard for mixtures. The quantity of PAH in rubber granulate is slightly higher than the standard for consumer products. The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) is currently conducting research to determine a suitable standard for rubber granulate.

RIVM also completed a study on the consumer product standard for rubber shock absorbing tiles.



European Chemicals Agency

Recycled Rubber Infill Causes a Very Low Level of Concern

ECHA has evaluated the risk of substances in recycled rubber that is used on artificial sports pitches. Based on the evidence, ECHA has concluded that the concern for players on these pitches, including children, and for workers who install and maintain them is very low. ECHA will update its evaluation as and when new information becomes available.

Helsinki, 28 February 2017 – In June 2016, the European Commission asked ECHA to evaluate the risk to the general population, including children, professional players and workers installing or maintaining the pitches.

A number of hazardous substances are present in recycled rubber granules, including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), metals, phthalates, volatile organic hydrocarbons (VOCs) and semi-volatile organic hydrocarbons (SVOCs). Exposure to these substances through skin contact, ingestion and inhalation was considered.

Based on the information available, ECHA concludes that there is, at most, a very low level of concern from exposure to recycled rubber granules:

- The concern for lifetime cancer risk is very low given the concentrations of PAHs typically measured in European sports grounds.
- The concern from metals is negligible given that the data indicated that the levels are below the limits allowed in the current toys legislation.
- No concerns were identified from the concentrations of phthalates, benzothiazole and methyl isobutyl ketone as these are below the concentrations that would lead to health problems.
- It has been reported that volatile organic compounds emitted from rubber granules in indoor halls might cause irritation to the eyes and skin.

In the studies that ECHA evaluated, which are listed in the report, the concentrations of PAHs in recycled rubber granules were well below the limits set for carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic (CMR) substances for consumers in REACH.

ECHA has also highlighted several uncertainties in its evaluation. Therefore, ECHA suggests the following action to be taken:

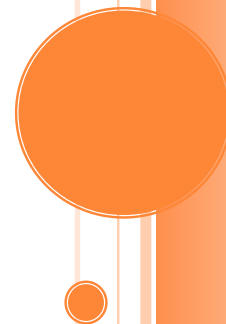
1. Consider changes to the REACH Regulation to ensure that rubber granules are only supplied with very low concentrations of PAHs and any other relevant hazardous substances.
2. Owners and operators of existing (outdoor and indoor) fields should measure the concentrations of PAHs and other substances in the rubber granules used in their fields and make this information available to interested parties in an understandable manner.
3. Producers of rubber granules and their interest organisations should develop guidance to help all manufacturers and importers of (recycled) rubber infill test their material.
4. European sports and football associations and clubs should work with the relevant producers to ensure that information related to the safety of rubber granules in synthetic turfs is communicated in a manner understandable to the players and the general public.

5. Owners and operators of existing indoor fields with rubber granule infills should ensure adequate ventilation.

In addition, ECHA recommends that players using the synthetic pitches should take basic hygiene measures after playing on artificial turf containing recycled rubber granules.

ECHA's evaluation has been sent to the European Commission. The findings are preliminary and will be updated when new information becomes available.

STATE AGENCY
AND
REGULATORY
BODY
CONCLUSIONS





Washington State Department of Health

Synthetic Turf and Crumb Rubber

Investigation of Reported Cancer among Soccer Players in Washington State

In 2009, the University of Washington Women's Associate Head Soccer Coach, Amy Griffin, became concerned that several soccer goalies had developed blood cancers at around the same time. By 2014, the coach had compiled a list of soccer players with cancer. The initial information included 30 current or former Washington residents who played soccer and developed a variety of cancer types between the mid-1990s and 2015. By 2016, the number on the coach's list had grown to 53 people.

In light of this, public health officials at the Department of Health and researchers at the University of Washington School of Public Health formed a project team to investigate issues related to soccer playing and cancer. The overall purpose of the investigation was to explore whether the information from Coach Griffin's list warranted further public health response. The primary goals of the investigation were to:

- Determine whether the number of cancer diagnoses among the soccer players on Coach Griffin's list was higher than would be expected if rates of cancer among these soccer players were similar to rates among all Washington residents of the same ages.
- Describe individuals on the list in terms of their demographics, factors related to cancer and history of playing soccer and other sports.

Note: The investigation was not designed to determine if soccer players in general were at increased risk of cancer due to exposures from crumb rubber in artificial turf.

Frequently Asked Questions

Can you explain the type of study conducted? What did it consist of?

We conducted a cluster investigation of reported soccer players with cancer in Washington. Generally, cancer cluster investigations are within a geographic area, and look at whether that area has an increased rate of a specific cancer compared to the rest of Washington. This investigation wasn't only geographically defined, but also defined by those who had played soccer in Washington. In that way, it's more similar to an investigation among a particular occupation group. The concern was that too many cancer diagnoses were being seen among soccer players on Coach Griffin's list so we looked to see whether the number of cancers on her lists was higher than we would expect based on Washington state rates.

Is it safe for my kids to play on synthetic fields made with crumb rubber?

Based on what we know today, the Washington State Department of Health recommends that people who enjoy soccer continue to play regardless of the type of field surface. Our recommendation is based on our investigation and the available research on crumb rubber which currently does not suggest it poses a significant public health risk. Assurances of the safety of artificial turf with crumb rubber are limited by the lack of adequate information on potential toxicity and exposure.

What about carcinogens or substances in the crumb rubber that are known to cause cancer? Should parents be concerned?

Parents should be aware, but not concerned. We know that crumb rubber is made from tires that contain chemicals that have been shown to cause cancer. However, what is critical to consider are the routes of exposure and potential dose someone receives. The available research suggests exposures from crumb rubber are very low and will not cause cancer among soccer players. The Washington State Department of Health recommends that people who enjoy soccer continue to play regardless of the type of field surface.

How can I continue to reduce my kid's exposure to chemicals in crumb rubber?

While the available research does not indicate a significant health risk, there are several ways to minimize any potential exposures to chemicals from synthetic turf fields.

- Always wash hands after playing on the field and before eating.
- Take off shoes/cleats, sports equipment and soiled uniforms outside or in the garage to prevent tracking crumb rubber into the house.
- Shower after play, and quickly clean any cuts or scrapes to help prevent infection.
- Athletes who accidentally get crumb rubber in their mouths should spit it out; don't swallow it.
- Will my child get cancer if he/she plays on these crumb rubber fields?

With very few exceptions, no one knows if someone will develop cancer in their lifetime. That being said, our investigation did not find the number of cancers on Coach Griffin's list to be concerning, and the available research does not suggest that playing soccer on artificial turf causes cancer.

Can you rule out, with 100 percent certainty, that there is nothing in the synthetic turf that can cause cancer?

No, synthetic turf fields made with crumb rubber infill do contain chemicals that have been shown to cause cancer. However, what is critical to consider are the routes of exposure and potential dose someone receives. The available research suggests exposures from crumb rubber are very low and will not cause cancer among soccer players. The Washington State Department of Health

recommends that people who enjoy soccer continue to play regardless of the type of field surface.

Who did you interview for this study?

For this study, we interviewed people or parents of people on Coach Griffin's list to obtain information on demographics, cancer-related factors, and history of playing soccer and other sports.

Why did you only look at soccer players?

We focused on soccer players, because this was the original group of concern, and most of the individuals on Coach Griffin's list played soccer. A relatively small number of people played a variety of other field sports. Because cancer takes time to develop and be diagnosed, we also required a time lapse of about five months (0.4 years) between first playing soccer and diagnosis.

What would you tell communities who are considering installing a synthetic field? Or deciding not to install a synthetic field?

It is important for Washington communities to build and support environments that make it easier for adults and youth to be physically active. Physical activity can slow the increase in the proportion of adults who are obese, reduce rates of chronic disease, and improve the quality of life. The currently available research does not suggest that crumb rubber presents a significant public health risk.

How many soccer fields did you include in your study?

We did not do any testing of soccer fields. We did interview people on Coach Griffin's list reported to us as having cancer and having played soccer. The interviews revealed that the 35 people interviewed had practiced on about 110 soccer fields in Washington.

How does Washington compare with the other states regarding rates of cancer in ages five through 24?

During 2009–2013, the age-adjusted cancer incidence rate for all types of cancer combined among people ages five to 24 years was statistically significantly higher in Washington than in the United States (23.6 and 22.4 per 100,000 people, respectively), so our age adjusted rate has about 1.2 more cancers per 100,000 than nationally.

Why did you limit the time period for people meeting the case definition to 2002–2015?

We limited the time period for people meeting the case definition to 2002–2015 because reports of people with cancer on the coach's list were more likely to be complete during this time period than in earlier time periods. The only person who was diagnosed with cancer before 2002

was diagnosed in the mid-1990s before artificial turf fields with crumb rubber fields were installed in Washington.

Why did you limit the case definition to people who were ages six to 24 years?

We limited the case definition to people who were ages six to 24 years when diagnosed because processes leading to the development of cancer are often different for children and adults. Most cancer investigations and research focus on children and adults separately, with children defined as under ages 15 or 20 years old. We opted to include people diagnosed up to age 24 years because we wanted to include as many people as possible in the case definition without becoming so inclusive that it would lessen the potential to find a problem if one existed. This age group included about 70 percent of people reported to our team.

Did you find that any one position, e.g., goalies, had an increased number of cancer diagnoses?

Our investigation explored whether there was an increased number of cancer diagnoses among soccer players on Coach Griffin's list compared to what we would expect if soccer players experienced the same cancer rates as Washington residents of the same ages. We were able to look at all people on the list with a history of playing soccer, as well as goalkeepers on the list and neither group had an increased number of cancer diagnoses.

Why didn't you look at expected cancers among players on crumb rubber turf fields?

To be able to look at the expected cancers among players on crumb rubber turf fields, we would have had to be able to identify who the soccer players were overall who had played on turf fields. We had no way to assess this. We did look at select and premier players on Coach Griffin's list to see if they had an increased number of cancer diagnoses compared to what we would expect, but they did not. We hypothesized that they likely had longer playing experience and would have greater exposure to crumb rubber.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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EHS Circular Letter #2015-02
(Follow up to Circular Letter #2014-26a)

DATE: January 20, 2015

TO: Local Health Departments and Districts

FROM: Brian Toal, Gary Ginsberg
Environmental and Occupational Health Assessment

RE: Recent News Concerning Artificial Turf Fields



Brief Video Clip for Local Health Departments – *Click Here* →

This letter and video clip are being sent to update you regarding the news story that has circulated since last spring regarding potential cancer risks at artificial turf fields. Various media outlets have continued to run this story and a number of local health departments have inquired as to its validity. Since many Connecticut towns have installed or are considering artificial turf fields an elevated cancer risk would be an important consideration. However, this news story is still based upon very preliminary information and does not change CTDPH's position that outdoor artificial turf fields do not represent an elevated health risk.

The Connecticut Department of Public Health has evaluated the potential exposures and risks from athletic use of artificial turf fields. Our study of 5 fields in Connecticut in 2010-2011 was a comprehensive investigation of releases from the fields during active play. This study was conducted as a joint project with the CT DEEP and the University of CT Health Center and was peer-reviewed by the Connecticut Academy of Science and Engineering. Our study did not find a large amount of vapor or particle release from the fields confirming prior reports from Europe and the US. We put these exposures into a public health context by performing a risk assessment. Our risk assessment did not find elevated cancer risk. These results have been published as a set of 3 articles in a peer review journal and are available on the DPH artificial turf webpage (<http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3140&q=464068>).

The news story suggests soccer players and especially goalies may have an elevated cancer risk from playing on artificial turf fields. This is based upon anecdotal observations of a university soccer coach (<http://www.komone.com/news/local/Soccer-coach-Could-field-turf-be-causing-cancer-259895701.html>). Reportedly the coach is developing a list of soccer players who have contracted cancer. However, the types of cancer are undocumented and so it is impossible to say whether they



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represent a common effect and there has been no reporting on how long the goalies played on artificial turf fields to see if there was plausible exposure and latency. There are many reasons why someone collecting a list of cancer cases may appear to find a cluster including the fact that when you have a single-minded focus on finding cases you do not capture all the non-cases that would tend to disprove the cluster. Documentation of an increased rate in soccer players would require an epidemiological study in which the total number who play on turf fields in a given region was also known so that a cancer rate could be established and compared to those that do not play on artificial turf fields. The current news report does not constitute epidemiological evidence and thus is very preliminary.

Our risk assessment did cover carcinogens that are known to be in recycled tires and the crumb rubber used to cushion fields. Once again, we found there to be very little exposure of any substances, carcinogenic or not, in the vapors and dust that these fields generate under active use, summer conditions. Background levels of chemicals in urban and suburban air from heating sources and automobile traffic are much more significant sources of airborne carcinogens. The fact that we sampled 5 fields (4 outdoor and 1 indoor) of different ages and composition suggests that the results can be generalized to other fields, a conclusion supported by the fact that results were similar to what was found in California, USEPA and European studies. Our study did not evaluate ingestion of the crumb rubber itself as players are unlikely to ingest an entire rubber pellet. However, two studies, one in California and one at Rutgers University did evaluate the cancer risk if children ingested a mouthable chunk of playground rubber (10 gram), using laboratory extraction methods to estimate the amount of chemicals that might become available in the stomach and absorbed into the body. Both studies found very low cancer risk from this scenario (Cal OEHHA 2007; Pavilonis et al. 2014). Thus, CT DPH finds no scientific support for a finding of elevated cancer risk from inhalation or ingestion of chemicals derived from recycled tires used on artificial turf fields. US EPA has a similar position: "At this point, EPA does not believe that the field monitoring data collected provides evidence of an elevated health risk resulting from the use of recycled tire crumb in playgrounds or in synthetic turf athletic fields."

(<http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/conserve/materials/tires/health.htm>)

In summary, federal and state authorities have taken seriously the concerns that artificial turf fields may present a health risk due to contaminants in recycled rubber. The best way to investigate these concerns is via an exposure investigation. Studies conducted in Connecticut and elsewhere have shown a very low exposure potential, less than from typical outdoor sources of air pollution. The current news reports of a list of soccer players with cancer does not constitute a correlation or causality and thus raises a concern that currently lacks scientific support. Thus, the CT DPH position expressed in 2011 at the conclusion of the Connecticut study, that outdoor artificial turf fields do not represent an elevated health risk, remains unchanged. For further information please contact Brian Toal or Gary Ginsberg at 860-509-7740.

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March 23, 2015

Stephanie Bacon, Health Agent
Office of Board of Health
155 Village Street
Medway, MA 02053

Dear Ms. Bacon:

Thank you for your letter of February 24, 2015, in which you requested that the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Environmental Health (MDPH/BEH), evaluate health concerns related to the use of crumb rubber infill material for artificial turf fields in Medway, Massachusetts. As you are likely aware, our office had previously evaluated this issue in a series of letters to the Town of Needham Board of Health in 2008, 2011, and 2013.

In response, MDPH/BEH staff have evaluated more recent information on potential exposure opportunities to artificial turf components, including crumb rubber infill, and evaluated health concerns, including cancer, in relation to exposure to such turf. Recent media reports on soccer players, particularly goalies that have played on artificial turf, and the incidence of some cancers have been expressed. These reports raised concerns about the possible association between playing on crumb rubber fields and the development of cancers, notably, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, Hodgkin Lymphoma, and osteosarcoma. We also evaluated information you provided on the content of the specific products used in Medway. Our review is summarized below.

Updated Literature Review

Our previous evaluations noted that crumb rubber infill has been found to contain chemicals, including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and metals. We further stated that although these chemicals are in the material itself, information available at that time did not suggest significant exposure opportunities to the chemicals in the materials such that we would expect health effects. We noted that the most relevant study on this topic at the time was a study conducted by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (CA OEHHA).

Since that time, the CA OEHHA conducted additional evaluations of chemical concentrations in air above crumb rubber turf fields under active use (CA OEHHA 2010). Air samples were taken above fields and analyzed for VOCs and metals. Results suggested that adverse health effects were unlikely to occur from inhalation of VOCs or metals in particulates above these fields. To assess the potential for skin infections due to bacteria or to skin abrasions on these fields, tests for bacterial contamination were performed and the frequency of skin abrasions was assessed. Researchers found fewer bacteria detected on the artificial turf compared to natural turf, suggesting that the risk of infection to athletes using these fields was actually lower. However, more skin abrasions were observed in athletes using artificial turf fields than natural turf fields, and the study authors made various recommendations to help prevent skin abrasions (e.g., protective equipment or clothing) and prompt treatment of skin abrasions.

In another study, the state of Connecticut conducted air sampling at four outdoor artificial turf fields with crumb rubber infills (most relevant to Medway) under summer conditions (Simcox et al. 2011). Air measurements were taken using stationary air sampling monitoring devices as well as personal samplers (placed on people using the fields). They concluded that exposure opportunities to turf contaminants were not associated with elevated health risks and suggested that their findings were consistent with other studies available at the time. A letter prepared by the Connecticut Department of Public Health reiterates these conclusions (CTDPH 2015).

A 2014 study by researchers at the Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson Medical School in New Jersey evaluated opportunities for exposures to PAHs, semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), and heavy metals from exposures to artificial turf fibers and crumb rubber infills by measuring these constituents in simulated body fluids (digestive fluids, lung fluids, sweat) that represented different routes of exposure (ingestion, inhalation, dermal). This bioaccessibility study aimed to provide a better measure of the actual amount of these contaminants that might be absorbed into the body after exposure. The researchers found that PAHs were routinely below the limit of detection and SVOCs that have environmental regulatory limits to use for comparison were identified at levels too low to quantify. Some metals were detected but at concentrations at which health risks were low, with the exception of lead from the field sample collected. That sample indicated lead at levels in the simulated digestive fluids that the authors reported could result in blood lead levels above the current U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reference value for blood lead in children (5 ug/dL). It should be noted that the lead concentration of the materials used in this study included a sample of turf fiber with a lead concentration of 4,400 mg/kg. This level contrasts with information on the Medway artificial turf components, which reportedly either contained lead at 39 mg/kg (crumb rubber infill) or had no lead (turf fibers) (see discussion later in this letter). Based on the lead result from this one field sample, the authors suggested that components of artificial turf fields should be certified for low or no lead content prior to use. Overall, however, the authors concluded that opportunities

for exposure to constituents in these fluids presented very low risk among all populations that would use artificial turf fields (Pavilonis et al. 2014).

A study conducted in 2010 in the Netherlands assessed the exposure of soccer players to PAHs after playing sports on a rubber crumb field. Urine testing in participants indicated that uptake of PAHs by the participants following exposure to artificial turf with rubber crumb infill was minimal. If there is any exposure, the authors reported, uptake is minimal and within the normal range of uptake of PAHs from environmental sources and/or diet observed in healthy individuals (van Rooij and Jongeneelen 2010).

It is probably worthwhile to also note that MDPH/BEH reviewed testing data for artificial turf for the Town of Needham, as reported in our letters of 2011 and 2013 to the Needham Board of Health. The Town of Needham contracted with an environmental testing firm to conduct environmental tests including, air measurements of volatile organic compounds taken in the laboratory and heavy metals (arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, selenium, zinc) content of crumb rubber materials. Our review and conclusions for that testing, did not indicate exposures of health concern.

Material in Medway

MDPH/BEH reviewed available information provided by the Medway Board of Health regarding the specific materials used in the Medway fields. These included the APT Gridiron turf system and Liberty Tire Recycling 10+20 BM Rubber Crumb Brantford, ON. Among the materials provided for these products were statements or test results for various constituents in these products.

APT submitted a written statement dated October 29, 2014, that reported that the APT Gridiron turf systems (essentially the grass fibers of the artificial turf) are manufactured and installed without the use of any lead or heavy metals. They reported that this included all materials used for the turf fibers and backings. No other documentation about this product, including any testing results, was provided to support this statement.

With respect to the 10+20 BM Crumb Rubber infill product, laboratory testing results were provided for this product, although it is not clear whether the testing was for the materials specifically used in turf applied in Medway. Testing was conducted for metals content as well as emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). It appears that testing included the following: (1) testing for VOCs emitted into a confined air space in the laboratory after heating the product to 73 degrees F; and (2) content testing for eight heavy metals, including lead. The laboratory compared results to criteria established by the Greenguard certification program, part of Underwriters Laboratory, that uses among its criteria for certification health-based levels derived by the CA OEHHA.

Testing results for metals content of the product indicated a lead concentration of 39 mg/kg, which is less than the current Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) limit of 100 mg/kg for lead in children's products (Ulirsch et al. 2010). No other metals were detected.

Test results measuring emissions off-gassing from heated material were provided in measurements that cannot be compared to any health-based standards or guidelines and thus, MDPH/BEH did not further evaluate this information. Typically, when certain products raise health concerns, health agencies review Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). An MSDS provides information on health risks associated with use of the product. An industry group, Synthetic Turf Council, provides a sample template MSDS for crumb rubber infill material (Synthetic Turf Council 2014). Although this sample MSDS is not specific to any particular product, it appears to be applicable to crumb rubber infill in general. In the section under "Hazardous Ingredients," the MSDS notes that the product can contain fine fibers that may cause irritation symptoms (e.g., itching, irritation of mucous membranes, eye irritation). The MSDS notes that the crumb rubber material is generally thought to be a nuisance dust.

Concerns About Cancer Among Soccer Players

As noted earlier in this letter, some recent news reports suggested that the incidence of cancers among soccer players, particularly goaltenders exposed to artificial turf, might be atypical. These reports included many cancer types, but some focused specifically on NHL, Hodgkin Lymphoma, and osteosarcoma in three individuals. We thought it would be helpful to provide additional information on cancers in general and known risk factors for NHL, Hodgkin Lymphoma, and osteosarcoma.

Cancer in General

Understanding that cancer is not one disease, but a group of diseases, is very important. Research has shown that there are more than 100 different types of cancer, each with separate causes, risk factors, characteristics and patterns of survival. A risk factor is anything that increases a person's chance of developing cancer and can include hereditary conditions, medical conditions or treatments, infections, lifestyle factors, or environmental exposures. Although risk factors can influence the development of cancer, most do not directly cause cancer. An individual's risk for developing cancer may change over time due to many factors and it is likely that multiple risk factors influence the development of most cancers. In addition, an individual's risk may depend on a complex interaction between their genetic make-up and exposure to environmental agents, including infectious agents and/or chemicals. This may explain why some individuals have a fairly low risk of developing a particular type of cancer as a result of an environmental exposure, while others are more vulnerable.

Cancers in general have long latency or development periods that can range from 10 to 30 years in adults, particularly for solid tumors. In some cases, the latency period may be more than 40 to 50 years. It is important to note, however, that latency periods for children and adolescents are significantly shorter than for adults.

Hodgkin Lymphoma

Hodgkin Lymphoma is most common in young adults between the ages of 15 and 40, especially in individuals in their 20s. Among adolescents, it is the most common type of cancer.

Hodgkin Lymphoma occurs specifically in a type of B lymphocyte (or white blood cell) called the Reed-Sternberg cell while other lymphomas (non-Hodgkin's types) occur in different cells.

Established risk factors for Hodgkin Lymphoma include: exposure to the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV); a previous diagnosis of mononucleosis (mono is caused by the EBV); family history; and certain hereditary conditions (such as ataxia telangiectasia) associated with a weakened immune system. The Epstein-Barr virus is very prevalent in the general population. Even though most of us have been exposed to the virus (which remains latent in our bodies), most people do not develop mononucleosis or Hodgkin Lymphoma. EBV is thought to account for about 20% or 25% of the diagnoses of classical Hodgkin's in the US.

Higher socioeconomic status is also a possible risk factor. This is thought to be due to delayed infectious exposures in childhood.

Occupational exposures as risk factors have been studied extensively and none have emerged as established risk factors. Likewise, there is very little evidence linking the risk of Hodgkin Lymphoma to an environmental exposure, other than the EBV.

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL)

NHL refers to a diverse group of cancers that are characterized by an increase in malignant cells of the immune system. Each subtype of NHL may have different risk factors associated with its development. The specific cause of NHL in most individuals is unknown.

Although some types of NHL are among the more common childhood cancers, more than 95% of diagnoses occur in adults. Incidence generally increases with age, and most diagnoses occur in people in their 60s or older.

Established risk factors for NHL include a weakened immune system, associated with various medical conditions, and exposure to various viruses. An increased risk is faced by individuals taking immunosuppressant drugs following organ transplants; individuals with autoimmune disorders, such as rheumatoid arthritis and lupus; and individuals who have taken certain chemotherapy drugs for other cancers. Several viruses have been shown to play a role in the development of NHL, including the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the human T-cell leukemia/lymphoma virus (HTLV-1), and the Epstein-Barr virus.

Exposure to high-dose radiation (for example, by survivors of atomic bombs and nuclear reactor accidents and possibly by patients who have received radiation therapy for a previous cancer) may pose an increased risk. Some studies have also suggested that exposure to chemicals such as benzene and certain herbicides and insecticides may be linked with an increased risk of NHL. Smoking has been associated in some studies with certain types of NHL.

Osteosarcoma

Osteosarcoma is a type of malignant bone cancer which accounts for about 2% of childhood cancers in the United States. It is the most common type of cancer that develops in bone and comprises about 66% of malignant bone tumors in children in Massachusetts. Most osteosarcomas occur in children and young adults between the ages of 10 and 30. Teenagers comprise the most commonly affected age group and are at the highest risk during their growth spurt. However, osteosarcoma can occur in people of any age, with about 10% of all osteosarcomas occurring in people over the age of 60.

Established risk factors for osteosarcoma include certain inherited syndromes (such as retinoblastoma, the Li-Fraumeni syndrome, and others) and certain bone diseases (such as Paget disease of the bone and hereditary multiple osteochondromas). Individuals with these syndromes and bone diseases have an increased risk of developing osteosarcoma. People who have received radiation treatment for a previous cancer may have a higher risk of later developing osteosarcoma in the area that was treated. Being treated at a younger age and with higher doses of radiation both increase the risk. Because the risk of osteosarcoma is highest between the ages of 10 and 30, especially during the teenage growth spurt, experts believe that there may be a link between rapid bone growth and the risk of a bone tumor. Children with osteosarcoma are often tall for their age, which supports the link with rapid bone growth. Other than radiation, there are no known lifestyle or environmental risk factors associated with osteosarcoma. Besides from these risk factors, the causes of most osteosarcomas are unknown.

Summary

In summary, the scientific literature continues to suggest that exposure opportunities to artificial turf fields are not generally expected to result in health effects. Testing results on the crumb rubber infill indicated lead content less than CPSIA statutory limits established for children's products. For the turf fibers, APT provided a statement that this material did not have lead used in its manufacture, but no additional documentation was provided.

With respect to cancer concerns reported in media stories, it is important to note that the reports of cancers were of a wide variety of different types, each with its own set of risk factors. In addition, our staff reviewed cancer incidence data for the Town of Medway. The Massachusetts Cancer Registry (MCR) is a population-based surveillance

system that began collecting information in 1982 on Massachusetts residents diagnosed with cancer in the state. All newly diagnosed cancer cases among Massachusetts residents are required by law to be reported to the MCR within six months of the date of diagnosis (MGL, c.111, s.111B). This information is kept in a confidential database and reviewed for accuracy and completeness.

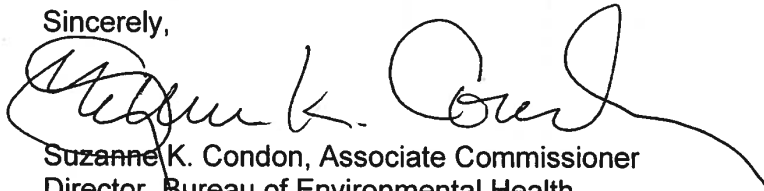
Available information on the occurrence of cancers in children living in Medway indicates no diagnoses of Hodgkin Lymphoma, NHL, or osteosarcoma have been reported to the MCR in a search of their files from 2006 to the present. Although it is possible that a very recent diagnosis may not yet have been reported to the MCR, the fact that there are no reports of such cancers is reassuring.

Although available resources cannot support MDPH conducting environmental testing of this material, we would be happy to assist the Town of Medway in developing a sampling and analysis plan as well as provide technical support in interpreting results, similar to the assistance that we provided to the Town of Needham.

As we stated in our letters to Needham officials, while available information does not indicate exposure opportunities of health concern, MDPH/BEH continues to recommend common sense ways to minimize any potential exposure to chemicals that may be contained in synthetic turf fields made of crumb rubber. MDPH/BEH suggests washing hands after playing on the field and before eating, particularly for younger children with frequent hand-to-mouth activity, and taking off shoes before entering the house to prevent tracking in any crumb rubber particles. Also, there are studies that indicate heat levels on artificial turf fields may rise as outdoor temperatures increase (New York State 2009). Thus, for protection of the players, MDPH/BEH recommends increasing hydration, taking frequent breaks, and watering down the field to cool it on hot days to prevent the potential for burns or heat stress. Finally, based on recent work in California, MDPH/BEH recommends that steps be taken to minimize the potential for skin abrasions (e.g., protective equipment) and that skin abrasions be treated promptly to prevent potential infections.

We hope this information is helpful to you and Medway residents. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us at 617-624-5757.

Sincerely,



Suzanne K. Condon, Associate Commissioner
Director, Bureau of Environmental Health

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To the members of FIFA

Zurich, April 2017
MDH/awe

A statement on potential cancer risks from exposure to SBR in artificial turf fields

Dear Sir or Madam,

During the recent FIFA Medical Committee meeting on the 13 March 2017, the issue of potential cancer risks from exposure to SBR on artificial turf fields was discussed and we are very pleased to share this information with you.

FIFA first responded to media coverage of the topic in 2006 when an open letter was published following several high profile articles that stipulated that there may be a link between the crumb rubber particles known as SBR (Styrene Butadiene Rubber) in artificial turf fields and the occurrence of cancer in players exposed to these surfaces. Studies dating until 2006 from various scientific disciplines found no evidence that contact with SBR was linked with the emergence of cancer. FIFA reiterated this position ahead of the FIFA Women's World Cup 2015 in Canada that was played on artificial turf surfaces based on published studies up until that date.

In light of increased public interest in the topic in 2016 and further studies carried out in the past months, FIFA would like to clarify its position on the use of artificial turf fields containing SBR infill.

FIFA has taken note of ECHA/PR/17/04 in which the European Chemicals Agency has found "at most, a very low level of concern from exposure to recycled rubber granules". Regulating authorities are conscious of the presence of potentially carcinogenic components in the compounds used for the production of tyres, the main source of SBR rubber and have labelled these products accordingly. In particular the presence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH's) is undisputed but equally there is no scientific evidence of these being bioavailable in their application as car tyres and infill for artificial turf fields thereafter. The newest findings by Van Rooj and Jongeneelen (2010) concluded that "If there is any exposure, then the uptake is very limited and within the range of uptake of PAH from environmental sources and/or diet". A further study from New Jersey's State Medical School indicated that health risks to children and adults from extensive contact with crumb rubber ranged from none to negligible (Pavilonis et al. 2014).

Looking at specific issues such as ingestion or air pollution, a number of studies has investigated the intake of PAH from artificial turf and found less or comparable exposure than for grilled food products, smoked salmon or log burning. As a result, Dye et al concluded in 2006 that "on the basis of environmental monitoring, artificial turf football fields present no more exposure risks than the rest of the city".

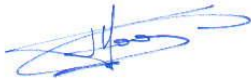
While it will never be possible to exclude risk completely or prove this negative, the newer studies have confirmed the previous findings that there is no evidence of link between contracting cancer

and playing on artificial turf with SBR infill. A large number of studies have further confirmed that the effect of SBR rubber are as negligible as the effect of ingesting grilled foods or exposure to tyre wear on roads in everyday life.

As with all aspects relating to player safety, FIFA will continue to monitor the developments within the scientific debate and consider any future findings.

Yours faithfully,

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION



Dr Michel D'Hooghe
Chairman FIFA Medical Committee
Member of the FIFA Council

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**PLANNING COMMISSION
WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 2018
6:00 P.M.**

**Wilsonville City Hall
29799 SW Town Center Loop East
Wilsonville, Oregon**

MOTIONS

II. LEGISLATIVE HEARING

A. Parks & Recreation Master Plan

The following exhibits were added to the record:

- Exhibit 1: Parks & Recreation Master Plan PowerPoint
- Exhibit 2: Two-page handout submitted by Mary Closson, comparing Real Grass, Synthetic Turf, and Plant-Based Infill Athletic Fields.
- Exhibit 3: Eleven page handout including email and attachments from Kristal Fisher dated May 9, 2018.

Commissioner Postma moved to continue the public hearing on the Parks and Recreation Master Plan to August 8, 2018 date certain, keeping the record open for additional testimony. Commissioner Millan seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.



PLANNING COMMISSION
WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 2018

II. LEGISLATIVE HEARING

A. Park & Recreation Master Plan (McCarty) (60 minutes)

(The Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan Update can be accessed electronically at www.WilsonvilleParksandRec.com/ParksPlan.)

**PLANNING COMMISSION
RESOLUTION NO. LP18-0003**

A WILSONVILLE PLANNING COMMISSION RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING THAT THE WILSONVILLE CITY COUNCIL ADOPT THE 2017 PARKS AND RECREATION COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN WHICH PROVIDES A VISION FOR THE FUTURE OF PARKS, RECREATION, OPEN SPACE, AND TRAILS, AS WELL AS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROVIDING A HIGH LEVEL OF SERVICE OVER THE NEXT 10 PLUS YEARS.

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission of the City of Wilsonville (“City”) has the authority to review and make recommendations to the City Council regarding changes to, or adoption of new elements and sub-elements of, the Comprehensive Plan pursuant to Sections 2.322 and 4.032 of the Wilsonville Code (“WC”) and

WHEREAS, the 2017 Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan is a support document to the City’s Comprehensive Plan, and the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan to subject to the same rules and regulations as the City’s Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Parks and Recreation Director submitted a proposed Ordinance to the Planning Commission, along with a Staff Report, in accordance with the public hearing and notice procedures that are set forth in WC 4.008, 4.011, 4.012 and 4.198; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission conducted a work session on April 11th, 2018, and after providing the required public notice, held a public hearing on May 9th 2018 to review the proposed Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan and to gather additional testimony and evidence regarding this plan; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission has afforded all interested parties and opportunity to be heard regarding this subject and has entered all available evidence and testimony into the public record of its proceedings; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission has duly considered the subject, including the staff recommendations and all the exhibits and testimony introduced and offered by all interested parties; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Wilsonville Planning Commission does hereby adopt the Staff Report and its attachments (attached hereto as Exhibit C), as presented at the May 9th, 2018 public hearing, including the findings and

recommendations contained therein, and further recommends the Wilsonville City Council approve and adopt the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan as hereby approved by the Planning Commission; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Resolution shall be effective upon adoption.

ADOPTED by the Wilsonville Planning Commission at a regular meeting thereof this 9th day of May, 2018, and filed with the Wilsonville City Recorder at this date.

Wilsonville Planning Commission

ATTEST:

Tami Bergeron, Administrative Assistant III

SUMMARY OF VOTES:

- Chair Jerry Greenfield _____
- Vice-Chair Eric Postma _____
- Commissioner Peter Hurley _____
- Commissioner Ron Heberlein _____
- Commissioner Kamran Mesbah _____
- Commissioner Phyllis Millan _____
- Commissioner Simon Springall _____

Attachments:

Exhibit A – Staff Report

PC MINUTES EXCERPT PLACEHOLDER 8/8/2018

From: Roger Sauerhaft <RSauerhaft@sloanepr.com>
Sent: Monday, June 04, 2018 2:53 PM
To: Veliz, Kim <veliz@ci.wilsonville.or.us>
Subject: Testimony for public record from Synthetic Turf Council

Ms. Veliz,

I am reaching out to you this afternoon on behalf of the Synthetic Turf Council as we are aware of concerns raised before the planning commission regarding synthetic turf fields containing recycled rubber infill, and I would like to submit the below and attached for the public record as testimony that provides clarification. If you could please share this with the planning commission, as well as the City Council, that would be much appreciated.

Thank you.
Roger

+++

June 4, 2018

To Whom It May Concern,

The Synthetic Turf Council is the world's largest organization representing the synthetic turf industry, representing over 240 companies with operations in 14 countries. We are familiar with concerns raised in public testimony by a local citizen group that pertain to synthetic turf fields containing recycled rubber infill, and we find such concern to be unfortunate and misplaced.

We would like to address the lack of substance within media reports the group has cited as grounds for concern, which have chosen to sensationalize and politicize an issue that is both timely and locally relevant given ongoing discussions of the City of Wilsonville's Parks & Recreation Master Plan.

We would like to point out that the media reports cited were not written by trained scientists, and as such, many of the stories focus on anecdotes, and the mere presence of a chemical, rather than accounting for levels or exposure risk, among other important contextual elements. For example, to say that recycled rubber contains a certain carcinogen, without any inclusion of levels, or where else we might find the same carcinogen, is entirely misleading.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reiterated our point in a response to public comments pertaining to its ongoing multi-agency federal study, "While there is concern about chemical exposures resulting from the use of recycled tire and other materials in synthetic fields, it is important to recognize that chemicals are present in other types of fields, including natural grass fields. Metals (including lead) and PAHs (including benzo(a)pyrene) of concern at synthetic fields with tire crumb rubber infill are also often found in surface soil in the U.S. and are likely to be present at natural grass playing fields. In addition, insecticides, herbicides and fertilizers may be used on some natural grass fields, leading to exposures that may not be experienced by synthetic turf field users."

Additionally, in the same response to public comments, the EPA specifically makes reference to another group responsible for raising concerns regarding recycled rubber, suggesting it has not presented any evidence of credible findings and therefore cannot be evaluated as relevant literature. This is noteworthy given the group, EHHI, is cited by the group here in Wilsonville as a source of literature.

Below we have included some additional information that we respectfully request that you consider in your discussions over synthetic turf fields with recycled rubber infill.

1. **The best available science shows no evidence of any connection between recycled rubber and health problems.** Recycled rubber brings significant advantages from cost and safety perspectives. All the available scientific evidence, including more than 110 peer-reviewed academic studies and federal and state government analyses, indicates no elevated risk from recycled rubber. The significance of the peer-review as the threshold for credibility of any scientific experiment cannot be understated, particularly in the scientific community. No other types of infills, including organic, have ever been subject to the same level of rigorous testing on as many different aspects of safety and pathways as recycled rubber, on so many occasions.
2. **A peer-reviewed study states that greater playability brought by synthetic turf fields with recycled rubber may actually help children avoid health concerns.** In April 2018, Dr. Archie Bleyer, an Oregon resident and former chair of the Children's Cancer Group (then the largest pediatric cancer research organization in the world) whose research has been published in more than 300 peer-reviewed articles, published a peer-reviewed study in *Cancer Epidemiology* finding "no association between individual-level exposures to turf fields and cancer incidence". Bleyer concluded that "[a]voidance of turf fields for fear of increased cancer risk is not warranted." As the local group stated in testimony last month, turf fields bring increased playability at the cost of safety. We see this is a false choice. As Bleyer wrote, "Regular physical activity during adolescence and early adulthood helps prevent cancer later in life. Restricting the use or availability of all-weather year-round synthetic fields and thereby potentially reducing exercise could, in the long run, actually increase cancer incidence, as well as cardiovascular disease and other chronic illnesses."
3. **Our members, both individually and collectively, have spent significant resources ensuring the safety of synthetic turf fields containing recycled rubber infill.** This includes providing our cooperation with the EPA, CPSC, and ATSDR on their ongoing multi-agency study of recycled rubber, collaborative work with international standards organization ASTM developing much-needed safety standards in playgrounds, and past collaboration on multiple research projects looking at the safety of recycled rubber.
 - a. Since the announcement of the EPA-led multi-agency federal study in February 2016, a large body of science has appeared showing no connection between recycled rubber and health concerns. In addition to Dr. Bleyer's study, there recently was a peer-reviewed study also recently appeared in *Environmental Research* that included a multipathway risk assessment of chemicals found within recycled rubber infill that found no elevated public health risk from playing on this material. Additionally, in late-2016, the Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment released a comprehensive study of 100 different recycled rubber fields, referring to any potential risks posed by recycled rubber as "virtually negligible". Finally, the Washington Department of Health released the results of its own analysis on in January 2017 that concluded that cancer rates among youth soccer players included on a coach's list were lower than would be expected. We believe the EPA will soon confirm what we already know to be the case from a large body of existing science.

Finally, we strongly believe that, when considered in aggregate, the existing body of research presents a clear scientific case that playing on synthetic turf fields containing recycled rubber infill does not pose an increased health risk for our children.

Thank you for considering the facts and science we have included.

Sincerely,

Daniel Bond
President & CEO
Synthetic Turf Council

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The information contained in this communication from the sender is confidential. It is intended solely for use by the recipient and others authorized to receive it. If you are not the recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, copying, distribution or taking action in relation of the contents of this information is strictly prohibited and may be unlawful.

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Q&A with a Toxicologist

Michael Peterson

*M.E.M., Environmental Toxicology and Risk Assessment, Duke University
Diplomate of the American Board of Toxicology*



What is your scientific background?

- *I'm a board certified toxicologist with nearly twenty years of experience in human health risk assessment and applied toxicology. This includes the development of chemical toxicity profiles, evaluation of the toxicity of novel chemical and commercial products, and assessing microbial and chemical contamination risks associated with various food safety best practices. I earned my Masters of Environmental Management degree at Duke University.*

Have you studied this issue in the past? What did you find?

- *Yes, I worked with a local health district in Washington state. A group of local parents expressed concern over the safety of artificial turf being installed nearby, which we addressed by conducting a critical review of the peer-reviewed and regulatory literature.*
- *Our study did not find reason for concern related to the exposure of chemicals on these fields. Although some individual studies identified trace levels of chemicals in synthetic turf, the mere presence of a chemical within a product does not mean there is an inherent risk associated with it.*

What are people getting wrong about the science here?

- *Many of the stories are neglecting to provide information on a very important risk assessment consideration: exposure. Even if a product contains a possibly harmful chemical, if there is no exposure, then there is no risk. Many common everyday products contain chemicals that could be harmful at high exposures (e.g., your iPhone, your computer monitor, even your carpet), but since exposures are low they are considered safe.*
- *In addition, any information on possible chemicals in synthetic turf should be compared with exposures from natural turf. All products, even grass fields, contain chemicals that are potentially toxic, so a proper understanding of exposure is essential.*

How would you explain the list of goalkeepers with cancer that Coach Griffin has compiled?

- *Obviously, cancer is a very serious illness, and parents have a right to be concerned. However, in regards to this list, the first thing to note is that it has not been subjected to any kind of scientific study, and there has been no epidemiology evaluation of its contents. In fact, the list is not even publicly available.*

- *Reports from some regulators who have seen the list, however, indicate the list includes a fair amount of leukemia and lymphoma cases, each among the most common forms of cancer among young people. Thus, at first glance, the contents of this list are not necessarily unusual. Regardless, until a scientific analysis of the list has determined that the cancer occurrences are abnormal, it should not be considered evidence that synthetic turf is unsafe.*

What about the people who say that this constitutes a “cluster” of cancer cases?

- *A cluster analysis is a specific type of epidemiology study, and has not been performed on Coach Griffin's list. In general, when proposed "clusters" are subjected to scientific analysis, they rarely turn out to be true clusters.*

How would you explain the lack of any comparative “clusters” being identified among football players, who also play on turf? Given the nature of the game, wouldn't they be even more likely to be exposed to crumb rubber?

- *Given the nature of the game, it would be logical for football players to also have cancer ‘clusters’ if they existed among soccer players. To my knowledge, no cluster has been found in football players. This is consistent with the finding that exposures to chemicals in synthetic turf are low, and below levels that would raise health concerns.*

What about the studies that people are mentioning that show turf is not safe?

- *In the scientific community there is a process called peer-review, which means independent scientists look at the study and ensure that it has been conducted appropriately and the results have been interpreted correctly. As far as I know, in the scientific peer reviewed literature, there are no studies that show synthetic turf is unsafe.*

What about the Yale study people have read about?

- *As a toxicologist with nearly two decades of experience in human health risk assessment, I do not believe that the EHHI study, or Yale study, as it is called, provides any scientific evidence that synthetic turf infill poses a risk to children or adults using these surfaces.*
- *The EHHI study looked at tire crumb rubber and tried to determine what chemicals could be extracted by using a chemical commonly found in paint strippers. That is not a realistic way to evaluate exposure based on real-world scenarios.*
- *In addition, the study was never peer-reviewed and there is not a published manuscript of this study. Given that, it is hard to evaluate how relevant the EHHI study is for evaluating health risks.*

Have current studies looked at ingestion? What about this idea of rubber pellets getting into cuts or abrasions?

- *A number of current studies, including regulatory risk assessments and peer-reviewed studies, have looked at the potential for ingestion of tire crumb rubber particles.*
- *One peer-reviewed study conducted an extraction analysis using a variety of simulated biological fluids to see what happens when we ingest, or inhale, or generally come in contact with these particles, and whether we absorb any chemicals. This particular study found negligible extraction for the chemicals and the scientists concluded that these chemicals did not present a health risk.*
- *Based on the extraction studies, pellets getting into cuts or abrasions would also be unlikely to present any health risk.*

One current criticism of the existing body of science is that there are 'gaps in the research'. Can you address that?

- *I believe this criticism comes from a limited reading of the existing literature. When evaluated individually, some studies may have limitations or data-gaps (this is true of any individual scientific study in general), and from a scientific perspective, additional research can always be conducted to provide additional evidence. However, existing studies have evaluated many different aspects of safety; they have looked a multitude of chemicals, at all the major exposure pathways (ingestion, inhalation, and skin contact), and have used a variety of methods. When the totality of the evidence is considered, when all of the synthetic turf studies are looked at together, the data gives does not give us reason to believe there are health concerns associated with these products.*

What about the crumb rubber used in some playgrounds?

- *From what I understand, the crumb rubber used in playgrounds is exactly the same type of crumb rubber found in synthetic turf fields, and given that, the same conclusion would apply – that there is not a concern for health effects from those products.*

What do you think has been missing from the recent media reports on the issue? What should parents do?

- *Parents are worried, and that is certainly understandable. Current media reports have mostly focused on two unpublished data points (Coach Griffin's list and the Yale study) at the expense of the dozens of peer-reviewed and regulatory reports that have found that chemical exposures from synthetic turf present a very low risk. Instead of focusing on these speculative reports, it would be best if the media devoted more time to the actual science.*
- *Parents should assess the facts, which in this case are clear: based on the best available science, exposure to chemicals in recycled rubber are below levels that would present a concern for health effects.*

###

Michael Peterson serves as Scientific Advisor to the Recycled Rubber Safety Council. For more information, visit: www.recycledrubbercouncil.org

RECYCLED RUBBER INFORMATION PACKET



June 2018

Know the Facts About Recycled Rubber Infill

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- Overview
- Online Resources
- Selected Recent Research
 - Dr. Archie Bleyer Peer-Reviewed Study in *Cancer Epidemiology*
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 - Dr. Archie Bleyer Commentary Piece in *Sports Medicine*
 - Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment Study
 - European Chemicals Agency Study
- State Agency and Regulatory Body Conclusions
 - Washington Department of Health Report
 - Letter from the State of Connecticut Department of Public Health
 - Letter from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Public Health
 - FIFA Statement

Recycled Rubber Information Packet

KNOW THE FACTS ABOUT RECYCLED RUBBER INFILL

OVERVIEW

Recycled Rubber and its Uses

- Recycled rubber is rubber that has been derived from scrap materials such as used tires.
- Since 2007, an estimated 4.5 billion square feet of synthetic turf have been installed around the world, including 800 million square feet in the U.S. Recycled rubber infill is used in over 98% of the 12,000+ synthetic turf sports fields.
- Recycled rubber infill benefits sustainability efforts.
 - The use of this infill helps by conserving water, reducing fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides, and diverting millions of tires from landfills.

Recycled Rubber Infill is Safe

To date, over 90 studies have been published that determined there is negligible or very low human health risk from exposure to recycled rubber infill.

- Since 1990, there have been over 90 technical studies and reports, conducted by leading universities, toxicologists, and government agencies, that have delved into various health and human safety questions relating to the use of recycled rubber as an aftermarket product, including its use as infill in synthetic turf sports fields.
- These existing studies have evaluated many aspects of safety; they have looked a multitude of chemicals, at all major exposure pathways—ingestion, inhalation, skin contact—and have used many methods.
 - These studies and reports have failed to find any link between recycled rubber infill and cancer or any other human health risk.

Recent Studies on Recycled Rubber

- In 2016, President Barack Obama pushed for a comprehensive look at the health risks and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, announced they would look into the issue and conduct their own research. This is despite the fact that the EPA had previously looked into the issue and had not raised concerns.
-

Recycled Rubber Information Packet

- The federal study was to last one year and industry cooperated with EPA because we believed it was to our benefit to help them accomplish the study. However, after two years of data collection and study, it is still ongoing.
- There has also been an abundance of additional reputable scientific research made publicly available since February 2016 that support the safety of recycled rubber. These studies include:
 - A study by the Washington Department of Health, that while limited in its scope, found the premise of reports of soccer players with cancer—a key driver of attention to the issue—to be false.
 - A Dutch government (RIVM) risk assessment that concluded, "...because the substances are more or less 'enclosed' in the granulate, which means that the effect of these substances on human health is virtually negligible."
 - A European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) study of the health effects of playing on recycled rubber infill fields including exposure to metals, PAH's and volatiles through skin contact, inhalation and ingestion—which concluded there is a very low level of concern and found no reason to advise against playing on fields using recycled rubber infill.
- Dr. Archie Bleyer, an expert in pediatric oncology with over a decade of experience and the former chair of the Children's Cancer Group, has done extensive research on the topic. He published a peer-reviewed commentary in *Sports Medicine*, saying that the available science does not support the hypothesis that recycled rubber is unsafe, and, in fact, promotes a healthier lifestyles through physical activity. He also published a peer-reviewed study in *Cancer Epidemiology* that concludes that the avoidance of synthetic turf fields and playgrounds for fear of increased cancer risk is not warranted.
- The Cal Ripken Sr. Foundation commissioned a study of the chemical and physical properties of recycled rubber infill and found that cancer risks were "at or below one in a million."
- Dr. Michel D'Hooghe, Chairman of the International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA) Medical Committee, wrote the following in a public letter to FIFA members: "A large number of studies have further confirmed that the effect of SBR rubber are as negligible as the effect of ingesting grilled foods or exposure to tyre wear on roads in everyday life."
Recycled rubber is rubber that has been derived from scrap materials such as used tires.
- Michael Peterson, a toxicologist, published a peer-reviewed study in *Environmental Research*. His multipathway risk assessment of chemicals found within recycled rubber infill found no elevated public health risk from playing on this material.
- The Tire Industry Project conducted extensive ambient air testing and found the presence of tire and road-wear particles (TRWP) to be below all human health and regulatory thresholds. The report states that "based on a comprehensive risk assessment, the studies demonstrated that TRWP are considered safe for human health and the environment."

ONLINE RESOURCES



Safe Fields Alliance

<http://www.safefieldsalliance.com/>



ISRI Institute of
Scrap Recycling
Industries, Inc.
Voice of the Recycling Industry

<http://www.recycledrubberfacts.org/>



Synthetic Turf
COUNCIL

<http://www.syntheticurfCouncil.org/>

SELECTED RECENT RESEARCH



Peer-Reviewed Study in *Cancer Epidemiology* (February 2018)

To read the full study, click here:

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877782118300237>



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Cancer Epidemiology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/canep



Incidence of malignant lymphoma in adolescents and young adults in the 58 counties of California with varying synthetic turf field density

Archie Bleyer^{a,*}, Theresa Keegan^b

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^b University of California Davis Comprehensive Cancer Center, United States



ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Lymphoma
Crumb rubber
Synthetic turf fields

ABSTRACT

Background: Case reports of cancer among soccer players raised concerns that the crumb rubber infill in synthetic turf fields may cause malignant lymphoma. One prior epidemiologic study on the topic found no association.

Methods: An ecologic evaluation of county-level incidence of lymphomas by race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status for the state of California with data obtained from the National Cancer Institute Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. Synthetic turf field density by county was obtained from the Synthetic Turf Council. During 2000–2013, 7214 14- to 30-year-old Californians were diagnosed with malignant lymphoma.

Results: Annual lymphoma county incidence trends were not associated with the county-level synthetic turf field density. None of 20 sub-analyses by race/ethnicity, sex and county median household income indicated a correlation of lymphoma incidence with synthetic turf field density. In California, there was no evidence at the county-level that synthetic turf fields are associated with an increased incidence of lymphoma in adolescents and young adults.

Conclusion: Our findings in the state with the greatest number of such fields and a large, diverse patient population are consistent with those of a prior study observing no association between individual-level exposures to turf fields and cancer incidence. Avoidance of synthetic turf fields for fear of increased cancer risk is not warranted.

1. Background

A University of Washington soccer coach noticed an apparent cluster of young adult soccer players, particularly goalkeepers, who had been diagnosed with lymphoma [1]. The crumb rubber infill in the synthetic turf fields on which they played became the primary suspect since it contains some potentially carcinogenic chemicals such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [2]. The synthetic turf fields are now the focus of intense toxicology research efforts in California and elsewhere in the United States [3–8]. These are expected to require years to complete, with collection of tire crumb rubber from recycling facilities

during 2002–2015 while 6 to 24 years of age, and compared their cancer incidence with expected age-specific cancer incidence. This study found no evidence for a greater-than-expected increase in the observed numbers of lymphoma or other cancers in the soccer players, regardless of age, intensity of play, or as goalkeepers, who are more contact with crumb rubber. The study found that goalkeepers and outfield players had lymphoma rates that were statistically-significantly lower than expected [11].

Lymphoma incidence in young Americans varies with race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status ([12–17], Supplementary Fig. S1), factors that were not assessed by the Washington State investigators. They also

Peer-Reviewed Risk Assessment in *Environmental Research* (October 2017)

To read the full study, click here:

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0013935117303936>



Comprehensive multipathway risk assessment of chemicals associated with recycled ("crumb") rubber in synthetic turf fields



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ABSTRACT

Background: Thousands of synthetic turf fields in the US are regularly used by millions of individuals (particularly children and adolescents). Although many safety assessments have concluded that there are low or negligible risks related to exposure to chemicals found in the recycled rubber used to make these fields, concerns remain about the safety of this product. Existing studies of recycled rubber's potential health risks have limitations such as small sample sizes and limited evaluation of relevant exposure pathways and scenarios.

Objective: Conduct a comprehensive multipathway human health risk assessment (HHRA) of exposure to chemicals found in recycled rubber.

Methods: All available North American data on the chemical composition of recycled rubber, as well as air sampling data collected on or near synthetic turf fields, were identified via a literature search. Ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation pathways were evaluated according to US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) guidance, and exposure scenarios for adults, adolescents, and children were considered.

Results: Estimated non-cancer hazards and cancer risks for all the evaluated scenarios were within US EPA guidelines. In addition, cancer risk levels for users of synthetic turf field were comparable to or lower than those associated with natural soil fields.

Conclusions: This HHRA's results add to the growing body of literature that suggests recycled rubber infill in synthetic turf poses negligible risks to human health. This comprehensive assessment provides data that allow stakeholders to make informed decisions about installing and using these fields.

1. Introduction

Synthetic turf fields containing recycled rubber (also called "crumb rubber") infill have been in use for decades. These fields typically consist of bottom backing layers composed of polypropylene, polyurethane, or latex, with polyethylene, nylon, or polypropylene blades woven into the material (Synthetic Turf Council, 2011). After the field is laid down, infill is added to soften the field and allow the individual turf blades to stand up (Fig. 1). One of the most common types of infill

is recycled rubber, often mixed with sand (Synthetic Turf Council, 2011). Recycled rubber infill is typically made from recycled automobile and light truck tires, which are ground, shredded, and sorted into uniformly sized pieces (Synthetic Turf Council, 2011).

In the mid-2000s, a US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)¹ investigation identified the presence of lead in a synthetic turf field in New Jersey, and it was eventually determined that the source of the lead was a yellow pigment used on the synthetic turf's blades (US EPA, 2017a). This finding resulted in the initiation of multiple regulatory



CURRENT OPINION

Synthetic Turf Fields, Crumb Rubber, and Alleged Cancer Risk

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Abstract Most synthetic turf fields have crumb rubber interspersed among the simulated grass fibers to reduce athletic injuries by allowing users to turn and slide more readily as they play sports or exercise on the fields. Recently, the crumbs have been implicated in causing cancer in adolescents and young adults who use the fields, particularly lymphoma and primarily in soccer goalkeepers. This concern has led to the initiation of large-scale studies by local and federal governments that are expected to take years to complete. Meanwhile, should the existing synthetic turf fields with crumb rubber be avoided? What should parents, players, coaches, school administrators, and playground developers do? What should sports medicine specialists and other health professionals recommend? Use grass fields when weather and field conditions permit? Exercise indoors? Three basic premises regarding the nature of the reported cancers, the latency of exposure to environmental causes of cancer to the development of clinically detectable cancer, and the rarity of environmental causation of cancer in children, adolescents, and young adults suggest otherwise.

Key Points

In 2014, crumb rubber in synthetic turf fields was hypothesized to cause cancer in adolescents and young adults who used the fields, particularly lymphoma and primarily in soccer goalkeepers.

The concern has induced some school systems and park departments to abandon plans to install synthetic turf fields and governments to initiate major toxicology studies, the results of which are expected to take years to obtain.

Meanwhile, the state of the science of adolescent and young adult cancer causation does not support the hypothesis.

On the contrary, the potential for decreasing exercise by reducing access to playgrounds and sports fields may increase the rate of cancer occurrence in later life.

1 Background

A hypothesis that synthetic turf fields can cause cancer was publicized after a soccer coach at the University of Washington collected a list of young adult soccer players, particularly goalkeepers, who had been diagnosed with lymphoma and other cancers [1]. Because crumb rubber infill, the shock absorption layer within synthetic turf derived from recycled automotive tires, contains some potentially carcinogenic chemicals, the turf has been

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implicated. As goalkeepers are more likely than outfield players to ingest or inhale the crumb or absorb crumb constituents via their skin, the hypothesis gained credence. As a result, some school systems and park departments have abandoned plans to install synthetic turf fields, and some states have introduced bills to ban such installations [2]. In 2015, the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment began an Environmental Health Study of Synthetic Turf, and in early 2016, three US federal agencies launched the Federal Research Action Plan on Recycled Tire Crumb Used on Playing Fields [3–5]. Millions of dollars have been earmarked for these studies [6] that are expected to take years to complete.

2 State of Science

Several studies of human cancer and/or non-cancer risk using data from direct measurements or data reported in the literature have been reported [7–14]. Other studies have focused directly or indirectly on the toxicity of one or more constituents of crumb rubber [14–23]. None of these studies have identified a significant human carcinogenic risk from exposure to crumb rubber at synthetic turf fields. Menichini and co-investigators [22] estimated that 0.4 ng/m³ of benzo(a)pyrene at an indoor facility had a potential for an excess lifetime cancer risk of 1 in a million athletes after an intense 30-year activity level. Marsili and coauthors [24] considered the hazard indices and cumulative excess risk values for cancer to be below levels of concern for measured chemicals; they reasoned that polycyclic aromatic amines in the crumb rubber could potentially increase cancer risk after long-term frequent exposures at fields under very hot conditions (60 °C). Polycyclic aromatic amines have been implicated in some studies as an occupational lymphomagen, but the most recent systematic review and meta-analysis of cohort studies refuted the association [25]. Kim and colleagues [18] proposed a potential risk for children with pica behavior through ingestion of crumb rubber material at playgrounds. The most recent review published in a peer-reviewed journal concluded that users of artificial turf fields, even professional athletes, are not exposed to elevated risks [26]. Since this review, the most detailed studies of potential carcinogenicity conducted to date, by the Washington State Department of Health in USA and the Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, did not find an association between the fields and an increased incidence of cancer in the susceptible age group [27, 28].

Meanwhile, what should parents, players, coaches, school administrators, and playground developers do and physicians recommend? Avoid synthetic turf fields and use

grass fields when weather and field conditions permit? Three basic premises suggest otherwise.

2.1 The Cancers Cited in Media Reports About Soccer Players are Precisely those Cancers that are Expected to Occur in the Age Group of Concern

Not only is lymphoma the most common cancer in high-school and college-age persons, the other cases in the reported cohort—leukemia, sarcoma, testis cancer, thyroid cancer, and brain tumors—are the next most common cancers in the age group. Together with lymphoma, these cancers account for 80–90% of the cancers in male individuals of middle-school, high-school, and college age and 50–80% of female individuals in the age group (Fig. 1) [29]. In other words, the suspect cancers are precisely those expected without having to invoke exogenous factors.

The issue then is whether the absolute frequency is more than expected. An ecologic investigation applied to the state with the largest number of synthetic fields, California, and to 17 other regions of USA, did not indicate that the incidence is greater in counties and regions with synthetic fields or that the incidence is proportional to the prevalence of such fields when race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status of those who have access to synthetic fields are included in the analyses [30]. The method used did not, however, directly measure the incidence in soccer players per se and could miss an increase of lymphoma in them, particularly if only a small percentage of cases have exposure to synthetic turf fields. In the State of Washington, about 25% of 15-year-old individuals have been estimated to play soccer at some point in their lives [27]. The proportion is likely to be higher in California, given the more conducive weather and the greater Hispanic population. If so, the ecologically derived data are more meaningful in assessing the risk than the face value of the results. A more complete ecologic study of all 58 counties in California is in progress.

2.2 Exposure to Environmental Causes of Cancer During Childhood, Adolescence, and Early Adulthood Results in Cancer Later in Life

Figure 2 shows two established causes of cancer resulting from exposures during childhood and adolescent: melanoma after ultraviolet radiation and breast cancer after chest radiation. The type of melanoma caused by ultraviolet rays is rarely diagnosed before the age of 35 years (Fig. 2, brown curve) and breast cancer caused by chest radiation for cancer has a median latency of 14 years [31] and rarely occurs before 30 years of age (Fig. 2, pink curve). When melanoma occurs in younger persons, it is

Fig. 1 Prevalence of the suspect cancers of all cancers by age and sex. Source: US National Cancer Institute Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, SEER 18 Regions, 2000–2013 [29]

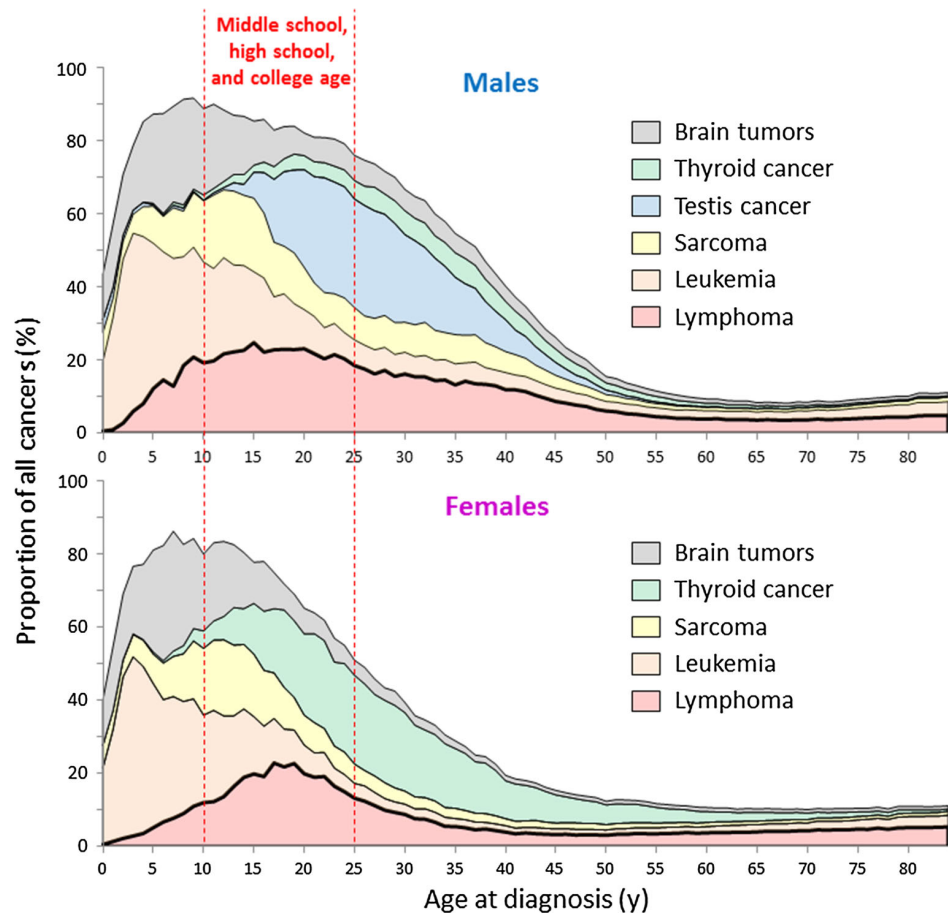
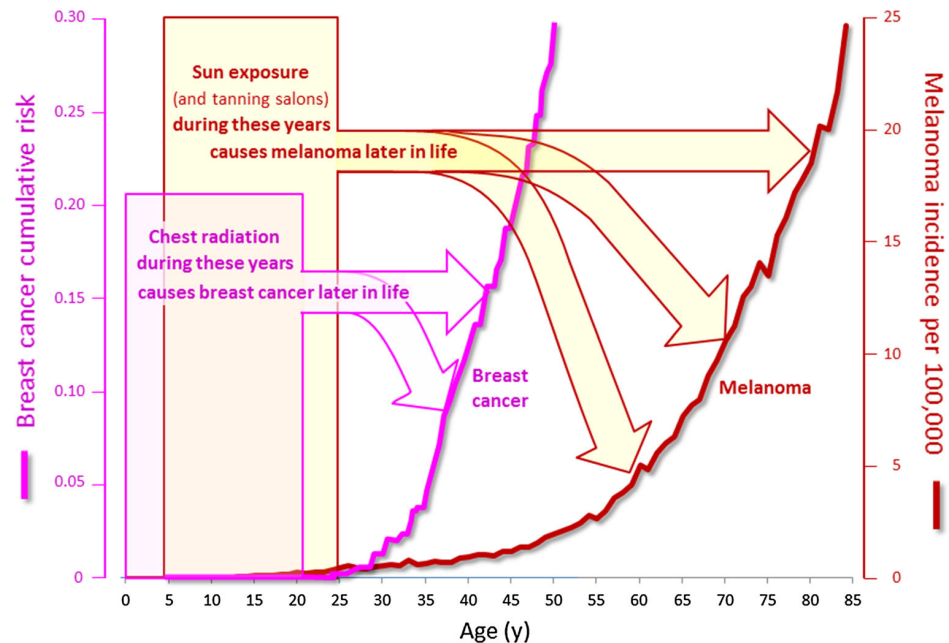


Fig. 2 Incidence of melanoma in sun-exposed areas of skin (face, lips, ears) and, in female individuals, breast cancer after chest radiation during childhood or adolescence, and latency to clinical manifestation. Source: the melanoma data are from the US National Cancer Institute Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program SEER 18 Regions, 2000–2013 [29] and the breast cancer data are from Moskowitz et al. [31]



nearly always not related to external exposure. If crumb rubber causes cancer in young athletes, it would be expected to become clinically detectable at an older age than during adolescence or early adult years.

2.3 Environmental Causation of Cancer in Children, Adolescents, and Young Adults is Rare

During the 1990s, the world's largest pediatric cancer research organization, the Children's Cancer Group, was awarded millions of dollars of research grants to determine what caused cancer in the young. None of those studies, nationally and in multistate surveys, within homes and with environmental sampling, of childhood and prenatal exposures, and a host of other variables, uncovered evidence for an environmental factor that "might explain more than a small fraction of the observed cases" [32]. The conclusion was that, with few exceptions, cancer during childhood, adolescence, and early adulthood is a mistake of nature—spontaneous mutation to malignancy—and not the result of exogenous causes [33].

3 Conclusion

All the prior studies and the perspectives expressed here cannot completely exculpate crumb rubber as a cause of cancer. Even the Washington State study of the very soccer players whose cancer raised the concern is not without significant limitations, as fully expressed by the investigators [27] and critiqued by others [34]. The concern of parents, coaches, school administrators, sports medicine specialists, other healthcare professionals, and the players themselves is reasonable, especially when, if the hypothesis were true, the adverse outcome is potentially preventable. After all, cancer is one of the most feared diseases [35] and to have it happen in the young could not be worse.

It is also human nature to blame. Blaming autism on vaccines is a recurrent quintessential example. It also illustrates another human behavior: refusal to believe objective scientific irrefutable evidence [36] and this anti-science attitude appears to be increasing in our society [37, 38]. This human need and attendant denial causes unnecessary alarm, especially when cancer is the fear and especially in the United States. When American adults were asked which of five major diseases they were most afraid, 41% said cancer, 31% said Alzheimer's disease and only 6-8% named heart disease, stroke or diabetes [39].

Regular physical activity during adolescence and early adulthood helps prevent cancer later in life [40]. Restricting the use or availability of all-weather year-round

synthetic fields and thereby potentially reducing exercise could, in the long run, actually increase cancer incidence, as well as cardiovascular disease and other chronic illnesses [41]. That the Washington State study found a much lower incidence of cancer in their soccer players than expected from their general population [27] supports the concern that restricting access to such fields and playgrounds may lead to the opposite of what was intended.

Compliance with ethical standards

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Conflict of interest Archie Bleyer has no conflicts of interest directly relevant to the content of this article.

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National Institute for Public Health
and the Environment
Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport

Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment **Playing sports on synthetic turf fields with rubber granulate is safe**

Publication date: 20 December 2016

Modification date: 07 March 2017

New research by the Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM) shows it is safe for people to play sports on synthetic turf fields with an infill of rubber granulate. Rubber granulate contains numerous substances which were found to be released from the granulate in very low quantities. This is because the substances are more or less 'enclosed' in the granulate, which means that the effect of these substances on human health is virtually negligible.

Playing sports on synthetic turf fields

Rubber granulate contains numerous substances, such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), metals, plasticisers (phthalates) and bisphenol A (BPA). There is little variation in the concentrations of substances between fields and between the measurement points per field. Therefore, the results properly reflect all fields with SBR rubber granulate in the Netherlands.

No link with leukaemia

No indications were found in the available literature of a link between playing sports on synthetic turf fields with an infill of rubber granulate and the incidence of leukaemia and lymph node cancer. Moreover, it is clear from the composition of the rubber granulate that the chemical substances that are capable of causing leukaemia or lymph node cancer are either not present (benzene and 1,3-butadiene) or are present in a very low quantity (2-mercaptobenzothiazole). Since the 1980s, a slight rise has been observed in the number of people aged between 10 and 29 who get leukaemia. This trend has not changed since synthetic turf fields were first used in the Netherlands in 2001.

Recommendation for adjusting the standard

RIVM recommends adjusting the standard for rubber granulate to one that is closer to the standard applicable to consumer products. Rubber granulate is required to satisfy the legal requirements for 'mixtures'. The standard for consumer products is far more stringent: it allows for lower quantities of PAHs (100 to 1000 times lower) compared with the standard for mixtures. The quantity of PAH in rubber granulate is slightly higher than the standard for consumer products. The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) is currently conducting research to determine a suitable standard for rubber granulate.

RIVM also completed a study on the consumer product standard for rubber shock absorbing tiles.



European Chemicals Agency

Recycled Rubber Infill Causes a Very Low Level of Concern

ECHA has evaluated the risk of substances in recycled rubber that is used on artificial sports pitches. Based on the evidence, ECHA has concluded that the concern for players on these pitches, including children, and for workers who install and maintain them is very low. ECHA will update its evaluation as and when new information becomes available.

Helsinki, 28 February 2017 – In June 2016, the European Commission asked ECHA to evaluate the risk to the general population, including children, professional players and workers installing or maintaining the pitches.

A number of hazardous substances are present in recycled rubber granules, including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), metals, phthalates, volatile organic hydrocarbons (VOCs) and semi-volatile organic hydrocarbons (SVOCs). Exposure to these substances through skin contact, ingestion and inhalation was considered.

Based on the information available, ECHA concludes that there is, at most, a very low level of concern from exposure to recycled rubber granules:

- The concern for lifetime cancer risk is very low given the concentrations of PAHs typically measured in European sports grounds.
- The concern from metals is negligible given that the data indicated that the levels are below the limits allowed in the current toys legislation.
- No concerns were identified from the concentrations of phthalates, benzothiazole and methyl isobutyl ketone as these are below the concentrations that would lead to health problems.
- It has been reported that volatile organic compounds emitted from rubber granules in indoor halls might cause irritation to the eyes and skin.

In the studies that ECHA evaluated, which are listed in the report, the concentrations of PAHs in recycled rubber granules were well below the limits set for carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic (CMR) substances for consumers in REACH.

ECHA has also highlighted several uncertainties in its evaluation. Therefore, ECHA suggests the following action to be taken:

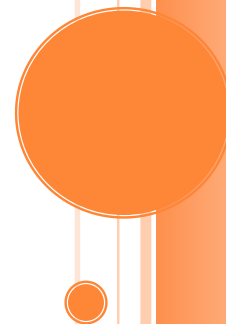
1. Consider changes to the REACH Regulation to ensure that rubber granules are only supplied with very low concentrations of PAHs and any other relevant hazardous substances.
2. Owners and operators of existing (outdoor and indoor) fields should measure the concentrations of PAHs and other substances in the rubber granules used in their fields and make this information available to interested parties in an understandable manner.
3. Producers of rubber granules and their interest organisations should develop guidance to help all manufacturers and importers of (recycled) rubber infill test their material.
4. European sports and football associations and clubs should work with the relevant producers to ensure that information related to the safety of rubber granules in synthetic turfs is communicated in a manner understandable to the players and the general public.

5. Owners and operators of existing indoor fields with rubber granule infills should ensure adequate ventilation.

In addition, ECHA recommends that players using the synthetic pitches should take basic hygiene measures after playing on artificial turf containing recycled rubber granules.

ECHA's evaluation has been sent to the European Commission. The findings are preliminary and will be updated when new information becomes available.

STATE AGENCY AND REGULATORY BODY CONCLUSIONS





Washington State Department of Health

Synthetic Turf and Crumb Rubber

Investigation of Reported Cancer among Soccer Players in Washington State

In 2009, the University of Washington Women's Associate Head Soccer Coach, Amy Griffin, became concerned that several soccer goalies had developed blood cancers at around the same time. By 2014, the coach had compiled a list of soccer players with cancer. The initial information included 30 current or former Washington residents who played soccer and developed a variety of cancer types between the mid-1990s and 2015. By 2016, the number on the coach's list had grown to 53 people.

In light of this, public health officials at the Department of Health and researchers at the University of Washington School of Public Health formed a project team to investigate issues related to soccer playing and cancer. The overall purpose of the investigation was to explore whether the information from Coach Griffin's list warranted further public health response. The primary goals of the investigation were to:

- Determine whether the number of cancer diagnoses among the soccer players on Coach Griffin's list was higher than would be expected if rates of cancer among these soccer players were similar to rates among all Washington residents of the same ages.
- Describe individuals on the list in terms of their demographics, factors related to cancer and history of playing soccer and other sports.

Note: The investigation was not designed to determine if soccer players in general were at increased risk of cancer due to exposures from crumb rubber in artificial turf.

Frequently Asked Questions

Can you explain the type of study conducted? What did it consist of?

We conducted a cluster investigation of reported soccer players with cancer in Washington. Generally, cancer cluster investigations are within a geographic area, and look at whether that area has an increased rate of a specific cancer compared to the rest of Washington. This investigation wasn't only geographically defined, but also defined by those who had played soccer in Washington. In that way, it's more similar to an investigation among a particular occupation group. The concern was that too many cancer diagnoses were being seen among soccer players on Coach Griffin's list so we looked to see whether the number of cancers on her lists was higher than we would expect based on Washington state rates.

Is it safe for my kids to play on synthetic fields made with crumb rubber?

Based on what we know today, the Washington State Department of Health recommends that people who enjoy soccer continue to play regardless of the type of field surface. Our recommendation is based on our investigation and the available research on crumb rubber which currently does not suggest it poses a significant public health risk. Assurances of the safety of artificial turf with crumb rubber are limited by the lack of adequate information on potential toxicity and exposure.

What about carcinogens or substances in the crumb rubber that are known to cause cancer? Should parents be concerned?

Parents should be aware, but not concerned. We know that crumb rubber is made from tires that contain chemicals that have been shown to cause cancer. However, what is critical to consider are the routes of exposure and potential dose someone receives. The available research suggests exposures from crumb rubber are very low and will not cause cancer among soccer players. The Washington State Department of Health recommends that people who enjoy soccer continue to play regardless of the type of field surface.

How can I continue to reduce my kid's exposure to chemicals in crumb rubber?

While the available research does not indicate a significant health risk, there are several ways to minimize any potential exposures to chemicals from synthetic turf fields.

- Always wash hands after playing on the field and before eating.
- Take off shoes/cleats, sports equipment and soiled uniforms outside or in the garage to prevent tracking crumb rubber into the house.
- Shower after play, and quickly clean any cuts or scrapes to help prevent infection.
- Athletes who accidentally get crumb rubber in their mouths should spit it out; don't swallow it.
- Will my child get cancer if he/she plays on these crumb rubber fields?

With very few exceptions, no one knows if someone will develop cancer in their lifetime. That being said, our investigation did not find the number of cancers on Coach Griffin's list to be concerning, and the available research does not suggest that playing soccer on artificial turf causes cancer.

Can you rule out, with 100 percent certainty, that there is nothing in the synthetic turf that can cause cancer?

No, synthetic turf fields made with crumb rubber infill do contain chemicals that have been shown to cause cancer. However, what is critical to consider are the routes of exposure and potential dose someone receives. The available research suggests exposures from crumb rubber are very low and will not cause cancer among soccer players. The Washington State Department of Health

recommends that people who enjoy soccer continue to play regardless of the type of field surface.

Who did you interview for this study?

For this study, we interviewed people or parents of people on Coach Griffin's list to obtain information on demographics, cancer-related factors, and history of playing soccer and other sports.

Why did you only look at soccer players?

We focused on soccer players, because this was the original group of concern, and most of the individuals on Coach Griffin's list played soccer. A relatively small number of people played a variety of other field sports. Because cancer takes time to develop and be diagnosed, we also required a time lapse of about five months (0.4 years) between first playing soccer and diagnosis.

What would you tell communities who are considering installing a synthetic field? Or deciding not to install a synthetic field?

It is important for Washington communities to build and support environments that make it easier for adults and youth to be physically active. Physical activity can slow the increase in the proportion of adults who are obese, reduce rates of chronic disease, and improve the quality of life. The currently available research does not suggest that crumb rubber presents a significant public health risk.

How many soccer fields did you include in your study?

We did not do any testing of soccer fields. We did interview people on Coach Griffin's list reported to us as having cancer and having played soccer. The interviews revealed that the 35 people interviewed had practiced on about 110 soccer fields in Washington.

How does Washington compare with the other states regarding rates of cancer in ages five through 24?

During 2009–2013, the age-adjusted cancer incidence rate for all types of cancer combined among people ages five to 24 years was statistically significantly higher in Washington than in the United States (23.6 and 22.4 per 100,000 people, respectively), so our age adjusted rate has about 1.2 more cancers per 100,000 than nationally.

Why did you limit the time period for people meeting the case definition to 2002–2015?

We limited the time period for people meeting the case definition to 2002–2015 because reports of people with cancer on the coach's list were more likely to be complete during this time period than in earlier time periods. The only person who was diagnosed with cancer before 2002

was diagnosed in the mid-1990s before artificial turf fields with crumb rubber fields were installed in Washington.

Why did you limit the case definition to people who were ages six to 24 years?

We limited the case definition to people who were ages six to 24 years when diagnosed because processes leading to the development of cancer are often different for children and adults. Most cancer investigations and research focus on children and adults separately, with children defined as under ages 15 or 20 years old. We opted to include people diagnosed up to age 24 years because we wanted to include as many people as possible in the case definition without becoming so inclusive that it would lessen the potential to find a problem if one existed. This age group included about 70 percent of people reported to our team.

Did you find that any one position, e.g., goalies, had an increased number of cancer diagnoses?

Our investigation explored whether there was an increased number of cancer diagnoses among soccer players on Coach Griffin's list compared to what we would expect if soccer players experienced the same cancer rates as Washington residents of the same ages. We were able to look at all people on the list with a history of playing soccer, as well as goalkeepers on the list and neither group had an increased number of cancer diagnoses.

Why didn't you look at expected cancers among players on crumb rubber turf fields?

To be able to look at the expected cancers among players on crumb rubber turf fields, we would have had to be able to identify who the soccer players were overall who had played on turf fields. We had no way to assess this. We did look at select and premier players on Coach Griffin's list to see if they had an increased number of cancer diagnoses compared to what we would expect, but they did not. We hypothesized that they likely had longer playing experience and would have greater exposure to crumb rubber.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Jewel Mullen, M.D., M.P.H., M.P.A.
Commissioner



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Governor
Nancy Wyman
Lt. Governor

EHS Circular Letter #2015-02
(Follow up to Circular Letter #2014-26a)

DATE: January 20, 2015

TO: Local Health Departments and Districts

FROM: Brian Toal, Gary Ginsberg
Environmental and Occupational Health Assessment

RE: Recent News Concerning Artificial Turf Fields



Brief Video Clip for Local Health Departments – *Click Here* →

This letter and video clip are being sent to update you regarding the news story that has circulated since last spring regarding potential cancer risks at artificial turf fields. Various media outlets have continued to run this story and a number of local health departments have inquired as to its validity. Since many Connecticut towns have installed or are considering artificial turf fields an elevated cancer risk would be an important consideration. However, this news story is still based upon very preliminary information and does not change CTDPH's position that outdoor artificial turf fields do not represent an elevated health risk.

The Connecticut Department of Public Health has evaluated the potential exposures and risks from athletic use of artificial turf fields. Our study of 5 fields in Connecticut in 2010-2011 was a comprehensive investigation of releases from the fields during active play. This study was conducted as a joint project with the CT DEEP and the University of CT Health Center and was peer-reviewed by the Connecticut Academy of Science and Engineering. Our study did not find a large amount of vapor or particle release from the fields confirming prior reports from Europe and the US. We put these exposures into a public health context by performing a risk assessment. Our risk assessment did not find elevated cancer risk. These results have been published as a set of 3 articles in a peer review journal and are available on the DPH artificial turf webpage (<http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3140&q=464068>).

The news story suggests soccer players and especially goalies may have an elevated cancer risk from playing on artificial turf fields. This is based upon anecdotal observations of a university soccer coach (<http://www.komone.com/news/local/Soccer-coach-Could-field-turf-be-causing-cancer-259895701.html>). Reportedly the coach is developing a list of soccer players who have contracted cancer. However, the types of cancer are undocumented and so it is impossible to say whether they



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represent a common effect and there has been no reporting on how long the goalies played on artificial turf fields to see if there was plausible exposure and latency. There are many reasons why someone collecting a list of cancer cases may appear to find a cluster including the fact that when you have a single-minded focus on finding cases you do not capture all the non-cases that would tend to disprove the cluster. Documentation of an increased rate in soccer players would require an epidemiological study in which the total number who play on turf fields in a given region was also known so that a cancer rate could be established and compared to those that do not play on artificial turf fields. The current news report does not constitute epidemiological evidence and thus is very preliminary.

Our risk assessment did cover carcinogens that are known to be in recycled tires and the crumb rubber used to cushion fields. Once again, we found there to be very little exposure of any substances, carcinogenic or not, in the vapors and dust that these fields generate under active use, summer conditions. Background levels of chemicals in urban and suburban air from heating sources and automobile traffic are much more significant sources of airborne carcinogens. The fact that we sampled 5 fields (4 outdoor and 1 indoor) of different ages and composition suggests that the results can be generalized to other fields, a conclusion supported by the fact that results were similar to what was found in California, USEPA and European studies. Our study did not evaluate ingestion of the crumb rubber itself as players are unlikely to ingest an entire rubber pellet. However, two studies, one in California and one at Rutgers University did evaluate the cancer risk if children ingested a mouthable chunk of playground rubber (10 gram), using laboratory extraction methods to estimate the amount of chemicals that might become available in the stomach and absorbed into the body. Both studies found very low cancer risk from this scenario (Cal OEHHA 2007; Pavilonis et al. 2014). Thus, CT DPH finds no scientific support for a finding of elevated cancer risk from inhalation or ingestion of chemicals derived from recycled tires used on artificial turf fields. US EPA has a similar position: "At this point, EPA does not believe that the field monitoring data collected provides evidence of an elevated health risk resulting from the use of recycled tire crumb in playgrounds or in synthetic turf athletic fields."

(<http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/conserva/materials/tires/health.htm>)

In summary, federal and state authorities have taken seriously the concerns that artificial turf fields may present a health risk due to contaminants in recycled rubber. The best way to investigate these concerns is via an exposure investigation. Studies conducted in Connecticut and elsewhere have shown a very low exposure potential, less than from typical outdoor sources of air pollution. The current news reports of a list of soccer players with cancer does not constitute a correlation or causality and thus raises a concern that currently lacks scientific support. Thus, the CT DPH position expressed in 2011 at the conclusion of the Connecticut study, that outdoor artificial turf fields do not represent an elevated health risk, remains unchanged. For further information please contact Brian Toal or Gary Ginsberg at 860-509-7740.

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March 23, 2015

Stephanie Bacon, Health Agent
Office of Board of Health
155 Village Street
Medway, MA 02053

Dear Ms. Bacon:

Thank you for your letter of February 24, 2015, in which you requested that the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Environmental Health (MDPH/BEH), evaluate health concerns related to the use of crumb rubber infill material for artificial turf fields in Medway, Massachusetts. As you are likely aware, our office had previously evaluated this issue in a series of letters to the Town of Needham Board of Health in 2008, 2011, and 2013.

In response, MDPH/BEH staff have evaluated more recent information on potential exposure opportunities to artificial turf components, including crumb rubber infill, and evaluated health concerns, including cancer, in relation to exposure to such turf. Recent media reports on soccer players, particularly goalies that have played on artificial turf, and the incidence of some cancers have been expressed. These reports raised concerns about the possible association between playing on crumb rubber fields and the development of cancers, notably, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, Hodgkin Lymphoma, and osteosarcoma. We also evaluated information you provided on the content of the specific products used in Medway. Our review is summarized below.

Updated Literature Review

Our previous evaluations noted that crumb rubber infill has been found to contain chemicals, including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and metals. We further stated that although these chemicals are in the material itself, information available at that time did not suggest significant exposure opportunities to the chemicals in the materials such that we would expect health effects. We noted that the most relevant study on this topic at the time was a study conducted by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (CA OEHHA).

Since that time, the CA OEHHA conducted additional evaluations of chemical concentrations in air above crumb rubber turf fields under active use (CA OEHHA 2010). Air samples were taken above fields and analyzed for VOCs and metals. Results suggested that adverse health effects were unlikely to occur from inhalation of VOCs or metals in particulates above these fields. To assess the potential for skin infections due to bacteria or to skin abrasions on these fields, tests for bacterial contamination were performed and the frequency of skin abrasions was assessed. Researchers found fewer bacteria detected on the artificial turf compared to natural turf, suggesting that the risk of infection to athletes using these fields was actually lower. However, more skin abrasions were observed in athletes using artificial turf fields than natural turf fields, and the study authors made various recommendations to help prevent skin abrasions (e.g., protective equipment or clothing) and prompt treatment of skin abrasions.

In another study, the state of Connecticut conducted air sampling at four outdoor artificial turf fields with crumb rubber infills (most relevant to Medway) under summer conditions (Simcox et al. 2011). Air measurements were taken using stationary air sampling monitoring devices as well as personal samplers (placed on people using the fields). They concluded that exposure opportunities to turf contaminants were not associated with elevated health risks and suggested that their findings were consistent with other studies available at the time. A letter prepared by the Connecticut Department of Public Health reiterates these conclusions (CTDPH 2015).

A 2014 study by researchers at the Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson Medical School in New Jersey evaluated opportunities for exposures to PAHs, semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), and heavy metals from exposures to artificial turf fibers and crumb rubber infills by measuring these constituents in simulated body fluids (digestive fluids, lung fluids, sweat) that represented different routes of exposure (ingestion, inhalation, dermal). This bioaccessibility study aimed to provide a better measure of the actual amount of these contaminants that might be absorbed into the body after exposure. The researchers found that PAHs were routinely below the limit of detection and SVOCs that have environmental regulatory limits to use for comparison were identified at levels too low to quantify. Some metals were detected but at concentrations at which health risks were low, with the exception of lead from the field sample collected. That sample indicated lead at levels in the simulated digestive fluids that the authors reported could result in blood lead levels above the current U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reference value for blood lead in children (5 ug/dL). It should be noted that the lead concentration of the materials used in this study included a sample of turf fiber with a lead concentration of 4,400 mg/kg. This level contrasts with information on the Medway artificial turf components, which reportedly either contained lead at 39 mg/kg (crumb rubber infill) or had no lead (turf fibers) (see discussion later in this letter). Based on the lead result from this one field sample, the authors suggested that components of artificial turf fields should be certified for low or no lead content prior to use. Overall, however, the authors concluded that opportunities

for exposure to constituents in these fluids presented very low risk among all populations that would use artificial turf fields (Pavilonis et al. 2014).

A study conducted in 2010 in the Netherlands assessed the exposure of soccer players to PAHs after playing sports on a rubber crumb field. Urine testing in participants indicated that uptake of PAHs by the participants following exposure to artificial turf with rubber crumb infill was minimal. If there is any exposure, the authors reported, uptake is minimal and within the normal range of uptake of PAHs from environmental sources and/or diet observed in healthy individuals (van Rooij and Jongeneelen 2010).

It is probably worthwhile to also note that MDPH/BEH reviewed testing data for artificial turf for the Town of Needham, as reported in our letters of 2011 and 2013 to the Needham Board of Health. The Town of Needham contracted with an environmental testing firm to conduct environmental tests including, air measurements of volatile organic compounds taken in the laboratory and heavy metals (arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, selenium, zinc) content of crumb rubber materials. Our review and conclusions for that testing, did not indicate exposures of health concern.

Material in Medway

MDPH/BEH reviewed available information provided by the Medway Board of Health regarding the specific materials used in the Medway fields. These included the APT Gridiron turf system and Liberty Tire Recycling 10+20 BM Rubber Crumb Brantford, ON. Among the materials provided for these products were statements or test results for various constituents in these products.

APT submitted a written statement dated October 29, 2014, that reported that the APT Gridiron turf systems (essentially the grass fibers of the artificial turf) are manufactured and installed without the use of any lead or heavy metals. They reported that this included all materials used for the turf fibers and backings. No other documentation about this product, including any testing results, was provided to support this statement.

With respect to the 10+20 BM Crumb Rubber infill product, laboratory testing results were provided for this product, although it is not clear whether the testing was for the materials specifically used in turf applied in Medway. Testing was conducted for metals content as well as emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). It appears that testing included the following: (1) testing for VOCs emitted into a confined air space in the laboratory after heating the product to 73 degrees F; and (2) content testing for eight heavy metals, including lead. The laboratory compared results to criteria established by the Greenguard certification program, part of Underwriters Laboratory, that uses among its criteria for certification health-based levels derived by the CA OEHHA.

Testing results for metals content of the product indicated a lead concentration of 39 mg/kg, which is less than the current Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) limit of 100 mg/kg for lead in children's products (Ulirsch et al. 2010). No other metals were detected.

Test results measuring emissions off-gassing from heated material were provided in measurements that cannot be compared to any health-based standards or guidelines and thus, MDPH/BEH did not further evaluate this information. Typically, when certain products raise health concerns, health agencies review Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). An MSDS provides information on health risks associated with use of the product. An industry group, Synthetic Turf Council, provides a sample template MSDS for crumb rubber infill material (Synthetic Turf Council 2014). Although this sample MSDS is not specific to any particular product, it appears to be applicable to crumb rubber infill in general. In the section under "Hazardous Ingredients," the MSDS notes that the product can contain fine fibers that may cause irritation symptoms (e.g., itching, irritation of mucous membranes, eye irritation). The MSDS notes that the crumb rubber material is generally thought to be a nuisance dust.

Concerns About Cancer Among Soccer Players

As noted earlier in this letter, some recent news reports suggested that the incidence of cancers among soccer players, particularly goaltenders exposed to artificial turf, might be atypical. These reports included many cancer types, but some focused specifically on NHL, Hodgkin Lymphoma, and osteosarcoma in three individuals. We thought it would be helpful to provide additional information on cancers in general and known risk factors for NHL, Hodgkin Lymphoma, and osteosarcoma.

Cancer in General

Understanding that cancer is not one disease, but a group of diseases, is very important. Research has shown that there are more than 100 different types of cancer, each with separate causes, risk factors, characteristics and patterns of survival. A risk factor is anything that increases a person's chance of developing cancer and can include hereditary conditions, medical conditions or treatments, infections, lifestyle factors, or environmental exposures. Although risk factors can influence the development of cancer, most do not directly cause cancer. An individual's risk for developing cancer may change over time due to many factors and it is likely that multiple risk factors influence the development of most cancers. In addition, an individual's risk may depend on a complex interaction between their genetic make-up and exposure to environmental agents, including infectious agents and/or chemicals. This may explain why some individuals have a fairly low risk of developing a particular type of cancer as a result of an environmental exposure, while others are more vulnerable.

Cancers in general have long latency or development periods that can range from 10 to 30 years in adults, particularly for solid tumors. In some cases, the latency period may be more than 40 to 50 years. It is important to note, however, that latency periods for children and adolescents are significantly shorter than for adults.

Hodgkin Lymphoma

Hodgkin Lymphoma is most common in young adults between the ages of 15 and 40, especially in individuals in their 20s. Among adolescents, it is the most common type of cancer.

Hodgkin Lymphoma occurs specifically in a type of B lymphocyte (or white blood cell) called the Reed-Sternberg cell while other lymphomas (non-Hodgkin's types) occur in different cells.

Established risk factors for Hodgkin Lymphoma include: exposure to the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV); a previous diagnosis of mononucleosis (mono is caused by the EBV); family history; and certain hereditary conditions (such as ataxia telangiectasia) associated with a weakened immune system. The Epstein-Barr virus is very prevalent in the general population. Even though most of us have been exposed to the virus (which remains latent in our bodies), most people do not develop mononucleosis or Hodgkin Lymphoma. EBV is thought to account for about 20% or 25% of the diagnoses of classical Hodgkin's in the US.

Higher socioeconomic status is also a possible risk factor. This is thought to be due to delayed infectious exposures in childhood.

Occupational exposures as risk factors have been studied extensively and none have emerged as established risk factors. Likewise, there is very little evidence linking the risk of Hodgkin Lymphoma to an environmental exposure, other than the EBV.

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL)

NHL refers to a diverse group of cancers that are characterized by an increase in malignant cells of the immune system. Each subtype of NHL may have different risk factors associated with its development. The specific cause of NHL in most individuals is unknown.

Although some types of NHL are among the more common childhood cancers, more than 95% of diagnoses occur in adults. Incidence generally increases with age, and most diagnoses occur in people in their 60s or older.

Established risk factors for NHL include a weakened immune system, associated with various medical conditions, and exposure to various viruses. An increased risk is faced by individuals taking immunosuppressant drugs following organ transplants; individuals with autoimmune disorders, such as rheumatoid arthritis and lupus; and individuals who have taken certain chemotherapy drugs for other cancers. Several viruses have been shown to play a role in the development of NHL, including the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the human T-cell leukemia/lymphoma virus (HTLV-1), and the Epstein-Barr virus.

Exposure to high-dose radiation (for example, by survivors of atomic bombs and nuclear reactor accidents and possibly by patients who have received radiation therapy for a previous cancer) may pose an increased risk. Some studies have also suggested that exposure to chemicals such as benzene and certain herbicides and insecticides may be linked with an increased risk of NHL. Smoking has been associated in some studies with certain types of NHL.

Osteosarcoma

Osteosarcoma is a type of malignant bone cancer which accounts for about 2% of childhood cancers in the United States. It is the most common type of cancer that develops in bone and comprises about 66% of malignant bone tumors in children in Massachusetts. Most osteosarcomas occur in children and young adults between the ages of 10 and 30. Teenagers comprise the most commonly affected age group and are at the highest risk during their growth spurt. However, osteosarcoma can occur in people of any age, with about 10% of all osteosarcomas occurring in people over the age of 60.

Established risk factors for osteosarcoma include certain inherited syndromes (such as retinoblastoma, the Li-Fraumeni syndrome, and others) and certain bone diseases (such as Paget disease of the bone and hereditary multiple osteochondromas). Individuals with these syndromes and bone diseases have an increased risk of developing osteosarcoma. People who have received radiation treatment for a previous cancer may have a higher risk of later developing osteosarcoma in the area that was treated. Being treated at a younger age and with higher doses of radiation both increase the risk. Because the risk of osteosarcoma is highest between the ages of 10 and 30, especially during the teenage growth spurt, experts believe that there may be a link between rapid bone growth and the risk of a bone tumor. Children with osteosarcoma are often tall for their age, which supports the link with rapid bone growth. Other than radiation, there are no known lifestyle or environmental risk factors associated with osteosarcoma. Besides from these risk factors, the causes of most osteosarcomas are unknown.

Summary

In summary, the scientific literature continues to suggest that exposure opportunities to artificial turf fields are not generally expected to result in health effects. Testing results on the crumb rubber infill indicated lead content less than CPSIA statutory limits established for children's products. For the turf fibers, APT provided a statement that this material did not have lead used in its manufacture, but no additional documentation was provided.

With respect to cancer concerns reported in media stories, it is important to note that the reports of cancers were of a wide variety of different types, each with its own set of risk factors. In addition, our staff reviewed cancer incidence data for the Town of Medway. The Massachusetts Cancer Registry (MCR) is a population-based surveillance

system that began collecting information in 1982 on Massachusetts residents diagnosed with cancer in the state. All newly diagnosed cancer cases among Massachusetts residents are required by law to be reported to the MCR within six months of the date of diagnosis (MGL, c.111, s.111B). This information is kept in a confidential database and reviewed for accuracy and completeness.

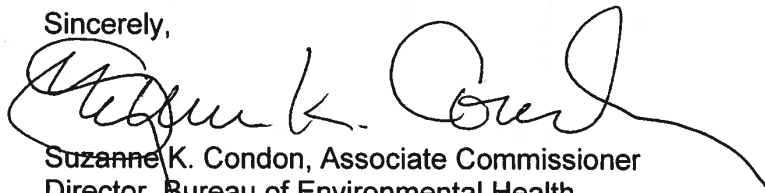
Available information on the occurrence of cancers in children living in Medway indicates no diagnoses of Hodgkin Lymphoma, NHL, or osteosarcoma have been reported to the MCR in a search of their files from 2006 to the present. Although it is possible that a very recent diagnosis may not yet have been reported to the MCR, the fact that there are no reports of such cancers is reassuring.

Although available resources cannot support MDPH conducting environmental testing of this material, we would be happy to assist the Town of Medway in developing a sampling and analysis plan as well as provide technical support in interpreting results, similar to the assistance that we provided to the Town of Needham.

As we stated in our letters to Needham officials, while available information does not indicate exposure opportunities of health concern, MDPH/BEH continues to recommend common sense ways to minimize any potential exposure to chemicals that may be contained in synthetic turf fields made of crumb rubber. MDPH/BEH suggests washing hands after playing on the field and before eating, particularly for younger children with frequent hand-to-mouth activity, and taking off shoes before entering the house to prevent tracking in any crumb rubber particles. Also, there are studies that indicate heat levels on artificial turf fields may rise as outdoor temperatures increase (New York State 2009). Thus, for protection of the players, MDPH/BEH recommends increasing hydration, taking frequent breaks, and watering down the field to cool it on hot days to prevent the potential for burns or heat stress. Finally, based on recent work in California, MDPH/BEH recommends that steps be taken to minimize the potential for skin abrasions (e.g., protective equipment) and that skin abrasions be treated promptly to prevent potential infections.

We hope this information is helpful to you and Medway residents. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us at 617-624-5757.

Sincerely,



Suzanne K. Condon, Associate Commissioner
Director, Bureau of Environmental Health

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To the members of FIFA

Zurich, April 2017
MDH/awe

A statement on potential cancer risks from exposure to SBR in artificial turf fields

Dear Sir or Madam,

During the recent FIFA Medical Committee meeting on the 13 March 2017, the issue of potential cancer risks from exposure to SBR on artificial turf fields was discussed and we are very pleased to share this information with you.

FIFA first responded to media coverage of the topic in 2006 when an open letter was published following several high profile articles that stipulated that there may be a link between the crumb rubber particles known as SBR (Styrene Butadiene Rubber) in artificial turf fields and the occurrence of cancer in players exposed to these surfaces. Studies dating until 2006 from various scientific disciplines found no evidence that contact with SBR was linked with the emergence of cancer. FIFA reiterated this position ahead of the FIFA Women's World Cup 2015 in Canada that was played on artificial turf surfaces based on published studies up until that date.

In light of increased public interest in the topic in 2016 and further studies carried out in the past months, FIFA would like to clarify its position on the use of artificial turf fields containing SBR infill.

FIFA has taken note of ECHA/PR/17/04 in which the European Chemicals Agency has found "at most, a very low level of concern from exposure to recycled rubber granules". Regulating authorities are conscious of the presence of potentially carcinogenic components in the compounds used for the production of tyres, the main source of SBR rubber and have labelled these products accordingly. In particular the presence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH's) is undisputed but equally there is no scientific evidence of these being bioavailable in their application as car tyres and infill for artificial turf fields thereafter. The newest findings by Van Rooj and Jongeneelen (2010) concluded that "If there is any exposure, then the uptake is very limited and within the range of uptake of PAH from environmental sources and/or diet". A further study from New Jersey's State Medical School indicated that health risks to children and adults from extensive contact with crumb rubber ranged from none to negligible (Pavilonis et al. 2014).

Looking at specific issues such as ingestion or air pollution, a number of studies has investigated the intake of PAH from artificial turf and found less or comparable exposure than for grilled food products, smoked salmon or log burning. As a result, Dye et al concluded in 2006 that "on the basis of environmental monitoring, artificial turf football fields present no more exposure risks than the rest of the city".

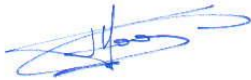
While it will never be possible to exclude risk completely or prove this negative, the newer studies have confirmed the previous findings that there is no evidence of link between contracting cancer

and playing on artificial turf with SBR infill. A large number of studies have further confirmed that the effect of SBR rubber are as negligible as the effect of ingesting grilled foods or exposure to tyre wear on roads in everyday life.

As with all aspects relating to player safety, FIFA will continue to monitor the developments within the scientific debate and consider any future findings.

Yours faithfully,

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION



Dr Michel D'Hooghe
Chairman FIFA Medical Committee
Member of the FIFA Council

References

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**PLANNING COMMISSION
WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 2018
6:00 P.M.**

**Wilsonville City Hall
29799 SW Town Center Loop East
Wilsonville, Oregon**

MOTIONS

II. LEGISLATIVE HEARING

A. Parks & Recreation Master Plan

The following exhibits were added to the record:

- Exhibit 1: Parks & Recreation Master Plan PowerPoint
- Exhibit 2: Two-page handout submitted by Mary Closson, comparing Real Grass, Synthetic Turf, and Plant-Based Infill Athletic Fields.
- Exhibit 3: Eleven page handout including email and attachments from Kristal Fisher dated May 9, 2018.

Commissioner Postma moved to continue the public hearing on the Parks and Recreation Master Plan to August 8, 2018 date certain, keeping the record open for additional testimony. Commissioner Millan seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

EXHIBIT A - STAFF REPORT



PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING STAFF REPORT

Meeting Date: May 9, 2018	Subject: Resolution LP18-0003, Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan Staff Member: Mike McCarty, Parks and Recreation Director Department: Parks and Recreation	
Action Required	Advisory Board/Commission Recommendation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Motion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Hearing Date: 05/09/18 <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance 1 st Reading Date: <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance 2 nd Reading Date: <input type="checkbox"/> Resolution <input type="checkbox"/> Information or Direction <input type="checkbox"/> Information Only <input type="checkbox"/> Council Direction <input type="checkbox"/> Consent Agenda	<input type="checkbox"/> Approval <input type="checkbox"/> Denial <input type="checkbox"/> None Forwarded <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable Comments:	
Staff Recommendation: Staff respectfully recommends that the Planning Commission conduct the public hearing on the proposed Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan, and approve Resolution LP18-0003, recommending approval and adoption of the Master Plan.		
Recommended Language for Motion: N/A		
Project / Issue Relates To: <i>[Identify which goal(s), master plans(s) your issue relates to.]</i>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Council Goals/Priorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adopted Master Plan(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable

ISSUE BEFORE COMMISSION:

The City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department entered into a contract with GreenPlay, LLC on April 7th, 2017 to help complete a Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan. Master Plans, once adopted, become an amendment to the City's Comprehensive

Plan, and as such, require a formal adoption process that includes a hearing before the Planning Commission, consideration of conclusionary findings for consistency with Statewide Planning Goals, a recommendation for adoption from Planning Commission to City Council, and eventually hearing and adoption by ordinance provided by City Council.

Staff and Consultants will provide a brief PowerPoint presentation on the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan and answer any questions from the Commission and/or public.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Parks and Recreation Master Plan for consideration tonight specifically addresses existing levels of service (LOS) and recommendations for future parks and park amenities, with possible funding sources and more suggestions for the next ten plus years. This plan was executed with the help of many people over the last 14 months, including significant feedback from stakeholders, focus groups, citizens attending and participating in open forum presentations, a random survey that went out to 3,500 homes in Wilsonville, as well as an online survey, and social media posts.

The goals of this project are to identify and serve current and future parks and recreational needs through an integrated park system that provides adequate open space, recreational services and facilities, trails, and stewardship of natural and cultural resources; to provide an accessible and diverse offering of parks and recreation facilities and programs to all residents of Wilsonville; and to develop an action plan and strategy for prioritizing, phasing, funding, and accomplishing the identified needs.

Conclusionary Findings demonstrating consistency with Statewide Planning Goals are included as Attachment B.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

Administratively, a recommendation to City Council for adoption of the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan and subsequent adoption by City Council, will make this Master Plan part of the City's Comprehensive Plan. Inclusion in the City's Comprehensive Master Plan allows identified capital and operational improvements to be planned and budgeted in future rate studies and capital planning plans. From a utility management standpoint, this Master Plan provides a 10 plus year planning tool to ensure reliable delivery of quality, well-maintained, and safe parks for our community.

TIMELINE:

Planning Commission Work Session: April 11th, 2018

Parks and Recreation Advisory Board Meeting: April 19th, 2018

City Council Work Session: April 16th and May 7th, 2018

Planning Commission Public Hearing: May 9th, 2018

City Council Adoption and First Reading of Ordinance: June 4th, 2018

City Council Adoption and Second Reading of Ordinance: June 18th, 2018

CURRENT YEAR BUDGET IMPACTS:

The total cost of the contract for the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan is

\$97,249.

FINANCIAL REVIEW / COMMENTS:

Reviewed by: Date:

LEGAL REVIEW / COMMENT:

Reviewed by: Date:

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROCESS:

The community has provided vital information at two city-wide meetings held at City Hall, as well as numerous stakeholder and small focus group meetings. A random survey was mailed to 3,500 residents, and an online survey was available to all members of the public.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS or BENEFIT TO THE COMMUNITY (businesses, neighborhoods, protected and other groups):

Providing amenities and services that the community has requested from the Parks and Recreation Department.

ALTERNATIVES:

CITY MANAGER COMMENT:

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment A: Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan

Attachment B: Conclusionary Findings

Attachment C: Input and Comments Received

Attachment A: Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan

LEGISLATIVE HEARING

A. Park & Recreation Master Plan (McCarty) (60 minutes)

(The Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan Update can be accessed electronically at www.WilsonvilleParksandRec.com/ParksPlan)

Attachment B: CONCLUSIONARY FINDINGS

STATEWIDE PLANNING GOALS**Goal 1: Citizen Involvement**

It is the purpose of this Goal to develop a citizen involvement program that insures the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.

Response: The City of Wilsonville's legislative public involvement and hearing process provides numerous opportunities for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process. This Plan has been developed with the inclusion of substantial public involvement over the past 14 months including three "open house" meetings, stakeholder interviews and as well as an on-line survey, random citizen survey and small focus groups. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Goal 2: Land Use Planning

It is the purpose of this Goal to establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decisions and actions related to the use of land and to assure an adequate factual base for such decisions and actions.

Response: The development of the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan has followed the City's established land use planning process, and included over 14 months of public meetings, outreach, committee meetings, open houses, web site information, direct mailings, one on one contact, and numerous and frequent opportunities for public comment. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Goal 5: Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces

It is the purpose of this Goal to protect natural resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open spaces.

Response: Natural resource areas play an important role in the balance of an active and passive parks and recreation system. Many city parks contain natural areas that afford a passive recreational experience. These natural resource areas are a critical part of the overall system. The Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan includes these areas and identifies projects (integrated pest management plan, natural resources management plan, and making sure the City maintains their standing as a Tree City and Bee City USA) that will enhance the overall natural resources system supporting the intent of Goal 5. **This criterion is met.**

Goal 8: Recreational Needs

It is the purpose of this Goal to satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities.

Response: The provision of parks and recreation facilities, amenities and opportunities is the purpose of the Plan. It is intended to set forward the long-term framework for enhancing the livability of the community for residents, employees and visitors for the next 20 years. The development and implementation of a Parks and Recreation Master Plan will assist in satisfying the recreational needs of the citizens of the state, and visitors to the community. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Goal 11: Public Facilities and Services

It is the purpose of this Goal to plan and develop a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development.

Response: The provision of parks and facilities located at intervals throughout the community that are adjacent to public transit and in concert with bicycle/pedestrian paths for easy access for all residents, employees and visitors is a primary focus of this Plan. The Neighborhood Community methodology of this Plan provides the flexibility to manage change as Wilsonville continues to grow in size and complexity and as the demographics change. The goal in this plan is to have a park within a 15 minute walk for everyone in community. **This criterion is met.**

Goal 15: Willamette River Greenway

It is the purpose of this Goal to protect, conserve, enhance and maintain the natural scenic, historical, agricultural, economic and recreational qualities of lands along the Willamette River as the Willamette River Greenway.

Response: The Plan respects the implications of the Willamette River Greenway and the rich opportunities that the river presents for historic preservation, environmental protection, nature education, agricultural, economic and recreation opportunities. Working closely with the Bike/Pedestrian Master Plan, this Plan is intended to incorporate the goals set out in that plan as well. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Metro's Regional Framework Plan:

The Functional Framework Plan fundamentals are statements adopted by the Metro Council that synthesize the 2040 Growth Concept and regional policies.

Fundamental 8:

Create a vibrant place to live and work by providing sufficient and accessible parks and natural areas, improving access to community resources such as schools, community centers, and libraries as well as by balancing the distribution of high quality jobs

throughout the region, and providing attractive facilities for cultural and artistic performances and supporting arts and cultural organizations.

Response: The Plan is designed to improve the sufficiency of accessible parks for residents and employees throughout the city and to offer connectivity with schools, libraries and community centers to expand the recreation opportunities and engage cultural and artistic performances and support arts and cultural organizations to create a vibrant place to live and work. This is shown in the work done in housing developments such as Villebois and projected to new school sites that require community facilities and industrial developments that offer employee activity areas.

1.10 — Urban Design

It is the policy of the Metro Council to:

1.10.1 Support the identity and functioning of communities in the region through:

c. Ensuring that incentives and regulations guiding the development and redevelopment of the urban area promote a settlement pattern that:

iii) Provides access to neighborhood and community parks, trails, walkways and other recreation and cultural areas and public facilities.

Response: The Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment located in Section IV identifies the quantity and/or quality of services required to bring all facilities up to a high level of service (LOS) by means of the GRASP® analysis for the community of Wilsonville. Park System Map 5, located in Section IV, part C. Level of Service Analysis, identifies the park and recreation access based on a one-mile service area. Level of service recommendations are also in this section in part E. Level of Service Recommendations. The fully integrated system of transit, trails and parks adjacent to any and all residents and employees will be monitored by staff.

3.2 Protection of Regionally Significant Parks, Natural Areas, Open Spaces, Fish and Wildlife Habitat, Trails and Greenways

It is the policy of the Metro Council to:

3.2.1 Continue developing a Regional System of Parks, Natural Areas, Open Spaces, Fish and Wildlife Habitats, Trails and Greenways (the Regional System) to achieve the following objectives:

- a. Protect the region's biodiversity***
- b. Provide citizens opportunities for, primarily, natural resources dependent recreation and education.***
- c. Contribute to the protection of air and water quality and watershed health; and***
- d. Provide natural buffers and connections between communities.***

Response: The Plan addresses the issues unique to local natural resources in Section III, E. Healthy Lifestyle Trends and Active Living - Natural Environments and Open Space. The Plan embraces the unique qualities of the areas' natural forests (including those adjacent METRO properties that are shared — Graham Oaks) and streams such as Boeckman Creek, meadows and wetlands, special green spaces (Villebois Greenway) that have good restoration potentials and create a balance with the developed parks and facilities. Recreation programming includes numerous volunteer opportunities to plant trees, canoe the river, maintain streams, roads and parks and enjoy the natural trail areas around the City.

3.5 Provision of Community and Neighborhood Parks, Open Spaces, Fish and Wildlife Habitat, Natural Areas, Trails and Recreation Programs

It is the policy of the Metro Council to:

3.5.1 Recognize that local governments remain responsible for the planning and provision of community and neighborhood parks, local open spaces, natural areas, sports fields, recreation centers, trails and associated programs within their jurisdictions.

Response: The Plan is consistent with the responsibility of local governments by way of identifying the fiscal and planning responsibility the Plan describes for the provision of amenities throughout the community for parks, open space, natural areas, sports fields, recreation centers, trails and programming to fulfill the needs of citizens and employees for healthy active living options. The City's budget process, including assignment of Capital Projects, SDC Funds and it's wealth of active and passive recreation programs, support of organized sports, development of neighborhood park amenities and consideration of the overall quality of activity opportunities is apparent throughout this Plan. LOS (Level of Service) are detailed in Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment in the Plan.

3.5.2 Encourage local governments to (i) adopt level of service standards for provision of parks, natural areas, trails, and recreational facilities in their local comprehensive plans

Response: LOS (Level of Service) are detailed in Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment in the Plan.

Wilsonville Comprehensive Plan:

Introduction:

4. Standards for approval of Plan Amendments.

In order to grant a Plan amendment, the City Council shall, after considering the recommendation of the Development Review Board (quasi-judicial) or Planning Commission (legislative), find that:

- a. The proposed amendment is in conformance with those portions of the Plan that are not being considered for amendment.***
- b. The granting of the amendment is in the public interest.***

- c. The public interest is best served by granting the amendment at this time.*
- d. The following factors have been adequately addressed in the proposed amendment:*
- *the suitability of the various areas for particular land uses and improvements;*
 - *the land uses and improvements in the area; trends in land improvement;*
 - *density of development;*
 - *property values;*
 - *the needs of economic enterprises in the future development of the area;*
 - *transportation access;*
 - *natural resources; and*
 - *the public need for healthful, safe and aesthetic surroundings and conditions.*
- e. Proposed changes or amendments to the Comprehensive Plan do not result in conflicts with applicable Metro requirements.*

Response: The Standards for approval of Plan Amendments are addressed throughout the Master Plan. It is in the public interest to update the 2007 Parks and Recreation Master Plan, in order to keep current with population growth and emerging recreation trends. The projects of the 2007 Plan have been completed to the extent that they are appropriate, and new features throughout the City require attention that is prepared in this new Plan. The factors required in the Standards are addressed as follows:

- The suitability of land use is carefully considered in the planning of recreation amenities in the Plan. Issues such as river bank, riparian zones, natural hazards and protected areas, etc. are carefully considered in the recommendations.
- Issues of upcoming land use such as the growth of residential development in the Frog Pond area, school plans in Villebois and Frog Pond or industrial development in the northwest section of the City are taken into consideration.
- Land improvement trends are addressed especially in those areas with most active potential for change, such as the Frog Pond area, and denser housing areas in the City.
- Density is especially addressed in the parameters established for new residential development in terms of the provision of neighborhood parks and the impact on transit and possibilities of alternative travel with the Bike/Pedestrian Plan Update.
- The addition of parks in neighborhoods is well documented to have a positive impact on housing property values. The same is true for citywide beautification and development of interactive workplace surroundings.
- Although the first consideration is to the citizens of the City, the water features in Town Center and Murase Plaza parks have proven the potential these amenities have for economic development of tourism dollars; as well as the public events that are scheduled, continue to grow and has been called out by the citizens as a priority in

these parks. This economic potential is especially considered in the plans for the pedestrian river crossing at Boones Ferry Park, implementation of the Memorial Park Master Plan and the Boones Ferry Park Master Plan these amenities could stimulate Westside business development.

- Transportation access is carefully considered in the Plan as it is coordinated with the Transit and Bicycle/Pedestrian Plans. Accessibility to parks is a theme carried throughout the Plan and reflected in this Master Plan under Objective 1.2 and as a major priority.
- Natural Resources protection and programming are addressed and listed as a priority under Objective 3.9.
- The Plan intends to continue to promote the protection of natural and aesthetic surroundings throughout the community and the development and maintenance of safe and healthful recreation facilities and open spaces for the enjoyment of residents, employees and visitors of all ages, skills, needs and interests.

The Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update compliments the applicable City of Wilsonville Comprehensive Master Plan.

GOAL 1.1 *To encourage and provide means for interested parties to be involved in land use planning processes, on individual cases and City-wide programs and policies.*

Policy 1.1.1 *The City of Wilsonville shall provide opportunities for a wide range of public involvement in City planning programs and processes.*

Implementation Measure 1.1.1.a *Provide for early public involvement to address neighborhood or community concerns regarding Comprehensive Plan and Development Code changes. Whenever practical to do so, City staff will provide information for public review while it is still in "draft" form, thereby allowing for community involvement before decisions have been made.*

Response: GreenPlay consultants and staff have conducted a 14-month detailed report including community-wide meetings, public and stakeholder engagement, an extensive online survey as well as a random sampling of 3,500 residents. The public involvement process summary has been included in this plan in Section II. Community and Stakeholder Input – Community Survey Summary and Section VII. Key Issues, part A. Visioning Workshop Findings. **These criteria are satisfied.**

Public Facilities and Services

GOAL 3.1: *To assure that good quality public facilities and services are available with adequate capacity to meet community needs, while also assuring that growth does not exceed the community's commitment to provide adequate facilities and services.*

Policy 3.1.1 *The City of Wilsonville shall provide public facilities to enhance the health, safety, educational, and recreational aspects of urban living.*

Response: The Plan proposes to provide high quality parks and recreation facilities in every neighborhood to meet the growing needs of the community. The Plan proposes implementation of healthy activity spaces within potential industrial development to promote employee wellness. The planned facilities will greatly enhance the recreational aspects of urban living. **The Plan supports this goal and policy.**

Implementation Measure 3.1.1.a *The City will continue to prepare and implement master plans for facilities/services, as sub-elements of the City's Comprehensive Plan. Facilities/services will be designed and constructed to help implement the City's Comprehensive Plan.*

Response: The legislative process for adoption supports this implementation measure and the ongoing Boones Ferry Park Master Plan will also follow this process. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Policy 3.1.2 *The City of Wilsonville shall provide, or coordinate the provision of, facilities and services concurrent with need (created by new development, redevelopment, or upgrades of aging infrastructure).*

Response: The Plan addresses the projected needs of the community growth of new development and provides staff and community organizational support for the maintenance or upgrade of aging infrastructure. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Policy 3.1.3 *The City of Wilsonville shall take steps to assure that the parties causing a need for expanded facilities and services, or those benefiting from such facilities and services, pay for them.*

Response: The Plan includes reviewing current Park System Development Charges (SDC) charges and charging appropriate user fees and charges for rentals and programs. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 3.1.3.a *Developers will continue to be required to pay for demands placed on public facilities/services that are directly related to their developments. The City may establish and collect systems development charges (SDCs) for any or all public facilities/services, as allowed by law. An individual exception to this standard may be*

justified, or SDC credits given, when a proposed development is found to result in public benefits that warrant public investment to support the development.

Response: The Plan provides recommendations for financial support of projects with SDC's as outlined in Section VII-A as a significant resource, both in cash from development and in the provision of facilities that benefit the public in exchange for the SDC assessment. An independent study is being conducted on the status of SDC levels for the City. This is part of Master Plan as referenced on page 122 under objective 4.2-A. Results will be utilized in future planning. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Parks/Recreation/Open Space

Parks and recreational facilities in and around Wilsonville are provided for by the City, County, State and local school districts. The City's close proximity to Portland provides local residents with numerous recreational and entertainment opportunities provided throughout the metropolitan area, all within a 30 to 40 minute drive. Even the ocean beaches, Mt. Hood and other Cascade Mountains and several campgrounds, rivers and lakes are close at hand, within a couple of hours drive, thus providing an abundance of recreational activities.

Within the City, recreational planning is coordinated with the West Linn-Wilsonville School District. The District provides traditional physical education programs as part of their regular school curriculum plus competitive sports programs in the upper grade levels. Other youth sports programming is provided by the City and a variety of non-profit organizations. The School District's community education program also provides recreational programs for both youth and adult activities and coordinates the use of District facilities. (It should be noted that as of 9/06, this last statement is no longer true).

As the City continues to grow, additional facilities and services will need to be developed.

The following Park and Recreation policies are further supported by policies in the Land Use and Development Section of the Comprehensive Plan regarding the natural environment, natural resources, and general open space.

The 1971 General Plan and the 1988 Comprehensive Plan sought to:

- 1. Preserve the natural integrity of the Willamette River. Provide for frequent contact with the river. Encourage development of an adequate park and recreation system which would contribute to the physical, mental and moral health of the community.***
- 2. Encourage the school/park concept as a basic feature of the park element of the Plan***
- 3. Develop parks and open spaces where the land and surrounding development make it least suited for intensive development.***
- 4. Develop an extensive system of trails along stream courses and power line easements.***
- 5. Encourage early acquisition of recreation sites to protect them from development and to reduce the public cost of acquiring the land.***

6. ***Encourage commercial recreation carefully sited within, or adjacent to, other uses.***

These standards recognize the importance of an adequate park and recreation system to the physical, mental and moral health of the community. They also represent a common-sense approach to parks planning and are, therefore, reaffirmed by this Plan. The Park and Recreation system envisioned is a combination of passive and active recreational areas including specified park lands, schools, and linear open spaces in both public and private ownership. It is a basic premise of this Plan that the availability of conveniently located open recreational spaces is more important than the form of ownership.

In planning for such a system, it is helpful to classify the individual components (neighborhood parks, community parks, Greenway, etc.) which will or could comprise the park system. In addition, the establishment of a reasonable acquisition and development program requires a listing of priorities and a guide to desirable service levels. To maximize effectiveness, however, the actual development of such a system requires relating the provision of facilities and services to the particular needs and recreational desires of the residents to be served.

In recognition of Statewide Planning Goals and to provide a frame work for development of park and recreation facilities, the following policy and implementation measures have been established:

Policy 3.1.11 The City of Wilsonville shall conserve and create open space throughout the City for specified objectives including park lands.

Response: The Plan provides for the conservation of open space in multiple locations and for multiple purposes and with multiple partners. Some land will be held as natural areas with little or no impact; others will be used as the city's tree nursery or community garden. Still others will be minimally developed with trails including those in partnership with Metro; or as educational sites with the school district. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 3.1.11.b Provide an adequate diversity and quantity of passive and active recreational opportunities that are conveniently located for the people of Wilsonville.

Response: The Plan provides for a wide range of active (organized sport fields and playground structures) and passive (trails, picnic areas, forested areas for viewing) recreation opportunities for residents, employees and visitors. The neighborhood design of the Plan emphasizes the importance of convenient, accessible activity areas for all who live, work and visit Wilsonville. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 3.1.11.c Protect the Willamette River Greenway from incompatible uses or developments.

Response: Working with the Oregon State Willamette River Water Trail, Oregon State Marine Board and Department of Environmental Quality the Plan addresses the importance of stewardship of the portion of the river that runs through Wilsonville and the connected opportunities with other communities through the water trail initiatives. The Plan also specifically identifies the development of an integrated pest management that would benefit the overall condition of the Willamette Greenway. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 3.1. II.d Continue the acquisition, improvement, and maintenance of open space.

Response: The Plan addresses the issues of adequate open space for each neighborhood area and larger spaces for the community in general. The Plan advises the acquisition of open space for projected developable lands outside the current city limits considered 'opportunity' areas as well as watching for opportunities in underserved areas of the city. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 3.1.11.e Require small neighborhood parks (public or private) in residential areas and encourage maintenance of these parks by homeowner associations.

Response: The Plan continues the practice of requiring residential developments to provide neighborhood parks appropriate to the size and demographics of the development and maintained by home owner associations as outlined on page under implementation measures on page 5 of the Plan. **This criterion is supported by the Plan.**

Implementation Measure 3.1.11.f Maintain and develop the current park system for centralized community-wide park facilities, but emphasize the future acquisition of small parks in localized areas.

Response: With the completion of two major, community park features in the centralized city, the Plan emphasizes the use of school-community parks such as Frog Pond Community Park (including sports fields) at Meridian Creek Middle School mentioned in Section VIII: Recommendations and Action Plans, Objective 1.7., to place larger park areas in all segments of the City. New developments will be required to provide neighborhood park facilities appropriate to the size and demographics of the development. **This criterion is met.**

Implementation Measure 3.1. II.g Where appropriate, require developments to contribute to open space.

Response: The Plan continues Wilsonville's historical approach to require developments to contribute to open space. This is addressed in Objective 1.3 in Section VIII: Recommendations and Action Plans. **This criterion is met.**

Implementation Measure 3.1. II.h Protect residents from bearing the cost for an elaborate park system, excessive landscape maintenance, and excessive public facility costs.

Response: The Plan does not specify particular designs of parks. Specific design recommendations will occur at the time that the planning of the park is initiated. The design of each park will address amenities and maintenance appropriate to the location and circumstance at that time. This is addressed under Section I, Part C. Implementation Measures, and is addressed under Objective 1.4 in Section VIII: Recommendations and Action Plans. **This criterion is generally supported by the Plan.**

Implementation Measure 3.1. II.i Develop limited access natural areas connected where possible by natural corridors for wildlife habitat and watershed and soil/terrain protection. Give priority to preservation of contiguous parts of that network which will serve as natural corridors throughout the City for the protection of watersheds and wildlife.

Response: The Plan is responsive to wildlife habitat and watershed and soil/terrain protection in its plans for greenways in Villebois, careful trail planning in Memorial Park and partnership with Metro to protect and enhance Graham Oaks. Similar consideration will be given to all projects in the Plan. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 3.1. II.j Identify areas of natural and scenic importance and where appropriate, extend public access to, and knowledge of such areas, to encourage public involvement in their preservation.

Response: The Plan considers natural area opportunities is addressed in Objective 1.3, Section VIII: Recommendations and Action Plans. Public input is strongly in support of the preservation of natural areas and this support is reflected in the Executive Summary and within the Community Survey. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 3.1. II.k Protect the river-connected wildlife habitat.

Response: The Plan provides for the protection of river-connected wildlife habitat in its methodology and design. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 3.1.11.1 Encourage the interconnection and integration of open spaces within the City and carefully manage development of the Willamette River Greenway.

Response: The Plan works in conjunction with the Bicycle/Pedestrian Master Plan Update to manage the connections of open space with trail development and interpretive stations. Care is taken to address particular issues of the Willamette River Greenway as trails and parks are sought for water trail access. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 3.1.11.m Provide for legal public access to the river only through and within the City parks, right-of-ways, easements, or other public property.

Response: The Plan proposes public access to the river via the above referenced legal means. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 3.1.11.n Park classifications and standards shall be developed to guide a program for acquisition and development of a park and open space system to insure an adequate supply of usable open space and recreational facilities, directly related to the specific needs of the local residents.

Response: Listed in Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment, under Summary of Inventory Locations, are the definitions of park classifications and standards by which neighborhood groupings will be assessed for the design of local park and open space features. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 3.1.11.0 Individual park and recreational sites, as defined by the parks and open space standards and classification system will be developed according to the following priorities:

- 1. Where possible, facilities within a park should be adjusted to meet the needs and desires of the local residents and the characteristics of the site. Park and/or recreational facilities in demand and least supply should receive the highest priorities.***
- 2. Parks should be planned to insure maximum benefit to the greatest number of local residents. For this reason, acquisition and development of community level parks should be given the highest park priority.***
- 3. Development of additional neighborhood Parks will have a lower priority for public funding. To assure localized benefit, development and maintenance of neighborhood parks shall continue to be accomplished through homeowner associations.***
- 4. Small neighborhood parks have the lowest development priority and should be supplied at public expense only if an area is determined to be isolated from access to other parks, or where space is extremely limited, and the park is supported by the adjacent neighborhood. Maintenance of such parks should be assigned to a homeowners' association or other neighborhood organization. Small neighborhood parks tend to benefit a very localized population. It is, therefore, the intent of these standards to assign, where possible, the financial burden of maintenance and even development to those that benefit the most. In addition, a significant factor affecting maintenance costs is one of transporting equipment from park to park. Therefore, by concentrating public maintenance efforts to a few community parks, efficient use of maintenance dollars can be maximized.***

5. ***Provision of regional park facilities will only be considered as an inter-jurisdictional project; and should have a low priority unless unusual circumstances arise.***
6. ***The City will encourage dedication or acquisition of land for parks and other public purposes in excess of lands needed to satisfy immediate needs.***

Response: The Plan addresses the issues delineated in Implementation Measure 3.1.11.0 in the numerous creative measures it recommends to implement appropriate, sustainable parks and features that meet the greatest need for the greatest number. Maintenance staff issues, quality of service and meeting future demands are addressed in Objective 3.4 in Section VIII: Recommendations and Action Plans. **This measure is generally supported by the Plan.**

Implementation Measure 3.1.11.p New developments shall be responsible for providing specified amounts of usable on-site open space depending on the density characteristics and location of the development. Where possible, recreational areas should be coordinated with and complement Willamette River Greenway, and other open space areas identified as environmentally sensitive or hazardous areas for development.

Response: The Plan is careful to consider the connections to the river and the natural areas along its banks by recommending implementation of the Memorial Park Master Plan and the Boones Ferry Park Master Plan listed under Objective 1.1, Section VIII: Recommendations and Action Plans

Implementation Measure 3.1.11.r The City shall continue to work on cooperative arrangements with the school districts to encourage provision of adequate year-round recreational programs and facilities, and to eliminate unnecessary overlap of facilities. Joint ventures in providing facilities and programs should be carefully considered in order to maximize the use of public funds in meeting local needs.

Safe and convenient access to park and recreation facilities is an important factor in a successful park system. The pedestrian/bicycle/equestrian paths are essentially an element of the City's transportation system and policies regarding their development are included in the Transportation Systems Plan. Pathways do, however, also serve a recreational function and are, therefore, referenced in this element. This is particularly true with respect to coordination/alignment of proposed pathways with park and recreational facilities, including schools.

Response: Working with the Bicycle/Pedestrian and Transit Master Plans, the Plan has as its intention, the provision of safe, sustainable facilities, including the concepts included in creative programming for safe routes to schools and the encouragement of cycling, walking and jogging as healthy recreation activities. **This criterion is met.**

Policy 4.1.5 *Protect valuable resource lands from incompatible development and protect people and property from natural hazards.*

Response: The Plan encourages public access to valuable public resource lands, with appropriate and sensitive design. The Plan does not encourage incompatible development. Specific park design will take into consideration the natural conditions, and measures will be taken to protect people and property from natural hazards as part of the site planning process. **This measure is generally supported by the Plan.**

Implementation Measure 4.1.5.d *Conserve and create open space throughout the City for specified objectives.*

Response: It is the intent of the Plan to conserve and create open space throughout the City for specific park and recreation experiences. The Plan proposes new parks in areas where residential growth will occur in the future (Frog Pond, Villebois) as well as in existing neighborhoods where the amount of park land may not be sufficient to serve the existing resident's needs. **This criterion is met.**

Implementation Measure 4.1.5.j *Ensure that open space conforms to the characteristics of the land, type of land use, adjacent land uses and City needs.*

Response: As part of the specific site development and planning process for a new park, elements such as compatibility and use interface will be studied and addressed. Each specific park site has inherent characteristics that are worked with to minimize impacts to the land. Each park that is developed is analyzed to determine the most appropriate types of park uses to address the community's needs. These elements are all addressed in detail at the park planning and design stage. **This criterion is met.**

Implementation Measure 4.1.5.k *Develop open, limited, or restricted access natural areas connected where possible by natural corridors, for wildlife habitat, watershed, soil and terrain protection. Preservation of contiguous natural corridors throughout the City for the protection of watersheds and wildlife will be given priority in land use decisions regarding open space.*

Response: Companion documents to the Parks Plan (Graham Oaks Natural Area and Memorial Park Trails Plan) have taken great care to identify a hierarchy of access in an attempt to protect and preserve sensitive habitats. The preservation of corridors for wildlife and water quality will continue to be a priority for the City as the Plan is implemented. These specifics are typically addressed at the site planning level. **This criterion is met.**

Implementation Measure 4.1.5.l *Identify areas of natural and scenic importance and give them priority in selection of public open space. Where legal rights of access have been acquired,*

extend public access to, and knowledge of such areas, in order to encourage public involvement in their preservation.

Response: The City's General Plan identifies the areas of natural significance and these areas are identified on maps and incorporated into the design of public parks. At Villebois, a significant effort was put forth to design parks that afford scenic views of natural areas and Mt. Hood. The Plan supports both of these approaches. The Plan also would provide public access to these areas consistent with public land and easements where obtained. **The Plan generally supports this criterion.**

Implementation Measure 4.1.5.m Protect the river-connected wildlife habitat and encourage the integration and inter-connection of the Willamette River Greenway to open space areas of the City. Continue to regulate development within the Greenway boundaries. Provide for public access to the river only through and within the City parks or other properties intended for public access.

Response: The Plan continues the long-standing practice of protecting the river-connected wildlife habitat, and green corridors from the Willamette River to the rest of the City. Development within the Greenway would follow the provisions spelled out in the Development Code, and public access embraced at appropriate locations. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Implementation Measure 4.1.5.y Protect the Willamette River Greenway from incompatible uses or development activities, using the standards of the Greenway section of the Development Code.

Response: The development of parks along the Willamette River would need to follow Willamette River Greenway rules and should not include incompatible uses or developments. Specific park design will be evaluated to determine the appropriateness of the uses within the Greenway. **This criterion is generally supported by the Plan.**

Policy 4.1.6 Require the development of property designated "Residential-Village" on the Comprehensive Plan Map to create livable, sustainable urban areas which provide a strong sense of place through integrated community design, while also making efficient use of land and urban services.

Response: The development of the remaining parks to be constructed at Villebois, new parks in the Frog Pond Community, and elsewhere in the City will not alter this Plan Policy. **This criterion is satisfied.**

Attachment C: INPUT & COMMENTS RECEIVED

-----Original Message-----

From: Russ Lathrop [<mailto:rustygraylathrop@gmail.com>]

Sent: Monday, April 30, 2018 4:13 PM

To: McCarty, Mike <mccarty@ci.wilsonville.or.us>

Subject: Tree Grove- Old Town

Hello Mike,

I recently received a mailer with info about the upcoming Parks Master Plan update.

I may not be able to attend the meeting. However, I would like to offer up a suggestion and see if there is anything I can do as a citizen.

For years, I've wondered about the Sue Guyton Tree Grove, which is the green space property at the intersection of 4th and SW Magnolia Ave in Old town. I've talked with neighbors and we wonder if it would be possible to officially convert this into a city park? I understand with all the other park projects, this may be low on the priority list. If park status is too much to ask for at this time, would the city be able to mow this property when needed?

Historically, the adjacent property owners have voluntarily mowed the corner closest to them. These last 5 years or so, there has been little maintenance. Wild thorn patches are coming up and there is also an abandoned boat being stored on city property that hasn't moved in years.

If I can be of service, let me know. This area could be a nice place for residents to gather or play.
thanks for your time.

Russ Lathrop

30955 SW Magnolia Ave

Wilsonville

RustyGrayLathrop@gmail.com



**Comprehensive Parks and Recreation
Master Plan
Planning Commission Adoption**



May 9, 2018

Agenda

- ❑ Master Planning Process
- ❑ Recurring Themes
- ❑ Recommendations



City's Goal for this plan

- Identify and serve current and future parks and recreational needs through an integrated park system that provides adequate open space, recreational services and facilities, trails, and stewardship of natural and cultural resources.
- Provide an accessible and diverse offering of parks and recreation facilities and programs to all residents of Wilsonville.
- Develop an action plan and strategy for prioritizing, phasing, funding, and accomplishing the identified needs.

Purpose of this plan

- Update 2007 Parks and Recreation Master Plan
- Follow City of Wilsonville 2013 Comprehensive Plan principles
- Provide a vision for future parks, recreation, open space and trails
- Serve as an action plan for providing a high level of service in a time of potential rapid growth
- Address park development, recreation services, trails and open space preservation, current deficiencies, and the need for future indoor facilities

Master Planning components

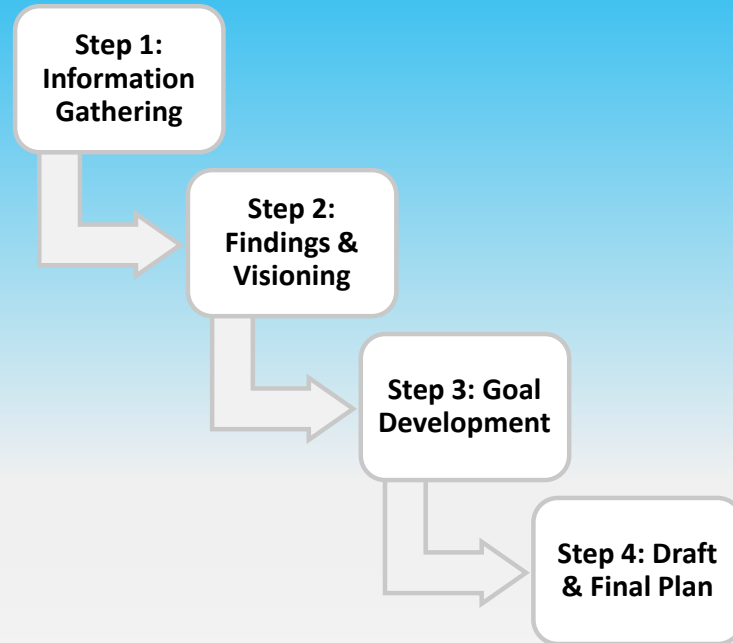
- **1. Information Gathering & Analysis**

- Review background data
- Stakeholder Focus Groups
- Community Survey
- Inventory Update & Gap Analysis
- Organizational and Program Review
- Analyze and Coalesce Data

- **2. Findings & Visioning**

- **3. Goals & Recommendations**

- **4. Draft and Final Plans**



Goals and Recommendations

- ❑ Primary Focus on:
 - ❑ Maintaining
 - ❑ Sustaining
 - ❑ Improving

- ❑ Priority Timeframe
 - ❑ Short-term (up to 5 years)
 - ❑ Mid-term (6-10 years)
 - ❑ Long-term (10+ years)
 - ❑ Ongoing

- ❑ Drawn from data collected:
 - ❑ Community Input
 - ❑ Staff Input
 - ❑ Inventory
 - ❑ LOS Analysis
 - ❑ Findings Feedback

Planning for the future four focus areas

Facilities and
Amenities

Programs

Organizational

Finance

Goal 1

Improve existing facilities and amenities

Objective 1.1: *Maintain and improve existing facilities and amenities.*

Objective 1.2: *Develop and maintain a priority list for improving and adding trails and pathways.*

Objective 1.3: *Explore adding open spaces and improving natural area preservations.*

Objective 1.4: *Explore additional land acquisition for new parks.*

Objective 1.5: *Continue to improve ADA accessibility at all facilities.*

Objective 1.6: *Upgrade convenience and customer service amenities to existing facilities.*

Objective 1.7: *Develop additional recreation facilities and amenities.*

Objective 1.8: *Develop Synthetic Turf Fields.*



Facilities
and
Amenities

Goal 2

Continue to improve programs, service delivery and affordability

Objective 2.1: *Monitor the participation and usage of the programs, facilities, and services and make appropriate adjustments based on collected data.*

Objective 2.2: *Enhance special event programming*

Objective 2.3: *Explore opportunities to increase recreational opportunities based on demand and trends.*

Objective 2.4: *Continue to work with other service providers to develop programs and services.*

Objective 2.5: *Continue to monitor affordability of programs and services.*



Programs

Goal 3

Continue to improve organizational efficiencies

Objective 3.1: *Implement new mission statement.*

Objective 3.2: *Ensure the organizational structure of the Department remains efficient.*

Objective 3.3: *Enhance and improve external communication regarding Departmental activities, programs and services.*

Objective 3.4: *Staff appropriately to meet current demand and maintain established quality of service.*

Objective 3.5: *Review current Joint Use Agreement (JUA) with the school system and how it is benefitting the Parks and Recreation Department – maximize potential.*



Organizational

Goal 3 continued

Continue to improve organizational efficiencies

Objective 3.6: *Explore additional partnerships to assist with funding, volunteering, and marketing.*

Objective 3.7: Work with other departments to increase safety and security.

Objective 3.8: Enhance collaboration with SMART

Objective 3.9: Maintain the Tree City and Bee City USA Designations.

Objective 3.10: Maintain Wilsonville's natural resources.

- 3.10.a will read as follows: Develop and implement City-wide Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Plan including appropriate care of Natural Resources, paying attention to bio diversity, plant protectant usage, and eco-friendly practices.

Objective 3.11: Parks Maintenance assume full time occupancy at existing maintenance facility when Department of Public Works moves to a new facility.



Organizational

Goal 4

Increase financial opportunities

Objective 4.1: *Explore additional funding opportunities.*

Objective 4.2: Review current Park System Development Charges (SDC).

Objective 4.3: Pursue alternative funding opportunities.

Objective 4.4: Explore capital funding opportunities.

Objective 4.5: Explore capital funding sources for parks maintenance.

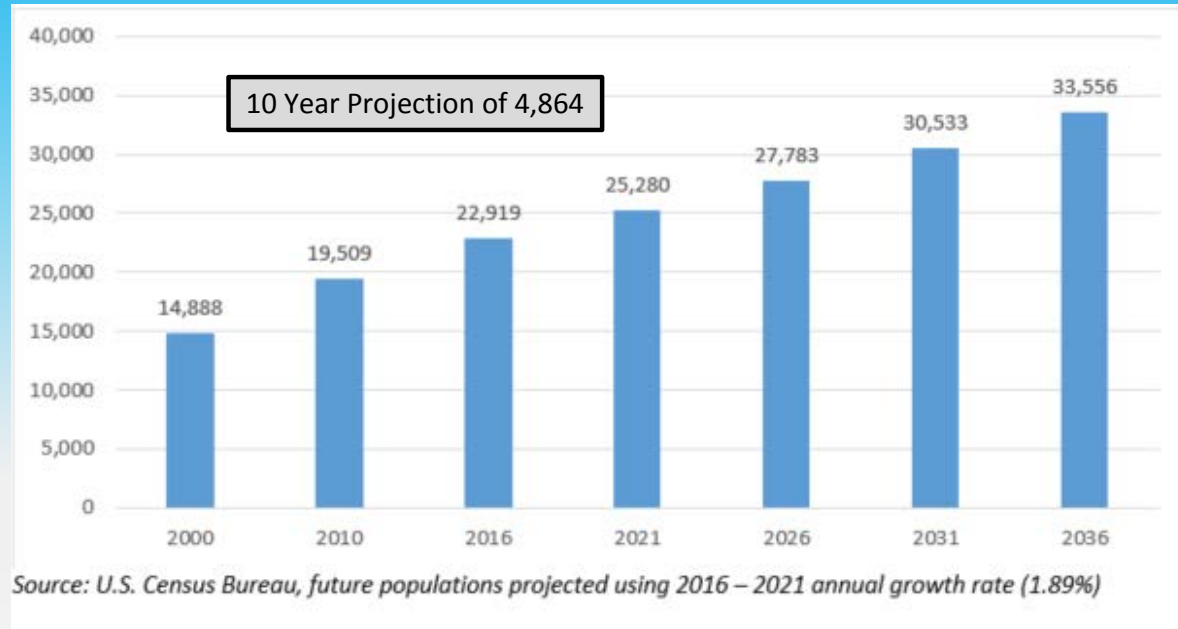
Objective 4.6: Review cost recovery policies.

Objective 4.7: Explore public/private partnerships with youth sports organizations.

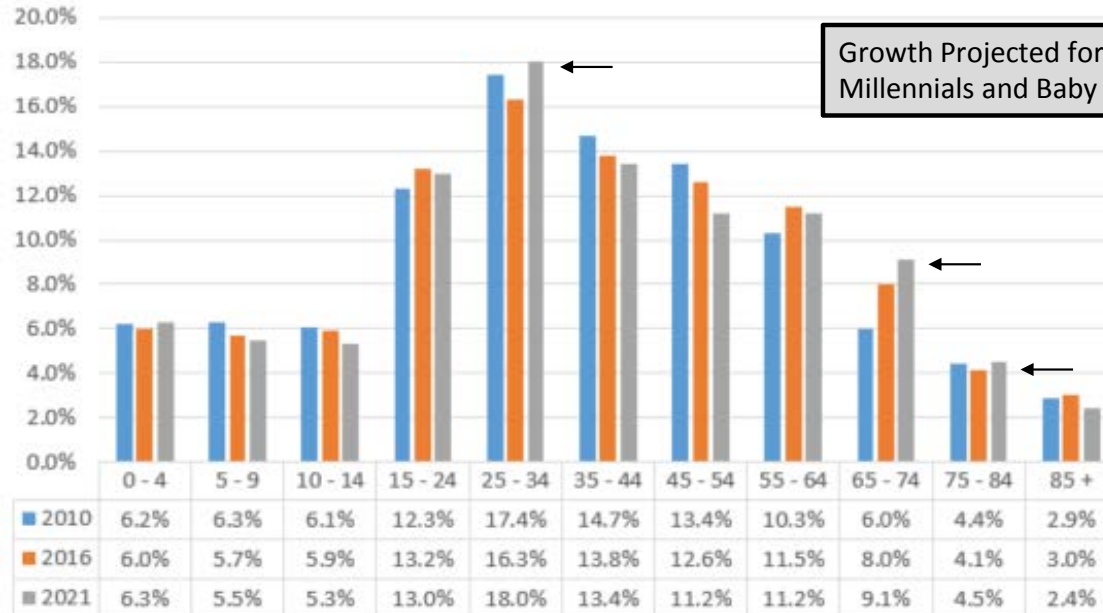


Finance

Population Projection

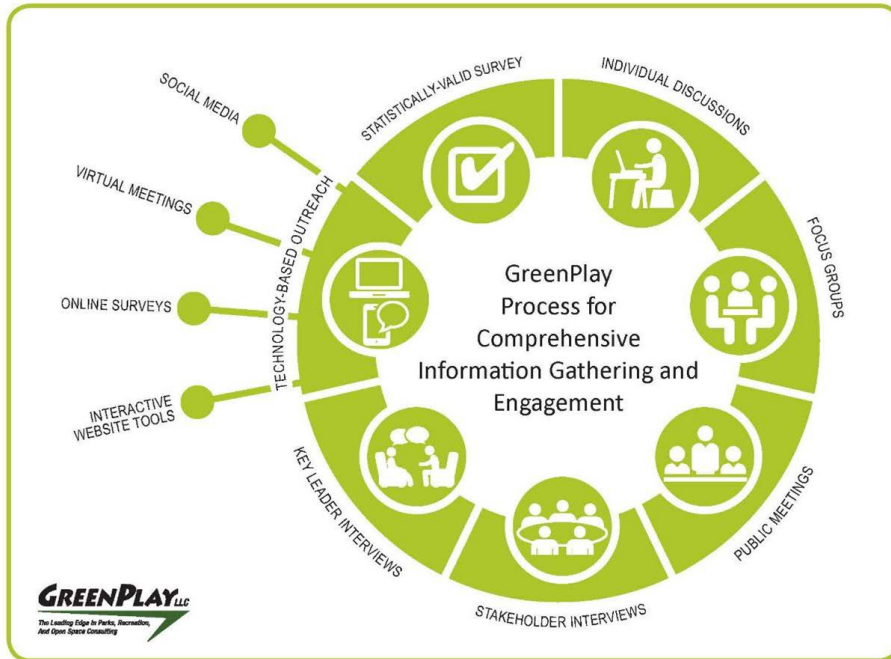


Population Age Projection



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Information Gathering Summary



Public Engagement

- Focus Groups – 6 (42)
- Stakeholder Meetings 13
- Leadership Interviews
- Public Presentation

Random Mailed Survey

- 663 responses

Open Link Survey

- 318 responses

Presentations

- Parks and Recreation Staff
- Parks and Recreation Board
- Planning Commission
- City Council

Focus Group Top Priorities - Next 5 Years

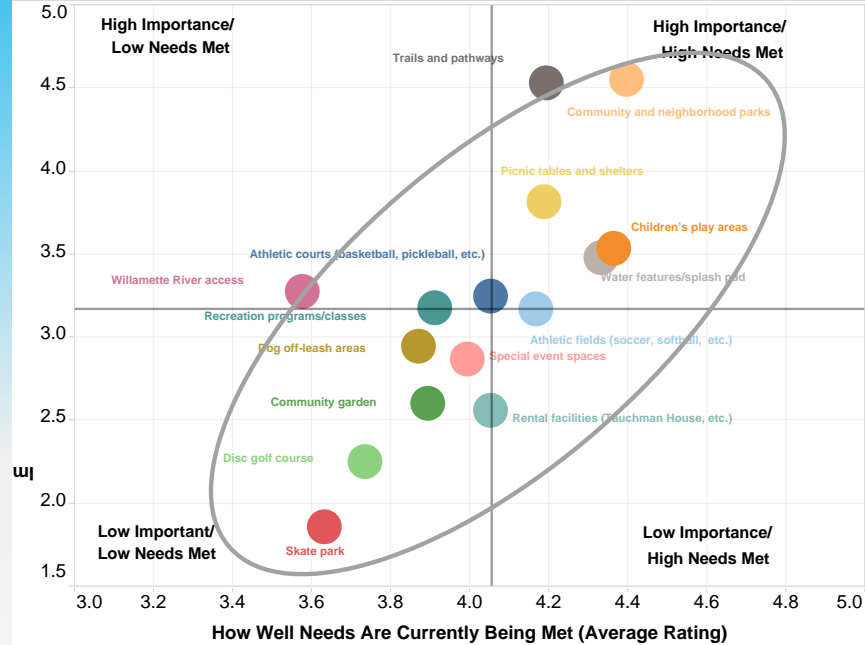
- Access to the Willamette River
- Trail and Pathway Connectivity
- Maintain what we currently have
- Improve parking
- Add Synthetic Turf fields
- Boone's Ferry Park development
- Communication/Branding
- Develop better collaborations and partnerships
- Address pedestrian and bike safety
- Find additional indoor space
- Increase special/cultural events





Importance-Performance Matrix

Level of Importance vs. Needs Met for Current Wilsonville Facilities - Invitation Sample Only



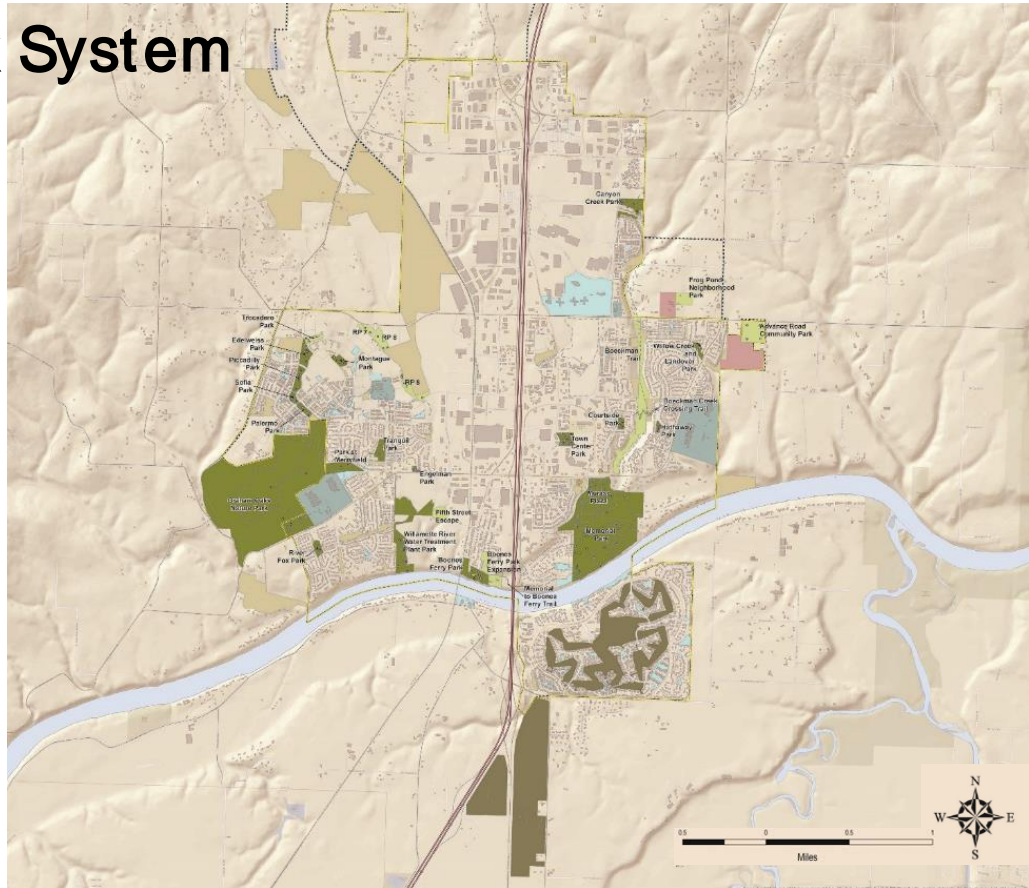
Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

Wilsonville's Park System Inventory

- 21 Outdoor Sites
- 3 Indoor Facilities
- 27+ miles of Trails

Assessment:

- What parks and features do you have now?
- How easily can residents get to them?
- Are they where they are needed?



General Assessment

Current Parks:

- Generally well maintained
- Vary greatly in number of amenities and overall size
- Most have good street visibility and frontage and offer adequate public access
- Include pickleball courts, aquatic spray grounds, disc golf and nature-based playgrounds (popular national trends)

Issues to consider:

- Insuring ADA accessibility to parks and park amenities--continued implementation of the ADA Transition Plan
- All sports fields are located at Memorial Park
- No standalone rectangle fields
- Willamette River access is limited

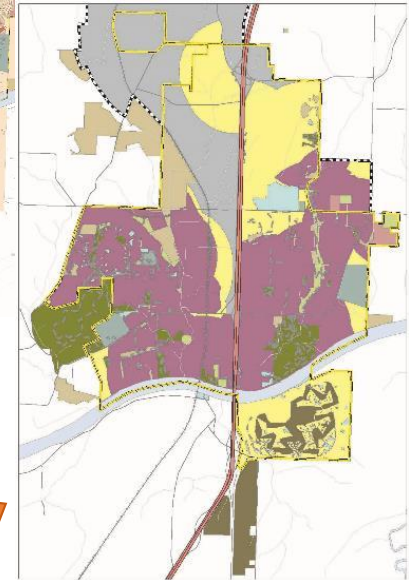
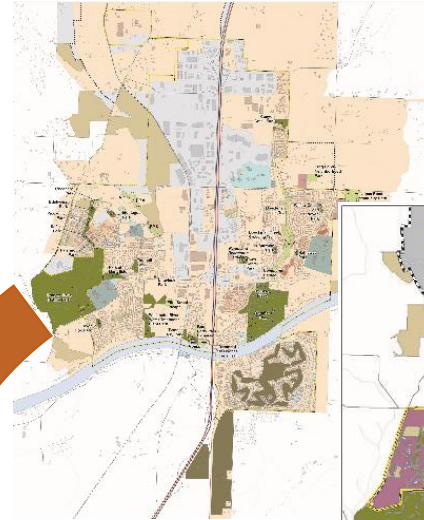
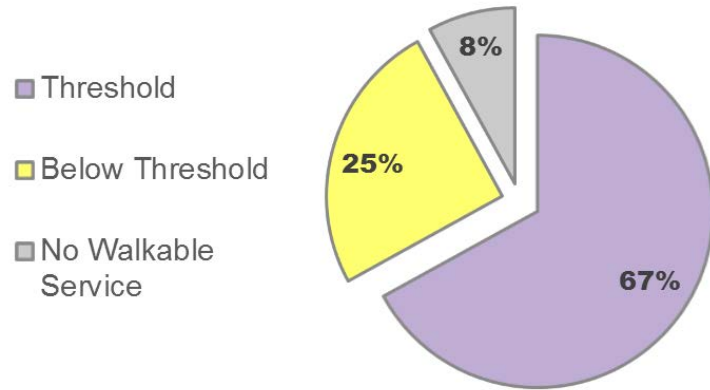


% of Population with Walkable Access

(w/ Future Parks)

- 92% of residents will have walkable access to some type of recreation

% of Population by Service Value



**Walkability Threshold
W/Future Parks**



Key findings

- **Appreciation of existing parks, programs, and services**
- **Parks highly valued by residents**
- **Trail connectivity priority for residents**
- **Quality and maintenance of facilities and amenities important to residents**
- **Enhance community and neighborhood parks top priority**
- **Protect/preserve natural areas and environment high priority**
- **Safety and security high priority**
- **Concern for lack of indoor recreation and aquatic facilities**
- **Desire for river access**
- **Desire to increase special/cultural events**
- **Need to add synthetic turf fields**

**PLANNING COMMISSION
WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 2018
6:00 P.M.**

**Wilsonville City Hall
29799 SW Town Center Loop East
Wilsonville, Oregon**

*Approved as presented at
the June 13, 2018
PC Meeting*

Minutes

I. CALL TO ORDER - ROLL CALL

Chair Jerry Greenfield called the meeting to order at 6:02 p.m. Those present:

Planning Commission: Jerry Greenfield, Eric Postma, Peter Hurley, Phyllis Millan, Kamran Mesbah, and Ron Heberlein. Simon Springgall was absent.

City Staff: Chris Neamtzu, Miranda Bateschell, Amanda Guile-Hinman, Jeanna Troha, Nancy Kraushaar, Mike McCarty, Brian Stevenson, and Tod Blankenship,

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance was recited.

CITIZEN'S INPUT - This is an opportunity for visitors to address the Planning Commission on items not on the agenda. There was none.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

A. Consideration of the April 11, 2018 Planning Commission minutes

A revised set of minutes were distributed to the Planning Commission that included clarifying comments as requested by Commissioner Springgall.

The April 11, 2018 Planning Commission minutes were accepted as revised.

II. LEGISLATIVE HEARING

A. Parks & Recreation Master Plan

Chair Greenfield read the legislative hearing procedure into the record and opened the public hearing at 6:05 pm.

Chris Neamtzu, Planning Director, stated the Parks and Recreation Master Plan had been under development for quite some time, and that development process included public engagement at a variety of venues, work sessions between City Council and the Planning Commission, Planning Commission work sessions, and work sessions between the project team and City Council. Both work sessions with Council and the project team were cut short due to too many agenda items, and the Mayor was absent from the most recent work session. City Council had not been afforded the full spectrum of conversation he would expect on such a significant master plan. He believed additional work needed to be completed, and therefore, recommended that the Commission hold the public hearing, take testimony, and continue to a date certain of August 8th to allow the project team to work with City Council to make one more set of revisions and present the Master Plan for final adoption on August 8th.

- He noted additional testimony received that afternoon from Commissioner Springgall, indicating he did not believe the Master Plan adequately addressed the City's goals or the Parks and Recreation's vision for the protection of natural resources or promoted the goals of integrated pest management (IPM) per the Bee City Project. The email stated the Master Plan made no mention of IPM at all, nor did it give any significant ink to pesticide reduction in the parks. The project team addressed this issue after hearing similar comments at last

month's work session and would present their revisions tonight.

- In addition, he received an email at 4:15 pm from Kristal Fisher, Co-founder of Nontoxic Wilsonville, raising concerns about synthetic turf fields in parks and providing an abundance of information and links to various studies and positions on the safety of synthetic turf fields. The project team would respond to those concerns as well.

Commissioner Postma confirmed the record could be left open for additional testimony on August 8th.

Mike McCarty, Parks and Recreation Director, thanked the Commission, Staff and other members of the project team. The team met with City Council on Monday night where issues were brought up, but the meeting was cut short, so Council did not have the chance to fully bring their issues forward. The project team wanted to give Council, the Commission, and the public the opportunity to provide more input. The Plan was being developed for 15 or 20 years down the road and he did not want to present something that was not the City's best effort. After the presentation tonight, to receive further comment from the public and the Commission, the record would be left open until August 8th and he hoped the team would continue to receive comments over the next couple of months. Council had a few specific concerns including an inventory of school facilities and pest management. The inventory had been completed and Tod Blankenship was working on the pest management issues. The language currently included in the plan on pest management might not be adequate, so the team would be taking more time to get as much information as possible in the Master Plan to make sure the document would be good for many years.

Tom Beal, GreenPlay, LLC, thanked the Commission and gave a brief overview of his presentation, which would include a description of the planning process, the recurring themes that had been identified, and the project team's recommendations. He presented the Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan via PowerPoint, with these additional comments:

- The planning process included input from focus group sessions, stakeholder meetings, inventories, and a community needs assessment survey. (Slide 3)
- One purpose of the Master Plan was to serve as an action plan for providing a high level of service during potential rapid growth and demographic data indicated the community would continue to grow over the next five to 30 years.
- The project team responded to a request to include the recommendations in the front of the report, which had been done, and was happy to continue to work with the Planning Commission on the Master Plan's format.
- Each recommendation to meet the four goals of the Master Plan had a set of objectives, and each objective had multiple action plans (Slide 8), so the Master Plan was very detailed. He reviewed the objectives with these additional comments:
 - With regard to Programs, the project team repeatedly heard the community wanted more services and programs, and wanted them to stay affordable. Data on the participation and usage of the City's Park programs could be used to make informed decisions about which growing programs needed more resources and which programs had run their course and should be phased out. There was also a lot of interest in special event programming like farmers markets, community events, and special events, so enhancing the City's special event programming was recommended. (Objective 2.2)
 - Responding to demands and trends would require that the City remain in touch with similar communities to get a sense of trending programs and services to be able to provide facilities that would remain in demand. (Objective 2.3)
 - The City of Wilsonville outsources a lot of staffing in its programs. The Master Plan included recommendations on how to entice service providers to offer more than just feeder programs, which would eventually lead citizens to patronize those local service providers. For example, if the City only offered entry level Tae Kwon Do, people would go to local service providers for levels two, three, and four. (Objective 2.4)
 - Talking with service providers about the importance of keeping programs and services affordable was also recommended (Objective 2.5)

- As far as the Organizational Goal, the Parks Staff was lean and efficient, and the City needed to ensure the Department had enough resources to maintain quality services and programs and not spending time on unproductive matters. (Objective 3.2 and 3.4)
 - The Parks Staff was doing a lot with Facebook, posters, and etc., but no matter how many times something was advertised, someone would argue that no information was provided. (Objective 3.3)
 - The City's Joint Use Agreement (JUA) with the school system could change, as schools were becoming more uncomfortable allowing people to access their facilities. Additionally, if a school's schedule were to change, a City program or event could get cancelled. (Objective 3.5)
 - With regard to Objective 3.10, an additional action item was added to provide details implementing IPM as well as paying attention to the appropriate care of Natural Resources.
 - The Parks Department does not have the space to store equipment and operate as recommended so having Parks Maintenance eventually assume the Public Works facility was recommended. (Objective 3.11)
- He clarified the remaining slides included information previously presented to the Commission. He highlighted the slides regarding the city's population projections and the information regarding public engagement.

Chair Greenfield called for public testimony regarding the Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

Mary Closson, 11692 SW Palermo St, Wilsonville, said she had lived in Wilsonville since 2010, served on the Parks and Recreation Board for four years, and had been a health advocate for more than eight years. Her work as a health advocate included managing a national non-profit with a focus on the maternal, fetal, and infant risks posed by environments toxins. She and Kristal Fisher were members of Nontoxic Wilsonville, an affiliate of Nontoxic Irvine, an organization endorsed by Jane Goodall. The organization's goal was to work with the City and school district leaders to make the health of children and families a priority over weed control. She cited City Council's mission statement, "To protect and enhance Wilsonville's livability by providing quality service, to ensure a safe, attractive, economically vital community while preserving our natural environment and heritage."

- She noted that she and Ms. Fisher were pleased to hear that any kind of forward motion for the Master Plan would be held until August. Wilsonville was a designated Bee City USA community, which she proudly promoted; however, the City allowed toxic pesticides to be sprayed in parks and recreation areas. Nontoxic Wilsonville was particularly concerned about the use of glyphosate, which is found in Roundup, and 2,4-D, the active ingredient in Agent Orange. Those who remember the Vietnam War remember that Agent Orange was applied with abhorrent results to our soldiers and the citizens of Vietnam.
- She read from an article in the April 30, 2018 edition of *The Guardian* titled, The Weed Killer Roundup Found in Granola and Crackers, Internal FDA Emails Show stating, "US government scientists have detected a weed killer, glyphosate, linked to cancer, in an array of commonly consumed foods. Emails obtained through a Freedom of Information request show calls for testing grew after the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified glyphosate as a probable human carcinogen in 2015." The IARC is the scientific research arm of the World Health Organization (WHO). She continued with the article, "A state appeals court on Thursday backed California's listing of the widely used herbicide glyphosate as a possible cause of cancer, and the state's prohibition against discharging it into public water ways." She encouraged the Commission to keep in mind that the applications being used were affecting the plants and potential runoff into streams and the Willamette River.
- She read from an article in the April 19, 2018 edition of *SF Gate*, titled The State of California Can Label Widely Used Herbicide as Possible Carcinogen, stating, "Citing new findings by the IARC, California health officials have added glyphosate to their list of potential carcinogens in July 2017 under Proposition 65." They were saying potential carcinogen, but she did not want to take the risk of Wilsonville's families and children. Proposition 65 was an extremely robust and rigorous list.
- She referred to Objective 3.5 regarding the JUA with the school system and stated that Nontoxic Wilsonville and a representative from Nontoxic Irvine recently presented their concerns to the school board. Last

Monday night, the school board chair told her that the nontoxic approach to school playgrounds and fields would be added to the board's agenda over the summer.

- She noted Objective 3.9 to maintain the Tree City and Bee City USA designations and explained that the Bee City designation sustained pollinators responsible for the reproduction of 90 percent of the world's wild plant species by providing them with a healthy habitat by minimizing the use of pesticides. The Bee City designation only required that the City minimize the use of pesticides. After seeing the list of pesticides currently being used by Parks and Recreation and the Public Works Departments, she had serious concerns about the level of use.
 - The Public Works Department reported that they applied 198 gallons and 988 pounds of pesticides to 22.6 acres in 2017. This was 40 times more pesticide use per acre than in the parks. The areas treated included street medians, planting strips, and rights-of-way along City streets. Bees and birds do not have boundaries, and children and families are able to access many of these areas.
- She requested the Planning Commission, City Council, and Parks Department give serious consideration to adopting the IPM toolbox provided by Nontoxic Irvine, which more than 30 cities across the country had already adopted. She requested the Commission adopt the nontoxic solutions recommended by Chip Osborne and the scientific advisors from Nontoxic Irvine.
- She noted Commissioner Springall had referenced the lack of a reference to the IPM in the Master Plan. She was pleased to see that would be given more attention, but she wanted to see a strong IPM plan implemented as soon as possible.
- She also asked the Commission to provide leadership to ensure the safety of all Wilsonville residents, especially children, by working diligently to become a truly nontoxic Wilsonville. The City of Irvine was the first city in the country to become an organic city. They had 570 acres of community and neighborhood parks and athletic fields, more than 800 acres of public rights-of-way, 70,000 trees, and almost 1.5 million square feet of facilities. Irvine's historically organic driven landscaping policy protected open space reserves, multiple wildlife habitats, children, pets, and families from carcinogens and endocrine disrupting chemical applications. Nontoxic Irvine worked with more than 35 cities across the country, including Eugene and Ashland, and she encouraged the City to get on board.

Kristal Fisher, 11188 SW Barber St, Wilsonville, stated she was not a turf expert, but her mentor, Chip Osborne, was a nationwide turf expert, Chairman of Marblehead, MA Parks and Recreation Department, founder of the Organic Landscape Association, owner of Osborne Organics, and board member of Beyond Pesticides. She was concerned about synthetic turf fields being a top priority in the Master Plan. She noted the Parks and Recreation mission statement stated, ~~their mission was~~ "Recognizing community history, enriching the quality of life and fostering a safe environment, the Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department shall provide, preserve, maintain, improve, and enhance recreational opportunities, social services, natural resources, and parkland for current and future generations." She was concerned that the City would not be fostering a safe environment by installing synthetic turf fields because they provide so many health risks. Injury rates were 80 percent higher for ACL sprains and 22 percent higher for concussions. Children were exposed to lead as plastic grass fibers break down due to friction from play, wear and tear, and abrasive silica sand. Respiratory problems and lung damage could occur and the particles contain known carcinogens and endocrine disruptors. Even though artificial turf would not have to be mowed, weeds would still grow through it, so weed killer could still be applied. She asked the Commission to choose children's health over more playable hours on synthetic turf.

Distributed to the Planning Commission was a two-page handout comparing Real Grass, Synthetic Turf, and Plant-Based Infill Athletic Fields, later entered into the record as Exhibit 2.

Steve Benson, 8525 SW Wilson Lane, Wilsonville, stated that he and his wife had the first certified Backyard Habitat in Wilsonville, which required that he not use toxic pesticides or herbicides. He used Avenger made with citric acid and Burn Out made with clove oil. He used these products on shiny geranium, which grew from 100 square feet to 1500 square feet in one year. He had seen this weed in many places throughout Wilsonville and the products he used seemed to have it under control. He was not speaking as to whether the City should or

should not use Roundup, but wanted to make sure the City was aware that alternatives to toxic materials were available.

Chair Greenfield:

- Asked about the status of the City's IPM Plan.
 - Mr. Neamtzu stated the Public Works Director, Natural Resources Manager, and Parks Supervisor attended a City Council work session to discuss the City's procedures.
 - Tod Blankenship, Parks Supervisor, reported that the IPM Plan was a requirement of the Bee City USA designation. The City has had an IPM Plan in the Parks for a few years. Natural Resource Manager Kerry Rappold hoped to have the City's IPM complete by June 30th and implemented on July 1st. However, he had not yet seen a complete document. Once a draft was complete, the document would be vetted through the appropriate channels.
 - He believed Sharon from Northwest Alternatives to Pesticides was with the Bee Stewards Program and had some good meetings that included himself, Kerry Rappold, Delora Kerber, the Facilities Supervisor, and key members of his staff, the roads crew, facilities crew, and the landscapers. He believed the Commission would be happy with the document.
- Stated that in light of the adverse publicity Wilsonville received about the bee kill incident, he hoped the City would make good notice of this to the media.

Commissioner Mesbah confirmed that the City of Wilsonville did not have a Sustainability Plan. As issues of environmental resources, preservation, and habitat have come up over the past year or so, the City seemed to have a scatter shot approach to responding to those issues. Parks and Recreation facilities play potentially helpful roles in habitat preservation and sustainability. If pesticides were dumped on parks, they would wash into the river and have adverse impacts. He believed the issues needed to be resolved through a much more coherent, well thought through, overall sustainability plan that dealt with pesticide use, water conservation and quality, habitat preservation and recreation. Many of these issues were the adverse consequences of growth, and Wilsonville was growing. Simply meeting the minimum conditions and requirements would not adequately mitigate the impacts that growth was causing.

- By not having an overall sustainability plan, the City might be missing opportunities that public open space areas provide to undo the adverse impacts. The City could also miss opportunities to find more natural areas as growth occurs where the habitat could be preserved and enhanced. He suggested the City consider a sustainability plan in addition to the Parks Master Plan to resolve many of the issues that have been raised over the last year.

Chair Greenfield stated this was bigger than Wilsonville and suggested considering a plan for the Metro area or at least the county. He confirmed Staff was not aware of any such discussions at Metro.

Commissioner Mesbah believed Metro would have a role. In regional planning, the rubber meets the road at the local level because land use decisions were made locally. Some of the areas being developed should not be developed. The City should provide a framework for preserving certain areas and developing other areas. Parks and open spaces in developed areas should be used to recreate functions lost by that development. He noted he was not sure there was a gap in the Master Plan.

Chair Greenfield questioned who would take the initiative to fill a gap if one did exist.

- Mr. Neamtzu responded anything that would cost money would have to be approved by City Council.

Commissioner Mesbah:

- Suggested the IPM could become the foundation for a sustainability plan, and when the Commission received the plan, they could discuss whether a gap existed.
 - Mr. Beal noted Objective 1.3 included action items to work with other departments to develop an open space preservation policy that identified appropriate types of use and limited the development of

existing open spaces, as well as implementing a natural area management plan, and native plant restoration at sites throughout Wilsonville to complement volunteer efforts. The Parks Staff had recommended those action items, so there was an awareness of that.

- Agreed that was appropriate for the Master Plan, but the Master Plan was not a natural resources plan. He believed Commissioner Springall's comments were more appropriate for a natural resources plan, which Wilsonville did not have.

Commissioner Heberlein stated the Commission had the opportunity to direct the Parks Department to implement some of those best practices and work toward the framework for a natural resources plan. This was an opportunity to say that one goal of the Master Plan was to become pesticide free, that pesticides would be used as a last resort instead of as part of the regular toolbox, or that water conservation was part of the plan.

Commissioner Mesbah agreed, adding that the Master Plan should also be an educational opportunity for homeowners to see how IPM on a lawn or a pollinator garden could be emulated.

Chair Greenfield said he did not believe Action Item 1.3.C directly addressed that concern. It referred to a natural area management plan, which the City did not have. The rest of the action item was more specific, but he believed the Commission needed to think about language that was broader and more directed to this specific concern, which could be addressed by adding Action Item 1.3.D.

Commissioner Millan said she believed Objective 1.3 covered two different concepts and was too broad. Additionally, there was no flow to the Action Items for Objective 1.3. She recommended separating it into two objectives or add action items that would break it down a bit more.

Chair Greenfield agreed. He believed Action Item 1.3.A addressed development issues rather than the preservation and quality of natural resources. This discussion is not about limiting development.

Commissioner Millan added the objective seemed to include two or three different concepts, but the action items did not address them. She was not sure if adding a new action item would capture what she was looking for. She would rewrite the entire objective because it seemed to be about two different concepts. The natural area management plan should be an objective on its own, and the open space preservation plan should be a separate objective, each with the appropriate action items.

Chair Greenfield believed the objective was broad enough.

Mr. Blankenship explained that everything Commissioner Heberlein described was in the IPM Plan, including natural resource areas that were broken down into areas of management. Therefore, the natural area management plan would be called out if the IPM Plan was specifically mentioned in the Master Plan.

Commissioner Heberlein suggested including language about what was in the IPM Plan, so people could see what it meant to the overall management of the Parks system.

- Mr. McCarty agreed that made sense and reminded that he was present to hear concerns and recommendations for the Master Plan, which the project team could make more succinct.
- Mr. Blankenship added that the IPM Plan was derived from five goals, which could be included in the Master Plan.

Chair Greenfield suggested adding Action Item 1.3.D and possibly 1.3.E to capture these concerns and specifically encompass the IPM Plan.

Commissioner Heberlein:

- Recommended that the IPM Plan be an objective on its own.

- Chair Greenfield explained he would put the IPM Plan under Objective 1.3 because the plan was about improving natural area preservation.
- Mr. Beal noted that open spaces might not be used and preserving natural areas meant leaving the area the way it was when it was found. He believed the IPM belonged in Objective 3.10 on maintaining natural resources.
- Questioned whether the IPM Plan should really sit under improving organizational efficiencies. He believed the IPM was more of a philosophy on how to manage the parks in general.
 - Mr. Blankenship believed a well-executed plan was the most efficient plan. He agreed the IPM Plan should be included as a separate objective.

Chair Greenfield:

- Stated there was a clear overlap of Objectives 1.3 and 3.11.
 - Mr. Beal explained the four focus areas of the Master Plan were integrated. It would be difficult to separate facilities from programs because programs need facilities. The way the Department was organized was directed by resources and finances. Additionally, the Department's organization would dictate how program operate.
- Believed the Commission's concerns would be addressed once an IPM became a working document alongside the Master Plan.
 - Commissioner Millan agreed that an IPM Plan was necessary to clear up the issues.
 - Mr. Blankenship added that the City never officially adopted the Portland IPM Plan, which was very thorough. He believed Metro had its own plan separate from Portland Parks and Recreation.

Commissioner Heberlein said he wanted to make sure the City did not lose the public testimony on the Public Works' application of chemicals. It seemed like chemical use might be out of proportion for the areas being treated. He asked if the City could validate that and work with Parks and Recreation to ensure pesticide and chemical applications were consistent among City Departments.

- Mr. Neamtzu responded that there seemed to be enough interest in the IPM Plan that it should return for further discussion by the Commission with Mr. Rappold, Ms. Kerber, and Mr. Blankenship in attendance. He believed the Commission would benefit from hearing the different sides of the City's operations under the umbrella of that document.

Commissioner Postma:

- Stated he was torn on the notion of field turf. Wilsonville was currently suffering from unusable fields because they become mud pits, but he was sensitive to the fact that field turf might not be the solution. Unusable fields were not healthy for the community either and there was a reason turf had become so popular in the area. It was important that the city have places for kids and the community could go to get some exercise.
 - Mr. Beal stated there was a trend towards turf fields. There had been some issues with injuries and cancer, but he believed the industry was aware of those issues and was taking steps to change the situation. Turf companies go out of business frequently, so the City just needed to do its due diligence. Turf fields were made of an underlayment, padding, and carpet. The carpet typically lasted eight years and the underlayment was supposed to last 16 years, but usually, it did not. Many communities install a turf field, but do not clean or maintain it, and use it for 10 or 12 years. He believed turf fields were cost effective because the maintenance was different from a natural field. Turf fields could be used 24/7. There were issues with injuries depending on the sport. Proper footwear was a big problem because many youth go out onto the turf in the same rubber cleats they wore on grass.
 - Mr. McCarty added that it's not just the Oregon rain. Southern California trends also favored synthetic turf because their fields turn to dirt in the summertime.
- Understood there were different reasons for using turf. In southern California, the costs for grass fields did not bear out over time because water was so expensive. He noted Ms. Fisher had asked if the City considered the costs as they amortized over time.

- Mr. Beal confirmed that the costs over time had been considered. When he worked at a university, the turf was replaced three times in 20 years. Replacing the turf cost about \$400,000, but they did not have to mow it on a regular basis and could use it 24 hours a day if they wanted. Grass could not be repeatedly played on for more than a couple of weeks and then the field turned to dirt. The City could study turf fields deeper and find the right turf. He believed Wilsonville had up to eight grass fields that could be replaced by one turf field.
- Ms. Claussen stated research showed synthetic fields needed to be replaced every eight years at a cost of about \$500,000. It was important for tax payers to be aware of the cost because it was significant. The City would have to dispose of a huge amount of synthetic material when it was replaced. She noted many professional athletes refuse to practice on turf fields because of the health risks, injuries, and the toxic material that off gasses, especially in hot temperatures.
- Ms. Fisher added she had sent a lot of information to Mr. Neamtzu, which included a video. She would appreciate the Commission taking the time to review the information. She was sure Mr. Osborne would be happy to reach out and answer any of their questions.
- Explained the Commission had to rely upon on a record, so it was difficult to go watch a video. The Commission must justify its decision based on information in the record. He appreciated, especially as a father that the information had been submitted, but as a body, the Commission needed something more. He encouraged Ms. Fisher to find a different way to present the material.
 - Mr. Beal stated that replacing one turf field every eight years at the cost of \$500,000 could not be compared to maintaining one grass field. It should be compared to maintaining four to eight grass fields because the turf field could be used year-round
 - Ms. Claussen said she would bring information about the health and usage impacts to future meetings.
- Stated the Commission needed real data. He wanted Ms. Claussen to understand why it was difficult for the Commission to base a decision on a YouTube video that was not part of the public record.

Chair Greenfield said he was uncomfortable attempting to adjudicate this at the Planning Commission level; expense was a City Council issue. Scientific judgement about health risks was not part of the Commission's purview. When the City actually considered a proposal for a turf field installation, he believed the Development Review Board (DRB) should review the proposal.

Commissioner Postma noted the system calls upon lay people to listen to experts and data and make a decision, so he believed the Commission was the body responsible for looking at these issues. While City Council controlled the finances, they looked to the Commission to consider a turf field's usability versus its cost over time.

Chair Greenfield agreed, adding the Commission did make judgements between plastic siding and Hardi board.

Mr. Beal added that his firm and others were hired to do a feasibility study to determine whether a city should install one artificial turf field or four grass fields. The study considered the cost of the property and maintenance and any other considerations they were asked to evaluate. The City could get an independent report from a third party.

Mr. McCarty noted there were many different types of synthetic fields.

Mr. Beal stated the same would be true if the City chose grass.

Chair Greenfield suggested the Master Plan include sufficiently specific language that required surfacing to be ecologically and health-wise responsible.

Commissioner Heberlein noted Objective 1.8 on synthetic turf fields had only one Action Item 1.8.A. He suggested adding Action Item 1.8.B stating that any turf fields selected by the City would minimize health issues and other concerns. One type of synthetic turf might be better than another, so the Master Plan should suggest the City

select something known to be good or less worse. He agreed more data would still be needed before deciding that synthetic fields were right for Wilsonville.

Mr. Beal said he understood that his scope was to make a recommendation, not actually study the City's turf situation. His recommendation was that the City conduct a study of field options and develop some conceptual plans.

Commissioner Mesbah believed the recommendation to move to synthetic turf was premature. The recommendation should be to consider all factors.

Commissioner Postma noted the Commission now only had three months to consider that.

Commissioner Mesbah asked if the recommendation needed to be in the Master Plan.

Commissioner Postma stated he would like to see turf recommended in the Master Plan and he believed Council members did as well. The Commission needed to decide whether they felt comfortable making the recommendation to Council based on the information on hand.

Mr. McCarty said if a specific type of turf was stated in the Master Plan, the Plan would have to be changed if a better material was developed in two years.

Commissioner Mesbah confirmed with Commissioner Postma and Mr. Neamtzu that City Council wanted the Commission to pursue turf.

- Mr. Neamtzu added that Councilors who support the consideration of turf might not be aware of some of the issues mentioned at this meeting.

Commissioner Postma explained that the Council looked to the Commission to consider some of the details.

Commissioner Mesbah understood a cost-effective analysis could be done on a specific ball field; however, he did not understand why the City would jump the gun on all of the future developments and say that all fields have to be synthetic before any analysis had been done.

- Mr. Beal clarified that was not what the Master Plan was saying; it recommended that the City consider developing synthetic fields after a study and conceptual plans had been done. Wilsonville had a shortage of rectangle fields and synthetic turf was one way to solve that. Otherwise, the City would need five to eight times as much space for natural fields. Other communities had an abundance of grass fields and each field was open for a month and then closed for a month.

Commissioner Heberlein said Objective 1.8 was worded with a firm expectation of the development of synthetic turf fields, not the consideration of synthetic turf fields. If explicit was not the intent, the objective should be reworded.

Mr. McCarty noted the Memorial Park Master Plan, completed 10 years ago, also called for synthetic turf fields.

Commissioner Postma said he believed the language in the objective was fine, but if the Commission wanted to change it, he recommended the objective say consider the use of turf fields. He was not advocating for a change because he believed Wilsonville needed some synthetic fields. He was sensitive to the issues with turf, but was more sympathetic to Wilsonville's unusable fields and the kids who could not get out and play. Getting kids outdoors in the winter competed with Xbox and that battle was difficult to fight. If the fields were mud, he would not win that fight.

Commissioner Mesbah stated he was sympathetic to that problem, but from what he had heard, he was not sure the solution was synthetic turf.

Chair Greenfield suggested the word “consider” be inserted into the language.

Commissioner Hurley believed the Commission had yet again devolved into creating a specific action plan instead of a master plan. The consultants simply said that the City should pursue turf, not that the City must or shall. The Commission was not considering a contract for turf. A contract was years away because the City did not currently have the money for turf. The Commission already knew from a 10-year old Memorial Park Master Plan and testimony from the Commission and others that kids and adults in Wilsonville could not use parks because it rained for nine months out of the year. The Master Plan was simply recommending that the City consider the possibility of synthetic turf. When the City did get the money in another 10 years, synthetic turf could be very different. And when the City got to that point, due diligence would be done to decide whether to take on replacing a turf field every eight years or buy all the land east of Stafford Rd and turn everything under the power lines into 18 natural fields. Discussing the minutia at this point was a fool’s errand.

Commissioner Millan disagreed, adding that as currently written, the objective clearly stated that the City would develop turf fields.

- Mr. McCarty clarified the objective was just a recommendation. The Master Plan did not state the City had to do it.

Chair Greenfield noted the entire Master Plan was a recommendation.

Commissioner Hurley added that none of the recommendations in the Master Plan could be implemented without a budget and Council approval.

Mr. Beal noted the Master Plan recommended the City look at a community center again. The City recently considered one and it was not successful; that did not mean the community did not express a need for a center. The project team heard the community indicate a need for a community center. Whether the City built one or not was a different thing. The team’s job was to tell the City what the community said.

Chair Greenfield suggested inserting the word “consider”.

Commissioner Postma stated he was happy with the language as is.

Commissioner Mesbah said he would prefer the word consider because a master plan is an outline of the decision-making process. He was disturbed that Memorial Park decided to have synthetic turf when he did not hear that it was studied or that cost effectiveness was considered. If a recommendation was included, it usually became a goal for those who did not want to do the appropriate analysis, which was a disservice to citizenry. Options might be available that the City was not considering. The current language came across as saying turf fields were the solution.

Commissioner Millan agreed the recommendation seemed to state turf was the solution. An objective was something the City would make happen. She was not arguing for or against turf. The Master Plan stated the City would use turf, but the City did not have the money or staff to do that right now. She believed the language should indicate a study would be done.

Steve Benson, Chair, Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, stated lower cost recommendations in the Memorial Park Master Plan were currently being implemented. Installing turf would cost over \$2 million, which would require a vote by the citizens. The Commission would have plenty of debate at that time about the appropriateness regarding the safety of the product.

Mr. Blankenship added that the recommendation for synthetic fields came from the 2007 Master Plan. The Meridian Creek Master Plan, completed in 2009 or 2010, also recommended synthetic fields. The Memorial Park Master Plan was vetted through the public process, which indicated a definite need for synthetic fields. He had an

undergraduate degree and a Master's degree in turf grass specialization, so he had been doing this research for 25+ years. There was a tremendous amount of peer review literature on the contrary of what had been said tonight. Costs would be treated like vehicle or equipment replacement costs. When the surface was purchased, a fund would be created for it. Oregon State University recently completed a study comparing natural to synthetic fields. He believed synthetic turf was included as a recommendation based on the Meridian Creek and Memorial Park Master Plans. There was a general consensus among the City and the citizens that synthetic turf fields were expected.

Mr. Neamtzu added the school district was moving in that direction and already had many synthetic fields and would be installing another soon at Wood Middle School.

Commissioner Heberlein stated knowing the City had been looking at peer reviewed research was very important from his engineering background. Regardless of the topic, it was very easy to find the answers one wanted if one look hard enough. He trusted that the City did their homework and believed synthetic turf was a healthy solution.

Chair Greenfield asked if there was a need to change the language.

Commissioner Mesbah stated he would still like to include the word "consider" so that the Park Department's practice to continue research continued. He hoped the Department would present their research in public meetings before hearing citizens' preferences because the research would educate the public.

Commissioner Millan stated if the word consider was not used, the Master Plan should include some statement around recognizing that additional information would be forthcoming about utilizing the best technology available. The Plan needed a qualifier saying due diligence would be done to show turf was the best thing and there would be no harm. Many times, the City states there would be no harm to doing things, and then five years later, the City realizes it was a harmful thing, so, the Plan should say the City would continue to study the options.

Chair Greenfield recommended language about considering development and exercising due diligence regarding the functional, financial, and health implications.

Commissioner Mesbah said just the word "consider" would be adequate.

Mr. Beal reiterated that the Master Plan was making a recommendation.

Commissioner Heberlein said he was okay with the header text of the objective, but suggested adding an action item indicating the development should include consideration of available technology and health implications. He was okay with the idea of turf fields as long as the City did its due diligence when it went through that process.

Chair Greenfield asked if Staff had received clear direction from the Commission.

Commissioner Millan believed the Commission was closer to getting what she wanted in the Master Plan, which was just ensuring that due diligence was done.

Chair Greenfield stated this was more wordsmithing than the Commission should be doing at this point.

Commissioner Hurley reminded that this was a master plan with recommendations by a consultant. If the Commission wanted to go down the rabbit hole on language for synthetic turf, the Commission should also do the same for play structures, tennis courts, backboards on basketball hoops, nets on the tennis courts, etc. The Master Plan provided general direction for the long haul; otherwise, the Commission would be having this discussion for another six months parsing out details.

Chair Greenfield:

- Asked if another verb was originally in front of the word development in the original Master Plan draft. Development was not similar to coordinate and other verbs in the other items. He asked if there was another verb like consider, or promote, or move toward, etc.
 - Mr. McCarty replied he did not recall the language in the original draft, but noted all of the action items were recommendations. The City would not do everything in the Master Plan because it was just a guideline. Other recommendations did say the City should explore, and the Plan could be changed to state that the City should explore the development of synthetic fields.
- Said the question was whether the item should start with a noun or a verb, specifically development as opposed to develop. Development implied that another verb was originally used there. He was one of two Commissioners uncomfortable with the level of direction, but he was willing to retract and say he was okay with starting the item with the word develop, understanding that the City did its due diligence regarding such matters and always did.

Commissioner Millan was not okay with that. She noted most of the other recommendations used words like provide, develop, look at, and work with; however, the subject objective stated the City would develop turf fields, not explore or look at them.

Chair Greenfield suggested that the Master Plan state, “Develop synthetic turf fields exercising due diligence regarding the functional, financial, and health implications of those fields.”

- Mr. Beal stated his firm wrote the recommendation based on what they heard from the community and what they saw in the inventory. Wilsonville did not have enough fields and the best solution was to develop some synthetic fields. Which fields and which brand was not being recommended. Wilsonville did not have enough land available to create more fields, so the City would have to acquire more land or use the available land for turf, which was why the recommendation was a bit firmer than the others. The City had been looking at this recommendation since 2007.
- Mr. McCarty noted that Action Item 1.1.M stated, “Develop a staffing plan”, not “Consider developing a staffing plan”. Another action item stated, “Develop the Frog Pond West Trail Head Park”, not “Consider developing the trail park”, so the same verbiage was used throughout the Master Plan.

Miranda Bateschell, Planning Manager, reminded that the Commission would see this again because the team would be making changes before the August meeting. Several of the objectives included a description that provided more context into the overall rationale and what would happen when the City pursued that objective. She recommended the team add a description to the objective about turf fields as well that captured this conversation and described the process the City would follow to develop the fields. Instead of wordsmithing, this would allow the team to add a sentence or two that would make everyone happy.

Chair Greenfield stated he would be happy with that. He did not believe this was exactly like the other instances of the word develop as used in other plans. In this instance, the Master Plan was a durable document and there was some possibility that this issue could arise in a legal form in the future. He would like the City to have some cover; therefore, he wanted some reference to exercising due diligence in the future as fields were developed. He believed that was the case anyway, but it would not hurt, but actually help to have it stated in the Plan.

Commissioner Millan asked how the sign design and wayfinding signage plan in Action Item 1.6.B would dovetail into the City’s Signage and Wayfinding Plan.

- Mr. Neamtzu responded the park signage was included in the city-wide Signage and Wayfinding Plan, which would brand the all of City’s buildings and monuments with specific signage, and then each park would also have its own unique sign.

Chair Greenfield:

- Said he was concerned about the absence of any arts in the parks in the Master Plan. He raised this issue at the last meeting. Wilsonville would be remiss in not having some kind of public arts council responsible at the City level for taking account of the need for public art. A Parks Master Plan was one place where such an

account could be taken, and he would be more comfortable if that was inserted before the Plan was approved.

- Commissioner Millan agreed, noting that one of the objectives did mention art as an afterthought, despite art being mentioned several times in the public input and surveys.
- Added that the inventory identified which parks have public art, including Town Center Park. He confirmed that he was referring to environmental and landscape art, not art events.
 - Mr. McCarty noted that Action Item 1.6.A stated explore opportunities to add restrooms, drinking fountains, water filling stations, shade, storage, public art, seating, etc. appropriately at existing facilities.
- Commented that the mention of art along with seating and restrooms was not glamorous. He was looking for something more high profile; a more specific and inclusive mention in the next draft where ever it fit best. Art should have some notice in the Parks Master Plan for the next 10 years.

Commissioner Mesbah added some existing art pieces in the city been obscured and they created opportunities for parklets that give those pieces more prominence.

Chair Greenfield believed art should be included not only in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan, but also in other development plans in the city. He regretted that art had receded from the Commissions attention in the Frog Pond and Coffee Creek Master Plans, but there was still time to include art in the Basalt Creek Plan. Wilsonville can and should provide for this public need in its ongoing development.

Commissioner Hurley:

- Asked if Wilsonville ever had an arts commission.
 - Mr. Neamtzu stated Council had directed some work on that through a City Council goal.
 - Mr. McCarty confirmed the City had hired Taylor and Associates about four months ago to conduct stakeholder meetings and interviews to determine what people want. They had not yet reported to Council.
- Said he was not sure arts should be in the Parks Master Plan because a standalone board or entity would decide on placing and funding art work. A park might be one of those locations, but he did not believe it was appropriate for a Parks Master Plan.

Chair Greenfield clarified the need for the parks to accommodate public art should be mentioned, but not along with seating and restrooms. He would love to see a separate objective under Goal 1.

- Mr. McCarty responded the project team could easily research and look at doing that.

The following exhibits were entered into the record:

- Exhibit 1: Parks & Recreation Master Plan
- Exhibit 2: Two-page handout submitted by Mary Closson, comparing Real Grass, Synthetic Turf, and Plant-Based Infill Athletic Fields.
- Exhibit 3: Eleven-page handout including email and attachments from Kristal Fisher dated May 9, 2018.

Mr. Neamtzu confirmed Commissioner Springall's testimony had been read into the record.

Commissioner Postma moved to continue the hearing to August 8, 2018 date certain, keeping the record open for additional testimony. Commissioner Millan seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

III. INFORMATIONAL

- A. City Council Action Minutes (April 2 & 16)
- B. 2018 Planning Commission Work Program

Chris Neamtzu reviewed the 2018 Work Program, noting Basalt Creek and the SMART Program Enhancement Strategy would be discussed during a work session in June.

The following Informational item was added to the agenda.

C. SB 1051: Accessory Dwelling Unit Requirements

Amanda Guile-Hinman, Assistant City Attorney, noted the memorandum provided a short description of Senate Bill 1051 passed during the 2017 State Legislative Session requiring that all cities allow Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADUs) within all zones that also allow detached, single-family dwelling units. She and Ms. Bateschell attended a Metro seminar to review the City's Code and determine whether changes needed to be made to comply with State Statutes. Staff did find some deficiencies, so Code changes would be discussed during a work session in June and the public hearing would be scheduled for July.

Chair Greenfield said he recalled seeing in the consultant's report a figure of about 100 new dwelling units in Wilsonville last year and all but two were row houses.

- Staff clarified that the 2017 Housing Report indicated all new units were single-family, and that about 40 percent of those were attached single-family. There was also one ADU.

Commissioner Hurley confirmed that HOA rules would not be subverted by the Senate Bill and that HOAs could prohibit ADUs.

Commissioner Heberlein asked if the Senate Bill would impact required setbacks and those types of things.

- Ms. Bateschell said that would be discussed at the work session because the City must clarify clear and objective standards. Additionally, while the City must specifically allow ADUs, the City was also prohibited from having provisions that made it difficult to add an ADU to a property. The City may or may not need to move some of the setbacks, which would be discussed next month.

IV. ADJOURNMENT

Chair Greenfield adjourned the regular meeting of the Wilsonville Planning Commission at 8:17 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

By Paula Pinyerd of ABC Transcription Services, Inc. for
Tami Bergeron, Administrative Assistant-Planning



Thank You For Your Time & Interest



May 9, 2018

AFFIDAVIT OF MAILING AND POSTING NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING IN THE CITY OF WILSONVILLE

STATE OF OREGON)

COUNTIES OF CLACKAMAS)
AND WASHINGTON)

CITY OF WILSONVILLE)

I, Tami Bergeron, do hereby certify that I am Administrative Assistant for the City of Wilsonville, Counties of Clackamas and Washington, State of Oregon, that the attached copy of Notice of Public Hearing is a true copy of the original notice; that on April 18, 2018, I did cause to be mailed copies of such notice of said public hearing in the exact form hereto attached to the following property owners:

MAILED TO: See Attached List of affected agencies, residents 250' buffer of all parks, and interested parties

Also notice was posted at the following locations:

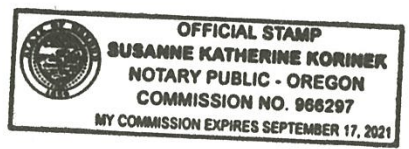
- City Hall, 29799 SW Town Center Loop, East, Wilsonville OR 97070
- Wilsonville Community Center, 7965 SW Wilsonville Road, Wilsonville, OR 97070
- Library, 8200 SW Wilsonville Road, Wilsonville OR 97070
- City of Wilsonville Web Site
- Wilsonville Spokesman Journal

Witness my hand this 23rd day of April 2018

Tami Bergeron
Tami Bergeron, Administrative Assistant

Acknowledged before me this 23rd day of April 2018

Susanne Katherine Korinek
NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF OREGON



Bergeron, Tami

From: Bergeron, Tami
Sent: Friday, February 16, 2018 3:24 PM
To: McCarty, Mike; Ante-Marandi, Ahsamon
Subject: MASTER TIMELINE: Parks & Recreation Master Plan (HEARING - MAY 9)

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Due By: Wednesday, April 4, 2018 9:00 AM
Flag Status: Flagged

It was nice meeting with both of you today! We are here to help this project successfully flow through this hearing process.

Below is my "cheat sheet" where I can predict when tasks pertaining to the hearing date (May 9) will be due. If the PC hearing date of May 9 changes, all of these dates will change as well. You will see a handful of items below in RED. These are prompts for you to follow-up/complete.

Thanks again for working with us to make this a smooth process!

For my project tracking purposes:

PC Hearing Timeline

Project: Parks & Recreation Master Plan

Hearing Date: May 9, 2018

Task	Notes	Target Date/ Prompt	Completed Date
Draft Hearing Notices for Chris 1 for publication 1 for mailing/posting (6-8 weeks prior to hearing)	Need staff report in order to draft hearing notices;	3/28/18 – 6 wks	4/4/2018
Check with Chris if DLCD Notice required If yes, complete form, etc. (Due 35-45 days prior to public hearing)	Need staff report in order to draft hearing notices;	4/4/18 – 35 days 3/26/18 – 44 days	4/4/2018
Check with Chris if Ballot Measure 56 Notice required If yes, see instructions (20-40 days prior to hearing)	Per 2/16/18 meeting MM/AA will check with Legal re: Measure 56/not	(pending input)	N/A
Spokesman publication (10-21 days prior to hearing)	In the paper = 21 days prior	April 18, 2018	4/18/2018
To Spokesman Publisher (Thursday prior to Wednesday publication date – above)		April 12, 2018	4/11/2018
Publish information on Web calendar		April 18, 2018	4/18/2018
Social Media – check with Mark Ottenad/Angela Handran/Bill Evans	Project Manager provide them with social media input	Week before & week of	
Boones Ferry Messenger – check with Mark Ottenad/Angela Handran/Bill Evans	Project Manager provide them with BFM input	3/9/18 or 4/9/18 (April or May issue)	

Announcement/Placeholder on project Web page	Project Manager provide them with BFM input	April 18, 2018	
Mail / Email to: -property owners -PHN agencies -interested people -project manager -Planning Director (10-21 days prior to hearing)	Project Manager will get addresses 250' from all City parks and also provide interested parties list to Tami for hearing notice mailing.	April 18, 2018	4/18/2018
Public Place Notice Posting: -City Hall -Library -Com Center (week prior)		April 18, 2018	4/18/2018
Website Hearing Notice & Flash Posting (same as public place posting)		April 18, 2018	4/18/2018
Complete Affidavit N:\planning\FORMS\PC Forms.	(Tami's task)		

From: [DLCD Plan Amendments](#)
To: [Bergeron, Tami](#)
Subject: Confirmation of PAPA Online submittal to DLCD
Date: Wednesday, April 4, 2018 2:46:22 PM

Wilsonville

Your notice of a proposed change to a comprehensive plan or land use regulation has been received by the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development.

Local File #: LP18-0003

DLCD File #: [002-18](#)

Proposal Received: 4/4/2018

First Evidentiary Hearing: 5/9/2018

Final Hearing Date: 6/18/2018

Submitted by: bergeron@ci.wilsonville.or.us

If you have any questions about this notice, please reply or send an email to plan.amendments@state.or.us.

DLCD FORM 1



NOTICE OF A PROPOSED CHANGE TO A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OR LAND USE REGULATION

FOR DLCD USE

File No.:

Received:

Local governments are required to send notice of a proposed change to a comprehensive plan or land use regulation **at least 35 days before the first evidentiary hearing.** (See [OAR 660-018-0020](#) for a post-acknowledgment plan amendment and [OAR 660-025-0080](#) for a periodic review task). The rules require that the notice include a completed copy of this form.

Jurisdiction: **City of Wilsonville**Local file no.: **LP18-0003**

Please check the type of change that best describes the proposal:

- Urban growth boundary (UGB) amendment** including more than 50 acres, by a city with a population greater than 2,500 within the UGB
- UGB amendment** over 100 acres by a metropolitan service district
- Urban reserve designation**, or amendment including over 50 acres, by a city with a population greater than 2,500 within the UGB
- Periodic review task** – Task no.:
- Any other change** to a comp plan or land use regulation (*e.g.*, a post-acknowledgement plan amendment)

Local contact person (name and title): Mike McCarty, Parks & Recreation Director

Phone: 503.570.1579 E-mail: mccarty@ci.wilsonville.or.us

Street address: 29600 SW Park Place City: Wilsonville Zip: 97070

Briefly summarize the proposal in plain language. Please identify all chapters of the plan or code proposed for amendment (maximum 500 characters):

The City of Wilsonville is completing a master plan update for the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan. This plan will build on the 2007 Parks and Recreation Master Plan and will address current deficiencies, goals and needs for future park development, recreational services, trails and open space preservation. The master plan update will identify short-term and long-term park and recreation needs with priority recommendations and approximate cost of improvements and/or additions.

Date of first evidentiary hearing: 06/04/2018

Date of final hearing: 06/18/2018

- This is a revision to a previously submitted notice. Date of previous submittal:

Check all that apply:

- Comprehensive Plan text amendment(s)
- Comprehensive Plan map amendment(s) – Change from _____ to _____
Change from _____ to _____
- New or amended land use regulation
- Zoning map amendment(s) – Change from _____ to _____
Change from _____ to _____
- An exception to a statewide planning goal is proposed – goal(s) subject to exception:
- Acres affected by map amendment:

Location of property, if applicable (site address and T, R, Sec., TL):

List affected state or federal agencies, local governments and special districts: (attached to the DLCDC Notice)

NOTICE OF A PROPOSED CHANGE – SUBMITTAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Except under certain circumstances,¹ proposed amendments must be submitted to DLCD's Salem office at least 35 days before the first evidentiary hearing on the proposal. The 35 days begins the day of the postmark if mailed, or, if submitted by means other than US Postal Service, on the day DLCD receives the proposal in its Salem office. **DLCD will not confirm receipt of a Notice of a Proposed Change unless requested.**

2. A Notice of a Proposed Change must be submitted by a local government (city, county, or metropolitan service district). DLCD will not accept a Notice of a Proposed Change submitted by an individual or private firm or organization.

3. **Hard-copy submittal:** When submitting a Notice of a Proposed Change on paper, via the US Postal Service or hand-delivery, print a completed copy of this Form 1 on light green paper if available. Submit **one copy** of the proposed change, including this form and other required materials to:

Attention: Plan Amendment Specialist
Dept. of Land Conservation and Development
635 Capitol Street NE, Suite 150
Salem, OR 97301-2540

This form is available here:

<http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/forms.shtml>

4. **Electronic submittals** of up to 20MB may be sent via e-mail. Address e-mails to plan.amendments@state.or.us with the subject line "Notice of Proposed Amendment."

Submittals may also be uploaded to DLCD's FTP site at

http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/Pages/papa_submittal.aspx.

E-mails with attachments that exceed 20MB will not be received, and therefore FTP must be used for these electronic submittals. **The FTP site must be used for all .zip files** regardless of size. The maximum file size for uploading via FTP is 150MB.

Include this Form 1 as the first pages of a combined file or as a separate file.

5. **File format:** When submitting a Notice of a Proposed Change via e-mail or FTP, or on a digital disc, attach all materials in one of the following formats: Adobe .pdf (preferred); Microsoft Office (for example, Word .doc or docx or Excel .xls or xlsx); or ESRI .mxd, .gdb, or .mpk. For other file formats, please contact the plan amendment specialist at 503-934-0017 or plan.amendments@state.or.us.

6. **Text:** Submittal of a Notice of a Proposed Change for a comprehensive plan or land use regulation text amendment must include the text of the amendment and any other information necessary to advise DLCD of the effect of the proposal. "Text" means the specific language proposed to be amended, added to, or deleted from the currently acknowledged plan or land use regulation. A general description of the proposal is not adequate. The notice may be deemed incomplete without this documentation.

7. **Staff report:** Attach any staff report on the proposed change or information that describes when the staff report will be available and how a copy may be obtained.

8. **Local hearing notice:** Attach the notice or a draft of the notice required under ORS 197.763 regarding a quasi-judicial land use hearing, if applicable.

9. **Maps:** Submittal of a proposed map amendment must include a map of the affected area showing existing and proposed plan and zone designations. A paper map must be legible if printed on 8½" x 11" paper. Include text regarding background, justification for the change, and the application if there was one accepted by the local government. A map by itself is not a complete notice.

10. **Goal exceptions:** Submittal of proposed amendments that involve a goal exception must include the proposed language of the exception.

¹ 660-018-0022 provides:

(1) When a local government determines that no goals, commission rules, or land use statutes apply to a particular proposed change, the notice of a proposed change is not required [a notice of adoption is still required, however]; and

(2) If a local government determines that emergency circumstances beyond the control of the local government require expedited review such that the local government cannot submit the proposed change consistent with the 35-day deadline, the local government may submit the proposed change to the department as soon as practicable. The submittal must include a description of the emergency circumstances.

<http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/Pages/forms.aspx>

If you have any questions or would like assistance, please contact your DLCD regional representative or the DLCD Salem office at 503-934-0017 or e-mail plan.amendments@state.or.us.

Notice checklist. Include all that apply:

- Completed Form 1
- The text of the amendment (e.g., plan or code text changes, exception findings, justification for change)
- Any staff report on the proposed change or information that describes when the staff report will be available and how a copy may be obtained
- A map of the affected area showing existing and proposed plan and zone designations
- A copy of the notice or a draft of the notice regarding a quasi-judicial land use hearing, if applicable
- Any other information necessary to advise DLCD of the effect of the proposal

**NOTICE OF LEGISLATIVE PUBLIC HEARING
BEFORE THE PLANNING COMMISSION:
PARKS AND RECREATION
MASTER PLAN UPDATE — LP18-0003**



Planning Commission:

On **Wednesday, May 9, 2018, beginning at 6:00 p.m.**, the Wilsonville Planning Commission will hold a public hearing regarding the following. The Planning Commission will consider whether to recommend adoption of the **Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update LP18-0003** to the City Council. No additional mailed notice will be sent to you unless you either:

- Submit testimony or sign in at the Planning Commission hearing, or
- Submit a request, in writing or by telephone, to the Planning Division.

City Council:

The Wilsonville City Council is scheduled to hold a public hearing on the proposal on **June 4, 2018 at 7:00 p.m.** after which it may make the final decision.

The hearings will take place at **Wilsonville City Hall, 29799 SW Town Center Loop East, Wilsonville, Oregon.**

A complete copy of the relevant file information, including the staff report, findings, and recommendations, will be available for viewing seven days prior to each public hearing at Wilsonville City Hall, at the Wilsonville Public Library and on the city's web site.

Summary of Proposal:

The City of Wilsonville is completing a master plan update for the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan. This plan will build on the 2007 Parks and Recreation Master Plan and will address current deficiencies, goals and needs for future park development, recreational services, trails and open space preservation. The master plan update will identify short-term and long-term Park and Recreation needs with priority recommendations and approximate cost of improvements and/or additions.

How to Comment: Oral or written testimony may be presented at the public hearing. Written comments on the proposal to be submitted into the public hearing record is welcome prior to the public hearing. To have your written comments or testimony distributed to the Planning Commission before the meeting, it must be received by 2 pm on **May 8, 2018**. Direct such written comments or testimony to:

Mike McCarty, Parks and Recreation Director
29600 SW Park Place, Wilsonville, Oregon, 97070
mccarty@ci.wilsonville.or.us
(503) 570-1579

Copies of the full draft plan are available from the Parks and Recreation Department at the above address and at the **project website: www.WilsonvilleParksandRec.com/ParksPlan**

Note: Assistive Listening Devices (ALD) are available for persons with impaired hearing and can be scheduled for this meeting. The City will also endeavor to provide qualified sign language interpreters and/or bilingual interpreters, without cost, if requested at least 48 hours prior to the meeting. To obtain such services, please call Tami Bergeron, Planning Administrative Assistant at (503) 682-4960.

Date of Planning Commission Meeting: **May 9, 2018**

Date Notice was posted: **April 18, 2018**

Bergeron, Tami

From: Bergeron, Tami
Sent: Wednesday, April 11, 2018 11:26 AM
To: 'lfaxon@pamplinmedia.com'; 'lfaxon@pamplinmedia.com'
Subject: SPOKESMAN - HEARING NOTICE
Attachments: PC Spokesman PHN 5-9-18.docx

Louise,

Please see the attached Hearing Notice that we wish to be publicized in the April 18, 2018 publication of the Spokesman. This is for the Parks and Recreation Master Plan Hearing that will be held on May 9, 2018.

Please contact me directly if you have any questions.

Tami Bergeron
Administrative Assistant
City of Wilsonville

503.570.1571
bergeron@ci.wilsonville.or.us
www.ci.wilsonville.or.us
[Facebook.com/CityofWilsonville](https://www.facebook.com/CityofWilsonville)



29799 SW Town Center Loop East, Wilsonville, OR 97070

Disclosure Notice: Messages to and from this e-mail address may be subject to the Oregon Public Records Law.

**NOTICE OF A LEGISLATIVE PUBLIC HEARING
BEFORE THE WILSONVILLE PLANNING COMMISSION:
PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN UPDATE
LP18-0003**

Planning Commission:

On **Wednesday, May 9, 2018, beginning at 6:00 p.m.**, the Wilsonville Planning Commission will hold a public hearing regarding adoption of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update (Case File # LP18-0003). The Planning Commission will consider whether to recommend adoption of the amendment to the City Council. No additional mailed notice will be sent to you unless you either:

- Submit testimony or sign in at the Planning Commission hearing, or
- Submit a request, in writing or by telephone, to the Planning Division.

City Council:

The Wilsonville City Council is scheduled to hold a public hearing on the proposal on **Monday, June 4, 2018 at 7:00 p.m.** after which it may make the final decision.

The hearings will take place at **Wilsonville City Hall, 29799 SW Town Center Loop East, Wilsonville, Oregon**. A complete copy of the relevant file information, including the staff report, findings, and recommendations will be available for viewing seven days prior to each public hearing at Wilsonville City Hall, at the Wilsonville Public Library and on the city's web site.

Summary of Proposal: Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update – LP18-0003

The City of Wilsonville is completing a master plan update for the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan. This plan will build on the 2007 Parks and Recreation Master Plan and will address current deficiencies, goals and needs for future park development, recreational services, trails and open space preservation. The master plan update will identify short-term and long-term Park and Recreation needs with priority recommendations and approximate cost of improvements and/or additions. More information about the project, including a copy of the full draft master plan can be viewed at www.WilsonvilleParksandRec.com/ParksPlan.

How to Comment

Oral or written testimony may be presented at the public hearing. Written comment on the proposal to be submitted into the public hearing record is welcome prior to the public hearings. To have your written comments or testimony distributed to the Planning Commission before the meeting, it must be received by 2 pm on **Tuesday, May 8, 2018**. Direct such written comments or testimony to:

Mike McCarty, Parks and Recreation Director
29600 SW Park Place, Wilsonville, Oregon, 97070
mccarty@ci.wilsonville.or.us,
(503) 570-1579

Copies of the full draft plan are available from the Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department at the above address and at the project website: www.WilsonvilleParksandRec.com/ParksPlan

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**NOTICE OF LEGISLATIVE PUBLIC HEARING
BEFORE THE PLANNING COMMISSION:
PARKS AND RECREATION
MASTER PLAN UPDATE — LP18-0003**



Planning Commission:

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29600 SW Park Place, Wilsonville, Oregon, 97070
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Attachment 2

OWNER/OCCUPANT 26240 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26240 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26240 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26240 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26240 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26240 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26240 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26240 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26240 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26240 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26240 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26240 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26250 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26250 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26250 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
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OWNER/OCCUPANT 26260 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26260 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26260 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
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OWNER/OCCUPANT 26210 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26210 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26210 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
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OWNER/OCCUPANT 26220 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26220 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26220 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26220 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26220 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26220 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
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OWNER/OCCUPANT 26190 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26190 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26190 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
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OWNER/OCCUPANT 26200 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26200 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26200 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26200 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26200 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26200 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26210 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26210 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26210 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26210 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26210 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26210 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>

OWNER/OCCUPANT 26160 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26160 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26160 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26160 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26160 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26160 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26170 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26170 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26170 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26170 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26170 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26170 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26170 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26170 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26170 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26170 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26170 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26170 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26180 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26180 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26180 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26180 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26180 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26180 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26180 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26180 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26180 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26180 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26180 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26180 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>

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OWNER/OCCUPANT 26120 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26120 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26120 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26120 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26120 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26120 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26120 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26120 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26120 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26120 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26120 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26120 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26140 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26140 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26140 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26140 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26140 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26140 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26140 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26140 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26140 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26140 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26140 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26140 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26160 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26160 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26160 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26160 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26160 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26160 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>

OWNER/OCCUPANT 26090 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26090 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26090 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26090 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26090 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26090 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26100 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26100 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26100 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26100 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26100 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26100 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26100 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26100 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26100 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26100 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26100 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26100 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26110 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26110 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26110 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26110 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26110 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26110 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26110 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26110 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26110 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26110 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26110 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26110 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>

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OWNER/OCCUPANT 26070 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26070 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26070 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26070 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26070 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26070 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26070 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26070 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26070 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26070 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26070 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26070 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26080 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26080 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26080 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26080 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26080 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26080 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26080 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26080 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26080 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26080 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26080 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26080 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26090 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26090 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26090 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26090 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26090 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26090 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>

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OWNER/OCCUPANT 26040 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26040 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26040 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26040 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26040 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26040 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26050 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26050 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26050 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26050 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26050 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26050 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26050 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26050 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26050 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26050 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26050 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26050 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26060 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26060 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26060 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26060 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26060 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26060 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26060 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26060 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26060 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26060 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26060 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26060 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>

OWNER/OCCUPANT 28830 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 285 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28830 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 292 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28830 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 287 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28830 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 296 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28830 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 288 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28830 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 289 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28830 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 290 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28830 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 286 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28830 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 291 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28830 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 293 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28830 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 294 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28830 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 295 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26020 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26020 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26020 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26020 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26020 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26020 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26020 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26020 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26020 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26020 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26020 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26020 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26040 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26040 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26040 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26040 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26040 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26040 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>

OWNER/OCCUPANT 28800 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 249 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28810 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 265 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28810 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 259 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28810 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 266 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28810 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 264 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28810 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 263 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28810 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 262 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28810 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 260 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28810 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 258 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28810 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 257 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28810 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 256 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28810 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 255 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28810 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 261 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28820 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 275 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28820 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 267 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28820 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 268 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28820 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 269 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28820 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 270 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28820 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 271 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28820 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 272 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28820 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 284 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28820 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 274 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28820 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 280 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28820 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 283 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28820 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 273 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28820 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 281 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28820 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 279 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28820 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 278 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28820 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 276 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28820 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 282 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 28790 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 223 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28790 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 224 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28790 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 225 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28790 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 226 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28790 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 227 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28790 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 238 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28790 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 229 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28790 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 231 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28790 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 232 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28790 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 233 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28790 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 234 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28790 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 235 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28790 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 236 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28790 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 237 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28790 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 228 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28796 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 240 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28796 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 245 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28796 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 244 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28796 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 243 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28796 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 241 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28796 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 239 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28796 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 242 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28796 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 246 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28800 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 253 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28800 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 252 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28800 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 251 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28800 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 250 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28800 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 248 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28800 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 254 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28800 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 247 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 28780 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 194 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28780 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 195 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28780 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 196 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28780 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 197 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28780 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 198 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28780 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 185 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28780 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28780 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 199 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28780 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28784 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28784 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 213 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28784 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 214 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28784 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 215 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28784 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 216 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28784 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 217 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28784 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 218 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28784 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 219 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28784 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 210 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28784 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 220 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28784 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 209 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28784 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 208 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28784 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 207 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28784 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 212 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28784 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 206 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28784 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 205 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28784 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28784 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 211 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28790 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 230 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28790 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 221 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28790 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 222 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 28750 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 168 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28750 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 170 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28750 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 157 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28750 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 171 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28750 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 172 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28750 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 169 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28750 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 155 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28750 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 159 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28750 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 156 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28762 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 182 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28762 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 184 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28762 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 173 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28762 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 181 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28762 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 180 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28762 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 179 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28762 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 178 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28762 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 177 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28762 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 176 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28762 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 175 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28762 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 174 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28762 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 183 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28780 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 200 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28780 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 192 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28780 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 186 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28780 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 187 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28780 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 188 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28780 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 189 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28780 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 190 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28780 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 191 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28780 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 193 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 28670 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 136 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28670 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 137 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28670 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 138 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28670 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 139 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28670 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 140 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28670 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 141 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28670 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 142 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28670 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 131 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28670 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 135 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28685 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 153 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28685 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 143 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28685 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 144 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28685 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 146 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28685 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 154 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28685 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 147 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28685 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 148 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28685 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 149 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28685 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 150 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28685 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 151 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28685 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 152 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28685 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 145 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28750 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 158 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28750 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 164 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28750 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 160 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28750 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 161 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28750 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 162 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28750 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 163 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28750 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 165 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28750 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 166 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28750 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 167 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 28650 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 117 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28650 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 116 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28650 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 114 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28650 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 113 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28650 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 112 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28650 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 111 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28650 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 107 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28650 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 105 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28650 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28650 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28650 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28650 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28650 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 110 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28650 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 109 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28650 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 108 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28655 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 119 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28655 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 129 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28655 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 128 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28655 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 127 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28655 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 126 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28655 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 125 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28655 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 124 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28655 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 123 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28655 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 122 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28655 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 121 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28655 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 130 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28655 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 120 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28670 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 133 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28670 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 132 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28670 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 134 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 28575 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 73 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28615 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 82 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28615 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 77 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28615 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 78 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28615 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 79 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28615 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 80 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28615 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 81 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28615 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 76 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28615 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 75 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28630 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 93 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28630 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 94 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28630 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 85 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28630 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 95 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28630 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 96 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28630 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 97 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28630 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 99 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28630 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 92 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28630 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 100 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28630 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 91 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28630 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 90 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28630 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 89 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28630 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 88 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28630 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 87 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28630 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 86 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28630 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 83 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28630 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 84 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28630 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 98 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28650 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 106 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28650 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 115 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28650 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 118 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 28535 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 45 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28535 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 46 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28535 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 47 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28535 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 48 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28535 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 40 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28550 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 53 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28550 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 66 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28550 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 65 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28550 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 64 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28550 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 63 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28550 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 62 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28550 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 61 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28550 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 59 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28550 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 57 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28550 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 56 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28550 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 54 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28550 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 58 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28550 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 52 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28550 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 51 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28550 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 50 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28550 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 49 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28550 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 55 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28550 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 60 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28575 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 67 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28575 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 74 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28575 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 68 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28575 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 69 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28575 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 70 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28575 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 71 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28575 SW ASHLAND LP Unit # 72 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 28490 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 2 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28490 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 1 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28490 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 13 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28490 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 5 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28490 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 11 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28510 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 29 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28510 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 19 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28510 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 36 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28510 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 35 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28510 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 34 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28510 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 33 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28510 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 32 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28510 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 30 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28510 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 28 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28510 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 27 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28510 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 26 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28510 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 25 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28510 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 24 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28510 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 23 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28510 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 22 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28510 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 21 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28510 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 20 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28510 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 31 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28535 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 42 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28535 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 41 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28535 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 37 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28535 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 38 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28535 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 39 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28535 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 43 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28535 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 44 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29970 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 14 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29970 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 15 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29970 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 16 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29796 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 9425 SW TAUCHMAN Unit # F Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 9425 SW TAUCHMAN Unit # A Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 9425 SW TAUCHMAN Unit # B Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 9425 SW TAUCHMAN Unit # C Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 9425 SW TAUCHMAN Unit # E Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 9425 SW TAUCHMAN Unit # G Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 9425 SW TAUCHMAN Unit # H Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 9425 SW TAUCHMAN Unit # I Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 9425 SW TAUCHMAN Unit # J Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 9425 SW TAUCHMAN Unit # K Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 9425 SW TAUCHMAN Unit # L Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 9425 SW TAUCHMAN Unit # D Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6600 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28490 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 3 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28490 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 10 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28490 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 16 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28490 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 18 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28490 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 15 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28490 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 14 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28490 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 12 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28490 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 17 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28490 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 9 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28490 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 8 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28490 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 7 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28490 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 6 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28490 SW ASHLAND DR Unit # 4 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29900 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 26 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29900 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 27 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29900 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 28 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29900 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 29 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29900 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 30 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29900 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 31 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29900 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 32 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29900 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 33 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29900 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 34 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29930 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 17 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29930 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 18 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29930 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 19 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29930 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 20 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29930 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 21 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29930 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 22 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29930 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 23 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29930 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 24 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29950 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 1 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29950 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 2 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29950 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 3 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29950 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 4 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29950 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 5 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29950 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 6 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29950 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 7 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29950 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 8 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29970 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 9 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29970 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 10 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29970 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 11 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29970 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 12 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29970 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 13 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 72 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 73 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 74 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 75 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 76 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 77 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 78 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 79 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 80 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 81 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 82 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 83 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 84 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29800 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 35 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29800 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 36 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29800 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 37 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29800 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 38 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29800 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 39 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29800 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 40 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29800 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 41 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29800 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 42 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29830 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 43 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29830 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 44 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29830 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 45 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29830 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 46 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29830 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 47 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29830 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 48 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29830 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 49 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29830 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 50 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29900 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 25 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>

OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 26 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 37 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 10 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 11 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 12 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 13 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 14 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 15 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 16 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 51 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 52 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 53 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 54 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 55 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 56 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 57 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 58 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 59 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 60 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 61 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 62 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 63 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 64 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 65 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 66 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 67 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 68 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 69 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 70 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW MONTEBELLO DR Unit # 71 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>

Attachment 2

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29835 SW MONTEBELLO DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7572 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 8575 SW ROGUE LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6744 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 4 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 1 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 2 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 3 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 28 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 36 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 35 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 20 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 21 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 22 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 23 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 24 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 18 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 27 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 17 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 29 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 30 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 31 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 32 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 33 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 34 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 25 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 9 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 6 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 7 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 8 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 5 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD Unit # 19 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 11966 SW SURREY ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7375	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10896 SW MERLIN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8539	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31124 SW PAULINA CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8529	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 12158 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7404	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11860 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29780 SW JACKSON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8509	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29808 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7563	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11639 SW JAMAICA WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9563	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30330 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 6 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6667	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11247 SW CHAMPOEG DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9593	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12153 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7403	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29625 SW JACKSON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7562	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 12161 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7403	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11480 BERLIN AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29842 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7564	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30330 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 5 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6667	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31048 SW SALMON LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6746	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29034 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7246	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 31405 SW OLYMPIC DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5534	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6778 SW FERNBROOK CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8757	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31054 SW SALMON LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6746	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28725 SW COSTA CIR E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7337	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29460 SW VOLLEY ST UNIT 69 WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29470 SW VOLLEY ST UNIT 63 WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30518 SW RUTH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8693	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28431 ORLEANS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30350 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 14 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6670	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30330 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 2 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6667	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29735 SW JACKSON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8509	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10920 SW MATZEN DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8576	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 11578 SW BARBER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11582 SW BARBER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5507 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29278 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7315 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31175 SW OTTO LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9775 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31045 SW WILLAMETTE WAY E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9595 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28298 SW MORGAN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6794 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12101 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7403 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29470 SW VOLLEY ST UNIT 65 WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 12105 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7403 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29480 SW VOLLEY ST UNIT 19 WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11844 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11055 SW WILSONVILLE RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8594 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30820 SW FIR AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9769 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29555 SW SERENITY WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9523 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10898 SW MATZEN DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8576 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29670 SW BROWN RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9529 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29630 SW BROWN RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9544 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28827 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7384 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11230 SW CHAMPOEG DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9593 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30350 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 11 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6670 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10544 SW COLEMAN LOOP S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5526 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28410 SW WILLOW CREEK DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8781 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10880 SW MATZEN DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8576 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30410 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 32 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6665 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29490 SW COURTSIDE DR UNIT 17 WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6576 SW STRATFORD CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6787 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29460 SW VOLLEY ST UNIT 72 WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28311 SW PARIS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7264 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11841 SW GRENOBLE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7370 (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 11879 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28927 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7238 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7771 SW GRASS CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9447 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11607 SW PREAKNESS WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9567 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30410 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 33 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6665 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26839 SW MCLEOD ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6815 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6835 SW FERNBROOK CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7705 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29028 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7246 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10505 SW BROCKWAY DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6588 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6811 SW FERNBROOK CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8757 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11910 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11003 SW MATZEN DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8575 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7748 SW WIMBLEDON CIR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9469 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29804 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7563 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11898 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30424 SW RUTH ST UNIT 84 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6679 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30406 SW RUTH ST UNIT 78 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6678 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29470 SW VOLLEY ST UNIT 66 WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 12061 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7381 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7633 SW WIMBLEDON CIR N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9468 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28484 SW PARIS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7261 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11688 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7317 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6670 SW LANDOVER DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6789 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10475 SW WILSONVILLE RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7582 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7565 SW ROANOKE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6805 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11311 SW CHURCHILL WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9572 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11562 SW BARBER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11566 SW BARBER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11570 SW BARBER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11574 SW BARBER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29899 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8545 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28970 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7266 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29008 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7246 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28870 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29230 SW PARKWAY CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5491 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10858 SW MERLIN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8539 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30384 SW RUTH ST UNIT 75 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6677 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30370 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 19 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6669 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30380 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 27 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6668 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30380 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 28 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6668 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29925 SW ROSE LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8848 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6600 SW WILSONVILLE RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8742 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10350 SW ARROWHEAD CREEK LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7750 SW TOURNAMENT CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9451 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11258 SW CHURCHILL WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9571 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30620 SW ROSE LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9703 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30514 SW RUTH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8693 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10245 SW WILSONVILLE RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7501 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7825 SW WILSONVILLE RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7799 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11623 SW JAMAICA WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9563 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28889 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7384 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7746 SW WIMBLEDON CIR N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6401 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29243 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7315 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31369 SW CHIA LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7807 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30344 SW RUTH ST UNIT 63 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6672 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29496 SW GLACIER WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7558 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30470 SW REBEKAH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6662 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30460 SW RUTH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6680 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30398 SW THOMAS ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6646 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30380 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 23 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6668 (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 31425 SW OLYMPIC DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5535 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7535 SW WIMBLEDON CIR N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9468 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7576 SW WIMBLEDON CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9470 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29019 SW MEEK LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6514 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28553 SW WAGNER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6786 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29686 SW YOSEMITE WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8502 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10544 SW SUNNYSIDE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6587 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29280 SW COURTSIDE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6465 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28478 SW PARIS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7261 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29246 SW COURTSIDE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6465 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7638 SW CARRIAGE OAKS LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6823 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31406 SW OLYMPIC DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5534 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 12318 SW PALMERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7603 SW WIMBLEDON CIR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9469 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7535 SW SCHROEDER WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9574 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7562 SW WIMBLEDON CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9470 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11791 SW BARBER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7477 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11828 SW OSLO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7253 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7650 SW CARRIAGE OAKS LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6823 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 9425 SW TAUCHMAN ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9755 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7500 SW ROANOKE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6801 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29490 SW COURTSIDE DR UNIT 18 WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 8315 SW ROGUE LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9787 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30525 SW RUTH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8693 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28323 SW PARIS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7264 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6755 SW FERNBROOK CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8757 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30900 SW BOONES FERRY RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9746 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29155 BERGEN LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29113 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7385 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11347 SW CHANTILLY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9569 (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 7258 SW MEADOWS CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5762 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28701 SW COSTA CIR E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7337 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10890 SW MERLIN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8539 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29530 SW TETON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7561 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11335 SW CHURCHILL WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9572 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10559 SW SUNNYSIDE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6587 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11261 SW MCKENZIE CT W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9590 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30326 SW RUTH ST UNIT 53 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6671 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31056 SW SANDY CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9752 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6677 SW LANDOVER DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6789 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 9430 SW 4TH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9749 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11616 SW JAMAICA WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9563 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11631 SW PREAKNESS WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9567 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10987 SW MATZEN DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8575 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31136 SW PAULINA CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8529 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10460 SW WILSONVILLE RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7507 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7600 SW VLAHOS DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5480 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29777 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8577 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26799 SW MCLEOD ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6817 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28859 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7384 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29675 SW JACKSON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8510 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30410 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 30 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6665 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7310 SW MONTGOMERY WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29268 SW ORLEANS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7398 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 31060 SW SANDY CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9752 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 8363 SW WILSON LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6741 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31204 SW CHIA LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7805 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10558 SW SUNNYSIDE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6587 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11328 SW CHURCHILL WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9572 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29832 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7564 (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29253 SW VILLEBOIS DR S
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7315

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11331 SW CHANTILLY
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9569

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11522 BERLIN AVE
WILSONVILLE OR 97070

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
12141 SW LAUSANNE ST
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7403

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29020 SW COSTA CIR W
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7246

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29125 SW VILLEBOIS DR S
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7385

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
32031 SW GUISS WAY
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7518

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
31322 SW PARKWAY AVE
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7733

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
7598 SW ROANOKE DR
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6821

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29750 SW LANCELOT LN
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8552

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
6855 SW FERNBROOK CT
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7705

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29165 BERGEN LN
WILSONVILLE OR 97070

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29790 SW LANCELOT LN
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8552

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11640 SW PALERMO ST
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7317

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
8415 SW ROGUE LN
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6743

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
30326 SW RUTH ST UNIT 56
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6671

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11814 SW PALERMO ST
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7371

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29146 SW COURTSIDE DR
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6464

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11669 SW GRENOBLE ST
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7334

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
7553 SW WIMBLEDON CIR S
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9469

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
30930 SW MAGNOLIA AVE
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9748

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11274 SW CHURCHILL
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9571

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
30424 SW RUTH ST UNIT 88
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6679

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
30330 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 7
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6667

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
7265 SW MEADOWS CT
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5762

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11624 SW JAMAICA
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9563

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11303 SW CHURCHILL
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9572

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
28395 SW WILLOW CREEK DR
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8780

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
28283 SW WILLOW CREEK DR
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8779

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
7529 SW WIMBLEDON CIR N
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9468

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 28689 SW COSTA CIR E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7313 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29285 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7315 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30075 SW ROSE LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9703 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11672 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7317 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 8460 SW ROGUE LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6743 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11025 SW MATZEN DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8575 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28432 ORLEANS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30350 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 13 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6670 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11338 SW CHANTILLY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9569 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11327 SW CHURCHILL WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9572 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28997 COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28897 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7384 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28811 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7384 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28753 SW COSTA CIR E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7314 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7579 SW ROANOKE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6821 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11295 SW CHURCHILL WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9571 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30506 SW RUTH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8693 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11632 SW JAMAICA WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9563 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28855 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7384 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30406 SW RUTH ST UNIT 79 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6678 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6806 SW FERNBROOK CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8757 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30370 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 18 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6669 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29882 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8545 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29883 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8545 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28885 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7384 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29795 SW JACKSON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8509 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28695 SW COSTA CIR E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7313 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30510 SW RUTH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8693 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7524 SW ROANOKE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6801 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11684 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7317 (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 6655 SW LANDOVER DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6789	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7554 SW WIMBLEDON CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9470	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28490 SW PARIS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7261	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11870 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 8365 SW ROGUE LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9787	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30370 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 20 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6669	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11520 SW ZURICH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7383	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7584 SW ROANOKE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6821	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28317 SW MORGAN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6796	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 8229 SW WILSONVILLE RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7716	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 8834 SW KALYCA ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7809	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12326 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7258	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28451 ORLEANS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12007 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7381	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31402 SW OLYMPIC DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5534	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6615 SW LANDOVER DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6789	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12128 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7404	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11790 SW BARBER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7477	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29798 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7563	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10593 SW COLEMAN LOOP N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5525	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12108 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7404	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6840 SW FERNBROOK CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7705	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28405 SW WILLOW CREEK DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8781	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29790 SW JACKSON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8509	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11686 SW JAMAICA WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9563	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28295 SW MORGAN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6794	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12125 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7403	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 8380 SW METOLIUS LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9740	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30366 SW RUTH ST UNIT 68 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6673	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 8340 SW METOLIUS LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9740	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 11741 SW VALENCIA LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11745 SW VALENCIA LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11749 SW VALENCIA LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11753 SW VALENCIA LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11757 SW VALENCIA LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11761 SW VALENCIA LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7538 SW WIMBLEDON CIR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9469 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11344 SW CHURCHILL WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9572 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11807 SW BARBER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7506 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7475 SW SCHROEDER WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9574 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30384 SW RUTH ST UNIT 73 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6677 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28444 ORLEANS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11339 SW CHANTILLY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9569 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12073 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7381 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 8445 SW ROGUE LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6743 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29460 SW VOLLEY ST UNIT 71 WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7490 SW SCHROEDER WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9574 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11586 SW BARBER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11272 SW MCKENZIE CT W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9590 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29600 SW BROWN RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9543 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29259 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7315 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11839 SW GRENOBLE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7370 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11663 SW GRENOBLE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7334 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31114 SW PAULINA CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8529 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30384 SW RUTH ST UNIT 71 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6675 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30370 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 21 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6669 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29515 SW TETON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7561 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11235 SW CHAMPOEG DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9593 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29300 SW TOWN CENTER LOOP W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9486 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28863 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7384 (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 11754 OSLO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11746 OSLO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11738 OSLO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11730 OSLO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28955 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28957 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28959 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28961 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28963 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28965 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28967 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28969 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28971 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28973 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28975 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28977 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28515 SW PARIS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28519 SW PARIS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28523 SW PARIS WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28527 SW PARIS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28531 SW PARIS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28535 SW PARIS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11633 SW COLLINA LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11637 SW COLLINA LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11641 SW COLLINA LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11655 SW COLLINA LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11659 SW COLLINA LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11729 SW VALENCIA LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11733 SW VALENCIA LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11737 SW VALENCIA LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29730 SW BROWN RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7556 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29585 SW PARK PL WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6879 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29246 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7315 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26600 SW PARKWAY AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9232 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12166 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7404 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12019 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7381 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 12085 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7381 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12023 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7381 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30526 SW RUTH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8693 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29855 SW MONTEBELLO DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7572 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26748 SW COLVIN LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6820 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28392 SW MORGAN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28394 SW MORGAN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6795 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29720 SW JACKSON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8510 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29761 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8577 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30925 SW FIR AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6765 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26840 SW MCLEOD ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6815 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29238 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7315 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11667 SW GRENOBLE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7334 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30850 SW SALMON ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6745 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28380 SW WILLOW CREEK DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8780 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28292 AMSTERDAM AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28300 AMSTERDAM AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28308 AMSTERDAM AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28316 AMSTERDAM AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12440 PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12432 PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 12424 PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12416 PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12408 PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
6620 SW STRATFORD CT
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6787

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
12154 SW PALERMO ST
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7404

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29160 SW BERGEN LN
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7692

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
12322 SW PALERMO ST
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7258

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11886 SW PALERMO ST
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29891 SW CAMELOT ST
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8545

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
10584 SW COLEMAN LOOP S
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5526

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11670 SW PALERMO ST
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7317

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11336 SW CHURCHILL
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9572

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11279 SW CHURCHILL
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9571

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11245 SW CHAMPOEG DR
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9593

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
30406 SW RUTH ST UNIT 81
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6678

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
28893 SW COSTA CIR W
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7384

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11609 SW TOULOUSE ST
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7231

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
31389 SW OLYMPIC DR
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5533

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11970 SW SURREY ST
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7375

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11255 SW MCKENZIE CT W
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9590

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
10660 SW WILSONVILLE RD
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5542

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
12093 SW LAUSANNE ST
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7381

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29810 SW LANCELOT LN
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8553

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
30865 SW SALMON ST
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6745

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
30494 SW RUTH ST
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8692

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
7700 SW TOURNAMENT CT
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9451

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
30983 SW BOONES FERRY RD
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9746

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
7719 SW WIMBLEDON CIR N
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9468

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11242 SW CHAMPOEG DR
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9593

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11263 SW CHURCHILL
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9571

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
10531 SW COLEMAN LOOP N
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5525

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
6825 SW FERNBROOK CT
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7705

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
6783 SW LANDOVER DR
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5760

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 12150 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7404 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11599 SW PREAKNESS WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9566 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30824 SW SALMON ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6745 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29821 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7564 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11671 SW JAMAICA WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9563 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6656 SW LANDOVER DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6789 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 12330 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7258 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12113 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7403 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29655 SW JACKSON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8510 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7259 SW MEADOWS CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5762 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6769 SW FERNBROOK CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8757 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28989 COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10525 SW BROCKWAY DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6588 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31409 SW OLYMPIC DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5535 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31015 SW MAGNOLIA AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9748 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28871 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7384 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10955 SW MATZEN DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8576 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30950 SW FIR AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6765 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11659 SW GRENOBLE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7334 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30350 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 10 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6670 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6783 SW FERNBROOK CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8757 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28329 SW WILLOW CREEK DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7704 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7636 SW WIMBLEDON CIR N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6401 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7549 SW ROANOKE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6804 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 8814 SW KALYCA ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7808 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30330 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 4 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6667 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7525 SW WIMBLEDON CIR N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9468 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29012 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7246 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29033 SW VILLEBOIS DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7768 SW ROANOKE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6800 (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 11528 BERLIN AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29730 SW LANCELOT LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8551	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28839 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7384	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28438 ORLEANS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11848 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 8365 SW METOLIUS LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9740	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7520 SW WIMBLEDON CIR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9469	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28335 SW PARIS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7264	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29558 SW GLACIER WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7559	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11825 SW GRENOBLE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7370	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11510 BERLIN AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11575 SW PREAKNESS WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9566	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30519 SW RUTH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8693	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7768 SW WIMBLEDON CIR N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6401	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29689 SW YOSEMITE WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8502	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7549 SW WIMBLEDON CIR N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9468	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28831 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7384	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30424 SW RUTH ST UNIT 86 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6679	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28558 SW WAGNER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6786	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30366 SW RUTH ST UNIT 69 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6673	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30445 SW BOONES FERRY RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7746	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29445 SW ST TROPEZ AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7336	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6598 SW STRATFORD CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6787	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 8490 SW MEMORIAL DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7830	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11825 SW WILSONVILLE RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11918 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11307 SW CHANTILLY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9569	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6797 SW FERNBROOK CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8757	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11319 SW CHURCHILL WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9572	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11890 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 31326 SW PARKWAY AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7733 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29258 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7315 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29284 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7315 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29764 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8577 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11647 SW JAMAICA WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9563 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29114 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7385 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11680 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7317 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12005 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7381 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29400 SW TOWN CENTER LOOP W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9499 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29535 SW TETON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7561 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10465 SW WILSONVILLE RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7582 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28761 SW COSTA CIR E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7314 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29745 SW JACKSON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8509 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10615 SW EDGEWOOD CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5532 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12027 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7381 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30875 SW FIR AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9769 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29812 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7563 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29013 COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7575 SW KOLBE LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9599 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29861 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7565 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29024 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7246 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7674 SW CARRIAGE OAKS LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6823 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10577 SW SUNNYSIDE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6587 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 8848 SW KALYCA ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7809 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30925 SW SALMON LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9790 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31040 SW SALMON LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6746 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29835 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7564 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29032 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7246 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12142 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7404 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29758 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8563 (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 31108 SW PAULINA CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8529 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29145 SW MEADOWS LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5761 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30424 SW RUTH ST UNIT 85 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6679 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30955 SW MAGNOLIA AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9748 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10526 SW COLEMAN LOOP S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5526 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30380 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 24 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6668 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10510 SW BROCKWAY DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6588 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11864 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10365 SW WILSONVILLE RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7501 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10469 SW WILSONVILLE RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7582 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29849 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7565 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28372 SW MORGAN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6795 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29660 SW YOSEMITE WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8502 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29175 BERGEN LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11826 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 12057 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7381 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30915 SW SALMON LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9790 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6704 SW LANDOVER DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5760 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10501 SW BROCKWAY DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6588 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 8360 SW METOLIUS LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9740 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10610 SW TRANQUIL WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7847 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 31029 SW MAGNOLIA AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9748 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29004 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7246 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30960 SW SANDY CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9789 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 12145 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7403 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28745 SW COSTA CIR E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7314 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11498 SW ZURICH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7345 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11488 SW ZURICH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7345 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11478 SW ZURICH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7345 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29259 SW ORLEANS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7398 (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 10630 SW PARKWOOD LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8512 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28909 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7238 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29685 SW JACKSON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8510 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11676 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7317 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11615 SW JAMAICA WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9563 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28931 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7238 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29782 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7563 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31045 SW MAGNOLIA AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9748 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28875 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7384 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 31329 SW CHIA LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7806 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28715 SW COSTA CIR E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7337 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11240 SW CHAMPOEG DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9593 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28683 SW COSTA CIR E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7313 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10562 SW SUNNYSIDE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6587 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7753 SW WIMBLEDON CIR N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9468 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29348 SW COURTSIDE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6465 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31005 SW SALMON LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6746 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11498 BERLIN AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30344 SW RUTH ST UNIT 60 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6672 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29851 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7565 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7254 SW MEADOWS CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5762 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10525 SW COLEMAN LOOP N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5525 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28445 SW HIGHLAND CIR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8760 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11287 SW CHURCHILL WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9571 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29121 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7385 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30965 SW BOONES FERRY RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9746 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26778 SW COLVIN LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6820 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 12157 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7403 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10927 SW MATZEN DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8576 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29101 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7385 (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 30410 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 31 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6665 <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7589 SW ROANOKE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6821 <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30870 SW BOONES FERRY RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6762 <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29670 SW JACKSON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8510 <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29625 SW SERENITY WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9526 <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10535 SW TRANQUIL WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7570 <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30380 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 25 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6668 <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7700 SW CARRIAGE OAKS LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6824 <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26858 SW MCLEOD ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6815 <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10305 SW WILSONVILLE RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7684 <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11343 SW CHURCHILL WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9572 <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30406 SW RUTH ST UNIT 82 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6678 <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11852 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382 <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7736 SW WIMBLEDON CIR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9469 <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30366 SW RUTH ST UNIT 65 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6673 <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6995 SW HIGHLAND CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8761 <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30965 SW MAGNOLIA AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9748 <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30995 SW MAGNOLIA AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9748 <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11813 SW GRENOBLE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7370 <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11794 SW BARBER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7477 <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29590 SW JACKSON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7562 <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11241 SW CHAMPOEG DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9593 <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29700 SW JACKSON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8510 <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29555 SW TETON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7561 <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29799 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7563 <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12120 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7404 <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28249 SW WILLOW CREEK DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8779 <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10525 SW SUNNYSIDE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6586 <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10050 SW WILSONVILLE RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9501 <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29826 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7564 <i>(LRP)</i>

OWNER/OCCUPANT
7634 SW WIMBLEDON CIR S
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9469

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
7505 SW SCHROEDER WAY
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9574

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29560 SW BROWN RD
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9528

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29520 SW BROWN RD
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9541

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
7626 SW CARRIAGE OAKS LN
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6823

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11906 SW PALERMO ST
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
30955 SW FIR AVE
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6765

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11640 SW PREAKNESS
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9567

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29003 COSTA CIR W
WILSONVILLE OR 97070

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
7590 SW ROANOKE DR
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6821

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
7565 SW WIMBLEDON CIR N
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9468

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
12146 SW PALERMO ST
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7404

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26680 SW COLVIN LN
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6819

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29871 SW CAMELOT ST
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7565

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
30366 SW RUTH ST UNIT 70
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6673

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11238 SW CHAMPOEG DR
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9593

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
31061 SW SANDY CT
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9752

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26720 SW COLVIN LN
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6820

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
28445 ORLEANS AVE
WILSONVILLE OR 97070

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26817 SW MCLEOD ST
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6815

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
7585 SW ROANOKE DR
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6821

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11894 SW PALERMO ST
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
30350 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 9
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6670

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
7355 SW MONTGOMERY WAY
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6740

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
8320 SW METOLIUS LOOP
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9740

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
31397 SW OLYMPIC DR
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5533

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
30410 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 29
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6665

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
30935 SW MAGNOLIA AVE
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9748

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26760 SW COLVIN LN
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6820

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29955 SW MONTEBELLO DR
WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9530

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29290 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7315 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29785 SW JACKSON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8509 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29800 SW JACKSON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8509 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28923 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7238 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6820 SW FERNBROOK CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7705 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30366 SW RUTH ST UNIT 67 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6673 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11831 SW GRENOBLE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7370 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11694 SW JAMAICA WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9563 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29279 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7315 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28867 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7384 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11836 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7529 SW ROANOKE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6803 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 31385 SW OLYMPIC DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5533 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28765 SW COSTA CIR E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7314 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10543 SW COLEMAN LOOP N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5525 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28823 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7384 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7561 SW WIMBLEDON CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9470 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31055 SW WILLAMETTE WAY E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9595 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7760 SW CARRIAGE OAKS LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6824 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10886 SW MERLIN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8539 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 8352 SW METOLIUS LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9740 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7538 SW ROANOKE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6801 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29875 SW MONTEBELLO DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7572 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30424 SW RUTH ST UNIT 87 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6679 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30350 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 15 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6670 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29041 SW VILLEBOIS DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29037 SW VILLEBOIS DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30870 SW MAGNOLIA AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6763 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7350 SW MONTGOMERY WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5786 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28432 SW MORGAN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6795 (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 10540 SW TRANQUIL WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7570 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29109 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7385 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29261 SW MEADOWS LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5744 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29501 SW MEADOWS LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5711 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11837 SW GRENOBLE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7370 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11874 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11818 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7371 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31393 SW OLYMPIC DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5533 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11651 SW GRENOBLE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7334 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11810 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7371 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28418 SW MORGAN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6795 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6860 SW FERNBROOK CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7705 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 12089 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7381 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10570 SW TRANQUIL WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7570 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29732 SW YOUNG WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8561 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11583 SW PREAKNESS WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9566 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29542 SW GLACIER WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7559 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28203 SW WILLOW CREEK DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8779 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29005 COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29249 SW COURTSIDE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6471 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29211 SW COURTSIDE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6471 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29262 SW COURTSIDE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6465 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29272 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7315 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28385 SW WILLOW CREEK DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8780 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29803 SW LANCELOT LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8553 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30384 SW RUTH ST UNIT 76 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6677 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31065 SW WILLAMETTE WAY E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9595 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29150 SW BERGEN LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7692 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30940 SW SALMON LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9790 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28329 SW PARIS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7264 (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 7712 SW CARRIAGE OAKS LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6824 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31428 SW OLYMPIC DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5535 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31120 SW PAULINA CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8529 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7602 SW WIMBLEDON CIR N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6401 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11655 SW JAMAICA WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9563 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6792 SW FERNBROOK CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8757 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28757 SW COSTA CIR E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7314 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30502 SW RUTH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8693 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26717 SW COLVIN LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6820 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7550 SW ROANOKE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6801 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28990 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7266 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29247 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7315 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29818 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7563 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 8332 SW METOLIUS LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9740 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29170 SW BERGEN LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7692 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28996 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7266 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10656 SW PARKWOOD LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8512 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 8388 SW WILSON LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7735 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10913 SW MATZEN DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8576 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29500 SW TETON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7561 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10941 SW MATZEN DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8576 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 31324 SW PARKWAY AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7733 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11835 SW GRENOBLE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7370 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29786 SW LEHAN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8578 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30366 SW RUTH ST UNIT 66 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6673 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 8370 SW METOLIUS LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9740 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28520 SW SANDALWOOD CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8773 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29117 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7385 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30344 SW RUTH ST UNIT 64 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6672 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31421 SW OLYMPIC DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5535 (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 28939 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7238 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10576 SW SUNNYSIDE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6587 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10585 SW COLEMAN LOOP N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5525 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11468 SW ZURICH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7345 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29001 COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7518 SW ROANOKE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6801 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 12149 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7403 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31189 SW CHIA LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7805 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29105 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7385 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11625 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7332 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 8330 SW ROGUE LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9787 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30555 SW ROSE LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9703 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30630 SW ROSE LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9703 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10891 SW MERLIN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8539 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10502 SW SUNNYSIDE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6586 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29858 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7565 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31333 SW CHIA LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7806 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28312 SW MORGAN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6795 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 8275 SW WILSONVILLE RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7718 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12009 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7381 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29265 SW ORLEANS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7398 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29322 SW COURTSIDE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6465 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11650 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7317 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10516 SW SUNNYSIDE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6586 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29273 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7315 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11962 SW SURREY ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7375 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11832 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11492 BERLIN AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12100 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7404 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11330 SW CHANTILLY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9569 (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 31020 SW BOONES FERRY RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29890 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8545	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10887 SW MERLIN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8539	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30370 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 22 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6669	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7547 SW WIMBLEDON CIR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9469	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12053 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7381	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7305 SW MONTGOMERY WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6740	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 32015 SW WILLAMETTE WAY E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9596	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30380 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 26 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6668	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30410 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 34 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6665	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7515 SW SCHROEDER WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30498 SW RUTH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8692	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28994 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7266	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28769 SW COSTA CIR E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7314	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7736 SW CARRIAGE OAKS LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6824	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30990 SW BOONES FERRY RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9746	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11633 SW GRENOBLE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7334	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30350 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 12 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6670	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29045 SW VILLEBOIS DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29770 SW LANCELOT LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8552	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30888 SW SALMON ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6745	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29480 SW VOLLEY ST UNIT 21 WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29239 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7315	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30900 SW MAGNOLIA AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9748	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28576 SW WAGNER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6786	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10532 SW BROCKWAY DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6588	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 8399 SW WILSON LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6741	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29945 SW MONTEBELLO DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9530	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7682 SW WIMBLEDON CIR N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6401	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10567 SW COLEMAN LOOP N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5525	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29280 SW ORLEANS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7398 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30326 SW RUTH ST UNIT 58 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6671 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11812 SW OSLO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7253 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11795 SW BARBER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7477 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31433 SW OLYMPIC DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5535 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30995 SW OTTO LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9775 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29480 SW VOLLEY ST UNIT 22 WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28454 SW MORGAN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6795 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10581 SW COLEMAN LOOP N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5525 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 12069 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7381 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7555 SW KOLBE LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9599 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 8828 SW KALYCA ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7808 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 12116 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7404 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7570 SW ROANOKE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6806 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12081 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7381 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7558 SW ROANOKE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6801 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29129 SW MEADOWS LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5761 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31045 SW SALMON LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6746 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 31036 SW BOONES FERRY RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11856 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31417 SW OLYMPIC DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5535 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6709 SW LANDOVER DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5760 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29585 SW SERENITY WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9523 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11620 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7338 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7669 SW WIMBLEDON CIR N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9468 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30577 SW ROSE LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9703 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10903 SW MERLIN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8539 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29016 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7246 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30110 SW BROWN RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9500 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30195 SW BROWN RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7592 (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 30999 SW BOONES FERRY RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9746	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31398 SW OLYMPIC DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5533	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29866 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7565	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29560 SW TETON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7561	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11631 SW JAMAICA WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9563	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30330 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 1 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6667	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7506 SW ROANOKE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6801	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10725 SW WILSONVILLE RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9502	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11638 SW PREAKNESS WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9567	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28705 SW COSTA CIR E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7337	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29242 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7315	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31424 SW OLYMPIC DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5535	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29460 SW VOLLEY ST UNIT 70 WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29267 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7315	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31373 SW CHIA LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7807	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7581 SW WIMBLEDON CIR N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9468	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28835 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7384	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29460 SW VOLLEY ST UNIT 68 WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30626 SW ROSE LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9703	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12112 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7404	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 9210 SW 4TH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6758	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28317 SW PARIS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7264	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11323 SW CHANTILLY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9569	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 9180 SW 4TH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9742	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11300 BERLIN AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28993 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7106	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30125 SW BROWN RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5539	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7737 SW WIMBLEDON CIR N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9468	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6750 SW FERNBROOK CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8757	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29640 SW JACKSON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7562	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 30950 SW BOONES FERRY RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9746 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29749 SW LANCELOT LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8552 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29715 SW JACKSON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8510 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7523 SW WIMBLEDON CIR N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9468 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26779 SW COLVIN LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6820 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29118 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7385 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11639 SW PREAKNESS WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9567 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11692 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7339 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11843 SW GRENOBLE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7370 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10532 SW COLEMAN LOOP S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5526 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29029 SW VILLEBOIS DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28500 SW SANDALWOOD CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8773 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 31380 SW PARKWAY AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7733 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10897 SW MERLIN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8539 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11576 SW PREAKNESS WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9566 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 31353 SW CHIA LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7807 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11282 SW CHURCHILL WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9571 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6845 SW FERNBROOK CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7705 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11584 SW PREAKNESS WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9566 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28851 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7384 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30599 SW ROSE LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9703 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 31349 SW CHIA LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7807 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31413 SW OLYMPIC DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5535 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31429 SW OLYMPIC DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5535 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30050 SW ROSE LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9703 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7330 SW MONTGOMERY WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5786 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28450 ORLEANS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11914 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7564 SW ROANOKE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6801 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7510 SW ROANOKE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6801 (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 28732 SW COSTA CIR E WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28836 SW COSTA CIRCLE W WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10580 SW PARKWOOD LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 9275 SW TAUCHMAN ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7204	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 9400 SW TAUCHMAN ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7820	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7910 SW WILSONVILLE RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 8200 SW WILSONVILLE RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7727	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29353 SW TOWN CENTER LOOP E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9400	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29470 SW VOLLEY ST UNIT 64 WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29266 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7315	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11259 SW MCKENZIE CT W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9590	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30330 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 3 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6667	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29773 SW LEHAN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8578	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29120 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7385	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12162 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7404	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30384 SW RUTH ST UNIT 72 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6676	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7525 SW SCHROEDER WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9574	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28425 SW HIGHLAND CIR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8760	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7564 SW WIMBLEDON CIR N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6401	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7545 SW SCHROEDER WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9574	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29435 SW ST TROPEZ AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7336	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7250 SW MEADOWS CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5762	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11299 SW CHANTILLY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9568	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7762 SW LOVE CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6472	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 12077 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7381	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30924 SW BOONES FERRY RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9746	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11806 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7371	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28530 SW WAGNER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6786	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7572 SW WIMBLEDON CIR CIR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11798 SW BARBER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7477	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 31401 SW OLYMPIC DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5534 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31394 SW OLYMPIC DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5533 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11665 SW GRENOBLE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7334 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28881 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7384 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11306 BERLIN AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6778 SW LANDOVER DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5760 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 12011 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7381 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28538 PARIS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29038 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7246 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11902 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28439 ORLEANS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28201 SW 110TH AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11490 SW TOOZE RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9519 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28905 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7238 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28935 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7238 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11572 SW TOULOUSE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7394 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28334 SW MORGAN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6795 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28741 SW COSTA CIR E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7314 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10889 SW MERLIN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8539 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 9459 SW TAUCHMAN ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9747 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 9455 SW TAUCHMAN ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9747 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28721 SW COSTA CIR E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7337 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7772 SW CARRIAGE OAKS LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6824 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29796 SW MONTEBELLO DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9533 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26610 SW CANYON CREEK RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28350 SW WILLOW CREEK DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29799 SW TOWN CENTER LOOP E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9454 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29600 SW PARK PL WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6880 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7965 SW WILSONVILLE RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7756 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29987 SW MONTEBELLO DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 11486 BERLIN AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11284 SW CHANTILLY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9568	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11270 SW MCKENZIE CT W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9590	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30533 SW ROSE LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9703	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 8351 SW METOLIUS LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9740	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30326 SW RUTH ST UNIT 55 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6671	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7720 SW WIMBLEDON CIR N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6401	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29836 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7564	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11630 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7317	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29271 SW ORLEANS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7398	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11237 SW CHAMPOEG DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9593	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29480 SW VOLLEY ST UNIT 23 WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11663 SW JAMAICA WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9563	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29185 BERGEN LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28526 PARIS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 31025 SW BOONES FERRY RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6761	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29480 SW VOLLEY ST UNIT 20 WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11806 SW BARBER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7506	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10455 SW WILSONVILLE RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7582	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10963 SW MATZEN DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8575	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 8359 SW METOLIUS LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9740	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30406 SW RUTH ST UNIT 77 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6678	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7253 SW MEADOWS CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5762	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28532 PARIS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11312 BERLIN WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28472 SW PARIS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7261	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29455 SW ST TROPEZ AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7336	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10968 SW MATZEN DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8575	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30424 SW RUTH ST UNIT 83 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6679	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11655 SW GRENOBLE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7334	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29252 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7315 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29769 SW LANCELOT LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8552 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7670 SW WIMBLEDON CIR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9469 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29819 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7563 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12117 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7403 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12109 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7403 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30800 SW SALMON ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6745 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29110 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7385 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12015 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7381 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30975 SW SALMON LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9790 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12031 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7381 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12104 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7404 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11637 SW GRENOBLE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7334 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29325 SW COURTSIDE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6470 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7748 SW CARRIAGE OAKS LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6824 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11623 SW PREAKNESS WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9567 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7832 SW GRASS CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9447 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28520 PARIS AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 8371 SW METOLIUS LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9740 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31188 SW CHIA LOOP WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7805 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11820 SW OSLO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7253 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30326 SW RUTH ST UNIT 54 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6671 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31062 SW SALMON LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6746 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30486 SW RUTH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8692 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11271 SW CHURCHILL WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9571 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29829 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7564 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31090 SW BOONES FERRY RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6761 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 31057 SW SANDY CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9752 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29925 SW MONTEBELLO DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9530 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30522 SW RUTH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8693 (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 11516 BERLIN AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28749 SW COSTA CIR E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7314	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7544 SW ROANOKE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6801	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7662 SW CARRIAGE OAKS LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6823	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7651 SW WIMBLEDON CIR N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9468	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7503 SW ROANOKE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6802	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 28358 SW MORGAN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6795	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12124 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7404	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10979 SW MATZEN DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8575	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30344 SW RUTH ST UNIT 62 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6672	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7290 SW WILSONVILLE RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7749	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29815 SW MONTEBELLO DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7572	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11615 SW PREAKNESS WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9567	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11878 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7732 SW TOURNAMENT CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9451	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 12121 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7403	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29628 SW JACKSON WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7562	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30966 SW SALMON LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9790	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10566 SW COLEMAN LOOP S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5526	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 9250 SW 4TH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6758	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30625 SW INDUSTRIAL WAY WILSONVILLE OR 97070	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11840 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7578 SW ROANOKE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6821	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31117 SW PAULINA CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8529	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30958 SW SALMON LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9790	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11266 SW CHURCHILL WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9571	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11274 SW MCKENZIE CT W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9590	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 8380 SW ROGUE LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9787	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28579 SW WAGNER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6786	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11315 SW CHANTILLY WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9569	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 30895 SW MAGNOLIA AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6764 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30370 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 17 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6669 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10899 SW MATZEN DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8576 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30406 SW RUTH ST UNIT 80 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6678 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 12065 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7381 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10530 SW SUNNYSIDE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6586 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29009 COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29460 SW VOLLEY ST UNIT 67 WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28537 SW WAGNER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6786 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30490 SW RUTH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8692 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28711 SW COSTA CIR E WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7337 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11882 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7382 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 8422 SW ROGUE LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6743 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31050 SW BOONES FERRY RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6761 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29995 SW BROWN RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8905 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7658 SW WIMBLEDON CIR N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6401 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28819 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7384 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10601 SW EDGEWOOD CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5532 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11641 SW GRENOBLE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7334 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29000 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7246 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7784 SW CARRIAGE OAKS LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6824 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30950 SW MAGNOLIA AVE WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9748 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28815 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7384 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30950 SW SALMON LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9790 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7724 SW CARRIAGE OAKS LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6824 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 31115 SW PAULINA CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8529 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26310 SW CANYON CREEK RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9679 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26020 SW CANYON CREEK RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7673 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6623 SW STRATFORD CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6787 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7528 SW WIMBLEDON CIR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9469 (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 12035 SW LAUSANNE ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7381 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30482 SW RUTH ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8692 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7530 SW ROANOKE DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6801 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11799 SW BARBER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7477 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29850 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7565 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29049 SW VILLEBOIS DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7686 SW CARRIAGE OAKS LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6823 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10592 SW COLEMAN LOOP S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5526 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7662 SW WIMBLEDON CIR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9469 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7556 SW WIMBLEDON CIR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9469 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11803 SW BARBER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7506 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10511 SW BROCKWAY DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6588 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 30384 SW RUTH ST UNIT 74 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6677 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30350 SW REBEKAH ST UNIT 16 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6670 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30326 SW RUTH ST UNIT 57 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6671 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26505 SW STAFFORD RD WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9726 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11802 SW BARBER ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7506 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 30344 SW RUTH ST UNIT 61 WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6672 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6637 SW LANDOVER DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6789 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 8285 SW ROGUE LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9787 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29898 SW CAMELOT ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-8545 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26675 SW COLVIN LN WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6819 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6602 SW LANDOVER DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6799 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28341 SW MORGAN CT WILSONVILLE OR 97070-6796 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10589 SW COLEMAN LOOP N WILSONVILLE OR 97070-5525 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11236 SW CHAMPOEG DR WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9593 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 28901 SW COSTA CIR W WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7238 (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11660 SW PALERMO ST WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7317 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29291 SW VILLEBOIS DR S WILSONVILLE OR 97070-7315 (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11591 SW PREAKNESS WILSONVILLE OR 97070-9566 (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 26260 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26260 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26260 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26260 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26260 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26260 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26280 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26280 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26280 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26280 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26280 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26280 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26280 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26280 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26280 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26280 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26280 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26280 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26300 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26300 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26300 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26300 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26300 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26300 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26300 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26300 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26300 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26300 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26300 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26300 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>

OWNER/OCCUPANT 26310 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26320 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26320 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26320 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26320 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26320 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26320 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26320 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26320 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26320 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26320 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26320 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26320 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26340 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26340 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26340 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26340 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26340 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26340 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26340 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26340 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26340 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26340 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26340 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26340 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26360 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26360 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>
OWNER/OCCUPANT 26360 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26360 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>	OWNER/OCCUPANT 26360 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR <i>(LRP)</i>

Attachment 2

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26360 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26360 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26360 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26360 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26360 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26360 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26360 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26380 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26380 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26380 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26380 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26380 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26380 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26380 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26380 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26380 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26380 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26380 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26380 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26255 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit #
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26365 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26365 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26365 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26365 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26365 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26365 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26365 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26365 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26365 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26365 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

Attachment 2

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26365 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26365 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26375 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26375 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26375 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26375 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26375 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26375 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26375 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26375 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26375 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26375 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26375 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26375 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26385 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 202
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26385 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 304
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26385 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 303
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26385 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 302
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26385 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 301
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26385 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 204
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26385 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 203
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26385 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 201
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26385 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 104
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26385 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 103
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26385 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 102
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
26385 SW CANYON CREEK RD Unit # 101
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 209
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 217
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 204
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 205
Wilsonville OR OR
(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 206 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 207 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 208 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 210 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 211 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 212 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 213 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 214 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 216 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 113 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 219 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 215 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 109 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 222 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 105 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 106 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 115 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 108 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 110 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 111 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 114 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 116 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 117 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 118 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 119 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 107 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 322 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 218 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 301 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 319 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 318 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 317 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 316 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 315 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 314 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 313 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 312 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 303 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 310 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 309 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 308 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 307 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 306 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 305 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 304 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 302 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29940 SW BROWN RD Unit # 311 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11520 SW ZURICH ST Unit # 201 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11520 SW ZURICH ST Unit # 111 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11520 SW ZURICH ST Unit # 209 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11520 SW ZURICH ST Unit # 109 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11520 SW ZURICH ST Unit # 202 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11520 SW ZURICH ST Unit # 108 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 11520 SW ZURICH ST Unit # 107 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11520 SW ZURICH ST Unit # 103 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11520 SW ZURICH ST Unit # 106 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11520 SW ZURICH ST Unit # 104 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11520 SW ZURICH ST Unit # 110 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11520 SW ZURICH ST Unit # 206 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11520 SW ZURICH ST Unit # 203 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11520 SW ZURICH ST Unit # 210 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11520 SW ZURICH ST Unit # 204 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11520 SW ZURICH ST Unit # 205 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11520 SW ZURICH ST Unit # 207 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11520 SW ZURICH ST Unit # 208 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11520 SW ZURICH ST Unit # 211 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11520 SW ZURICH ST Unit # 101 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11520 SW ZURICH ST Unit # 102 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 1 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 10 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 11 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 12 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 13 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 14 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 15 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 16 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 17 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 18 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 19 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 2 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 20 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 21 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 22 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 23 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 24 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 25 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 26 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 27 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 28 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 29 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 3 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 30 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 31 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 32 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 33 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 34 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 35 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 36 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 37 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 38 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 39 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 4 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 40 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 41 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 42 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 43 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 44 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 45 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 46 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 47 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 48 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 49 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 5 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 50 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 51 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 52 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 53 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 54 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 55 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 56 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 57 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 58 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 59 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 6 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 60 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 61 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 62 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 63 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 7 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 8 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 10660 SW Wilsonville Rd 9 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT ST ANDREWS CT Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29630 SW Brown Rd #1 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29630 SW Brown Rd #2 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29630 SW Brown Rd #3 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29600 SW Brown Rd #1 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29600 SW Brown Rd #2 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29600 SW Brown Rd #3 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29600 SW Brown Rd #4 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29600 SW Brown Rd #5 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29560 SW Brown Rd #1 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29560 SW Brown Rd #2 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29560 SW Brown Rd #3 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29560 SW Brown Rd #4 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29520 SW Brown Rd #1 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29520 SW Brown Rd #2 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29520 SW Brown Rd #3 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29520 SW Brown Rd #4 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29520 SW Brown Rd #5 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29520 SW Brown Rd #6 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29470 SW Brown Rd #1 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29470 SW Brown Rd #2 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29470 SW Brown Rd #3 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29470 SW Brown Rd #4 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29450 SW Brown Rd #1 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29450 SW Brown Rd #2 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29635 SW ROSE LANE #230 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29635 SW ROSE LANE #231 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29635 SW ROSE LANE #232 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29635 SW ROSE LANE #233 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29635 SW ROSE LANE #234 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29635 SW ROSE LANE #235 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29635 SW ROSE LANE #236 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29635 SW ROSE LANE #237 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29635 SW ROSE LANE #238 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29635 SW ROSE LANE #239 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
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OWNER/OCCUPANT 29635 SW ROSE LANE #243 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29635 SW ROSE LANE #244 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29635 SW ROSE LANE #245 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29635 SW ROSE LANE #246 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29635 SW ROSE LANE #247 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29645 SW ROSE LANE #248 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29645 SW ROSE LANE #249 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29645 SW ROSE LANE #250 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29645 SW ROSE LANE #251 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29645 SW ROSE LANE #252 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29645 SW ROSE LANE #253 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29645 SW ROSE LANE #254 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29645 SW ROSE LANE #255 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29645 SW ROSE LANE #256 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29645 SW ROSE LANE #257 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29645 SW ROSE LANE #258 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29645 SW ROSE LANE #259 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29645 SW ROSE LANE #260 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29645 SW ROSE LANE #261 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29645 SW ROSE LANE #262 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29645 SW ROSE LANE #263 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29645 SW ROSE LANE #264 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29645 SW ROSE LANE #265 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29655 SW ROSE LANE #266 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29655 SW ROSE LANE #267 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29655 SW ROSE LANE #268 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29655 SW ROSE LANE #269 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29655 SW ROSE LANE #270 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29655 SW ROSE LANE #271 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29655 SW ROSE LANE #272 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29655 SW ROSE LANE #273 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29655 SW ROSE LANE #274 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29655 SW ROSE LANE #275 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29655 SW ROSE LANE #276 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29655 SW ROSE LANE #277 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29655 SW ROSE LANE #278 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
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OWNER/OCCUPANT 29655 SW ROSE LANE #282 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29655 SW ROSE LANE #283 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29665 SW ROSE LANE #284 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29665 SW ROSE LANE #285 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29665 SW ROSE LANE #286 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29665 SW ROSE LANE #287 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29665 SW ROSE LANE #288 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29665 SW ROSE LANE #289 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29665 SW ROSE LANE #290 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29665 SW ROSE LANE #291 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29675 SW ROSE LANE #292 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29675 SW ROSE LANE #293 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29675 SW ROSE LANE #294 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29675 SW ROSE LANE #295 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29675 SW ROSE LANE #296 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29675 SW ROSE LANE #297 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29675 SW ROSE LANE #298 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29675 SW ROSE LANE #299 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29685 SW ROSE LANE #300 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29685 SW ROSE LANE #301 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29685 SW ROSE LANE #302 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29685 SW ROSE LANE #303 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29685 SW ROSE LANE #304 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29685 SW ROSE LANE #305 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29685 SW ROSE LANE #306 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29685 SW ROSE LANE #307 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29695 SW ROSE LANE #308 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29695 SW ROSE LANE #309 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29695 SW ROSE LANE #310 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29695 SW ROSE LANE #311 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29695 SW ROSE LANE #312 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29695 SW ROSE LANE #313 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29695 SW ROSE LANE #314 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29695 SW ROSE LANE #315 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29725 SW ROSE LANE #133 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29725 SW ROSE LANE #134 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29725 SW ROSE LANE #135 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29725 SW ROSE LANE #136 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29725 SW ROSE LANE #137 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29725 SW ROSE LANE #138 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29725 SW ROSE LANE #139 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29725 SW ROSE LANE #140 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29725 SW ROSE LANE #141 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29725 SW ROSE LANE #142 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29725 SW ROSE LANE #143 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29725 SW ROSE LANE #144 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29725 SW ROSE LANE #145 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29725 SW ROSE LANE #146 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29725 SW ROSE LANE #147 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29725 SW ROSE LANE #148 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29725 SW ROSE LANE #149 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29725 SW ROSE LANE #150 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29735 SW ROSE LANE #151 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29735 SW ROSE LANE #152 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29735 SW ROSE LANE #153 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29735 SW ROSE LANE #154 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29735 SW ROSE LANE #155 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29735 SW ROSE LANE #156 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29735 SW ROSE LANE #157 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29735 SW ROSE LANE #158 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29735 SW ROSE LANE #159 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29735 SW ROSE LANE #160 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29735 SW ROSE LANE #161 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29735 SW ROSE LANE #162 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29745 SW ROSE LANE #163 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29745 SW ROSE LANE #164 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29745 SW ROSE LANE #165 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29745 SW ROSE LANE #166 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29745 SW ROSE LANE #167 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29745 SW ROSE LANE #168 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29745 SW ROSE LANE #169 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29745 SW ROSE LANE #170 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29745 SW ROSE LANE #171 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29745 SW ROSE LANE #172 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29745 SW ROSE LANE #173 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29745 SW ROSE LANE #174 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29745 SW ROSE LANE #175 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29745 SW ROSE LANE #176 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29745 SW ROSE LANE #177 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29745 SW ROSE LANE #178 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29745 SW ROSE LANE #179 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29745 SW ROSE LANE #180 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29755 SW ROSE LANE #181 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29755 SW ROSE LANE #182 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29755 SW ROSE LANE #183 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29755 SW ROSE LANE #184 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29755 SW ROSE LANE #185 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29755 SW ROSE LANE #186 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29755 SW ROSE LANE #187 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29755 SW ROSE LANE #188 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29755 SW ROSE LANE #189 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29765 SW ROSE LANE #190 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29765 SW ROSE LANE #191 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29765 SW ROSE LANE #192 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29765 SW ROSE LANE #193 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29765 SW ROSE LANE #194 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29765 SW ROSE LANE #195 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29765 SW ROSE LANE #196 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29765 SW ROSE LANE #197 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29765 SW ROSE LANE #198 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29765 SW ROSE LANE #199 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29765 SW ROSE LANE #200 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29765 SW ROSE LANE #201 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29775 SW ROSE LANE #202 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29775 SW ROSE LANE #203 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29775 SW ROSE LANE #204 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29775 SW ROSE LANE #205 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29775 SW ROSE LANE #206 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29775 SW ROSE LANE #207 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29775 SW ROSE LANE #208 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29775 SW ROSE LANE #209 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29785 SW ROSE LANE #210 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29785 SW ROSE LANE #211 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29785 SW ROSE LANE #212 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29785 SW ROSE LANE #213 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29785 SW ROSE LANE #214 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29785 SW ROSE LANE #215 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29785 SW ROSE LANE #216 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29785 SW ROSE LANE #217 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29785 SW ROSE LANE #218 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29785 SW ROSE LANE #219 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29785 SW ROSE LANE #220 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29785 SW ROSE LANE #221 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29795 SW ROSE LANE #222 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29795 SW ROSE LANE #223 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29795 SW ROSE LANE #224 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29795 SW ROSE LANE #225 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29795 SW ROSE LANE #226 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29795 SW ROSE LANE #227 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29795 SW ROSE LANE #228 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29795 SW ROSE LANE #229 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29865 SW ROSE LANE #1 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29865 SW ROSE LANE #2 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29865 SW ROSE LANE #3 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29865 SW ROSE LANE #4 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29865 SW ROSE LANE #5 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29865 SW ROSE LANE #6 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29865 SW ROSE LANE #7 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29865 SW ROSE LANE #8 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29865 SW ROSE LANE #9 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29865 SW ROSE LANE #10 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29865 SW ROSE LANE #11 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29865 SW ROSE LANE #12 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29875 SW ROSE LANE #13 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29875 SW ROSE LANE #14 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29875 SW ROSE LANE #15 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29875 SW ROSE LANE #16 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29875 SW ROSE LANE #17 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29875 SW ROSE LANE #18 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29875 SW ROSE LANE #19 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29875 SW ROSE LANE #20 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29885 SW ROSE LANE #21 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29885 SW ROSE LANE #22 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29885 SW ROSE LANE #23 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29885 SW ROSE LANE #24 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29885 SW ROSE LANE #25 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29885 SW ROSE LANE #26 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29885 SW ROSE LANE #27 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29885 SW ROSE LANE #28 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29885 SW ROSE LANE #29 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29885 SW ROSE LANE #30 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29885 SW ROSE LANE #31 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29885 SW ROSE LANE #32 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29885 SW ROSE LANE #33 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29885 SW ROSE LANE #34 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29885 SW ROSE LANE #35 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29885 SW ROSE LANE #36 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29885 SW ROSE LANE #37 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29885 SW ROSE LANE #38 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29895 SW ROSE LANE #39 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29895 SW ROSE LANE #40 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29895 SW ROSE LANE #41 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29895 SW ROSE LANE #42 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29895 SW ROSE LANE #43 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29895 SW ROSE LANE #44 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29895 SW ROSE LANE #45 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29895 SW ROSE LANE #46 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29925 SW ROSE LANE #47 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29925 SW ROSE LANE #48 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29925 SW ROSE LANE #49 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29925 SW ROSE LANE #50 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29925 SW ROSE LANE #51 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29925 SW ROSE LANE #52 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29925 SW ROSE LANE #53 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29925 SW ROSE LANE #54 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29925 SW ROSE LANE #55 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29925 SW ROSE LANE #56 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29925 SW ROSE LANE #57 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29925 SW ROSE LANE #58 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29935 SW ROSE LANE #59 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29935 SW ROSE LANE #60 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29935 SW ROSE LANE #61 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29935 SW ROSE LANE #62 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29935 SW ROSE LANE #63 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29935 SW ROSE LANE #64 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29935 SW ROSE LANE #65 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29935 SW ROSE LANE #66 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29935 SW ROSE LANE #67 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29935 SW ROSE LANE #68 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29935 SW ROSE LANE #69 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29935 SW ROSE LANE #70 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29945 SW ROSE LANE #71 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29945 SW ROSE LANE #72 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29945 SW ROSE LANE #73 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29945 SW ROSE LANE #74 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29945 SW ROSE LANE #75 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29945 SW ROSE LANE #76 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29945 SW ROSE LANE #77 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29945 SW ROSE LANE #78 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29955 SW ROSE LANE #79 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29955 SW ROSE LANE #80 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29955 SW ROSE LANE #81 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29955 SW ROSE LANE #82 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29955 SW ROSE LANE #83 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29955 SW ROSE LANE #84 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29955 SW ROSE LANE #85 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29955 SW ROSE LANE #86 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29955 SW ROSE LANE #87 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29955 SW ROSE LANE #88 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29955 SW ROSE LANE #89 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29955 SW ROSE LANE #90 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29955 SW ROSE LANE #91 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29955 SW ROSE LANE #92 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29955 SW ROSE LANE #93 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29955 SW ROSE LANE #94 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29955 SW ROSE LANE #95 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29955 SW ROSE LANE #96 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29965 SW ROSE LANE #97 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29965 SW ROSE LANE #98 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29965 SW ROSE LANE #99 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29965 SW ROSE LANE #100 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29965 SW ROSE LANE #101 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29965 SW ROSE LANE #102 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29965 SW ROSE LANE #103 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29965 SW ROSE LANE #104 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29965 SW ROSE LANE #105 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29965 SW ROSE LANE #106 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29965 SW ROSE LANE #107 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29965 SW ROSE LANE #108 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29975 SW ROSE LANE #109 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29975 SW ROSE LANE #110 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29975 SW ROSE LANE #111 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29975 SW ROSE LANE #112 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29975 SW ROSE LANE #113 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29975 SW ROSE LANE #114 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29975 SW ROSE LANE #115 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29975 SW ROSE LANE #116 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29975 SW ROSE LANE #117 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29975 SW ROSE LANE #118 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29975 SW ROSE LANE #119 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29975 SW ROSE LANE #120 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29985 SW ROSE LANE #121 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29985 SW ROSE LANE #122 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29985 SW ROSE LANE #123 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29985 SW ROSE LANE #124 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29985 SW ROSE LANE #125 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29985 SW ROSE LANE #126 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29985 SW ROSE LANE #127 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29985 SW ROSE LANE #128 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29985 SW ROSE LANE #129 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29985 SW ROSE LANE #130 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29985 SW ROSE LANE #131 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29985 SW ROSE LANE #132 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29210 SW PARKWAY CT #1 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29210 SW PARKWAY CT #2 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29210 SW PARKWAY CT #3 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29210 SW PARKWAY CT #4 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29220 SW PARKWAY CT #5 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29220 SW PARKWAY CT #6 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29220 SW PARKWAY CT #7 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29220 SW PARKWAY CT #8 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29230 SW PARKWAY CT #9 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29230 SW PARKWAY CT #10 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29230 SW PARKWAY CT #11 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29230 SW PARKWAY CT #12 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29230 SW PARKWAY CT #13 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29230 SW PARKWAY CT #14 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29230 SW PARKWAY CT #15 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29230 SW PARKWAY CT #16 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29240 SW PARKWAY CT #17 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29240 SW PARKWAY CT #18 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29240 SW PARKWAY CT #19 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29240 SW PARKWAY CT #20 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29240 SW PARKWAY CT #21 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29240 SW PARKWAY CT #22 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29240 SW PARKWAY CT #23 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29240 SW PARKWAY CT #24 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29240 SW PARKWAY CT #25 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29240 SW PARKWAY CT #26 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29240 SW PARKWAY CT #27 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29240 SW PARKWAY CT #28 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29240 SW PARKWAY CT #29 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29240 SW PARKWAY CT #30 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29240 SW PARKWAY CT #31 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29240 SW PARKWAY CT #32 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29240 SW PARKWAY CT #33 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29260 SW PARKWAY CT #34 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29260 SW PARKWAY CT #35 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29260 SW PARKWAY CT #36 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29260 SW PARKWAY CT #37 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29260 SW PARKWAY CT #38 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29260 SW PARKWAY CT #39 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29260 SW PARKWAY CT #40 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29260 SW PARKWAY CT #41 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29260 SW PARKWAY CT #42 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29260 SW PARKWAY CT #43 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29260 SW PARKWAY CT #44 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29260 SW PARKWAY CT #45 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29260 SW PARKWAY CT #46 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29260 SW PARKWAY CT #47 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29260 SW PARKWAY CT #48 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29260 SW PARKWAY CT #49 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29260 SW PARKWAY CT #50 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29270 SW PARKWAY CT #51 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29270 SW PARKWAY CT #52 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29270 SW PARKWAY CT #53 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29270 SW PARKWAY CT #54 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29270 SW PARKWAY CT #55 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29270 SW PARKWAY CT #56 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29270 SW PARKWAY CT #57 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29270 SW PARKWAY CT #58 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29270 SW PARKWAY CT #59 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29270 SW PARKWAY CT #60 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29270 SW PARKWAY CT #61 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29270 SW PARKWAY CT #62
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29270 SW PARKWAY CT #63
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29270 SW PARKWAY CT #64
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29270 SW PARKWAY CT #65
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29270 SW PARKWAY CT #66
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29270 SW PARKWAY CT #67
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29270 SW PARKWAY CT #68
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29270 SW PARKWAY CT #69
Wilsonville OR OR

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OWNER/OCCUPANT
29270 SW PARKWAY CT #70
Wilsonville OR OR

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OWNER/OCCUPANT
29280 SW PARKWAY CT #71
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29280 SW PARKWAY CT #72
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29280 SW PARKWAY CT #73
Wilsonville OR OR

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OWNER/OCCUPANT
29280 SW PARKWAY CT #74
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29280 SW PARKWAY CT #75
Wilsonville OR OR

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OWNER/OCCUPANT
29280 SW PARKWAY CT #76
Wilsonville OR OR

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OWNER/OCCUPANT
29280 SW PARKWAY CT #77
Wilsonville OR OR

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OWNER/OCCUPANT
29280 SW PARKWAY CT #78
Wilsonville OR OR

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OWNER/OCCUPANT
29280 SW PARKWAY CT #79
Wilsonville OR OR

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OWNER/OCCUPANT
29280 SW PARKWAY CT #80
Wilsonville OR OR

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OWNER/OCCUPANT
29280 SW PARKWAY CT #81
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29280 SW PARKWAY CT #82
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29290 SW PARKWAY CT #83
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29290 SW PARKWAY CT #84
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29290 SW PARKWAY CT #85
Wilsonville OR OR

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OWNER/OCCUPANT
29290 SW PARKWAY CT #86
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29290 SW PARKWAY CT #87
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29290 SW PARKWAY CT #88
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29290 SW PARKWAY CT #89
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29290 SW PARKWAY CT #90
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
29290 SW PARKWAY CT #91
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29290 SW PARKWAY CT #92 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29290 SW PARKWAY CT #93 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29290 SW PARKWAY CT #94 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29300 SW PARKWAY CT #95 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29300 SW PARKWAY CT #96 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29300 SW PARKWAY CT #97 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29300 SW PARKWAY CT #98 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29300 SW PARKWAY CT #99 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29300 SW PARKWAY CT #100 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29300 SW PARKWAY CT #101 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29300 SW PARKWAY CT #102 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29300 SW PARKWAY CT #103 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29300 SW PARKWAY CT #104 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29300 SW PARKWAY CT #105 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29300 SW PARKWAY CT #106 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29300 SW PARKWAY CT #107 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29300 SW PARKWAY CT #108 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29300 SW PARKWAY CT #109 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29300 SW PARKWAY CT #110 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29012 SW MEEK LP #261 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29012 SW MEEK LP #262 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29012 SW MEEK LP #263 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29012 SW MEEK LP #264 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29012 SW MEEK LP #265 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29012 SW MEEK LP #266 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29012 SW MEEK LP #267 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29017 SW TAMI LP #85 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29017 SW TAMI LP #86 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29017 SW TAMI LP #87 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29017 SW TAMI LP #88 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29017 SW TAMI LP #89 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29017 SW TAMI LP #90 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29017 SW TAMI LP #91 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29017 SW TAMI LP #92 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29017 SW TAMI LP #93 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29017 SW TAMI LP #94 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29017 SW TAMI LP #95 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29017 SW TAMI LP #96 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29019 SW MEEK LP #255 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29019 SW MEEK LP #256 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29019 SW MEEK LP #257 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29019 SW MEEK LP #258 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29019 SW MEEK LP #259 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29019 SW MEEK LP #260 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29054 SW MEEK LP #241 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29054 SW MEEK LP #242 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29054 SW MEEK LP #243 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29054 SW MEEK LP #244 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29054 SW MEEK LP #245 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29054 SW MEEK LP #246 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29054 SW MEEK LP #247 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29054 SW MEEK LP #248 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29055 SW MEEK LP #249 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29055 SW MEEK LP #250 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29055 SW MEEK LP #251 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29055 SW MEEK LP #252 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29055 SW MEEK LP #253 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29055 SW MEEK LP #254 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29057 SW TAMI LP #73 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29057 SW TAMI LP #74 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29057 SW TAMI LP #75 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29057 SW TAMI LP #76 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29057 SW TAMI LP #77 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29057 SW TAMI LP #78 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29057 SW TAMI LP #79 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29057 SW TAMI LP #80 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29057 SW TAMI LP #81 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29057 SW TAMI LP #82 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29057 SW TAMI LP #83 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29057 SW TAMI LP #84 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29087 SW TAMI LP #53 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29087 SW TAMI LP #54 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29087 SW TAMI LP #55 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29087 SW TAMI LP #56 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29087 SW TAMI LP #57 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29087 SW TAMI LP #58 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29087 SW TAMI LP #59 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29087 SW TAMI LP #60 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29087 SW TAMI LP #61 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29087 SW TAMI LP #62 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29087 SW TAMI LP #63 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29087 SW TAMI LP #64 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29089 SW MEEK LP #229 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29089 SW MEEK LP #230 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29089 SW MEEK LP #231 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29089 SW MEEK LP #232 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29089 SW MEEK LP #233 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29089 SW MEEK LP #234 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29089 SW MEEK LP #235 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29089 SW MEEK LP #236 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29089 SW MEEK LP #237 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29089 SW MEEK LP #238 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29089 SW MEEK LP #239 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29089 SW MEEK LP #240 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29107 SW TAMI LP #33 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29107 SW TAMI LP #34 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29107 SW TAMI LP #35 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29107 SW TAMI LP #36 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29107 SW TAMI LP #37 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29107 SW TAMI LP #38 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29107 SW TAMI LP #39 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29107 SW TAMI LP #40 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29107 SW TAMI LP #41 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29107 SW TAMI LP #42 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29107 SW TAMI LP #43 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29107 SW TAMI LP #44 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29125 SW MEEK LP #217 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29125 SW MEEK LP #218 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29125 SW MEEK LP #219 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29125 SW MEEK LP #220 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29125 SW MEEK LP #221 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29125 SW MEEK LP #222 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29125 SW MEEK LP #223 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29125 SW MEEK LP #224 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29125 SW MEEK LP #225 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29125 SW MEEK LP #226 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29125 SW MEEK LP #227 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29125 SW MEEK LP #228 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29142 SW TAMI LP #65 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29142 SW TAMI LP #66 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29142 SW TAMI LP #67 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29142 SW TAMI LP #68 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29142 SW TAMI LP #69 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29142 SW TAMI LP #70 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29142 SW TAMI LP #71 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29142 SW TAMI LP #72 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29167 SW TAMI LP #21 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29167 SW TAMI LP #22 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29167 SW TAMI LP #23 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29167 SW TAMI LP #24 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29167 SW TAMI LP #25 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29167 SW TAMI LP #26 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29167 SW TAMI LP #27 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29167 SW TAMI LP #28 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29167 SW TAMI LP #29 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29167 SW TAMI LP #30 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29167 SW TAMI LP #31 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29182 SW TAMI LP #45 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29182 SW TAMI LP #46 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29182 SW TAMI LP #47 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29182 SW TAMI LP #48 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29182 SW TAMI LP #49 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29182 SW TAMI LP #50 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29182 SW TAMI LP #51 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29182 SW TAMI LP #52 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29187 SW TAMI LP #1 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29187 SW TAMI LP #2 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29187 SW TAMI LP #3 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29187 SW TAMI LP #4 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29187 SW TAMI LP #5 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29187 SW TAMI LP #6 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29187 SW TAMI LP #7 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29187 SW TAMI LP #8 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29212 SW TAMI LP #9 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29212 SW TAMI LP #10 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29212 SW TAMI LP #11 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29212 SW TAMI LP #12 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29212 SW TAMI LP #13 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29212 SW TAMI LP #14 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29212 SW TAMI LP #15 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29212 SW TAMI LP #16 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29212 SW TAMI LP #17 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29212 SW TAMI LP #18 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29212 SW TAMI LP #19 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29212 SW TAMI LP #20 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29227 SW TAMI LP #197 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29227 SW TAMI LP #198 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29227 SW TAMI LP #199 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29227 SW TAMI LP #200 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29227 SW TAMI LP #201 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29227 SW TAMI LP #202 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29227 SW TAMI LP #203 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29227 SW TAMI LP #204 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29237 SW TAMI LP #185 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29237 SW TAMI LP #186 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29237 SW TAMI LP #187 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29237 SW TAMI LP #188 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29237 SW TAMI LP #189 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29237 SW TAMI LP #190 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29237 SW TAMI LP #191 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29237 SW TAMI LP #192 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29237 SW TAMI LP #193 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29237 SW TAMI LP #194 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29237 SW TAMI LP #195 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29237 SW TAMI LP #196 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29277 SW TAMI LP #173 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29277 SW TAMI LP #174 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29277 SW TAMI LP #175 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29277 SW TAMI LP #176 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29277 SW TAMI LP #177 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29277 SW TAMI LP #178 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29277 SW TAMI LP #179 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29277 SW TAMI LP #180 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29277 SW TAMI LP #181 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29277 SW TAMI LP #182 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29277 SW TAMI LP #183 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29277 SW TAMI LP #184 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29282 SW MEEK LP #205 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29282 SW MEEK LP #206 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29282 SW MEEK LP #207 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29282 SW MEEK LP #208 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29282 SW MEEK LP #209 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29282 SW MEEK LP #210 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29282 SW MEEK LP #211 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29282 SW MEEK LP #212 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29282 SW MEEK LP #213 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29282 SW MEEK LP #214 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29282 SW MEEK LP #215 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29282 SW MEEK LP #216 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29312 SW TAMI LP #149 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29312 SW TAMI LP #150 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29312 SW TAMI LP #151 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29312 SW TAMI LP #152 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29312 SW TAMI LP #153 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29312 SW TAMI LP #154 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29312 SW TAMI LP #155 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29312 SW TAMI LP #156 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29312 SW TAMI LP #157 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29312 SW TAMI LP #158 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29312 SW TAMI LP #159 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29312 SW TAMI LP #160 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29317 SW TAMI LP #161 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29317 SW TAMI LP #162 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29317 SW TAMI LP #163 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29317 SW TAMI LP #164 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29317 SW TAMI LP #165 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29317 SW TAMI LP #166 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29317 SW TAMI LP #167 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29317 SW TAMI LP #168 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29317 SW TAMI LP #169 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29317 SW TAMI LP #170 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29317 SW TAMI LP #171 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29317 SW TAMI LP #172 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29347 SW TAMI LP #137 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29347 SW TAMI LP #138 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29347 SW TAMI LP #139 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29347 SW TAMI LP #140 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29347 SW TAMI LP #141 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29347 SW TAMI LP #142 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29347 SW TAMI LP #143 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29347 SW TAMI LP #144 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29347 SW TAMI LP #145 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29347 SW TAMI LP #146 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29347 SW TAMI LP #147 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29347 SW TAMI LP #148 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29392 SW TAMI LP #125 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29392 SW TAMI LP #126 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29392 SW TAMI LP #127 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29392 SW TAMI LP #128 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29392 SW TAMI LP #129 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29392 SW TAMI LP #130 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29392 SW TAMI LP #131 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29392 SW TAMI LP #132 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29392 SW TAMI LP #133 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29392 SW TAMI LP #134 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29392 SW TAMI LP #135 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29392 SW TAMI LP #136 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29397 SW TAMI LP #117 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29397 SW TAMI LP #118 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29397 SW TAMI LP #119 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29397 SW TAMI LP #120 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29397 SW TAMI LP #121 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29397 SW TAMI LP #122 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29397 SW TAMI LP #123 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29397 SW TAMI LP #124 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7114 SW MCDONALD DR #109 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7114 SW MCDONALD DR #110 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7114 SW MCDONALD DR #111 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7114 SW MCDONALD DR #112 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7114 SW MCDONALD DR #113 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 7114 SW MCDONALD DR #114 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7114 SW MCDONALD DR #115 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7114 SW MCDONALD DR #116 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7194 SW MCDONALD DR #97 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7194 SW MCDONALD DR #98 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7194 SW MCDONALD DR #99 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7194 SW MCDONALD DR #100 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7194 SW MCDONALD DR #101 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7194 SW MCDONALD DR #102 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7194 SW MCDONALD DR #103 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7194 SW MCDONALD DR #104 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7194 SW MCDONALD DR #105 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 7194 SW MCDONALD DR #106 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7194 SW MCDONALD DR #107 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 7194 SW MCDONALD DR #108 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29252 SW TAMI LP Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29495 SW MEADOWS LP #1 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29495 SW MEADOWS LP #2 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29495 SW MEADOWS LP #3 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29495 SW MEADOWS LP #4 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29495 SW MEADOWS LP #5 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29495 SW MEADOWS LP #6 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29495 SW MEADOWS LP #7 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29495 SW MEADOWS LP #8 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29495 SW MEADOWS LP #9 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29495 SW MEADOWS LP #10 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29495 SW MEADOWS LP #11 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29495 SW MEADOWS LP #12 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29499 SW MEADOWS LP #265 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29499 SW MEADOWS LP #266 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29499 SW MEADOWS LP #267 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29499 SW MEADOWS LP #268 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29499 SW MEADOWS LP #269 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29499 SW MEADOWS LP #270 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29499 SW MEADOWS LP #271 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29499 SW MEADOWS LP #272 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29507 SW MEADOWS LP #253 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29507 SW MEADOWS LP #254 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29507 SW MEADOWS LP #255 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29507 SW MEADOWS LP #256 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29507 SW MEADOWS LP #257 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29507 SW MEADOWS LP #258 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29507 SW MEADOWS LP #259 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29507 SW MEADOWS LP #260 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29507 SW MEADOWS LP #261 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29507 SW MEADOWS LP #262 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29507 SW MEADOWS LP #263 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29507 SW MEADOWS LP #264 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29511 SW MEADOWS LP #241 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29511 SW MEADOWS LP #242 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29511 SW MEADOWS LP #243 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29511 SW MEADOWS LP #244 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29511 SW MEADOWS LP #245 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29511 SW MEADOWS LP #246 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29511 SW MEADOWS LP #247 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29511 SW MEADOWS LP #248 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29511 SW MEADOWS LP #249 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29511 SW MEADOWS LP #250 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29511 SW MEADOWS LP #251 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29511 SW MEADOWS LP #252 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29517 SW MEADOWS LP #37 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29517 SW MEADOWS LP #38 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29517 SW MEADOWS LP #39 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29517 SW MEADOWS LP #40 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29517 SW MEADOWS LP #41 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29517 SW MEADOWS LP #42 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29517 SW MEADOWS LP #43 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29517 SW MEADOWS LP #44 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29517 SW MEADOWS LP #45 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29517 SW MEADOWS LP #46 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29517 SW MEADOWS LP #47 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29517 SW MEADOWS LP #48 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29517 SW MEADOWS LP #49 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29521 SW MEADOWS LP #25 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29521 SW MEADOWS LP #26 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29521 SW MEADOWS LP #27 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29521 SW MEADOWS LP #28 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29521 SW MEADOWS LP #29 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29521 SW MEADOWS LP #30 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29521 SW MEADOWS LP #31 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29521 SW MEADOWS LP #32 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29521 SW MEADOWS LP #33 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29521 SW MEADOWS LP #34 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29521 SW MEADOWS LP #35 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29521 SW MEADOWS LP #36 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29527 SW MEADOWS LP #13 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29527 SW MEADOWS LP #14 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29527 SW MEADOWS LP #15 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29527 SW MEADOWS LP #16 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29527 SW MEADOWS LP #17 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 29527 SW MEADOWS LP #18 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29527 SW MEADOWS LP #19 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29527 SW MEADOWS LP #20 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29527 SW MEADOWS LP #21 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29527 SW MEADOWS LP #22 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 29527 SW MEADOWS LP #23 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29527 SW MEADOWS LP #24 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6799 SW WILSONVILLE RD #235 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6799 SW WILSONVILLE RD #236 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6799 SW WILSONVILLE RD #237 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6799 SW WILSONVILLE RD #238 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6799 SW WILSONVILLE RD #239 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6799 SW WILSONVILLE RD #240 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6803 SW WILSONVILLE RD #229 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6803 SW WILSONVILLE RD #230 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6803 SW WILSONVILLE RD #231 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6803 SW WILSONVILLE RD #232 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6803 SW WILSONVILLE RD #233 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6803 SW WILSONVILLE RD #234 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6809 SW WILSONVILLE RD #73 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6809 SW WILSONVILLE RD #74 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6809 SW WILSONVILLE RD #75 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6809 SW WILSONVILLE RD #76 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6809 SW WILSONVILLE RD #77 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6809 SW WILSONVILLE RD #78 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6809 SW WILSONVILLE RD #79 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6809 SW WILSONVILLE RD #80 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6809 SW WILSONVILLE RD #81 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6809 SW WILSONVILLE RD #82 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6809 SW WILSONVILLE RD #83 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 6809 SW WILSONVILLE RD #84 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6813 SW WILSONVILLE RD #67 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6813 SW WILSONVILLE RD #68 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6813 SW WILSONVILLE RD #69 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6813 SW WILSONVILLE RD #70 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6813 SW WILSONVILLE RD #71 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6813 SW WILSONVILLE RD #72 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6819 SW WILSONVILLE RD #55 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6819 SW WILSONVILLE RD #56 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6819 SW WILSONVILLE RD #57 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6819 SW WILSONVILLE RD #58 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6819 SW WILSONVILLE RD #59 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6819 SW WILSONVILLE RD #60 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6819 SW WILSONVILLE RD #61 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6819 SW WILSONVILLE RD #62 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6819 SW WILSONVILLE RD #63 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6819 SW WILSONVILLE RD #64 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6819 SW WILSONVILLE RD #65 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6819 SW WILSONVILLE RD #66 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6823 SW WILSONVILLE RD #49 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6823 SW WILSONVILLE RD #50 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6823 SW WILSONVILLE RD #51 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6823 SW WILSONVILLE RD #52 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6823 SW WILSONVILLE RD #53 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6823 SW WILSONVILLE RD #54 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6851 SW WILSONVILLE RD #217 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6851 SW WILSONVILLE RD #218 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6851 SW WILSONVILLE RD #219 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6851 SW WILSONVILLE RD #220 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6851 SW WILSONVILLE RD #221 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 6851 SW WILSONVILLE RD #222 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6851 SW WILSONVILLE RD #223 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6851 SW WILSONVILLE RD #224 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6851 SW WILSONVILLE RD #225 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6851 SW WILSONVILLE RD #226 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6851 SW WILSONVILLE RD #227 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6851 SW WILSONVILLE RD #228 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6857 SW WILSONVILLE RD #109 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6857 SW WILSONVILLE RD #110 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6857 SW WILSONVILLE RD #111 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6857 SW WILSONVILLE RD #112 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6857 SW WILSONVILLE RD #113 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6857 SW WILSONVILLE RD #114 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6857 SW WILSONVILLE RD #115 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6857 SW WILSONVILLE RD #116 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6857 SW WILSONVILLE RD #117 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6857 SW WILSONVILLE RD #118 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6857 SW WILSONVILLE RD #119 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6857 SW WILSONVILLE RD #120 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6861 SW WILSONVILLE RD #103 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6861 SW WILSONVILLE RD #104 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6861 SW WILSONVILLE RD #105 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6861 SW WILSONVILLE RD #106 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6861 SW WILSONVILLE RD #107 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6861 SW WILSONVILLE RD #108 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6867 SW WILSONVILLE RD #97 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6867 SW WILSONVILLE RD #98 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6867 SW WILSONVILLE RD #99 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6867 SW WILSONVILLE RD #100 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6867 SW WILSONVILLE RD #101 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 6867 SW WILSONVILLE RD #102 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6871 SW WILSONVILLE RD #85 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6871 SW WILSONVILLE RD #86 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6871 SW WILSONVILLE RD #87 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6871 SW WILSONVILLE RD #88 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6871 SW WILSONVILLE RD #89 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6871 SW WILSONVILLE RD #90 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6871 SW WILSONVILLE RD #91 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6871 SW WILSONVILLE RD #92 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6871 SW WILSONVILLE RD #93 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6871 SW WILSONVILLE RD #94 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6871 SW WILSONVILLE RD #95 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6871 SW WILSONVILLE RD #96 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6905 SW WILSONVILLE RD #211 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6905 SW WILSONVILLE RD #212 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6905 SW WILSONVILLE RD #213 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6905 SW WILSONVILLE RD #214 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6905 SW WILSONVILLE RD #215 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6905 SW WILSONVILLE RD #216 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6909 SW WILSONVILLE RD #205 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6909 SW WILSONVILLE RD #206 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6909 SW WILSONVILLE RD #207 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6909 SW WILSONVILLE RD #208 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6909 SW WILSONVILLE RD #209 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6909 SW WILSONVILLE RD #210 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6915 SW WILSONVILLE RD #193 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6915 SW WILSONVILLE RD #194 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6915 SW WILSONVILLE RD #195 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6915 SW WILSONVILLE RD #196 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6915 SW WILSONVILLE RD #197 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 6915 SW WILSONVILLE RD #198 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6915 SW WILSONVILLE RD #199 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6915 SW WILSONVILLE RD #200 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6915 SW WILSONVILLE RD #201 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6915 SW WILSONVILLE RD #202 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6915 SW WILSONVILLE RD #203 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6915 SW WILSONVILLE RD #204 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6919 SW WILSONVILLE RD #181 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6919 SW WILSONVILLE RD #182 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6919 SW WILSONVILLE RD #183 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6919 SW WILSONVILLE RD #184 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6919 SW WILSONVILLE RD #185 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6919 SW WILSONVILLE RD #186 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6919 SW WILSONVILLE RD #187 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6919 SW WILSONVILLE RD #188 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6919 SW WILSONVILLE RD #189 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6919 SW WILSONVILLE RD #190 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6919 SW WILSONVILLE RD #191 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6919 SW WILSONVILLE RD #192 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6925 SW WILSONVILLE RD #169 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6925 SW WILSONVILLE RD #170 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6925 SW WILSONVILLE RD #171 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6925 SW WILSONVILLE RD #172 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6925 SW WILSONVILLE RD #173 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6925 SW WILSONVILLE RD #174 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6925 SW WILSONVILLE RD #175 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6925 SW WILSONVILLE RD #176 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6925 SW WILSONVILLE RD #177 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6925 SW WILSONVILLE RD #178 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6925 SW WILSONVILLE RD #179 Wilsonville OR OR (LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 6925 SW WILSONVILLE RD #180 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6929 SW WILSONVILLE RD #157 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6929 SW WILSONVILLE RD #158 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6929 SW WILSONVILLE RD #159 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6929 SW WILSONVILLE RD #160 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6929 SW WILSONVILLE RD #161 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6929 SW WILSONVILLE RD #162 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6929 SW WILSONVILLE RD #163 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6929 SW WILSONVILLE RD #164 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6929 SW WILSONVILLE RD #165 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6929 SW WILSONVILLE RD #166 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6929 SW WILSONVILLE RD #167 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6929 SW WILSONVILLE RD #168 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6935 SW WILSONVILLE RD #145 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6935 SW WILSONVILLE RD #146 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6935 SW WILSONVILLE RD #147 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6935 SW WILSONVILLE RD #148 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6935 SW WILSONVILLE RD #149 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6935 SW WILSONVILLE RD #150 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6935 SW WILSONVILLE RD #151 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6935 SW WILSONVILLE RD #152 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6935 SW WILSONVILLE RD #153 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6935 SW WILSONVILLE RD #154 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6935 SW WILSONVILLE RD #155 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6935 SW WILSONVILLE RD #156 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6939 SW WILSONVILLE RD #133 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6939 SW WILSONVILLE RD #134 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6939 SW WILSONVILLE RD #135 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6939 SW WILSONVILLE RD #136 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6939 SW WILSONVILLE RD #137 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT 6939 SW WILSONVILLE RD #138 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6939 SW WILSONVILLE RD #139 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6939 SW WILSONVILLE RD #140 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6939 SW WILSONVILLE RD #141 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6939 SW WILSONVILLE RD #142 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6939 SW WILSONVILLE RD #143 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6939 SW WILSONVILLE RD #144 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6945 SW WILSONVILLE RD #121 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6945 SW WILSONVILLE RD #122 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6945 SW WILSONVILLE RD #123 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6945 SW WILSONVILLE RD #124 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6945 SW WILSONVILLE RD #125 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6945 SW WILSONVILLE RD #126 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6945 SW WILSONVILLE RD #127 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6945 SW WILSONVILLE RD #128 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 6945 SW WILSONVILLE RD #129 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6945 SW WILSONVILLE RD #130 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 6945 SW WILSONVILLE RD #131 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 29501 SW MEADOWS LP Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11609 SW Toulouse #101 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11609 SW Toulouse #102 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11609 SW Toulouse #103 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11609 SW Toulouse #104 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11609 SW Toulouse #105 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11609 SW Toulouse #106 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11609 SW Toulouse #107 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11609 SW Toulouse #108 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)
OWNER/OCCUPANT 11609 SW Toulouse #109 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11609 SW Toulouse #110 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)	OWNER/OCCUPANT 11609 SW Toulouse #201 Wilsonville OR OR	(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11609 SW Toulouse #202
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11609 SW Toulouse #203
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11609 SW Toulouse #204
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11609 SW Toulouse #205
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11609 SW Toulouse #206
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11609 SW Toulouse #207
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11609 SW Toulouse #208
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11609 SW Toulouse #209
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11609 SW Toulouse #210
Wilsonville OR OR

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OWNER/OCCUPANT
11609 SW Toulouse #211
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11609 SW Toulouse #212
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11609 SW Toulouse #213
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11609 SW Toulouse #214
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11609 SW Toulouse #301
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11609 SW Toulouse #302
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11609 SW Toulouse #303
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11609 SW Toulouse #304
Wilsonville OR OR

(LRP)

OWNER/OCCUPANT
11609 SW Toulouse #305
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From: Bergeron, Tami

Subject: Parks & Recreation Master Plan Hearing before the Planning Commission

Date: Thursday, April 19, 2018 9:03:55 AM

Attachments: PC Hearing Notice - Parks Recreation 05.09.2018.pdf
image001.png

Interested Party:

As a result of your expressed interest in the Park and Recreation Master Plan and Planning

Commission Hearings, please find the attached Planning Commission Meeting Public Hearing Notice

for the upcoming meeting on May 9, 2018. If you are no longer interested in receiving such notice,

please let me know and I will remove you from this distribution list.

For your convenience, here is the link to the packet information on the City of Wilsonville's website

<http://www.ci.wilsonville.or.us/AgendaCenter>

Tami Bergeron

Administrative Assistant

City of Wilsonville

503.570.1571

bergeron@ci.wilsonville.or.us

www.ci.wilsonville.or.us

[Facebook.com/CityofWilsonville](https://www.facebook.com/CityofWilsonville)

29799 SW

From: Bergeron, Tami

To: Clark, Brad; Hernandez, Brittany

Subject: please post - PC HEARING NOTICE

Date: Thursday, April 19, 2018 9:00:04 AM

Attachments: PC Hearing Notice - Parks Recreation 05.09.2018.pdf
image001.png

Please find the attached Planning Commission Hearing Notice for the upcoming meeting on May 9, 2018. Please post in a public location within your building.

Also know that this information will also be available on our website later today.

Tami Bergeron

Administrative Assistant

503.570.1571 ▪ bergeron@ci.wilsonville.or.us

29799 SW Town Center Loop East, Wilsonville, OR 97070

www.ci.wilsonville.or.us

Planning Commission
May 9, 2018
Citizen Comments
Received: May 9, 2018 pm

From: Kristal Fisher <kristalfisher0709@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2018 2:33 PM
To: Neamtzu, Chris <neamtzu@ci.wilsonville.or.us>
Subject: Fwd: 5/16/18 Toxic Turf Vote

Hello Chris,

My name is Kristal Fisher. I am co-founder of Non Toxic Wilsonville and would like to speak tonight during public comment at the Planning Commission Meeting. While there are few concerns my team has I would like to cover synthetic turf fields.

I have sent you many links to articles below plus a video of turf expert Chip Osborne. Chip is President of Osborne Organics, Founder of the Organic Landscape Association, Board Member on Beyond Pesticides, and Chairman of the Marblehead, Massachusetts's Recreation and Parks Department.

I hope you would consider reviewing before the meeting.

Thanks for your consideration.

All the best,

Kristal Fisher

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a1XZzcmxQdE&feature=youtu.be&t=31m58s>

Below is the legal warning sent to the Martha Vineyard's Superintendent from one of the BIG mesothelioma mass tort law firms, who happens to be a seasonal resident.

The parallels between synthetic turf and asbestos are obvious -- and actually involve the same industry players -- Ferraro Law was looking to sue Tarkett, FieldTurf's parent company, for producing tiles with asbestos...

Bloomberg also published this: <https://www.bna.com/playing-fields-canceran-n57982081984/> a few years ago. Although it's focused on the tire crumb, I'm quick to point out that the same concerns apply to all chemical laced, respirable materials.

Hope of Real Grass

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0BzIMrqv8QRSyLU5wUOU5LUdGb3M>

Truth about Synthetic Turf

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1yNuLbtCqozUX8ewcTOup3A1mxzIxxTBt>

New report challenges synthetic turf industry's safety claims:

"<https://www.stratfordstar.com/73424/new-report-challenges-synthetic-turf-industrys-safety-claims/>

To industry claims about studies that manufacturers say prove synthetic turf fields and playgrounds surfaced with rubber mulch are safe, EHHI counters that no one can dispute the claims unless the studies are read and analyzed. EHHI says its professionals have spent the past year reading them, and their findings are included in the new report.

"Many of the studies that the Synthetic Turf Industry cites, claiming that the synthetic turf fields are safe, actually show numerous heavy metals, chemicals, and carcinogens in the samples tested," according to EHHI in its Nov. 7 statement summarizing the report.

The artificial turf manufacturers and contractors' studies have found toxic compounds, but they say that the levels aren't high enough to be risks to humans.

According to the EHHI report, "the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences reports that even when there is low-level exposure to an individual chemical that might not cause cancer, when many low level chemicals act together they can indeed cause cancer. This important finding emerged from an international task force of more than 170 cancer scientists, known as the Halifax Project, who collaboratively assessed the carcinogenic potential of low-dose exposures to chemical mixtures in the environment.

Does playing on artificial turf pose a health risk for your child?

[https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/health-science/does-playing-on-artificial-turf-
pose-a-health-risk-for-your-child/2017/03/17/0c61b7b4-0380-11e7-ad5b-
d22680e18d10_story.html?utm_term=.10c9cc4ad971](https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/health-science/does-playing-on-artificial-turf-pose-a-health-risk-for-your-child/2017/03/17/0c61b7b4-0380-11e7-ad5b-d22680e18d10_story.html?utm_term=.10c9cc4ad971)

It's not just crumbs: Even though artificial turf does not have to be mowed, it turns out that [crab grass and other weeds](#) can start growing in it. To keep its finely manicured appearance, [weedkillers](#) need to be applied, a relatively common practice.

Soccer players' cancers ignite debate over turf safety

<http://www.cnn.com/2017/01/27/health/artificial-turf-cancer-study-profile/index.html>

Synthetic turf vs Natural grass/cost comparison:

Benefits of Natural Grass:

Maintenance manual after installation from the manufacturer of the field installed here at the school district in Marblehead. It describes the use pattern and how maintenance needs to correspond so it is a valuable document that way.

1. 2017 Information about Plant-Based Infills (PBI): Cork, Coconut and Corkonut Infills

Flyer <https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B9DtJ8mywTc8ZIR5RnlsOUx6TnM>

Paper <https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B9DtJ8mywTc8OTVtak5UVk5HVlk>

Chemical sprays

Silica sand info

Particulate

Corkonut harbors even more Staph/MRSA

Lead exposure

Pages 21-34, 47-51 of paper above

MSDS sheets for silica sand used on synthetic turf fields (note FieldTurf letterhead), corkonut components - granulated cork and coconut coir.

http://www.synturf.org/images/MDSS_June2016.pdf

[http://www.capricork.com/wp-
content/uploads/2011/10/UC210_MSDS_Composition_Cork.pdf](http://www.capricork.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/UC210_MSDS_Composition_Cork.pdf)

<https://www.groworganic.com/media/pdfs/pso110-m.pdf>

3.5 tons lost

Page 52 of paper above

Loudoun County VA document that has a lot of info on corkonut, and specifically shows average 3.5 ton annual replacement:

<https://lfportal.loudoun.gov/LFPortalinternet/0/doc/199050/Electronic.aspx>

Additional info:

2. Martha's Vineyard victory with grass - certified organic program

<http://www.mvtimes.com/2017/05/17/natural-grass-wins-turf-battle-schools/>

3. Sag Harbor victory with grass - certified organic program

Vote 1 - Overwhelming 1,016 NO synthetic turf, 135 yes <http://sagharborexpress.com/sag-harbor-voters-mow-artificial-turf-plan/>

Vote 2 - Real grass approved for funds <http://sagharborexpress.com/natural-grass-field-approved-for-pierson/>

4. Law firms weigh in:

Dominick J. Robustelli Person Injury Law Firm ST lead exposure

"The Los Angeles School District in 2008 tested turf and rubber play area in preschools. It used 60 PPM as a safety level. Two play areas showed lead in the low 60's. The school district removed the turf and rubber surface from all 54 preschool's artificial turfs.

...

And if it is found that you child has been injured due to high lead levels in their bloodstream, call the law firm of Dominick J. Robustelli & Associates, PLLC at [\(914\) 288-0800](tel:9142880800)." <http://www.whiteplainspersonalinjurylawyerblog.com/2015/04/artificial-turf.html>

2016 Synthetic turf (ST): Asbestos cases law firm warns school, including those that have plant-based infills, such as Corkonut

"The consensus within the mass tort [large-scale class action] plaintiffs' bar is that it is not a matter of if, but when, synthetic turf litigation will commence." Synthetic turf (all infills) too similar to tobacco, asbestos, and defective drugs - uses same "deceptive marketing practices, industry funded junk science (aimed at misleading customers and creating doubt in the courtroom), and a focus on corporate profits over consumer health and safety.

<https://vineyardgazette.com/news/2016/12/08/artificial-turm-may-equal-real-litigation>

5. Quick gist of grass and synthetic turf:

How about a makeover to real grass? A field that's built and maintained properly? There's more than one type of grass field. And yeah real grass can play through rain, get over 1,000 hours of play and doesn't necessarily have to be resodded - ever. Real grass sports complexes in MD, MO and NC are examples (MD SoccerPlex, Chesterfield Valley Athletic Center, Proehlfic Park). Real grass management has changed and there's new tech out there. Plus how can we prepare kids for the professional level when the pros prefer grass and are moving in that direction? See NFL Baltimore Ravens, Ole Miss and MLS Orlando City Soccer Club for example. You should hear what the players say about grass - they love it and need it - Tom Brady, Ben Roethlisberger, whole teams like the Steelers, Ravens and Redskins, all MLB except two, Alex Morgan, Sydney Leroux, David Beckham and countless others. You should also hear what they say about ST - shortens career, bad on knees, can't play at pro level on FieldTurf, etc.

Actually synthetic turf (ST) requires a TON of chemicals and yes, water too! Nasty stuff grows in ST - think blood, sweat, vomit, animal feces. Can't handle it. So yep you've got to spray harsh chemicals for that, plus RoundUp because weeds can grow in it. Then there are chemicals for gum, chemicals for oil and grease, chemicals for moss/algae, chemicals for

fungus. You have to water ST because it frequently gets to 150 degrees and higher on sunny days.

Kids are getting 2nd-3rd degree burns on it, suffering from heat stroke and deep abrasions where layers of your skin is ripped off (turf burns). Players' cleats are melting on ST; imagine how it's cooking our kids bodies! Sports practices, P.E. class, summer camps are in the daytime! There 7x risk of Staph/MRSA, Weber State study debunks the Penn State one FYI, then there's the LEAD in ST, 88% higher ACL injuries on ST, more concussions, etc.

ST is nothing but a cancer field (see EHHI Yale study, Amy Griffin's list now at 234); dangerous and toxic no matter the infill! The studies showing ST is dangerous and toxic do exist! We know for a fact that children are playing on carcinogens when they're on ST, ALL infills! Tire crumb contains at least 12 known carcinogens. Both tire crumb and alternative infills require the use of silica sand, the dust of which is a known carcinogen! In March 2016, OSHA's new limit on crystalline silica (dust) is now 5x LOWER because it's such a problem! Crystalline silica is 100x smaller than beach sand, huge respiratory issue, causes cancer. AAP even says that silica sand is dangerous for kids in a sandbox! The studies industry quotes are paid for by them (BIAS), taken out of context, limited, or outdated.

A study done at Yale University found 96 chemicals in the waste tire materials. Of those, only half had any federal testing done on them and, of the half that had been tested, 11 of those chemicals were carcinogenic and 20 were skin, eye and respiratory irritants.

https://www.mlssoccer.com/post/2016/12/23/orlando-citys-natural-grass-field-might-be-most-crucial-2017-acquisition?utm_source=social_share&utm_medium=share_button&utm_campaign=social_share_button

----- Original Message -----

From: "Bruce Lanphear" <bpl3@sfu.ca>

To: "Neal Carley" <ncarley@portmoody.ca>

Cc: "George MacDuff" <GMacDuff@portmoody.ca>, "James Chandler" <jchandler@portmoody.ca>, "Dave Kidd" <dkidd@portmoody.ca>, "John Williams" <jowilliams@portmoody.ca>

Sent: Wednesday, March 18, 2015 5:33:08 PM

Subject: Re: FYI - Feds promote artificial turf as safe despite health concerns (USA Today)

Mr. Carley and others:

I was appropriately quoted. Lead and other toxins in the rubber material are readily available to children who play on the artificial turf. You can see the material "burst" from the turf when children play on it or a ball bounces on it.

One of the first question we should ask is whether the concentrations of the toxins in the artificial turf are excessive or hazardous. It is a great question that should be answered before we replace sod fields with artificial turf. We do know there are various toxins and carcinogens present in the artificial turf. In some cases, there are substantial levels of lead in the turf. But every sample of artificial turf may contain different concentrations of toxins; these aren't produced using clean product, they are made of old tires.

Do the toxins in the artificial turf become more available as it disintegrates? Great question. I think we should figure it out before we install the product. Have there been long-term studies to test whether the exposures increase over time? Have studies examined exposure by measuring toxins on children's skin before and after playing on new or old artificial turf? Are they independent studies? Do they measure children who have greater exposure, like goalies?

Check this out at NBC News: <http://www.austeneverettfoundation.org/in-the-news/>

We should also question how much it will cost to replace the artificial turf or dispose of it if or when it is shown to contain excessive levels of toxins. Will it be expensive to dispose of the turf? Have you considered that cost in your cost-benefit analyses? Who will pay to replace the turf? Are the companies that are selling you the turf willing to sign a legal document indicating that they will pay for replacement or disposal if the turf is shown to be toxic and is expensive to dispose of it?

We have too many examples -- lead, DDT, PCBs, PBDEs, to name a few -- that were widely disseminated in the environment in various products. More often than not, it is the community or taxpayers who have to pay to clean up the mess.

For several of the established toxins, including some found in the artificial turf, we know there is no safe level of exposure; there is no evidence for a threshold. In other cases the dose-response is supralinear (that is there are, for a given exposure in blood lead, greater reductions in IQ scores and, with benzene exposure, steeper increase in leukemia at the lowest levels of exposure). Thus, we shouldn't be too quick to dismiss evidence suggesting that the levels of these toxins are too low to be of any consequence. You can see what I mean if you watch the section on lead in the video linked here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E6KoMabz1Bw&feature=youtu.be>

Does exposure to the artificial turf result in quantifiable disease, like cancer, or disabilities in children? We don't know. But given the pattern of toxicity that has been observed with several toxins (e.g., lead, tobacco, DDT, PCBs, PBDEs, OP pesticides), it doesn't make sense to allow children to be unnecessarily exposed to known toxins and carcinogens, even if they are considered "low". It is the cumulative impact of exposures from various sources that determine whether a child will experience a disease or disability; every little bit adds up.

Are the companies who are selling the artificial turf willing to accept liability in writing if it is ultimately shown that the turf is exposing children to excessive levels of toxins? They say that the evidence indicates artificial turf is safe, but the best they can say is that the studies that should be done to be confident it is safe haven't yet been done.

Best regards,

Bruce

----- Original Message -----

From: "Neal Carley" <ncarley@portmoody.ca>

To: "blanphear@sfu.ca" <blanphear@sfu.ca>

Cc: "George MacDuff" <GMacDuff@portmoody.ca>, "James Chandler" <jchandler@portmoody.ca>, "Dave Kidd" <dkidd@portmoody.ca>, "John Williams" <jwilliams@portmoody.ca>

Sent: Wednesday, March 18, 2015 4:43:38 PM

Subject: FW: FYI - Feds promote artificial turf as safe despite health concerns (USA Today)

Dr. Lanphear - I note that you were quoted in Monday's USA Today.

"We're using your children as part of the poison squad," said Bruce Lanphear, a leading researcher on lead poisoning at Simon Fraser University in Canada, who suggests a moratorium on installing artificial-turf fields until their safety is proved.

The City of Port Moody is planning to replace an artificial field and I wanted to check that you were properly quoted and, if so, to understand the basis for a moratorium on artificial turf fields.

B. Neal Carley, M.A.Sc., P.Eng.

General Manager Engineering & Parks | City of Port Moody

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www.portmoody.ca<<http://www.portmoody.ca/>>

10 Questions About Synthetic Turf

Vineyarders for Grass Fields

Do we really need synthetic turf? How are the Island’s existing fields currently being maintained and utilized? Why are some unhealthy, and what do they need to become healthy? Analysis by turf grass experts, with input from planners and the broader community, should guide the next steps and determine if new fields are actually needed. Updated maintenance protocols should reflect current best practices – an organic, systems-based approach that avoids synthetic inputs and runoff.ⁱ As first steps, we established The Field Fund to support schools and towns seeking to improve/better maintain their fields.ⁱⁱ Our fields should reflect the deep-rooted passion for athletics and conservation that the Island’s raw landscape inspires.

Why supersize it? The 41-acre athletic complex proposed for the MVRHS campus is “the most ambitious project Gale Associates has ever designed.” From its massive scale, to its plastic grass playing fields, to the luxurious bells and whistles, this \$12 million dollar project stands in contrast to Vineyard values and will financially burden all six towns indefinitely!

Why would we choose a more expensive, plastic alternative to the real thing? Natural grass is significantly cheaper to install and maintain. According to UMass Lowell’s Toxics Use Reduction Institute (TURI), 25-year and 50-year life cycle costs for synthetic turf, particularly with plant-based infill, are at least 2.5x as large as those for natural grass.ⁱⁱⁱ

Field type	16-year annualized costs
Natural soil-based field	\$33,522
Sand-cap grass field	\$49,318
Basic synthetic field	\$65,849
Premium synthetic field	\$109,013

Brad Fresenburg, “More Answers to Questions about Synthetic Fields: Safety and Cost Comparison.” U of Missouri.

Why outsource? The user agreement with MVRHS authorizes MV@Play/Gale Associates to privately bid the 41-acre project without any transparency or accountability to the public, despite the fact the Island community will assume full fiscal responsibility effective day two and bear the burden of health and environmental impacts in perpetuity. Natural grass is locally grown and maintained, while synthetic turf is manufactured and maintained by a billion-dollar international industry.

Aren’t we trying to minimize waste? Each field is over 600,000 lbs of synthetic material. Out of the 180 fields removed in 2012, 90% of them went into landfills.^{iv} Every 7-10 years, each plastic carpet must be shipped off, disposed of, and replaced – indefinitely. In light of the plastic bag and straw bans, and other efforts to reduce waste, this is a step in the wrong direction.

Did you know synthetic fields are not regulated or tested for safety? Synthetic fields are subject to NO health or safety standards and are not regulated by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) as children’s products.^v We cannot rely on industry to decide a safe level of toxic exposure to our children and environment. The UMass Lowell’s TURI,^{vi} Environmental and Human Health, Inc. (EHHI),^{vii} Mount Sinai’s Children’s Environmental Health Center,^{viii} the EPA,^{ix} and the CPSC^x have all admitted that synthetic turf fields cannot be described as safe. No long-term studies regarding the impact on children’s health or runoff have ever been conducted. Mass tort cases are already emerging.^{xi}

Do you want your children exposed to toxins? The CDC states there is no safe level of lead. Under sworn testimony in March 2016, the synthetic turf industry admitted that their product still contains lead.^{xii} According to the CDC, as the turf ages and weathers, lead (used as the color fixative) is released in dust that can then be ingested or inhaled.^{xiii} Other toxins are also present in the plastic carpet, shock pad, infill, and maintenance chemicals. Owner's manuals state that chemicals must be applied regularly to maintain the carpet warranty.^{xiv} Antimicrobials (many of which were just banned by the EPA due to long-term health risks^{xv}), herbicides, and biocides (used to clean vomit, spit, sweat, blood, animal droppings and spilled drinks), must all be applied eventually making their way into our athletes and waterways. Because synthetic turf is made out of highly flammable petrochemicals, they are treated with flame retardants.^{xvi} The low-dose hypothesis warns that seemingly safe chemicals may blend lethally in the human body to cause cancer.^{xvii} Children are more susceptible to environmental hazards because of their developing organ systems, immature detoxification mechanisms, and have many years in which to develop disease. In a moral society, it is unacceptable to knowingly expose anyone, particularly children, to toxins unnecessarily.

What are the concerns about particulate matter? As synthetic fields age, the plastic fibers and pulverized infill deteriorate to dust, which our children inhale – especially during strenuous exercise – causing direct exposures with every use. And literally tons of this particulate and leachate from plastics, plasticizers, metals (lead, chromium, cadmium), phthalates, BPA, flame-retardants, and antimicrobial agents migrate into the aquatic environment.^{xviii} Plastic debris is an environmental and human health issue as the material fragments, leaches, and spreads throughout the biosphere, including air, soil, water, and food chains.^{xix} By contrast, an organically maintained grass field traps dust and dirt, reduces pollution and runoff, filters stormwater excess, and reduces sediment and pollutants from entering waterways.

Are there other health risks? Synthetic fields are made of petroleum-based fibers that absorb heat, reaching extreme temperatures, regardless of infill or frequent watering. Athletes suffer from heat exhaustion and stroke, dehydration, burns, and heat blisters. As fields heat, noxious materials can be absorbed in gases that can become 10-20x more toxic than the materials themselves.^{xx} Though they are marketed as usable 24/7, synthetic turf fields are often prohibitively hot before sundown during the summer months. Players also note ACL injuries, turf toe, concussions, and slower recovery times.^{xxi} Further, synthetic turf qualifies for all five of the CDC's MRSA risk factors,^{xxii} just the high risk of turf burn alone makes players 7x more likely to contract MRSA.^{xxiii} Grass, in contrast, provides a cooling effect, naturally disinfects and offers a range of positive benefits to human physical and mental health.^{xxiv}

Isn't the "natural" infill harmless? Infill materials are not subject to any regulation either. While more natural infills could be less toxic than tire crumb, this does not mean their dust is safe for our waterways or for children to inhale. According to its patent, Geofill contains up to 90% silica sand, a recognized carcinogen^{xxv} and is pre-treated with colorants, flame retardants, anti mold, anti fungus, anti bacteria chemicals.^{xxvi} Geofill requires frequent watering and has to be replenished regularly as 2.4 tons (per field) of its chemical-laced particulate migrates into our waterways every year.^{xxvii} Further, use of alternative infill does not negate the other concerns listed above.

Precautionary Principle. *"When an activity raises threats of harm to human health or the environment, precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause-and-effect relationships are not fully established scientifically. In this context the proponent of an activity, rather than the public, should bear the burden of proof. The process of applying the precautionary principle must be open, informed and democratic and must include potentially affected parties. It must also involve an examination of the full range of alternatives, including no action."*^{xxviii}

Want to get involved? Sign the petition: <http://petitions.moveon.org/sign/no-artificial-turf-on>. Email a statement to the MVC: foley@mvcommission.org. Talk to your school committee representatives. Spread the word.

NOFA Organic Land Care. "Why Organic?" www.organiclandcare.net/about/why-organic

¹ Permanent Endowment of Martha's Vineyard. "The Field Fund." <https://www.endowmv.org/donors-3/the-endowment-funding-models/grant-funds/>

¹ UMass Lowell Toxics Use Reduction Institute. "Cost Analysis." 9/16.

http://www.turi.org/Our_Work/Home_Community/Artificial_Turf/Cost_Analysis

¹ SynTurf.org. "Current theory and practice of dealing with used synthetic turf fields." 6/16. <http://www.synturf.org/disposal.html>

¹ PEER. "U.S. CPSC Stumbles on Artificial Turf." 2/15. <http://www.peer.org/news/news-releases/u.s.-product-safety-commission-stumbles-on-artificial-turf.html>

¹ UMass Lowell Toxics Use Reduction Institute. "Athletic Playing Fields and Synthetic Turf: Considerations for Municipalities and Institutions." 6/16. http://www.turi.org/TURI_Publications/TURI_Chemical_Fact_Sheets/Artificial_Turf2

¹ Environment & Human Health, Inc. "12 Reasons Why Synthetic Turf Fields Pose a Health Risk." 8/16. <http://www.ehhi.org/turf>

¹ Mount Sinai Hospital Children's Environmental Health Center. "Synthetic Turf: A Health-Based Consumer Guide." 2/16.

http://media.wix.com/ugd/fd0a19_f5aa0824698341499b4228ebabf90cb5.pdf

¹ USA Today. "Feds Promote Artificial Turf as Safe Despite Health Concerns." 3/15. <http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/2015/03/15/synthetic-turf-health-safety-studies/24727111/>

¹ YouTube. Rep. Pallone's Questions, CPSC Oversight Hearing 5/15. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7crcxR8aYjo&feature=youtu.be>

¹ MV Gazette. "Artificial Turf May Equal Real Litigation." 12/16. <https://vineyardgazette.com/news/2016/12/08/artificial-turf-may-equal-real-litigation>

¹ Testimony by FieldTurf Mid-Atlantic Sales rep to MA General Assembly's Ways and Means Committee. 3/16.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OHpzL9Y7YQw>

¹ Center for Disease Control. "Lead contamination in synthetic turf." 6/13. <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/tips/artificialturf.htm>

¹ FieldTurf. "Maintenance Guidelines" (scroll to bottom of page to download). 9/16. <http://www.fieldturf.com/en/service/maintenance>

¹ FDA. "Antibacterial Soap? You Can Skip It -- Use Plain Soap and Water." 9/2/16.

<http://www.fda.gov/ForConsumers/ConsumerUpdates/ucm378393.htm>

¹ FieldTurf. "FieldTurf launches fire-retardant infill and fiber synthetic turf components." 11/14.

www.synturf.org/images/Antimicro_FieldTurf.pdf

¹ NIH. "Research needed on low-dose chemical mixtures and cancer." 9/16. <http://www.niehs.nih.gov/news/newsletter/2016/9/science-highlights/mixtures/index.htm>

¹ Guive Mirfendereski. "[9] What's in the artificial turf fiber." 1/09. <http://www.synturf.org/wrapuparticles.html>

¹ American Chemical Society. "Plastic Debris Is a Human Health Issue." 6/16. <http://pubs.acs.org/doi/full/10.1021/acs.est.6b02569>

¹ PEER. "Synthetic Turf Field Heat Dangers Require Safeguards: Synthetic Turf Temps as High as 200 Degrees Pose Particular Peril to Children." 9/12. <http://www.peer.org/news/news-releases/artificial-turf-field-heat-dangers-require-safeguards.html>

¹ Lawsuit against FIFA and the Canadian Soccer Association. http://equalizersoccer.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/141001_2_Application-Sec-24-Schedule-A.pdf

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "MRSA and the Workplace." 8/15. <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/mrsa/>

¹ Oxford Journals: Clinical Infectious Disease. "A High-Morbidity Outbreak of Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus among Players on a College Football Team, Facilitated by Cosmetic Body Shaving and Turf Burns." <http://cid.oxfordjournals.org/content/39/10/1446.full>

¹ Journal of Environmental Quality. "The Role of Turfgrasses in Environmental Protection and Their Benefits to Humans." 6/94.

http://www.water.ca.gov/wateruseefficiency/landscapeordinance/pubcomments/Jurgen%20Gramckow/0571_0001.pdf

¹ International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). "Silica." <http://www.inchem.org/documents/iarc/vol68/silica.html>

¹ Geofill patent. "Artificial Turf Structure and Production Method Therefore." 5/13. www.google.com/patents/US8563099

¹ Shaw Sports Turf. "GeoFill FAQ." 10/16. http://www.shawssportsturf.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/GeoFill_FAQ.pdf

¹ "Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary Principle." <http://www.gdrc.org/u-gov/precaution-3.html>

- ⁱ NOFA Organic Land Care. "Why Organic?" www.organiclandcare.net/about/why-organic
- ⁱⁱ Permanent Endowment of Martha's Vineyard. "The Field Fund." <https://www.endomv.org/donors-3/the-endowment-funding-models/grant-funds/>
- ⁱⁱⁱ UMass Lowell Toxics Use Reduction Institute. "Cost Analysis." 9/16. http://www.turi.org/Our_Work/Home_Community/Artificial_Turf/Cost_Analysis
- ^{iv} SynTurf.org. "Current theory and practice of dealing with used synthetic turf fields." 6/16. <http://www.synturf.org/disposal.html>
- ^v PEER. "'U.S. CPSC Stumbles on Artificial Turf.'" 2/15. <http://www.peer.org/news/news-releases/u.s.-product-safety-commission-stumbles-on-artificial-turf.html>
- ^{vi} UMass Lowell Toxics Use Reduction Institute. "Athletic Playing Fields and Synthetic Turf: Considerations for Municipalities and Institutions." 6/16. http://www.turi.org/TURI_Publications/TURI_Chemical_Fact_Sheets/Artificial_Turf2
- ^{vii} Environment & Human Health, Inc. "12 Reasons Why Synthetic Turf Fields Pose a Health Risk." 8/16. <http://www.ehhi.org/turf>
- ^{viii} Mount Sinai Hospital Children's Environmental Health Center. "Synthetic Turf: A Health-Based Consumer Guide." 2/16. http://media.wix.com/ugd/fd0a19_f5aa0824698341499b4228ebabf90cb5.pdf
- ^{ix} USA Today. "Feds Promote Artificial Turf as Safe Despite Health Concerns." 3/15. <http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/2015/03/15/synthetic-turf-health-safety-studies/24727111/>
- ^x YouTube. Rep. Pallone's Questions, CPSC Oversight Hearing 5/15. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7crcxR8aYjo&feature=youtu.be>
- ^{xi} MV Gazette. "Artificial Turf May Equal Real Litigation." 12/16. <https://vineyardgazette.com/news/2016/12/08/artificial-turf-may-equal-real-litigation>
- ^{xii} Testimony by FieldTurf Mid-Atlantic Sales rep to MA General Assembly's Ways and Means Committee. 3/16. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OHpzL9Y7YQw>
- ^{xiii} Center for Disease Control. "Lead contamination in synthetic turf." 6/13. <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/tips/artificialturf.htm>
- ^{xiv} FieldTurf. "Maintenance Guidelines" (scroll to bottom of page to download). 9/16. <http://www.fieldturf.com/en/service/maintenance>
- ^{xv} FDA. "Antibacterial Soap? You Can Skip It -- Use Plain Soap and Water." 9/2/16. <http://www.fda.gov/ForConsumers/ConsumerUpdates/ucm378393.htm>
- ^{xvi} FieldTurf. "FieldTurf launches fire-retardant infill and fiber synthetic turf components." 11/14. www.synturf.org/images/Antimicro_FieldTurf.pdf
- ^{xvii} NIH. "Research needed on low-dose chemical mixtures and cancer." 9/16. <http://www.niehs.nih.gov/news/newsletter/2016/9/science-highlights/mixtures/index.htm>
- ^{xviii} Guive Mirfendereski. "[9] What's in the artificial turf fiber." 1/09. <http://www.synturf.org/wrapuparticles.html>
- ^{xix} American Chemical Society. "Plastic Debris Is a Human Health Issue." 6/16. <http://pubs.acs.org/doi/full/10.1021/acs.est.6b02569>
- ^{xx} PEER. "Synthetic Turf Field Heat Dangers Require Safeguards: Synthetic Turf Temps as High as 200 Degrees Pose Particular Peril to Children." 9/12. <http://www.peer.org/news/news-releases/artificial-turf-field-heat-dangers-require-safeguards.html>
- ^{xxi} Lawsuit against FIFA and the Canadian Soccer Association. http://equalizersoccer.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/141001_2_Application-Sec-24-Schedule-A.pdf
- ^{xxii} Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "MRSA and the Workplace." 8/15. <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/mrsa/>
- ^{xxiii} Oxford Journals: Clinical Infectious Disease. "A High-Morbidity Outbreak of Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus among Players on a College Football Team, Facilitated by Cosmetic Body Shaving and Turf Burns." <http://cid.oxfordjournals.org/content/39/10/1446.full>
- ^{xxiv} Journal of Environmental Quality. "The Role of Turfgrasses in Environmental Protection and Their Benefits to Humans." 6/94. http://www.water.ca.gov/wateruseefficiency/landscapeordinance/pubcomments/Jurgen%20Gramckow/0571_0001.pdf
- ^{xxv} International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). "Silica." <http://www.inchem.org/documents/iarc/vol68/silica.html>
- ^{xxvi} Geofill patent. "Artificial Turf Structure and Production Method Therefore." 5/13. www.google.com/patents/US8563099
- ^{xxvii} Shaw Sports Turf. "GeoFill FAQ." 10/16. http://www.shawsturf.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/GeoFill_FAQ.pdf
- ^{xxviii} "Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary Principle." <http://www.gdrc.org/u-gov/precaution-3.html>

PLANNING COMMISSION PUBLIC TESTIMONY

****REQUIRED if speaking at a public hearing. Please print legibly.**

**Work Session or Public Hearing Item: PER MasterPlan

**First Name: KRISTA FISHER

**Last Name: FISHER

Company (if applicable): _____

**Residential or Company Address: 11188 SW Barber St.

**City: Wilsonville **State: OR **Zip: 97100

Mailing Address (if different for the above) _____

Telephone (optional): _____

Email (optional): If you prefer future announcements regarding this item to be e-mailed to you, list your E-mail Address:

PLANNING COMMISSION PUBLIC TESTIMONY

****REQUIRED if speaking at a public hearing. Please print legibly.**

**Work Session or Public Hearing Item: PR Master plan

**First Name: Steven

**Last Name: Benson

Company (if applicable): _____

**Residential or Company Address: 8525 SW Wilson Ln.

**City: Wilsonville **State: OR **Zip: 97076

Mailing Address (if different for the above) _____

Telephone (optional): _____

Email (optional): If you prefer future announcements regarding this item to be e-mailed to you, list your E-mail Address:

PLANNING COMMISSION PUBLIC TESTIMONY

****REQUIRED if speaking at a public hearing. Please print legibly.**

**Work Session or Public Hearing Item: P+R master Plan

**First Name: Mary

**Last Name: Closson

Company (if applicable): _____

**Residential or Company Address: 11692 SW Palermo St.

**City: Wilsonville **State: OR **Zip: 97070

Mailing Address (if different for the above) P.O. Box 3824

Telephone (optional): _____

Email (optional): If you prefer future announcements regarding this item to be e-mailed to you, list your E-mail Address:

Real Grass Athletic Fields vs. Synthetic Turf (ST) with Plant-Based Infill (PBI), Such as Cork, Coconut, Corkonut

For annotated citations, please refer to the document, "Information about Plant-Based Infills (PBI): Cork, Coconut and Corkonut Infills."

SYNTHETIC TURF
Skin Injury References

EXPOSED SKIN/BODY EFFECTS

105°F* (heat index)
cancel sport
105°F
burns, heat stroke

122°F**
<10 MINUTES
injure/burn
131°F
2nd degree burn

140°F
3 SECONDS
2nd degree burn
5 SECONDS
3rd degree burn

162°F
human tissue
destroyed on
contact,
may cause
nerve damage



Marquette High School (kids playing at Lafayette) 7/2016

Grass = 111°F

FieldTurf with GreenPlay (corkonut) = 140°F

Air Temp = 97°F



"The skin is all ripped off; it's pretty disgusting. It's like walking on hot coals with your skin ripping and slowly cracking, constantly."
- Australia NI Striker, Michelle Heyman

"I don't want no FieldTurf. It's bad on your knees."
- Steelers CB, Ike Taylor



"Natural grass is so much better to play on - players love playing on the natural grass compared to a [synthetic] surface."
- Steelers QB, Ben Roethlisberger

Brady wants real grass at Gillette!
"I think everybody likes grass...easier to land on the grass than landing on the [synthetic] [turf]. I think everybody would love a good grass surface to play on. That'd be great...European soccer teams get all the grass when they come...Good point, right?"
- Patriots QB, Tom Brady

"If that game had been on grass, I guarantee you that Rob and Coby would still be playing right now."
- Cardinals RB, Michael Pittman

"It should be grass stains, not blood."
- USWNT Forward, Abby Wambach

"Every game, every team should have grass, without a doubt."
- Former Galaxy Midfielder, David Beckham

"On grass, you get the stains to let you know you're getting down and dirty, you're playing good, you're flying around on the field making plays and it just feels good."
- LB, RB, Chika Nwabuko

Webb tore ACL playing on M&T Bank Stadium's [synthetic] surface in 2009, 2012.
"They say injuries happen more on [synthetic] turf than on grass. Simple as that."
- Ravens CB, Lardarius Webb

"I played real aggressively on [synthetic] turf for nine years. I'm lucky I'm still walking the way I'm walking now. I'm still walking, at least."
- former Rays, Carl Crawford

Playing biggest tournament, 2015 WWC, on synthetic turf:
"...is unacceptable. The game is completely different. It's FAKE so you don't know how it's going to bounce...it's terrible on your body, the constant pounding..."
- USWNT Forward, Sydney Leroux

"As a footballer, you never want to be on [synthetic] turf, ever."
- Red Bulls Striker, Thierry Henry

"You go out on [synthetic] turf, all you get is a turf bum."
- LB, RB, Chika Nwabuko

Real grass	ALL synthetic turf, including PBI	Additional Problems with PBI
 <p>NFLPA survey: 70% favor grass</p> <p>Surface loved overwhelmingly, by both professional athletes and children</p>	 <p>Surface hated overwhelmingly, by both professional athletes and children</p>	<p>Deceptive advertising – sold as “organic” but totally unregulated, chemically treated at factory and required after installation</p>
 <p>Performance is competitive with examples of over 1,000 hours/year</p>	 <p>Performance is irrelevant when considering toll on children’s bodies. The more field is used, the faster it races to the end of its useful life.</p>	<p>Performance is high risk – experimental. limited data on long-term use</p>
 <p>Injury rates much lower than ST*</p>	 <p>Injury rate: 88% higher ACL sprains and 22% higher concussions*</p>	<p>Breakdown, compaction, loss of infill, early degradation leaves students at greater injury risk</p>
 <p>Cost is millions cheaper in short- and long-term – install/maintain*</p>	 <p>Cost is millions more expensive in short- and long-term when considering install/maintain*</p>	<p>Much higher cost than tire crumb. Requires more maintenance; must be watered, requiring purchase of equipment and infrastructure</p>
 <p>When bare soil is covered with grass: NO RISK of lead exposure, even if soil approached lead limit.</p>	 <p>Children exposed to lead as plastic grass fibers break down due to friction from play, wear and tear, and abrasive silica sand</p>	<p>Materials are abrasive, accelerating break down of plastic turf fibers, and increasing lead exposure</p>
 <p>Boost children’s immune and respiratory systems, reduces allergies and asthma, and improves mood</p>	 <p>Respiratory problems include lung damage, fluid build-up in lungs, silicosis. Chronic exposure to multitude of unregulated, toxic chemicals, through skin, ingestion and inhalation.</p>	<p>Requires higher percentage of silica sand than tire crumb. Crystalline silica, contained in materials, is a known carcinogen; respiratory problems include lung damage, fluid build-up in lungs, silicosis</p>
 <p>If properly built and maintained, grass can last essentially forever. It’s a plant.</p>	 <p>End of life approx. 8-12 years. 600,000+ lb synthetic turf carpet and infill must be disposed of in landfill. Replace, replace, replace. It’s a product.</p>	<p>Requires annual top off average 3.5 tons due to floating/migrating particles</p>
 <p>Field care can utilize an organic (third-party certified), approach. Grass cleans itself because of soil system</p>	 <p>Field care requires the use of many various chemicals, at least one identified by EPA as a high human health risk. Synergistic interactions unknown.</p>	<p>Chemical treatments such as pesticides, antimicrobials, pre-emergent herbicides, flame retardants and antifungal/antimold agents also used.</p>
 <p>Temperatures are refreshing, always 30-50 degrees cooler than ST!</p>	 <p>Temperatures are 140 °F and higher on sunny days; directly related to the sun, all infills.</p>	<p>Temperatures of PBI are still 140 °F and higher on sunny days. Actual recorded temperatures differ from industry claims.</p>
 <p>N/A</p>	 <p>Contains known carcinogens, endocrine disruptors and other unregulated toxins.</p>	<p>Massive quantities of pulverized, chemical-laced dust are inhaled by children every use.</p>
 <p>N/A</p>	 <p>2nd and 3rd degree burns are occurring at high rates.</p>	<p>Applies</p>
 <p>N/A</p>	 <p>Deep abrasions (turf burns), at high rates; layers of skin are removed</p>	<p>Applies</p>
 <p>N/A</p>	 <p>Cleats and water bottles melt</p>	<p>Applies</p>
 <p>N/A</p>	 <p>Staph/MRSA bacteria thrive; athletes at 7x risk of Staph/MRSA infection*</p>	<p>Applies</p>
 <p>Absorbs 16.9 tons of CO₂</p>	 <p>Carbon footprint so enormous, must plant 1,861 trees/field every 10 years</p>	<p>Applies</p>
 <p>Environmental factors – grass filters water, allows healthy ecosystem</p>	 <p>Environmental factors – where we live, eat and drink – negatively affected by its runoff; in ways unknown</p>	<p>Applies</p>

*Independent studies, not funded by industry

**PLANNING COMMISSION
PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE
MAY 9, 2018**

NAME (AND COMPANY) <small>PRINT LEGIBLY PLEASE</small>	MAILING ADDRESS <small>INCLUDING ZIP CODE PLEASE</small>	EMAIL ADDRESS <small>IF YOU PREFER TO RECEIVE NOTICES VIA EMAIL.</small>	PLACE ON EMAILING LIST? <small>PARKS AND REC. MASTER PLAN</small>
Robert Bittle	2857 1/2 SW Wagner St		
Mary Glosan	11692 SW Palermo St.		
Kriser	1100 SW Ruben St.		



PLANNING COMMISSION

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 2018

III. WORKSESSION

A. Park & Recreation Master Plan (McCarty) (60 minutes)

(Draft Master Plan available in its entirety online at www.WilsonvilleParksandRec.com/ParksPlan)



PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING STAFF REPORT

Meeting Date: April 11th, 2018	Subject: Review Draft of Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan developed by GreenPlay, LLC, City Staff and Residents of Wilsonville. Staff Member: Mike McCarty Department: Parks and Recreation	
Action Required	Advisory Board/Commission Recommendation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Motion <input type="checkbox"/> Public Hearing Date: <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance 1 st Reading Date: <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance 2 nd Reading Date: <input type="checkbox"/> Resolution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information or Direction <input type="checkbox"/> Information Only <input type="checkbox"/> Council Direction <input type="checkbox"/> Consent Agenda	<input type="checkbox"/> Approval <input type="checkbox"/> Denial <input type="checkbox"/> None Forwarded <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable Comments:	
Staff Recommendation: Staff recommends that the Commission review a draft of the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan and provide staff and consultants with recommendations and suggestions for the final document, which will be presented for adoption at the Planning Commission hearing on May 9 th , 2018.		
Recommended Language for Motion: N/A		
Project / Issue Relates To: <i>[Identify which goal(s), master plans(s) your issue relates to.]</i>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Council Goals/Priorities	<input type="checkbox"/> Adopted Master Plan(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable

ISSUE BEFORE COMMISSION: Review Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan and provide recommendations and suggestions for the Final Draft of the plan.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: The City of Wilsonville entered into a contract with GreenPlay, LLC on April 7th, 2017 to complete a Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan with the understanding that the plan would be executed within the 2017-2018 fiscal year and would involve extensive information from the community. Tonight, GreenPlay, LLC is presenting a draft of this plan for Planning Commission input. GreenPlay, LLC is scheduled to present this draft to the City Council at the April 16th meeting, and present the final draft to the Planning Commission on May 9th, 2018 and the City Council on June 4th, 2018 for adoption.

EXPECTED RESULTS: Consultants receive recommendations and suggestions regarding the Master Plan that will provide guidance in completing this document.

TIMELINE: Final Draft to Planning Commission on May 9th, 2018 and City Council on June 4th, 2018.

CURRENT YEAR BUDGET IMPACTS: The total cost of the contract for the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan is \$97,249

FINANCIAL REVIEW / COMMENTS:

Reviewed by: Date:

LEGAL REVIEW / COMMENT:

Reviewed by: Date:

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROCESS: The community has provided vital information via two city-wide public meetings held at City Hall, a paper/online survey, as well as numerous stakeholder and small group meetings.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS or BENEFIT TO THE COMMUNITY (businesses, neighborhoods, protected and other groups): Providing amenities and services that the community has requested from the Parks and Recreation Department.

ALTERNATIVES:

CITY MANAGER COMMENT:

EXHIBITS

A. Draft of Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan.

(Available on online in its entirety at www.WilsonvilleParksandRec.com/ParksPlan)

EXHIBIT A



Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update

April 2018



EXHIBIT A

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The City of Wilsonville's 2018 Parks and Recreation Master Plan provides a vision for the future of parks, recreation, open space, and trails in the city, as well as recommendations for providing a high level of service in a time of potential rapid growth. Park development, recreation services, current deficiencies, the need for future indoor facilities, trails, and open space preservation are all addressed. The City of Wilsonville's 2007 Parks and Recreation Master Plan is being updated to provide an assessment of its parks and recreation system, and to plan for future growth in the community for the next decade. The City's population is expected to grow by 10.3 percent between 2016 and 2021 and by 21.2 percent between 2016 and 2026. This plan is designed to provide an understanding of the community's needs, attitudes, interests, and priorities, and the results will aid Wilsonville in planning for policy making and management decision making. Areas of strengths and areas needing improvement have been identified to advance the delivery of parks and recreation programs, facilities, and services.

Wilsonville City Council Mission Statement

"To protect and enhance Wilsonville's livability by providing quality service to ensure a safe, attractive, economically vital community while preserving our natural environment and heritage."

City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Mission

"Recognizing community history, enriching the quality of life and fostering a safe environment, the Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department shall provide, preserve, maintain, improve, and enhance recreational opportunities, social services, natural resources, and parkland for current and future generations."

This plan will allow the City to maintain its high quality of life by developing recommendations for the parks and trails system to flourish and to be environmentally and fiscally sustainable for many years to come. The City's goals for this project include:

- Identify and serve current and future parks and recreational needs through an integrated park system that provides adequate open space, recreational services and facilities, trails, and the stewardship of natural and cultural resources.
- Provide an accessible and diverse offering of parks and recreation facilities and programs to all residents of Wilsonville.
- Develop an action plan and strategy for prioritizing, phasing, funding, and accomplishing the identified needs.

This information, along with significant feedback from stakeholders and the public, served as the basis for the development of goals and recommendations for guiding parks, facilities, and recreational services for the future of Wilsonville's residents.

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Planning Process Summary

The Wilsonville project team which included the Parks and Recreation Director, the Parks Supervisor, the Program Manager, the Recreation Coordinator, and the Administrative Assistant II, helped guide this project. This team provided input to the consultant team throughout the planning process, resulting in a collaborative effort to create a plan that blends the consultant's expertise with community input and history. The plan includes a comprehensive public input process encompassing public meetings, focus groups, and a statistically-valid survey. Analysis of all collected data provides an understanding of how well the Parks and Recreation Department is currently meeting the community's expectations and recommendations to maintain, improve, and enhance the level of services, facilities, and programs provided.

It is important to utilize various methods for gathering input and assessing community needs while developing a master plan. Each piece is vital to the process and should be looked at collectively. Communities that gather input via open forums and stakeholder meeting, statistically-valid surveys, and national standards tend to get a more accurate depiction of needs.

The project consisted of the following tasks:

- Review and incorporation of other Wilsonville documents
- Public and Stakeholder Engagement
- Market Assessment
- Programs and Services Gaps Analysis
- Operational Analysis
- Inventory and Level of Service Analysis
- Funding Analysis
- Final Plan with Recommendations and Actions

The following highlight the key demographics and trends for the future of Wilsonville:

Between 2010 and 2021 the following changes are anticipated to the Wilsonville population:

- Population ages 45 to 54: decrease by 2 percent by 2021
- Median age is expected to decrease to 36.4 by 2021
- Population ages 65 to 74: 3.1 percent increase
- Wilsonville's population is predicted to increase 46.4 percent, from 22,919 to 33,556 by 2036.

Please note that projections for more than 5 years are subject to change

Key Issues and Recurring Themes Summary

Generally, findings from the public input process consistently identified an appreciation of existing parks, programs, and services being offered by the City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department. A lack of indoor recreation and aquatic facilities and a desire for river access for activities such as kayaking, canoeing, stand-up paddle boarding, etc., were identified as key needs and desires by the Wilsonville community.

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Executive Summary

This plan is mainly comprised from citizen input; however, the following key issues were identified for focus by the department staff:

- Need additional facilities and amenities
- Enhance and expand programming
- Review organizational structure
- Develop financial sustainability practices

The findings of the survey indicated that top facility priorities for the community were:

- Trail and Pathway Connectivity
- Open Space and Land Acquisition Preservation
- River access – Willamette River
- Sports Fields and Indoor Recreation

The findings of the survey indicated the following top three amenities and services for which the community reported a desire to add or expand:

- Farmers Market
- Music and Arts in the Parks
- Water Equipment Rentals

* Please see Section III Community Survey Summary

Recommendations

After analyzing the findings that resulted from this process, including the Key Issues Matrix, a summary of all research, qualitative and quantitative data, inventory, LOS analysis, public input sessions, and input collected for this study, a variety of recommendations have emerged to provide guidance in consideration of how to improve parks and recreation facilities, programs, and services in the City of Wilsonville. Recommendations describe ways to enhance the level of service and the quality of life through improved facilities and amenities, dedication to affordability of services and programs, improved programming and service delivery, organizational efficiencies, and increased financial opportunities.

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Executive Summary

RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY

Facilities and Amenities

- Explore opportunities to expand and increase connectivity – pathways
- Development of synthetic fields to meet demand
- Address low scoring amenities from parks inventory and existing conditions evaluation
- Work with the Tourism Promotion Committee to explore the feasibility of an indoor sports complex
- Explore opportunities to increase facilities based on demand – Community Recreation Center including aquatic component (revisited after 2013)
- Explore opportunities to repurpose or enhance existing park/open space for more efficient use or meet new programming demand
- Update joint use agreements with school district, seek increased access to school facilities, specifically gymnasiums
- Look for opportunities to increase accessible playgrounds as development occurs
- Create access to the Willamette River– Memorial Park (non-motorized water equipment), Boones Ferry Park (water equipment rentals)
- Explore opportunities to improve distribution of off-leash dog parks
- Implement Memorial Park and Boones Ferry Park Master Plans

Programs

- Implement recreation opportunities for Millennials – social sports (kickball, dodgeball, etc.)
- Increase opportunities for events (Farmers Market, Music, and Arts in the Parks)
- Explore opportunities to expand recreation programming based on trends and demand
- Implement new or expanded outdoor events

Organizational

- Adequately staff to meet current and future park needs based on demand and trends
- Create partnerships to assist with funding, volunteering, and marketing
- Increase awareness of program offerings to residents of Wilsonville
- Work with other departments to increase safety and security
- Work with SMART to increase access to facilities and usage of parks and facilities

Finance

- Review traditional and alternative funding opportunities
- Review and make recommendations for Park System Development Charge funding
- Explore opportunities to increase capital funding
- Explore dedicated funding source(s) for maintenance
- Pursue national, regional, and state grants
- Review current cost recovery policy and sports field allocations

I. Introduction and Background

A. Purpose of this Plan

The purpose of this plan is to provide the City of Wilsonville with a Parks and Recreation Master Plan which builds on and updates the master plan that was created in 2007. The Parks and Recreation Policies and Implementation Measures below are carried over from the 2007 Master Plan and the City of Wilsonville Comprehensive Plan (updated 2013). This plan will also build on the accomplishments from the 2007 Parks and Recreation Master Plan, while providing a vision for the future of parks, recreation, open space, and trails in the city, as well as recommendations for providing a high level of service in a time of potential rapid growth. Park development, recreation services, trails and open space preservation, current deficiencies, and the need for future indoor facilities will all be addressed.

This plan will allow the City to maintain its high quality of life by developing recommendations for the parks and trails system to flourish and to be environmentally and fiscally sustainable for many years to come. The City's goals for this project include:

- Identify and serve current and future parks and recreational needs through an integrated park system that provides adequate open space, recreational services and facilities, trails, and stewardship of natural and cultural resources.
- Provide an accessible and diverse offering of parks and recreation facilities and programs to all residents of Wilsonville.
- Develop an action plan and strategy for prioritizing, phasing, funding, and accomplishing the identified needs.

B. Parks and Recreation Policies

The City of Wilsonville shall:

- Continue to provide and maintain a comprehensive system of parks, open space, natural areas, and trails to support the passive and active recreational needs of the community.
- Ensure that the developing areas of the City continue to provide accessible, nearby opportunities for residents or employees to engage in recreational activities.
- Promote the provision of indoor and outdoor spaces for recreational, natural, and cultural activities as an essential element in the development of a high-quality community.
- Continue to engage in managing creative partnerships, funding sources, and cooperative ventures in order to get the most value for the public dollar.

C. Implementation Measures

- Identify and encourage conservation of natural, scenic, and historic areas within the City.
- Provide an adequate diversity and quantity of passive and active recreational opportunities that are conveniently located for the people of Wilsonville.
- Protect the Willamette River greenway from incompatible uses or developments.
- Continue the acquisition, improvement, and maintenance of open space.
- Require small neighborhood parks (public or private) in residential areas and encourage maintenance of these parks by homeowner associations.
- Maintain and develop the current park system for centralized community-wide park facilities but emphasize the future acquisition of small parks in localized areas.

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- Require developments to contribute to open space, where appropriate.
- Protect residents from bearing the cost for an elaborate park system, excessive landscape maintenance, and unnecessary public facility costs.
- Develop limited access natural areas connected where possible by natural corridors for wildlife habitat and watershed and soil/terrain protection. Give priority to preservation of contiguous parts of that network which will serve as natural corridors throughout the city for the protection of watersheds and wildlife.
- Identify areas of natural and scenic importance and where appropriate, extend public access to (and knowledge of) such areas to encourage public involvement in their preservation.
- Protect the river-connected wildlife habitat.
- Encourage the interconnection and integration of open spaces within the city and carefully manage development of the Willamette River Greenway.
- Provide for legal public access to the river only through and within the city parks, right-of-ways, easements, or other public property.
- Develop park classifications and standards to guide a program for acquisition and development of a park and open space system to ensure an adequate supply of usable open space and recreational facilities directly related to the specific needs of the local residents.
- Develop individual park and recreational sites, as defined by the parks and open space standards and classification system according to priorities established in the 2000 Comprehensive Plan and applied in the development of the neighborhood demographics.
- Require new developments to be responsible for providing specified amounts of usable on-site open space depending on the density characteristics and location of the development. Where possible, recreational areas should be coordinated with and complement Willamette River Greenway and other open space areas identified as environmentally sensitive or hazardous areas for development.
- Require all development within the Willamette River Greenway to be controlled through the conditional use permit process and shall be subject to Design Review approval.
- Continue to work on cooperative arrangements with the school districts to encourage provision of adequate year-round recreational programs and facilities, and to eliminate unnecessary overlap of facilities. Joint ventures in providing facilities and programs should be carefully considered in order to maximize the use of public funds in meeting local needs.
- Require facilities constructed to implement the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan to be designed to ensure safe and convenient pedestrian, bike, and equestrian access (where appropriate) from residential areas to park, recreational, and school facilities throughout the city and to complement the methods and design of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

D. Parks and Recreation Department Overview

The City of Wilsonville is located in the South Portland Metropolitan area. The City has experienced rapid growth, and in 2017, its population was approximately 22,919 residents. As March 2018, the population has expanded to 24,315. The increased population along with a desire for healthier lifestyles has resulted in an increased demand for recreation services and facilities. The City recently consolidated services that were previously provided by the Public Works Department and the Community Services Department into its current Parks and Recreation Department. The City's diverse economy and beautiful setting make it a desirable place to live and work, and the parks and recreation system also contributes to this quality.

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Section I: Introduction and Background

Current parks and recreation acreage that serves Wilsonville residents consists of:

INVENTORY	2016 ACREAGE
Wilsonville	256
Wilsonville (Future Parks)	26
Schools	61
Schools (Future)	27
Golf Courses (Privately Owned)	294
Other Providers (Metro, HOAs, etc.)	367
Other Open Space/Landscape Area (meadows, wetlands, etc.)	487
Total	1,518

Wilsonville offers the following facilities and amenities:

- Community Center
- Murase Plaza with an amphitheater and interactive water features
- Tauchman House
- Stein-Boozier Barn
- 4 reserveable shelters
- 15 parks (approximately 256 total acres) including:
 - Neighborhood Parks
 - ◆ Courtside Park
 - ◆ Engelman Park
 - ◆ Hathaway Park
 - ◆ Park at Merryfield
 - ◆ Palermo Park,
 - ◆ Piccadilly Park
 - ◆ River Fox Park
 - ◆ Sofia Park
 - ◆ Trocadero Park
 - ◆ Willow Creek and Landover Park
 - Community Parks
 - ◆ Boones Ferry Park
 - ◆ Canyon Creek Park
 - Regional Parks
 - ◆ Memorial Park
 - ◆ Villebois Regional Park System-
 - Urban Parks
 - ◆ Murase Plaza
 - ◆ Town Center Park
- Special Use Areas
 - Willamette River Water Treatment Plant Park



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- Natural Areas
 - Graham Oaks Nature Park is owned/maintained by Metro. The property lies just west of the city but provides many recreation opportunities for residents and visitors. It is 250 acres.
- Greenway/Greenbelt
 - Tranquil Park
- Trail Corridors

Throughout Wilsonville, trails occur either within existing parks or as standalone corridors. Three trail corridors are identified as parcels:

 - Boeckman Creek Crossing Trail
 - Memorial to Boones Ferry Trail
 - Ice Age Tonquin Trail

Wilsonville parks contain various amenities such as:

- Sports fields
- Tennis courts
- Basketball courts
- Playgrounds
- Picnic areas
- Shelters
- Restrooms
- Walking trails
- Open spaces
- Disc Golf course
- Pickleball courts
- Dog park
- Interactive water features

Specific programs and services are offered for youth and families, adults, and active adults 55+:

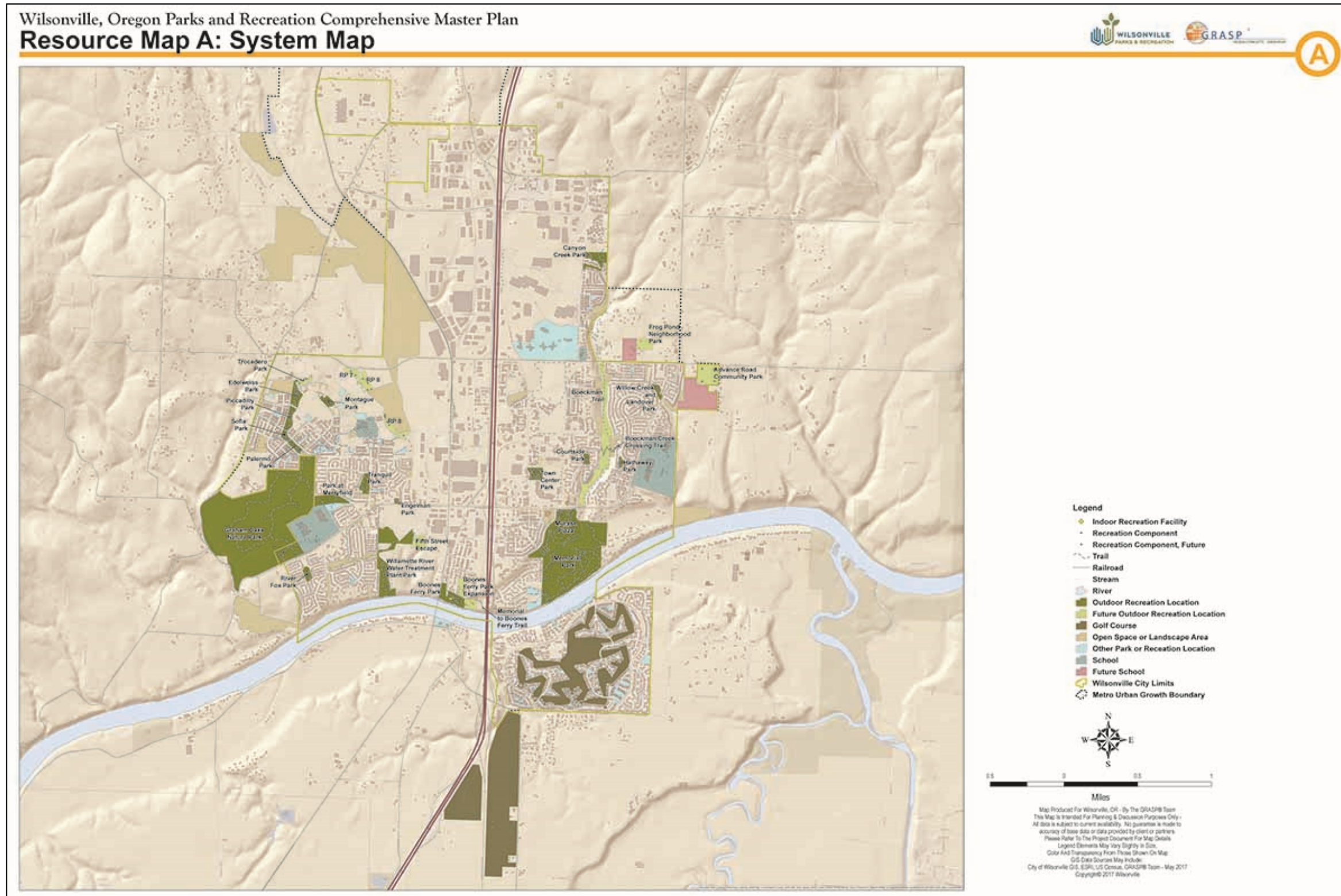
- Arts and crafting
- Health and fitness programs
- Wellness programs
- Outdoor adventure programs
- Sports activities
- Family activities
- A wide range of life skills classes
- Facility and field rentals
- Year-round special events
- Partnership with the library to offer youth, teens, and adult programs
- Social Services including:
 - Assistance to seniors and adults with disabilities
 - Assistance with affordable housing and assisted living facilities
- Senior Nutrition Program



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 Section I: Introduction and Background

Map 1: City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation System Map

Map (Note: some alternative provider parks, golf courses, open spaces and other parcels displayed on this map may fall outside the Wilsonville city boundary, but adjacency may still be important to residents and users)



Section I: Introduction and Background

E. Methodology of this Planning Process

The plan included a comprehensive public input process encompassing public meetings, focus groups, and a statistically-valid survey. Analysis of all collected data provides an understanding of how well the Parks and Recreation Department is currently meeting the community's expectations and recommendations to maintain, improve, and enhance the level of services, facilities, and programs provided. It is important to utilize various methods for gathering input and assessing community needs while developing a master plan. Each piece is vital to the process and should be looked at collectively. Communities that gather input via open forums and stakeholder meetings, statistically-valid surveys, and national standards tend to get a more accurate depiction of needs.

The project consisted of the following tasks:

- Review and incorporation of other Wilsonville documents to facilitate the comprehensive coordination of direction and recommendations:
 - 2007 Parks and Recreation Master Plan
 - 2014 Community Survey
 - 2006 Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan
 - 2013 Comprehensive Plan
 - Individual park master plans
 - Inventory maps
 - Budgets
 - Work plans
 - Funding plans
 - Maintenance and facility documents
 - Activity Guides
 - Other planning documents utilized by the City and the Department
- Public and Stakeholder Engagement – A variety of methods for community participation resulted in extensive data collection for analysis. The following methods were used:
 - Staff interviews
 - Focus Groups
 - Stakeholder meetings
 - Community-wide public meetings
 - Statistically-valid community needs assessment survey
 - Open link community needs assessment survey
- Market Assessment
 - Demographic projections
 - Trends analysis
- Programs and Services Gaps Analysis
 - Park and facility tours
 - Review recreation programs
 - Review customer service programs
 - Review sports programs
 - Review policies, and practices
- Operational Analysis
 - SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) Analysis
 - Staff interviews
 - Review organizational structure
- Inventory and Level of Service Analysis
 - Inventory of parks, facilities, and amenities
 - ◆ Component-Based Methodology (CBM)
 - ◆ GRASP® Methodology (Geo-Referenced Amenities Standards Process)

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- Analysis of walkability and bikeability
- Analysis of access to recreational opportunities
- Analysis of other service providers
- Funding Analysis
 - Examples of funding mechanisms for a new community recreation center gathered by the GreenPlay consulting team provided as staff document
 - Examples of funding mechanisms to build parks gathered by the GreenPlay consulting team provided as staff document
 - Parks and Recreation Department revenue analysis
- Final Plan with Recommendations and Actions
 - Goals, objectives, and an action plan for implementation
 - Action plan for facilities improvements
 - ◆ Operational impacts
 - ◆ Timeframe for implementation

Major tasks are summarized in detail in the sections of the master plan below.

F. City of Wilsonville Demographic Profile

To engage the community, the consultant team facilitated six (6) focus groups and thirteen (13) stakeholder meetings and one (1) public forum open to residents, many of whom frequently use the recreation and park facilities and/or programs provided by the City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department. The information gathered is very important to determine public feedback on city parks and recreation facilities, services, and programs. These public input sessions and subsequent analyses were designed to assist the City and the project team in gathering information to update the 2007 Parks and Recreation Master Plan. The full results of the public input have been provided as a staff resource document. The resulting information will enable the City to effectively plan for the future of Wilsonville's parks and recreation facilities.

Population and Demographic Trends

Gaining a clear understanding of the existing and projected demographic character of the City is an important component of the planning process. By analyzing population data, trends emerge that can inform decision making and resource allocation strategies for the provision of public parks, recreation amenities, and open spaces. For example, if the population of young children was steadily on the rise and existing public recreation facilities for young children, such as playgrounds, were barely meeting existing user demand, then the City may want to consider targeting investments to meet the increasing needs of this growing segment of the population.

Key areas were analyzed to identify current demographic statistics and trends that can impact the planning and provision of public parks and recreation services in the City of Wilsonville. Community characteristics analyzed and discussed consist of:

- Existing and projected total population
- Age distribution
- Ethnic/Racial diversity
- Household information
- Educational attainment
- Employment
- State and County Health Ranking

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This demographic profile was completed using the most updated information available (as of May 2017) from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2015 American Community Survey and the U.S. Census Data. In several categories studied, the most current data available is from 2016. A summary of demographic highlights is noted in **Table 2** below, followed by a more detailed demographic analysis.

Table 1: 2016 City of Wilsonville General Demographic Profile

Population	22,919
Median Age	37
Average Household Size	2.32
Households	9,305
Median Household Income	\$56,181

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Key general demographic comparisons – Local, State, and National:

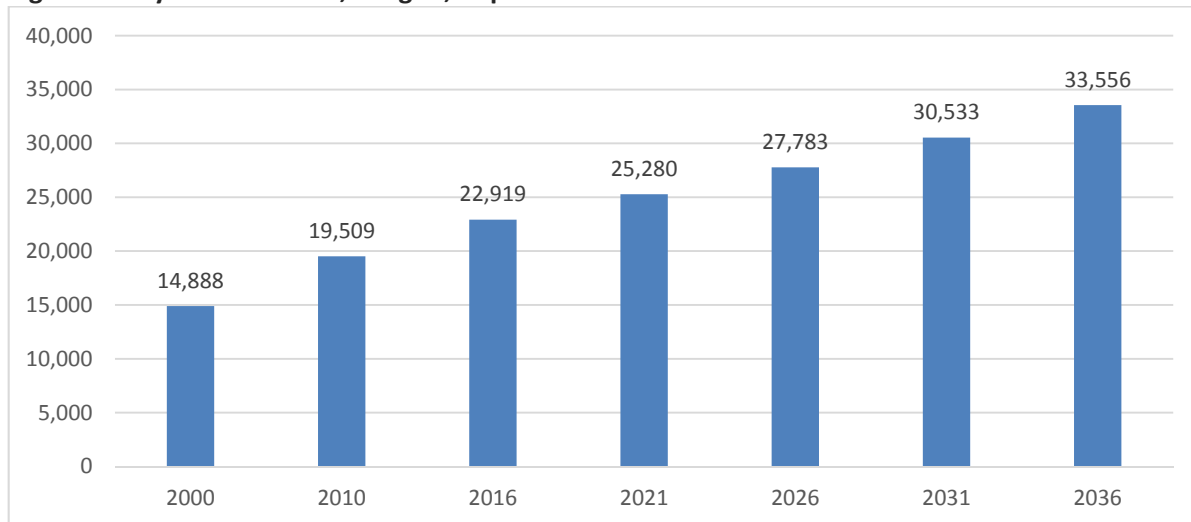
- The median age of City of Wilsonville residents was 37 years, lower than the median age for Oregon (39.4) and the United States (38).
- The median household income for City of Wilsonville residents in 2016 was estimated to be \$56,181. This was higher than the statewide (\$52,196) and the national (\$54,149) median household incomes.
- The City of Wilsonville’s population was almost evenly split between male (47.2%) and female (52.8%) residents. The populations of Oregon and the United States are also roughly evenly divided between the genders.

Population Projections

Although future population growth cannot be predicted with certainty, it is helpful to make growth projections for planning purposes. The State of Oregon was predicted to grow by a rate of 0.9 percent from 2016 to 2021; the United States was projected to grow at a slightly lower rate (0.8%). **Figure 1** contains actual population figures based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census for City of Wilsonville. Data from the U.S. Census concludes that the population of the city was expected to increase at a rate of 10.3 percent between 2016 and 2021 and by 21.2 percent between 2016 and 2026. **Figure 1** projects population growth until 2036, although this growth rate could differ. Chronologically, the following population growth rates have been projected for the city, except for the period between 2000 and 2010, for which the growth rate has been recorded.

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Figure 1: City of Wilsonville, Oregon, Population Growth Trend

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, future populations projected using 2016 – 2021 annual growth rate (1.89%)

Population Age Distribution

The existing and projected population of different age groups within the City of Wilsonville is illustrated in the following series of figures. **Figure 2** illustrates the 2010 Census recorded population, the 2016 estimated population, and the 2021 projected populations.

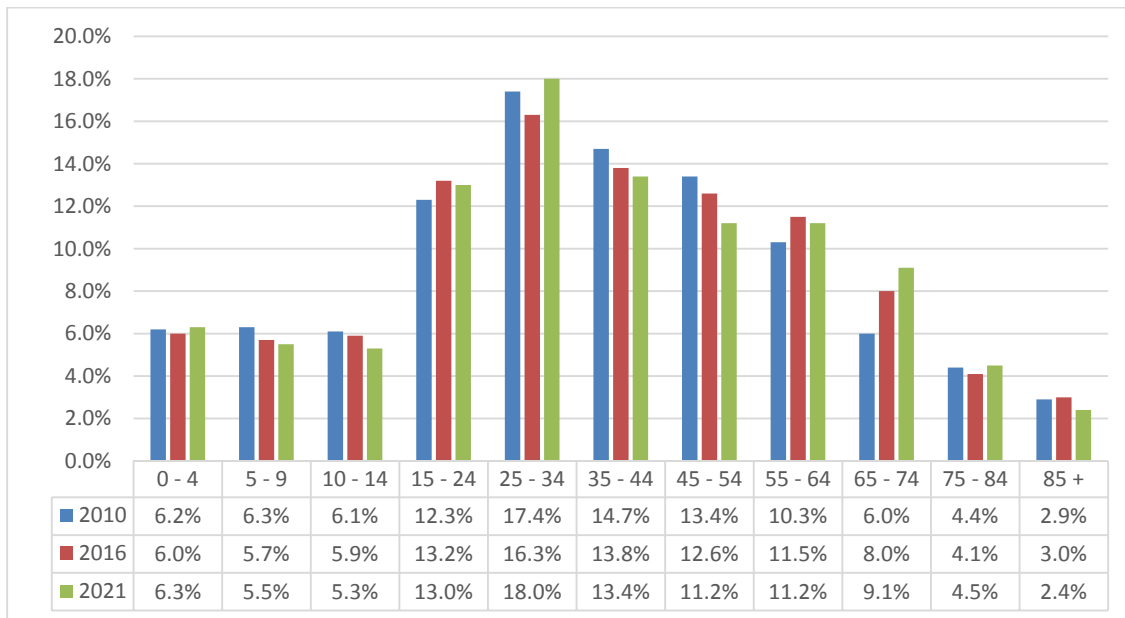
Several key age characteristics of the existing and projected City of Wilsonville population include:

- The median age of city residents appears to be slowly increasing.
- According to data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the median age rose slightly from 36.2 in 2010 to 37 in 2016. However, the median age is expected to decrease to 36.4 in 2021.
- Projections suggest that the age group expected to see the most growth is the 65 to 74-year-olds in the City of Wilsonville, which is likely to rise 3.1 percent between 2010 and 2021.
- The age group of 45 to 54 is anticipated to decrease between 2010 and 2021 by 2.2 percent.
- The 25 to 34 age group decreased by about 1 percent from 2010 to 2016, but is expected to increase by almost 2 percent in 2021.

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Figure 2: Population Age Distribution in City of Wilsonville, 2010 to 2021



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

As shown in **Figure 2**, in 2016, the most populous age groups were 25 to 34 years old (16%), 35 to 44 years old (14%), and those between 45 to 54 years old and 15 to 24 years old (both 13%).

Race/Ethnicity

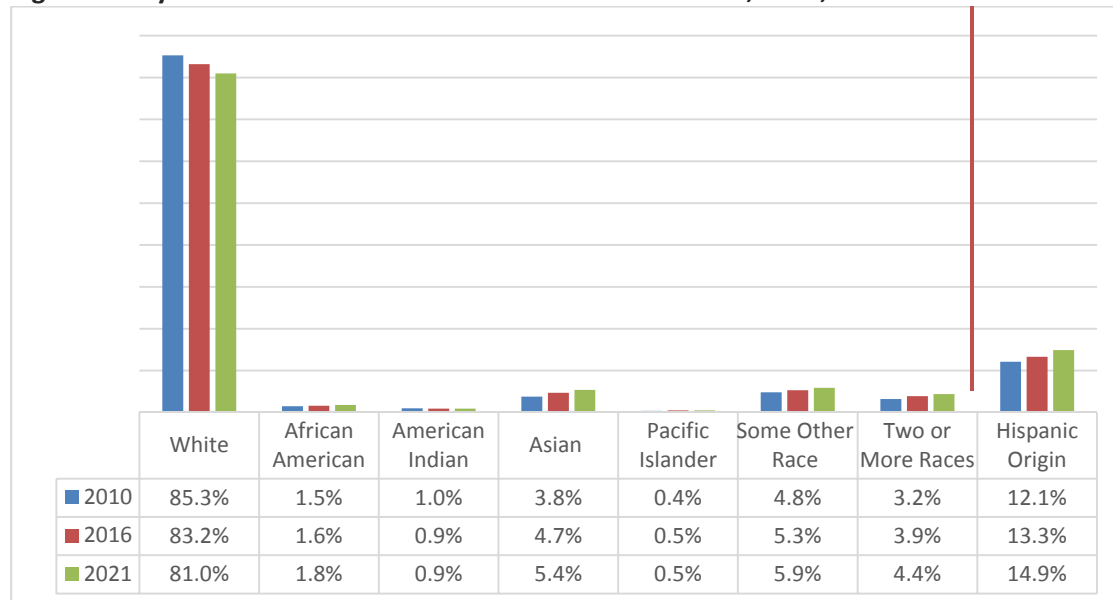
Prior to reviewing demographic data pertaining to a population’s racial and ethnic character, it is important to note how the U.S. Census classifies and counts individuals who identify as Hispanic. The Census notes that Hispanic origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before arrival in the United States. In the U.S. Census, people who identify as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be any race and are included in all of the race categories. All race categories add up to 100 percent of the population, the indication of Hispanic origin is a different view of the population and is not considered a race.

Figure 3 reflects the approximate racial/ethnic population distribution for the City of Wilsonville based on the 2010 U.S. Census and 2015 American Community Survey

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Figure 3: City of Wilsonville Racial and Ethnic Character 2010, 2016, and 2021



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Household Information

As reflected in **Table 3**, the total number of housing units in the City increased by 1,497 units between 2010 and 2016. The overall number of owner-occupied households are expected to decrease about 1.4 percent from 2010 to 2016, while the percentage of vacant housing units is expected to decrease by 0.6 percent. The number of renter-occupied households is anticipated to increase 2 percent from 2010 to 2016.

Table 2: City of Wilsonville Housing Inventory

	2010	2016
Total housing units	8,487	9,984
Owner Occupied units	42.8%	41.4%
Renter Occupied Units	49.8%	51.8%
Vacant housing units	7.4%	6.8%

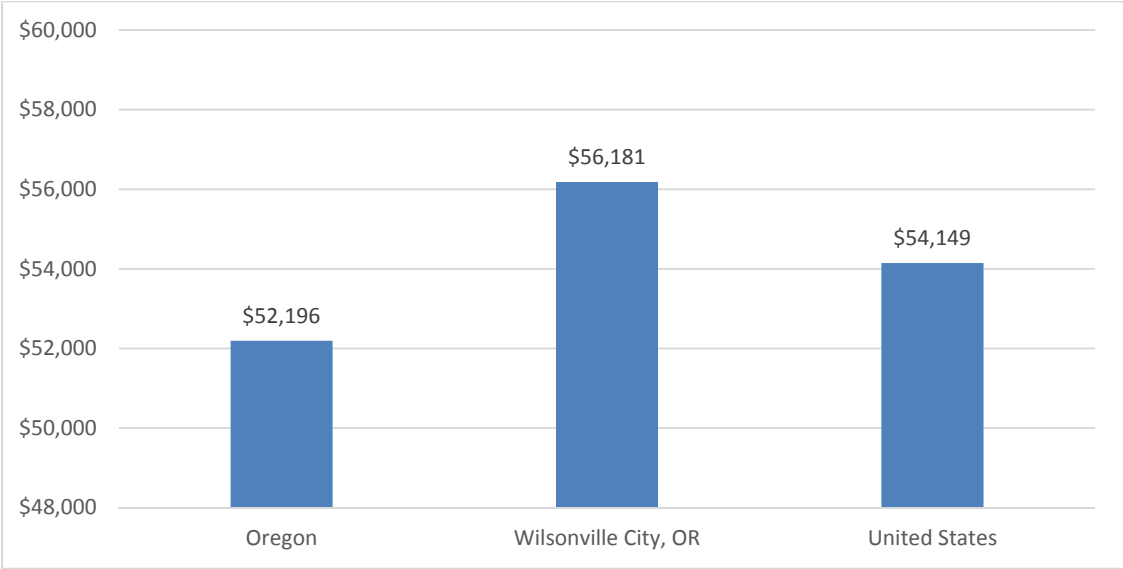
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Household Income

The most current data (2016) from the U.S. Census Bureau and the American Community Survey, illustrated in **Figure 4**, indicates that the median household income in the City of Wilsonville was higher than that of the average household in Oregon and the United States. The median household income in Wilsonville averaged \$56,181, while Oregon averaged \$52,196, and the United States averaged \$54,149.

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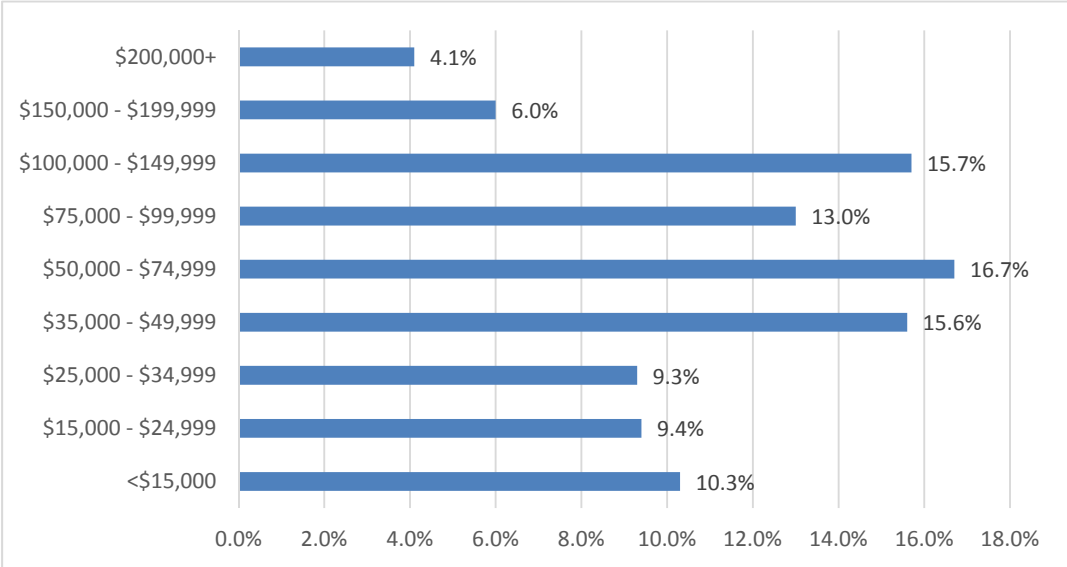
Figure 4: 2016 Median Household Income Comparison



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 5 illustrates the distribution of household median earnings in the City of Wilsonville in 2016. Nearly 17 percent of residents earn between \$50,000 and \$74,999. Almost 29 percent of households earn less than \$34,999. About 26 percent of households earn \$100,000 or more.

Figure 5: Distribution of Median Household Income in City of Wilsonville (2016)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

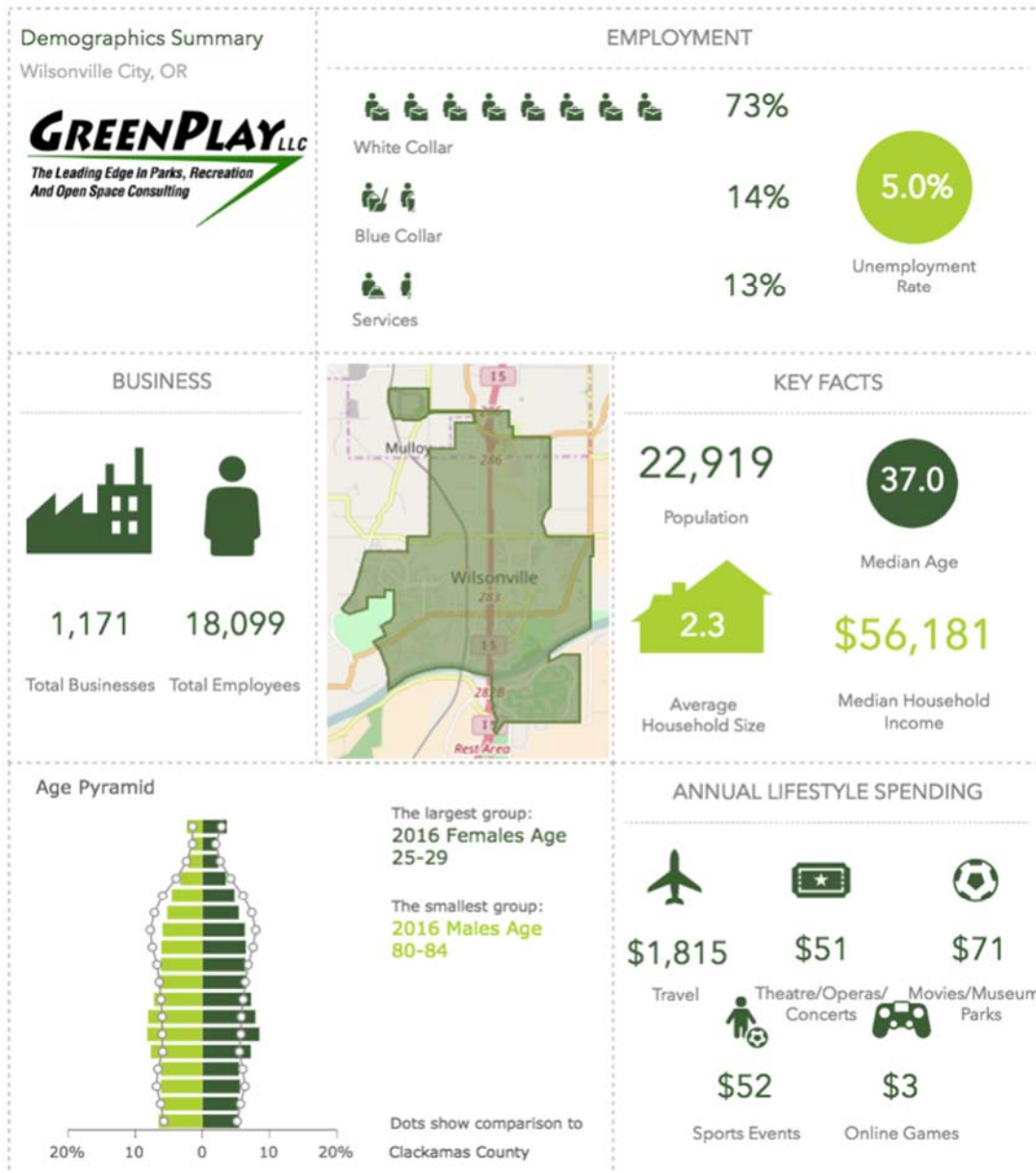
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Health Ranking

Specific health ranking data for the City of Wilsonville is not readily available. However, the 2017 County Health Rankings for Clackamas County and Washington County do provide a comparison of each county to others in Oregon. Washington County ranked 1 out of the 36 counties; Clackamas County ranked 2 out of the 36 counties in Oregon in terms of health outcomes, a measure that weighs the length and quality of life of residents. Washington County ranked 2nd for health factors, while Clackamas County ranked 4th for health factors. Health factors is a measure that considers the population’s health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors and physical environment.

The following graphic summarizes the key demographic information for the City of Wilsonville



U.S. Census Bureau, ESRI Business Analyst, May 2017

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II. Community and Stakeholder Input

Six focus groups and 13 stakeholder meetings were conducted comprising a total of 42 participants, along with one public forum open to residents, many of whom frequently use the recreation and park facilities and/or programs located in the City of Wilsonville. While these activities were just one of the tools used to determine community input, the information gathered is very important to identify the parks and recreation needs of the community. The following is a summary of the focus groups, stakeholder meetings, and public forum input.

Focus group participants were asked a series of questions. Select questions and their top responses are indicated below, listed in order of highest response rate.

Strengths of the current City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department:

- Parks and Recreation staff is professional
- Wilsonville parks are enjoyable
- Water features are extremely popular
- Parks and Recreation look at the whole community
- Maintenance very responsive
- Flexible, small group, work directly with constituents
- City knows importance of community involvement
- Summer Concerts
- Korean War Memorial

Weaknesses and areas of improvement that need to be addressed:

- Communication
- Connectivity
- Field maintenance, drainage on the fields, more fields needed
- No launch points for river
- Roads are not walkable or safe for running
- No bike lanes/people cycle out of town because unsafe
- Relationship with volunteers, field maintenance, risk management
- Need a paved parking lot by the river shelter, forest shelter may not need to be paved
- No police presence in the parks, security in parks, conflicts with park users
- Enforcement of leash laws

Additional programs or activities desired:

- More outdoor concerts
- Food truck events
- More cultural events with the Korean population
- Equestrian outreach
- Outdoor recreation/nature programs
- Aquatics
- Indoor Pickleball
- Embrace the river for paddle sports – Boones Ferry

*Section II: Community and Stakeholder Input***New amenities desired:**

- River access/overlooks/walking trails
- Motorized and non-motorized boat launches
- Athletic fields at the new middle school/ Synthetic turf fields
- Bike/walking connections with existing trails/north
- Lighting/concessions/storage at ballfields
- Recreation Center
- Outdoor amphitheater at Memorial Park
- Outdoor venues with seating overlooking the park/parklets in the Town Center
- Swimming pool year-round
- Paved parking at River Shelter

New services desired:

- Better collaboration
- Apps for parks
- In-house programming/summer camps
- Boat rentals at Boones Ferry
- Cultural activities and events to bring the community together

Key issues and values:

- Low-maintenance parks – develop without need for watering
- Need an identity – Branding
- Develop better collaboration
- WERK Day – come help your community make your parks better
- Get the community to help where they can – “You can help by”
- Balance of development – need a downtown
- Balance cost of maintenance with cost of developments
- Balance with environment
- Conflicts between development and livability

Top parks and recreation priorities:

- Access to the river
- Connectivity
- Parking lot at River Shelter
- Synthetic turf fields
- Boones Ferry Park development
- Collaborations with stakeholders, City Departments, School District, and others
- Address pedestrian and bike safety

A. Community Survey Summary

Introduction & Methodology

The purpose of this needs assessment survey was to gather public feedback on City of Wilsonville parks and recreation facilities, services, and programs. This survey research effort and subsequent analysis were designed to assist the City of Wilsonville’s Parks and Recreation Department in updating the City’s 2007 Parks and Recreation Master Plan for future enhancements to existing and new facilities, and services.

Section II: Community and Stakeholder Input

The survey was conducted using three primary methods: 1) a mail-back survey, 2) an online, invitation-only web survey to further encourage response from those residents already within the defined invitation sample, and 3) an open-link online survey for members of the public who were not part of the invitation sample.

A total of 3,500 surveys were mailed to a random sample of City of Wilsonville residents. The final sample size for this statistically-valid survey was 663, resulting in a margin of error of approximately +/- 3.8 percentage points calculated for questions at 50 percent response. The open link survey received an additional 318 responses.

Summary of Selected Findings

- **Parks Highly Used and Valued by Residents**
 - Ninety-three percent (93%) of invitation sample respondents used a Wilsonville park in the past year.
 - Ninety-six percent (96%) of invitation respondents are satisfied with parks their households have used in the past two years.
 - Open-ended comments reinforce that residents are proud of the adequacy of Wilsonville parks.
- **Safety and Maintenance are Important Factors in Choosing a Park and Increasing Usage**
 - About 9 in 10 invitation respondents rated “safety and security” and “well-maintained” as important qualities in choosing the park they use most often.
 - Visitors of Murase Plaza and Sofia Parks were particularly likely to rate these items as important in selecting those parks.
 - A notable share of invitation respondents indicated that condition/maintenance of parks or facilities (42%) and safety and security (38%) are important areas for the City of Wilsonville to address in order to increase their utilization of parks and recreation facilities.
 - Almost half of all invitation respondents (47%) reported that making improvements and/or renovating existing amenities at parks are important to address over the next 5 to 10 years.
- **Trail and Pathway Connectivity is a High Priority**
 - Most respondents drive or walk to their most-used parks; biking is much less common.
 - When asked to indicate their top three priorities for Wilsonville to address over the next 5 to 10 years, 54 percent of invitation respondents selected “increase number and connectivity of trails and pathways,” making it the most-prioritized item.
 - When asked the factors that, if addressed by the City of Wilsonville, would increase their utilization of Wilsonville facilities, 45 percent of invitation respondents selected “safe and easy access to parks (sidewalks, trails, street crossings),” making it the most-selected item.
 - Ninety percent (90%) of invitation respondents said trails and pathways are important to their household.
- **Preservation of Open Space/Land Acquisition is a Top Priority**
 - Seventy-three percent (73%) of invitation respondents rated preserving open space/land acquisition as important.
 - Fifty percent (50%) of invitation respondents chose preservation/land acquisition as one of their top three priorities over the next 5 to 10 years, making it the second most-selected priority item.

Section II: Community and Stakeholder Input

- **Expansion of the Farmers Market Desired**
 - Seventy percent (70%) of invitation respondents expressed interest in the addition or expansion of the farmers market, and 46 percent selected it as one of their top three priorities, making it the most-selected item.
 - Open-ended comments suggest there are parking/accessibility issues with the current farmers market in Sofia Park.
- **Priorities Vary By Presence of Children in the Home**
 - Households with children present are more likely to rate quality equipment/amenities and water features as important when choosing a park.
 - Adding indoor and outdoor athletic courts are higher priorities for households with kids at home than those without kids at home.
 - Households with kids are much more likely to prioritize water equipment rentals, water features/splash pads, and preschool programs as specific items for addition/expansion.
- **Open Link Sample Respondents are More Engaged in Parks and Recreation Programs and More Likely to Desire Program Improvements**
 - Fifty-five percent (55%) of open link respondents participated in a Wilsonville recreation program/class in the previous year (vs. 29% of invitation sample respondents).
 - Open link respondents were notably more likely to rate recreation programs/classes as more important than invitation respondents, who were more likely to prioritize the expansion of programs and activities as a need over the next 5 to 10 years, and would be more likely to utilize facilities if there were more recreation programs and community events available.

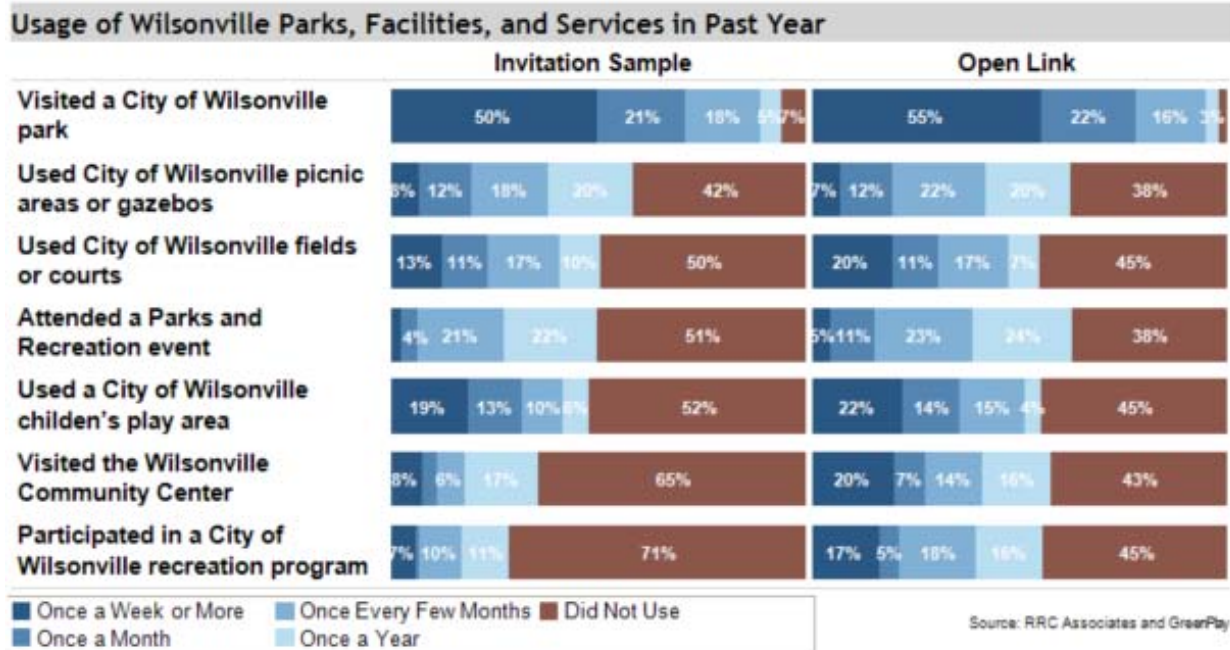
In addition to the findings above, other relevant information and findings were gathered during the survey. The following sections summarize additional significant findings.

Usage of Parks/Facilities in Past Year

A notable 93 percent of invitation respondents visited a City of Wilsonville park in the past year, while all other items were used less frequently. Open link respondents more frequently used all of the parks/facilities last year than invitation respondents did. In particular, they were more likely to participate in a recreation program or visit the Wilsonville Community Center.

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Comments on Influential Factors

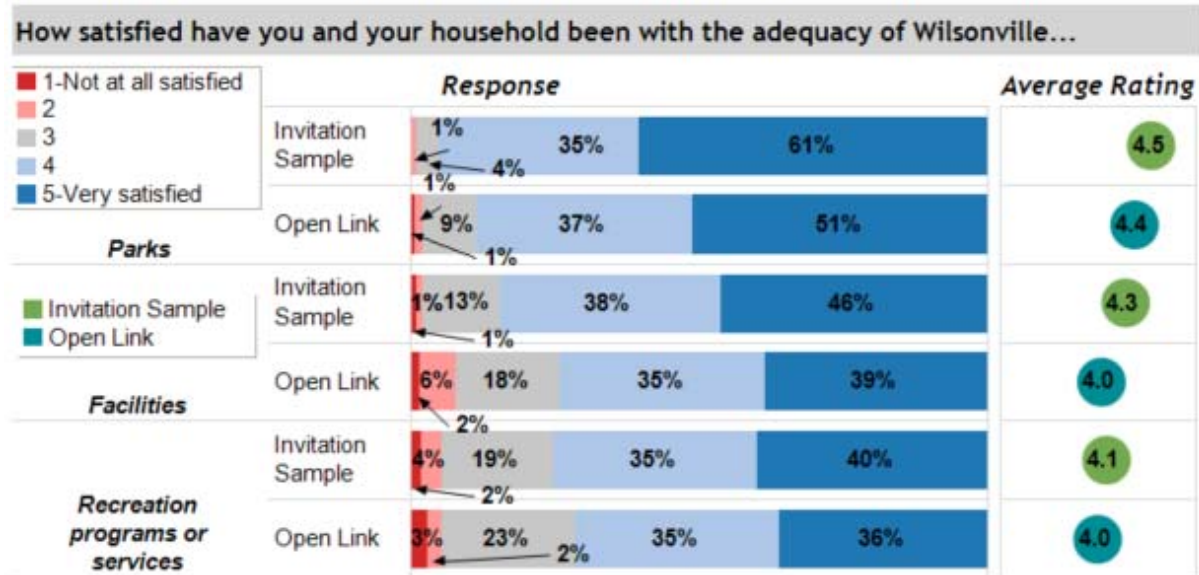
Respondents were offered an opportunity to expand upon the factors that influence the park where they go most often. Residents take into account a variety of factors, including dog parks, kid-friendly features, trails, proximity to retail, and events, among other items. A selection of verbatim invitation responses is shown below. The full listing of responses is provided in the appendix.



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Satisfaction with Parks & Recreation

Most respondents were very or mostly satisfied with regards to the adequacy of Wilsonville parks and facilities. Nearly all invitation respondents are satisfied with parks (with 96% of respondents providing a rating of 4 or 5). Overall, invitation respondents are more satisfied than open link respondents.



Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

Importance vs. Needs Met Matrix – Current Facilities

The level of importance for current facilities and the degree to which community needs are being met as reported in the needs assessment are illustrated in the following figure. The upper right quadrant depicts facilities that have high importance to households in Wilsonville and are also adequately meeting community needs. As these facilities are important to most respondents, they should be monitored and maintained in coming years, but are less of a priority for immediate improvements, as needs are currently being met:

- Trails and pathways
- Community and neighborhood parks
- Picnic tables and shelters
- Children play areas
- Athletic courts (basketball, pickleball, etc.)
- Water features/splash pad

Facilities located in the upper left quadrant have a high level of importance but a relatively lower level of needs being met, indicating that these are potential areas for enhancements. Improving these facilities would likely positively affect the degree to which community needs are met overall:

- Willamette River Access

Shown in the lower right quadrant are facilities that are less important to most households, yet are meeting the needs of the community well. Future discussions evaluating whether the resources supporting these facilities outweigh the benefits may be constructive:

- Athletic fields (soccer, softball, etc.)
- Rental facilities (Tauchman House, etc.) (on the cusp of low needs met)

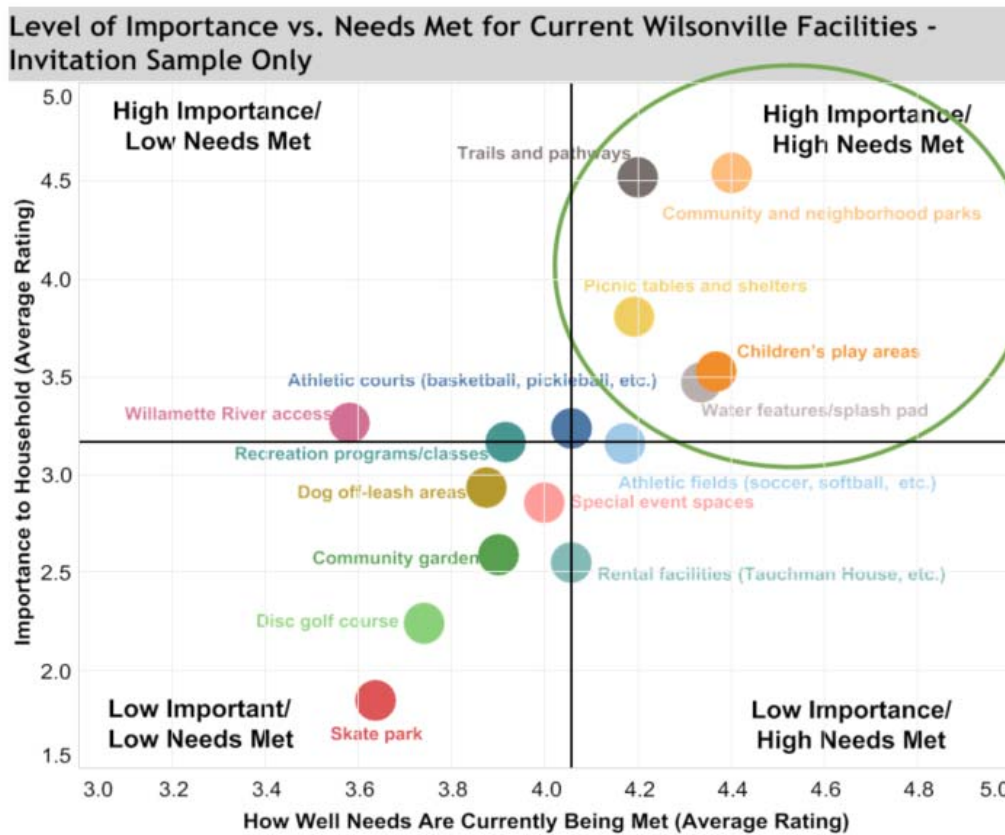
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Finally, facilities found in the lower left quadrant do not meet community needs well and are also important to a smaller portion of the community. Deemed “niche” facilities, these amenities typically have a smaller but passionate following, so measurements of participation in discussions around future continuation or improvements may prove to be valuable:

- Recreation program classrooms (on the cusp of high importance)
- Dog off-leash areas
- Community garden
- Disc golf course
- Skate park

IMPORTANCE-PERFORMANCE MATRIX



These facilities are more adequately meeting residents' needs

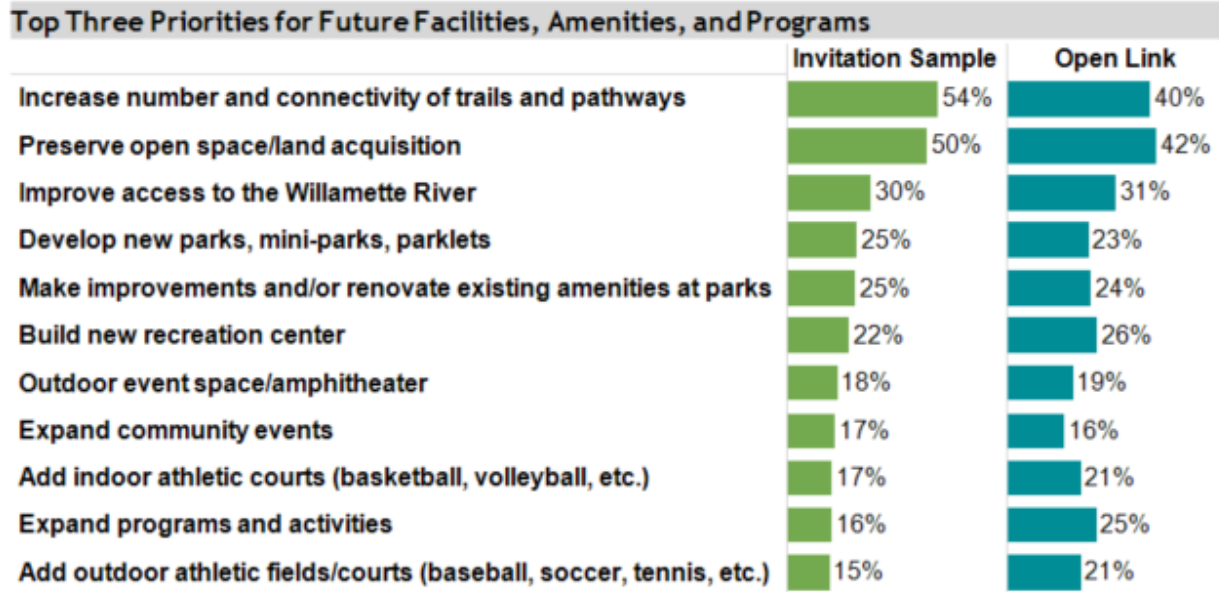
Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

Top Three Future Facility Priorities

Fifty-four percent (54%) of invitation respondents and forty percent (40%) of open link respondents indicated that increasing the number of trails and pathways, and improving their connectivity is one of their top three priorities for the future (20% also selected it as their number one priority). A near equal share of respondents prioritized the preservation of open space/land acquisition (50% as one of their top three and 19% as their number one priority).

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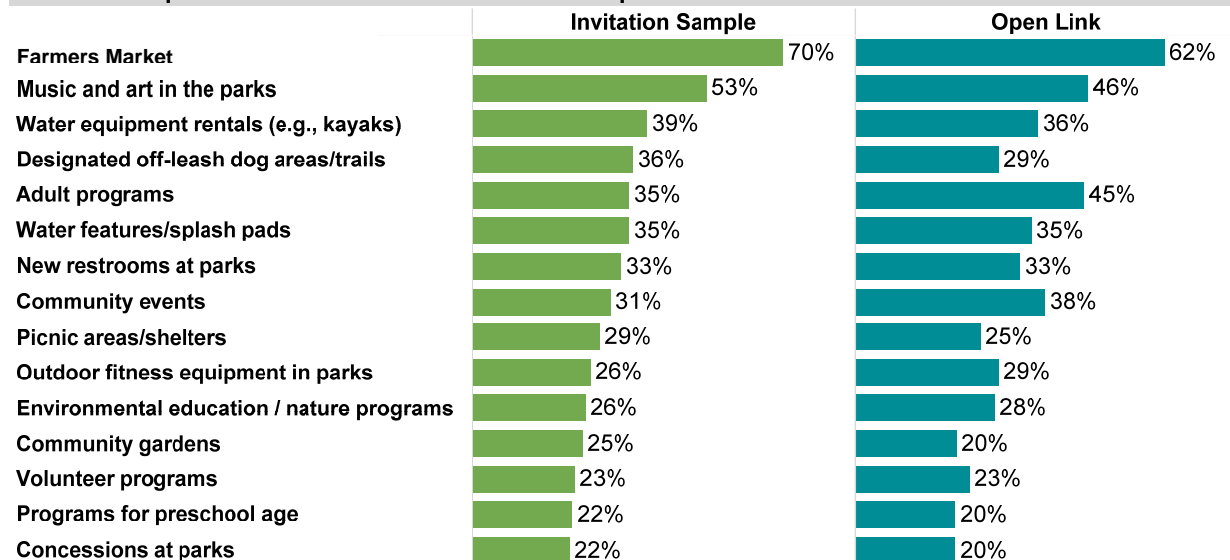


Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

Specific Amenities and Services

Respondents reported a desire for the addition or expansion of a number of facilities/amenities and programs/services, with invitation respondents reporting an average of 7.2 items from the list. Most selected amenities include the farmers market (70%) and music and art in the parks (53%). Open link respondents had a greater interest in adult programs and community events than invitation respondents.

Interest in Specific Amenities and Services - Top 15 Selections



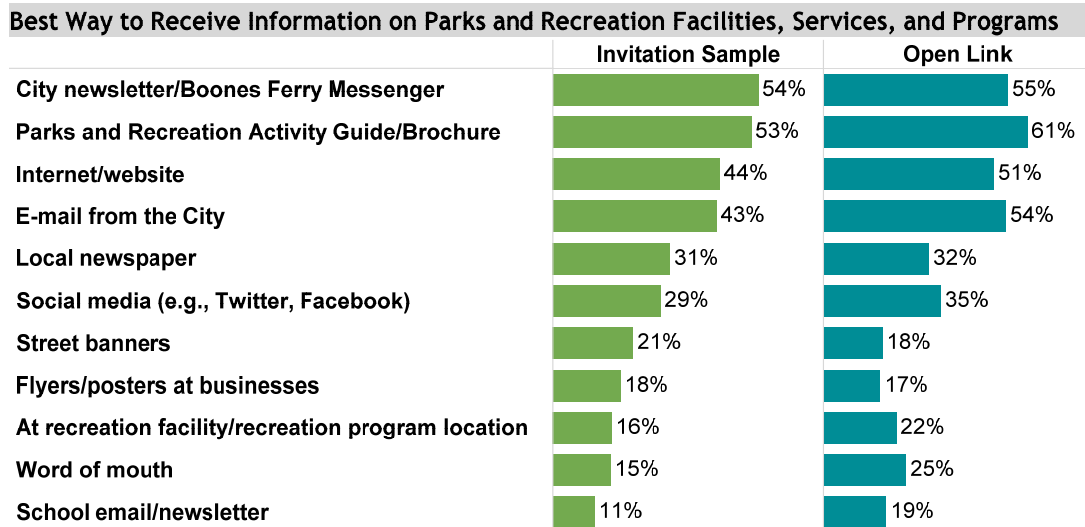
Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

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Best Way to Receive Information

The best way to reach invitation respondents is in the City newsletter/Boones Ferry Messenger (54%), the Parks and Recreation Activity Guide/Brochure (53%), through the internet/website (44%), or an email from the city (43%). Open link respondents were somewhat more likely to select the activity guide (61%), email from the city (54%), internet/website (51%), social media (35%), and word of mouth (25%).



Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

Additional Comments/Suggestions

At the end of the survey, respondents were given the opportunity to provide any additional comments or suggestions for City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation. Themes that came up frequently through the survey were again prominent in this comment field, including a desire for additional programs and events, upgrades to existing facilities, increased trail and pathway connectivity, and enhanced river access. Many invitation respondents also took the opportunity to praise the efforts of the department. A selection of verbatim invitation responses is shown below. The full listing of responses is provided in the appendix.

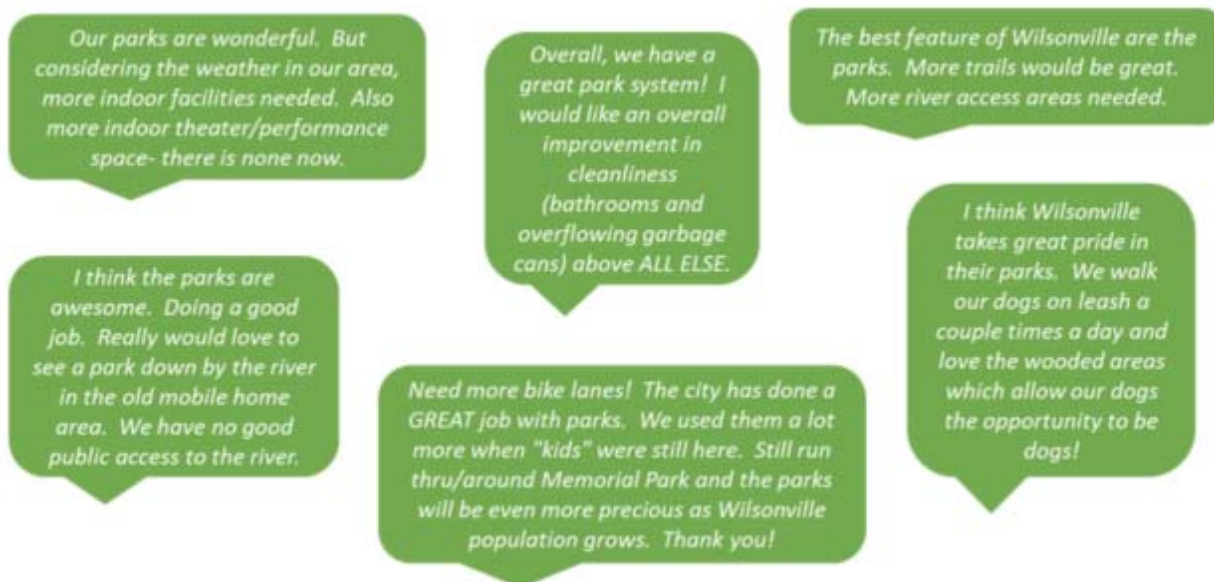


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III. Parks and Recreation Influencing Trends

The provision of public parks and recreation services can be influenced by a wide variety of trends, including the desires of different age groups within the population, community values, and popularity of a variety of recreational activities and amenities. Within this section of the plan, a number of local and national trends are reviewed that should be considered by the City when determining where to allocate resources toward the provision of parks, recreational facilities, and recreational programming to its residents and visitors.

This section of the report is generally organized into two sections:

1. Review of estimated Wilsonville household participation in, and spending on, a variety of recreational, sports, fitness, and leisure activities. Opportunities for participation in many of the activities analyzed are provided through city facilities and programs.
2. Overview of key national recreation trends pertinent to the provision of parks, recreation facilities, and open spaces relevant to the population of the City of Wilsonville.

The following are the major highlights, the full report is in the appendix.

Local trends reviewed are based on analysis of Esri Business Analyst models compiled in May 2017 for the City of Wilsonville. These models combined demographic, lifestyle, and spending estimates that provide insight into the general participation habits of city residents in recreation, fitness, and leisure activities. The models also estimate the city-wide economic impact of spending by city households on various recreation, fitness, and leisure activities.

National trends reviewed draw upon information from a variety of relevant and recent industry reports, studies, and publications. Topics discussed provide insight on current trends influencing the provision of public parks and recreation services nationwide, but are applicable in the provision of these public services locally.

A. Estimated Household Participation Rates and Spending

Through Esri Business Analyst, a combination of information (from the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other data sources that gauge national tendencies to participate and spend on various recreation, fitness, and leisure activities) is weighed against current Esri local demographic characteristics (including population, age, and household income) to yield an estimate (May 2017) of household participation in recreation, fitness, and leisure activities in Wilsonville and the household spending on fees, equipment, and other typical costs associated with participation.

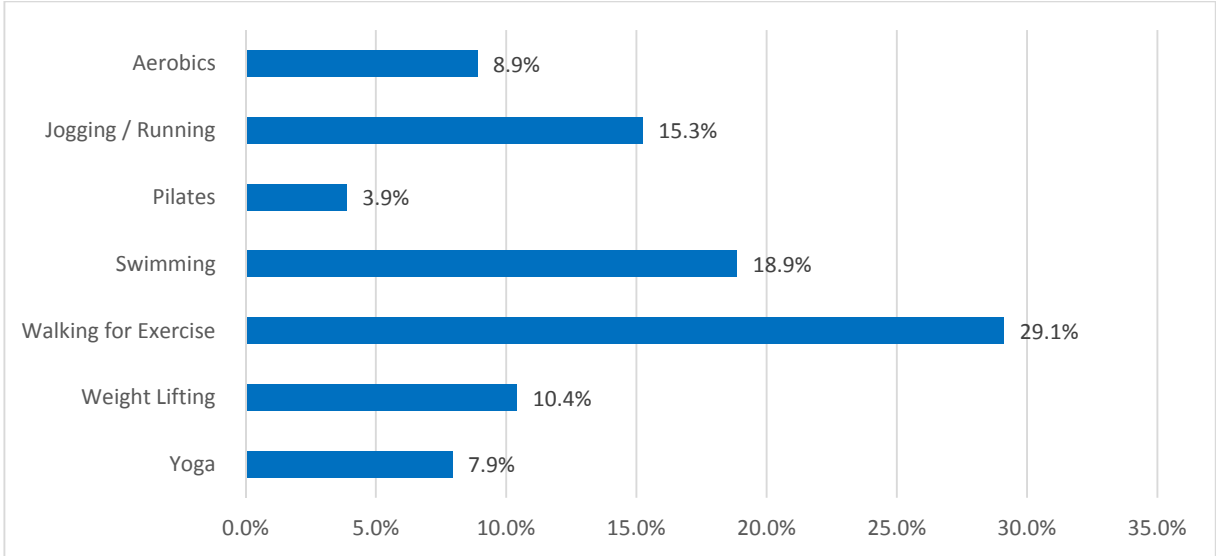
B. Estimated Participation

Esri models and resulting data indicate that Wilsonville households included members that participated in a number of recreation, sports, fitness, and leisure activities in the past year. The activities reviewed are representative of those that are often offered through parks and recreation facilities and programs throughout the country. **Figures 6** is a review of estimated participation rates of the City's households in outdoor recreation activities, team and individual sports and fitness activities, and leisure activities.

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Figure 6: Estimated Household Participation in Fitness Activities (Wilsonville, 2016)



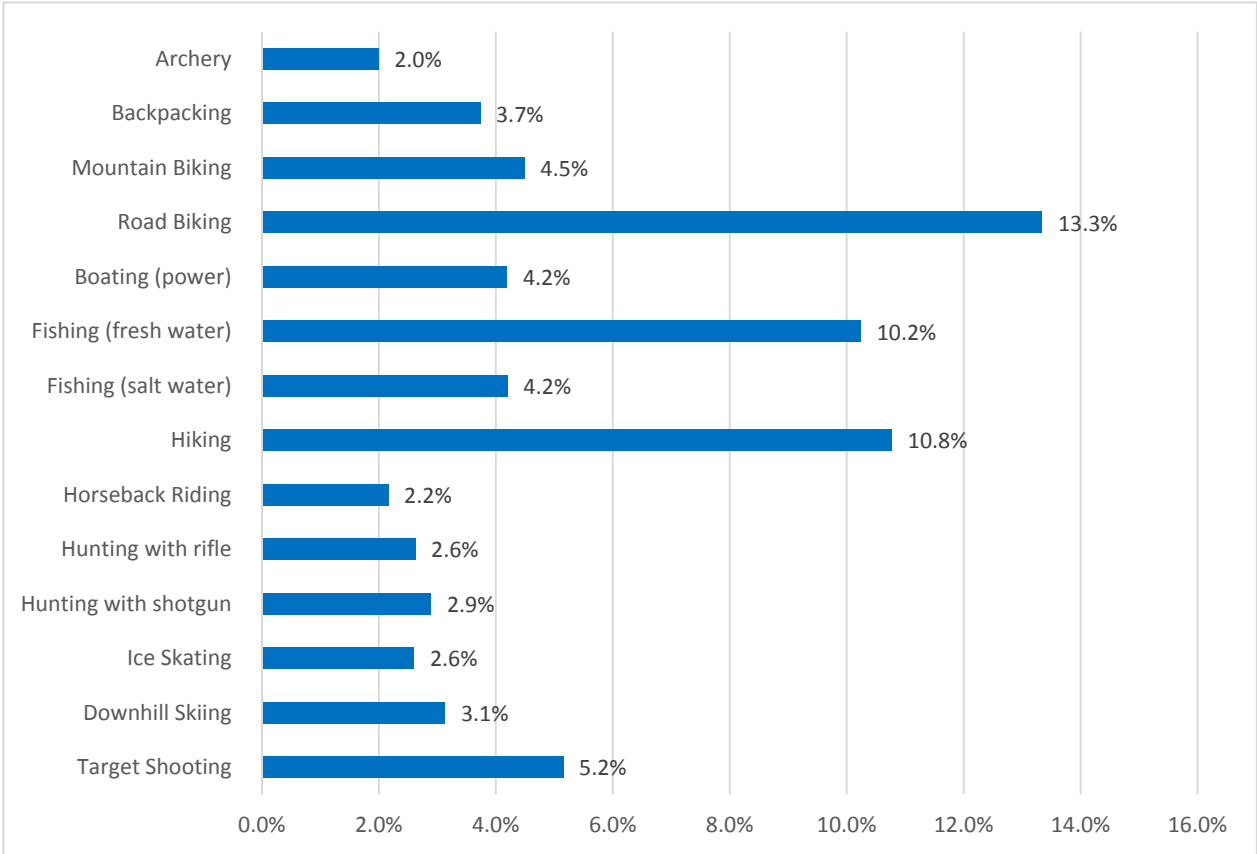
Source: Esri Business Analyst, Sports, and Leisure Market Potential

Participation in fitness activities is generally known to positively impact individual well-being and public health. Walking, the top fitness activity among City of Wilsonville households, is also one of the most popular recreation, leisure, and fitness activities nationally, because it has few barriers to participation and has positive individual health benefits. Over 29 percent of city households were estimated to have walked for fitness in the past year. Swimming was also a popular activity, with almost 19 percent participating in this fitness activity. The provision of amenities and opportunities for people to walk, swim, run, or participate in activities that promote personal and public health should remain important in City of Wilsonville.

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Figure 7: Estimated Household Participation in Outdoor Recreation Activities (Wilsonville, 2016)



Source: Esri Business Analyst, Sports, and Leisure Market Potential

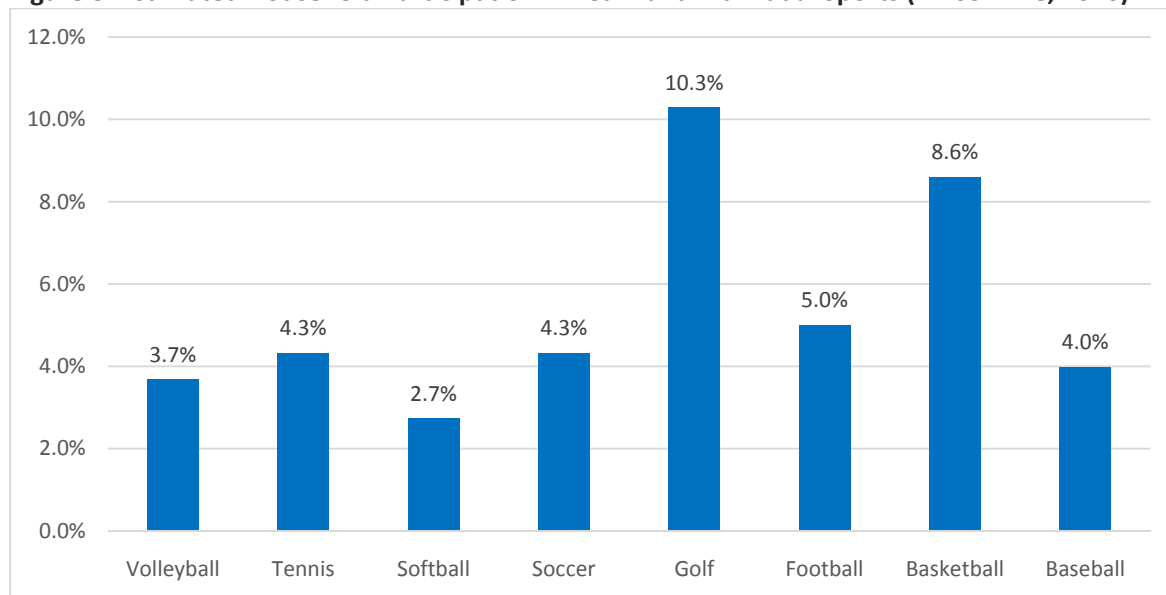
Participation in outdoor activities in a natural environment help people develop a stronger appreciation of nature, can help educate future stewards of the environment, and is known to have positive effects on individual well-being. Esri estimated that in the past year, just over 13 percent of Wilsonville residents went road biking, about 11 percent went hiking, and 10 percent fished (fresh water).

Of note in **Figure 6** are the relatively high levels of estimated participation in walking, jogging/running, hiking, and cycling. Participation in these activities, which are all known to have positive health and wellness benefits, can often be increased through the provision of safe, accessible public trails and pathways. Increasing opportunities for these and other, trail-based activities should be a priority of the City.

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Figure 8: Estimated Household Participation in Team and Individual Sports (Wilsonville, 2016)



Source: Esri Business Analyst, Sports, and Leisure Market Potential

Of the sports reviewed by Esri, Wilsonville residents were most likely to have participated in golf and basketball in the last year. About 10 percent of households included members participated in golfing, and 8.6 percent of households participated in basketball. The city and local sport leagues have reported relatively high levels of participation among residents participating in football, baseball, soccer, and/or tennis.

C. National Demographic Trends in Recreation

Three major age groups, the Baby Boomers, Millennials, and Generation Z, are having significant impacts in the planning and provision of parks and recreation services nationwide. Baby Boomers are defined as individuals born between 1946 and 1964, as stated in "Leisure Programming for Baby Boomers."¹ They are a generation that consists of nearly 76 million Americans, and comprised 20 percent of Wilsonville's population in 2016. The Millennial Generation is generally considered those born between about 1980 and 1999 and in April 2016, the Pew Research Center reported that this generation had surpassed the Baby Boomers as the nation's most populous age group.² In regards to Generation Y, this age group under age 18 forms about a quarter of the U.S. population, according to the U.S. Census.

In 2016, approximately 74 percent of Wilsonville residents fell into one of these age groupings. Roughly 23 percent of the population were members of Generation Z, 31 percent were Millennials, and 20 percent were Baby Boomers.

According to Esri, projections suggest that age group expected to see the most growth is the 65 to 74-year-olds in the City of Wilsonville, which is likely to rise 3.1 percent between 2010 and 2021. The age of 45 to 54 is anticipated to decrease between 2010 and 2021 by 2.2 percent.

¹ Linda Cochran, Anne Roshchadl, and Jodi Rudick, "Leisure Programming For Baby Boomers," *Human Kinetics*, 2009.

² Richard Fry, "Millennials overtake Baby Boomers as America's Largest Generation," *Pew Research Center Fact Tank*, April 25, 2016, <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/04/25/millennials-overtake-baby-boomers/>, accessed May 2015

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Adults – Baby Boomers

Baby Boomers are defined as individuals born between 1946 and 1964, as stated in “Leisure Programming for Baby Boomers.”³ They are a generation that consists of nearly 76 million Americans, and comprised 20 percent of Wilsonville’s population in 2016. Boomers were not the largest age group in Wilsonville, trailing two percent behind Generation Z and 11 percent behind Millennials.

- *Boomers will look to parks and recreation professionals to provide opportunities to enjoy many life-long hobbies and sports.* When programming for this age group, a customized experience to cater to the need for self-fulfillment, healthy pleasure, nostalgic youthfulness, and individual escapes will be important. Recreation trends will shift from games and activities that Boomers associate with senior citizens. Ziegler suggests that activities such as bingo, bridge, and shuffleboard will likely be avoided, because Boomers relate these activities with old age.

Adult – The Millennial Generation

The Millennial Generation is generally considered those born between about 1980 and 1999 and in April 2016, the Pew Research Center reported that this generation had surpassed the Baby Boomers as the nation’s most populous age group.⁴ Millennials comprised approximately 31 percent of Wilsonville’s 2016 total population, the largest of any of Wilsonville generations.

As Millennials tend to be a more tech-savvy, socially conscious, achievement-driven age group with more flexible ideas about balancing wealth, work, and play, they generally prefer different park amenities and recreational programs, than their counterparts in the Baby Boomer generation. In an April 2015 posting to the National Parks and Recreation Association’s official blog, *Open Space*, Scott Hornick, CEO of Adventure Solutions suggests the following seven considerations to make your parks Millennial friendly:⁵

1. Group activities are appealing.
2. Wireless internet/Wi-Fi access is a must – being connected digitally is a Millennial status-quo, and sharing experiences in real time is something Millennials enjoying doing.
3. Having many different experiences is important – Millennials tend to participate in a broad range of activities.
4. Convenience and comfort are sought out.
5. Competition is important, and Millennials enjoy winning, recognition, and earning rewards.
6. Facilities that promote physical activity, such as trails and sports fields, and activities like adventure races are appealing.
7. Many Millennials own dogs, and want places in which they can recreate with them.

Youth – Generation Z

In the July 2012 issue of *Parks and Recreation Magazine*, Emilyn Sheffield contributed an article titled “Five Trends Shaping Tomorrow Today.” In it, she identified that the proportion of youth is smaller than in the past, but still essential to our future. As of the 2010 Census, the age group under age 18 forms about a quarter of the U.S. population. Nationwide, nearly half of the youth population is ethnically diverse, and 25 percent is Hispanic. In Wilsonville, roughly 24 percent of the population was under the age of 19 in 2016.

³ Linda Cochran, Anne Roshshadl, and Jodi Rudick, “Leisure Programming For Baby Boomers,” *Human Kinetics*, 2009.

⁴ Richard Fry, “Millennials overtake Baby Boomers as America’s Largest Generation,” *Pew Research Center Fact Tank*, April 25, 2016, <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/04/25/millennials-overtake-baby-boomers/>, accessed May 2015

⁵ Scott Hornick, “7 Ways to Make Your Park More Millennial Friendly,” *Parks and Recreation Open Space Blog*, August 19, 2015, <http://www.nrpa.org/blog/7-ways-to-make-your-parks-millennial-friendly>, accessed May 2016

Section III: Parks and Recreation Influencing Trends

Characteristics cited for Generation Z, the youth of today, include:⁶

- The most obvious characteristic for Generation Z is the pervasive use of technology.
- Generation Z members live their lives online, and they love sharing both the intimate and mundane details of life.
- They tend to be acutely aware that they live in a pluralistic society and tend to embrace diversity.
- Generation Z tend to be independent. They do not wait for their parents to teach them things or tell them how to make decisions.

Facilities

According to *Recreation Management's* magazine's "2015 State of the Industry Report,"⁷ national trends show an increased user-base of recreation facilities (private and public). To meet the growing demand for recreational facilities, a majority of the parks and recreation providers who responded to the *Recreation Management* survey (72.6%) reported that they plan to build new facilities or renovate and/or expand existing facilities over the next three years. The report further indicated that the top 10 park features planned for construction in the near future were likely to include:

1. Splash play areas
2. Playgrounds
3. Dog parks
4. Fitness trails and outdoor fitness equipment
5. Hiking and walking trails
6. Bike trails
7. Park restroom structures
8. Park structures such as shelters and gazebos
9. Synthetic turf sports fields
10. Wi-Fi services

An additional national trend of note is toward the construction of "one-stop" indoor recreation facilities to serve all age groups. These facilities are typically large, multipurpose regional centers that have been observed to help increase operational cost recovery, promote user retention, and encourage cross-use. These large recreation centers tend to attract young families, teens, and adults by providing a variety of amenities, programs, and self-directed activities, services, and flexible use spaces that appeal to all ages.

National Trends in Participation, Facilities and Programs

Dog Parks

Dog parks continue to see high popularity and have remained among the top planned addition to parks and recreational facilities. Dog parks can be as simple as a gated area, or more elaborate with "designed-for-dogs" amenities like water fountains, agility equipment and pet wash stations, to name a few. Dog parks are also places for people to meet new friends and enjoy the outdoors.

⁶ Alexandra Levit, "Make Way for Generation Z," *New York Times*, March 28, 2015, <http://www.nytimes.com/2015/03/29/jobs/make-way-for-generation-z.html>, accessed May 2016

⁷ Emily Tipping, "2015 State of the Industry Report, State of the Managed Recreation Industry," *Recreation Management*, June 2015.

Section III: Parks and Recreation Influencing Trends

D. Programming

Current National Trends in Public Parks and Recreational Programming

Fitness Programming

Fitness programming and popularity of various activities has significantly evolved over the past 15 years. The American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) *Health and Fitness Journal* has conducted annual surveys since 2007 to gauge trends that would help inform the creation of standards for health and fitness programming. The survey focuses on trends in the commercial, corporate, clinical, and community health and fitness industry. **Table 5** compares the results of ACSM's original 2007 survey, and findings from its survey conducted for 2017, preferences in fitness programming change over time. Some trends first identified in 2007 have remained popular, while other activities and associated programs were widely popular for short durations.

Table 3: Top 10 National Fitness Trends – 2007 and 2017

2007 Trends	2017 Trends
1. Children and obesity	1. Wearable technology
2. Fitness programs for older adults	2. Body weight training
3. Educated and experienced fitness professionals	3. High-intensity interval training
4. Functional fitness	4. Educated and experienced fitness professionals
5. Core training	5. Strength training
6. Strength training	6. Group training
7. Personal training	7. Exercise is Medicine
8. Mind/body exercise	8. Yoga
9. Exercise and weight loss	9. Personal training
10. Outcome measurements	10. Exercise and weight loss

Source: American College of Sports Medicine Health and Fitness Journal

Older Adults and Senior Programming

Many older adults and seniors are choosing to maintain active lifestyles and recognize the health benefits of regular physical activities. With the large number of adults in these age groups, many communities have found a need to offer more programming, activities, and facilities that support the active lifestyle this generation desires.

Festivals and Special Events

Festivals and other special events are often popular activities in communities that not only entertain, generate economic activity, and serve to celebrate community identity, they are also fantastic means of introducing people the community's public parks and recreation system. Public parks and recreation agencies play a major role in planning, managing, and hosting festivals and other community programs that often serve to draw new users into their facilities. Attendants to events hosted in parks or recreation centers who enjoy their experience may want to return for another event or program, or simply to enjoy the park or recreation facility. Participants in these special programs can become interested in visiting other parks and recreation facilities or participating in programs.

E. Healthy Lifestyle Trends and Active Living

Active Transportation – Bicycling and Walking

In many surveys and studies on participation in recreational activities, walking, running, jogging, and cycling are nearly universally rated as the most popular activities among youth and adults. Walking, jogging, and running are often the most highly participated in recreational activity, and cycling often ranks as the second or third most popular activity. These activities are attractive, as they require little equipment or financial investment to get started, and they are open to participation to nearly all segments of the population. For these reasons, participation in these activities are often promoted as a means of spurring physical activity and increasing public health.

Trails and Health

Trails can provide a wide variety of opportunities for being physically active, such as walking/running/hiking, wheelchair recreation, bicycling, and horseback riding. Trails and community pathways are a significant recreational and alternative transportation infrastructure, but are most effective in increasing public health when they are part of a system.

The health benefits are equally as high for trails in urban neighborhoods as for those in state or national parks. A trail in the neighborhood, creating a “linear park,” makes it easier for people to incorporate exercise into their daily routines, whether for recreation or non-motorized transportation. Urban trails need to connect people to places they want to go, such as schools, transit centers, businesses, and neighborhoods.⁸

Shade Structures – Solar Relief

Communities around the country are considering adding shade structures as well as shade trees to their parks, playgrounds, and pools, as “a weapon against cancer and against childhood obesity,”⁹ both to reduce future cancer risk and promote exercise among children. A 2005 study found that melanoma rates in people under 20 rose three percent a year between 1973 and 2001, possibly due to a thinning of the ozone layer in the atmosphere. It is recommended that children seek shade between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., but with so little shade available, kids have nowhere to go. Additionally, without adequate shade, many play areas are simply too hot to be inviting to children. On sunny days, the playground equipment is hot enough to scald the hands of would-be users.

Trees would help provide protection, as tree leaves absorb about 95 percent of ultraviolet radiation, but they take a decade or more to grow large enough to make a difference. As such, many communities are building shade structures instead. The non-profit Shade Foundation of American is a good resource for information about shade and shade structures, www.shadefoundation.org.

⁸ National Trails Training Partnership, “Health Community: What you should know about trail building,” <http://www.americantrails.org/resources/health/healthcombuild.html>, accessed May 2016

⁹ Liz Szabo, “Shade: A weapon against skin cancer, childhood obesity,” *USA Today*, June 30, 2011, www.usatoday.com/news/health/wellness/story/2011/06/Shade-serves-as-a-weapon-against-skin-cancer-childhood-obesity/48965070/1, accessed May 2015

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Natural Environments and Open Space

Conservation

Parks and public lands are critical to the quality of life for all Americans and that quality, for everyone, in any community, is improved by clean, green, and accessible parks and open space. Parks and open spaces serve an essential role in preserving natural resources and wildlife habitat, protecting clean water and clean air and providing open space for current and future generations. Parks also provide an essential connection for Americans of all ages and abilities to the life-enhancing benefits of nature and the outdoors.¹⁰

F. Economic and Health Benefits of Parks

“The Benefits of Parks: Why America Needs More City Parks and Open Space,” a report from the Trust for Public Land, makes the following observations about the health, economic, environmental, and social benefits of parks and open space:¹¹

- Physical activity makes people healthier.
- Physical activity increases with access to parks.
- Contact with the natural world improves physical and psychological health.
- Residential and commercial property values increase.
- Value is added to community and economic development sustainability.
- Benefits of tourism are enhanced.
- Trees are effective in improving air quality and act as natural air conditioners.
- Trees assist with storm water control and erosion.
- Crime and juvenile delinquency are reduced.
- Recreational opportunities for all ages are provided.
- Stable neighborhoods and strong communities are created.

Researchers have long touted the benefits of outdoor exercise. Many parks and recreation departments have begun installing “outdoor gyms.” Equipment that can be found in these outdoor gyms is comparable to what would be found in an indoor workout facility, such as leg and chest presses, elliptical trainers, pull down trainers, etc. Outdoor fitness equipment provides a new opportunity for parks and recreation departments to increase the health of their communities, while offering them the opportunity to exercise outdoors. Such equipment can increase the usage of parks, trails, and other outdoor amenities while helping to fight the obesity epidemic and increase the community’s interaction with nature.

¹⁰ National Parks and Recreation Association, “Role of Parks and Recreation in Conservation,” <http://www.nrpa.org/About-NRPA/Position-Statements/Role-of-Parks-and-Recreation-in-Conservation>, accessed May 2016

¹¹ Paul M. Sherer, “The Benefits of Parks: Why America Needs More City Parks and Open Space,” The Trust for Public Land, San Francisco, CA, 2006

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G. Trends in Adult and Youth Recreation

Adult Recreation: Pickleball

No adult recreational sport is taking off faster than pickleball.¹² Pickleball is a racquet sport played on a badminton court with a lowered net, perforated plastic ball, and wood paddles. While it originated in the Pacific Northwest in the 1960s, it has grown exponentially since 2000. The USA Pickleball Association (USAPA) estimates that there were about 500 pickleball players in 2000, with that number growing to 125,000 in 2013. It is especially popular with the 50+ crowd, because it is low impact but gets the heart rate pumping.¹³ Pickle ball is an attractive programming option for recreation managers because it is adaptable to a variety of existing facilities – four pickleball courts fit in one tennis court.

H. Outdoor Recreation

The Outdoor Foundation releases a “Participation in Outdoor Recreation Topline Report” annually. According to the 2016 “Topline Report,”¹⁴ nearly half (48.4%) of Americans participated in outdoor recreation activities in 2015. Increased participation in outdoor recreation activities was strong in paddle sports, with stand up paddle boarding remaining the top outdoor activity for growth growing by 26 percent in participation from 2014 to 2015.

Additional key findings from the 2016 “Topline Report” include:

Participation in Outdoor Recreation

- In 2015, 48.4 percent of Americans ages 6 and older participated in at least one outdoor activity. This equated to 142.4 million Americans who went on a collective 11.7 billion outdoor recreation outings.
- The top five outdoor activities with increased participation in the past three years were stand up paddle boarding, triathlon (traditional/road), kayak fishing, triathlon (non-traditional/off-road), and trail running.
- Participation among youth ages 6 to 12 was at 63 percent, ages 13 to 17 was at 59 percent, and ages 18 to 24 was at 57 percent.
- Participation among adults ages 25 to 44 was at 56 percent, and 37 percent among adults ages 45 and older.

Trail Recreation and Cycling Trends

For trail-related recreation activities such as hiking (which included walking), bicycling, and running, the 2016 “Topline Report” indicates a positive three-year trend for trail running, running/jogging, hiking, mountain biking and BMX biking, as shown in **Table 6**. Additionally, participation in trail running and BMX biking is up significantly over the recent three-year period.

¹² Chris Gelbach, “Never Stop Playing: Trends in Adult Recreational Sports” *Recreation Management*, September 2013, http://recmanagement.com/feature_print.php?fid=201309fe02, accessed January 2015

¹³ David Crumpler, “Pickleball a fast-growing sport, especially for the 50 and older crowd,” *Florida Times Union*, January 26, 2015, <http://jacksonville.com/prime-time/2015-01-26/story/pickleball-fast-growing-sport-especially-50-and-older-crowd>, accessed January 2015

¹⁴ *Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report 2016*

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*Section III: Parks and Recreation Influencing Trends***Table 4: Cycling and Trail Recreation Participation by Activity (Ages 6+)**

	2013	2014	2015	3 Year Average Change
BMX Bicycling	2,168	2,350	2,690	7.5%
Bicycling (Mountain/Non Paved Surface)	8,542	8,044	8,316	2.8%
Bicycling (Road/Paved Surface)	40,888	39,725	38,280	-0.8%
Hiking (Day)	34,378	36,222	37,232	2.6%
Running/Jogging	51,127	49,408	48,496	-2.3%
Trail Running	6,792	7,531	8,139	10.7%

Source: 2016 Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report

I. Management and Operational Trends

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Compliance

On September 14, 2010 the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) issued an amended regulation implementing the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA 2010 Standards),¹⁵ and for the first time, the regulations were expanded to include recreation environment design requirements. Covered entities were to be compliant with design and construction requirements and the development of three-year transition plan by March 15, 2012. The deadline for implementation of the three-year transition plan was March 15, 2015.

Funding

According to *Recreation Management* magazine's 2015 "State of the Industry Report," survey respondents from parks and recreation departments/districts reporting about their revenues from 2012 through 2014 indicated a continued recovery from the impact of the recession of 2008. From 2013 to 2014, 44.1 percent of respondents reported that their revenues had increased, and another 44.1 percent reported revenues staying steady. About 48.7 percent of respondents said they expected revenues to continue to increase in 2015, while 44 percent expected no change.

Trends in Marketing by Parks and Recreation Providers

Active Network offers expertise in activity and participation management. The organization's mission is to make the world a more active place. In its blog, the following marketing mix ideas were offered, which came out of a meeting with parks and recreational professionals in the Chicago area.¹⁶

- Updated booths and community event presence—Utilization of a tablet or laptop to show programs you offer and provide event participants the opportunity to register on the spot.
- Facebook redirect app—This application redirects people automatically to the link you provide. Add it to your Facebook page.
- Instagram challenge—Think about how you can use mobile and social tools at your next event. It could be an Instagram contest during an event set up as a scavenger hunt with participants taking pictures of clues and posting them on Instagram.

¹⁵ U.S. Department of Justice, Americans with Disabilities Act, ADA Home Page, <http://www.ada.gov/>, accessed November 15, 2012.

¹⁶ Active Network, <http://www.activenetwork.com>, accessed May 2014

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- Social media coupons—Research indicates that the top reason people follow an organization on a social network is to receive discounts or coupons. Consider posting an event discount on your social networks redeemable by accessing on phone or printing out.

Mobile marketing is a growing trend. Social websites and apps are among the most used features on mobile phones. Popular social media marketing tools include Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Snapchat, Instagram, and LinkedIn. Private messaging apps such as Snapchat and WhatsApp are being used more and more for live media coverage.¹⁷

Ninety-one percent (91%) of Americans own a cell phone and most use the devices for much more than phone calls. Young adults engage in mobile data applications at much higher rates than adults ages 30 and older. Usage rates trends indicate that Millennials tend to get information most frequently using mobile devices such as smartphones. For example, 97% of cell phone owners ages 18–29 send and receive text messages, compared to 94% of ages 30–49, 75% of ages 50–64, and 35% of those 65 and older. In 2016, the vast majority of the population in the United States has access to a smartphone, computer, or other device, and is nearly always “connected.”

¹⁷ Jacqueline Woerner, “The 7 Social Media Trends Dominating 2015,” Emarsys Blog, <http://www.emarsys.com/en/resources/blog/the-7-social-media-trends-dominating-2015/>, accessed February 26, 2015.

IV. Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

An inventory of parks and facilities owned and/or maintained by the City of Wilsonville was conducted in April 2017 and approved by staff on May 30, 2017. Each site was evaluated using a proprietary methodology called Geo-Referenced Amenities Standards Process (GRASP®) to assess existing park and recreation systems. Findings from the analysis process identify gaps and make recommendations for future parks, recreation and open space needs. The team utilized the GRASP®-IT audit tool, an instrument developed for assessing the quality and other characteristics of parks, trails, and other public lands and facilities. The GRASP®-IT tool has been used to conduct inventories of more than 100 park systems nationwide over the past 16 years and has been tested for reliability and validity.

To conduct the inventory, a trained observer from the planning team visited each site or location and assessed the features within it. Features were classified into one of two categories: **components** and **modifiers**. A **component** is a feature that people go to a park or facility to use, such as a tennis court, playground, or open lawn area. Each component was evaluated on its functionality—its suitability for its intended purpose. **Modifiers** are amenities such as shade, drinking fountains, restrooms, etc. that enhance the comfort and convenience of visiting the site and thereby modify the experience of using its components.

A formula was applied that combines the assessments of a site's components and modifiers to generate a score or value for each component and for the entire site. The resulting values can be used to compare sites to each other and to analyze the overall performance of the park system.

A. Assessment Summary

Based on visits to each park and/or facility, the following general assessments were concluded:

- Parks are generally well maintained and free of trash, graffiti, or other negative elements.
- Current parks vary greatly in number of amenities and overall size.
- Most of the parks have good street visibility and frontage. They offer adequate public access.
- While improvements have been made, ensuring ADA accessibility to parks and park amenities, continued implementation of the ADA Transition Plan including additional improvements or accommodations are needed throughout the system (City of Wilsonville, Oregon, Public Right-of-Way & City Parks Facilities, ADA Title II Transition Plan, Final Plan, May 12, 2015).
- Several playgrounds and playground structures need upgrade or renovation.
- While centrally located, all sports fields (diamonds and rectangles) are located at Memorial Park.
- There are no standalone rectangle fields. All rectangle fields currently overlay diamond fields, and therefore, there is limited use or availability of both field types.
- Several national trends have been incorporated into the park system including pickleball courts, aquatic spray grounds, disc golf, and nature-based playgrounds.
- Water access (particularly Willamette River access) is limited.

*Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment***Summary of Inventory Locations**

Wilsonville has a variety of recreation locations that serve the community at-large in many ways. The 2007 Parks and Recreation Master Plan classified parks into the following categories (NRPA does not define park classification. The following classifications were reviewed with Wilsonville staff and deemed appropriate):

- **Neighborhood Parks:** Generally small in size, neighborhood parks are a combination of playground and park designed primarily for spontaneous, non-organized recreation activities.
- **Community Parks:** Generally, community parks are larger parks that support organized activities and often have sport fields or other special facilities as their central focus. These parks can accommodate larger numbers of people and provide restrooms and parking.
- **Regional Parks:** At more than 50 acres, regional parks provide a wide variety of specialized facilities, such as sports fields, indoor recreation facilities, or large picnic areas, to serve the entire community and beyond. Natural areas or unique recreation opportunities are usually a component of regional parks.
- **Urban Parks:** Urban parks are located in busy, higher density, commercial areas, or mixed-use centers. Examples of urban parks include public squares, promenades, and urban plazas.
- **Special Use Areas:** Special use areas are single purpose sites or areas occupied by specialized facilities, such as stand-alone recreation centers, performing arts facilities, skate areas, swimming pools, or community gardens.
- **Natural Areas:** Natural areas are lands managed in a natural state. Recreation in natural areas usually involves passive, low-impact activities, such as walking, biking, and watching wildlife.
- **Greenways/Greenbelts:** Greenways or greenbelts are linear parks that link together points-of-interest within a community or provide green buffers between neighborhoods. These parks are nature oriented, and recreation is typically related to trail use.

Additional classifications which are important to Wilsonville's system:

- **Private Parks:** These privately owned and maintained sites include parks owned by subdivision homeowners associations (HOAs), park amenities provided on corporate campuses, private golf courses, and privately-owned sports field complexes.
- **Beautification Areas:** These maintained, landscaped areas primarily provide a visual amenity typically with no recreational use. Sites may include landscaped rights of way, gateways, seating areas, or street medians and islands.
- **Waysides:** A stopping place, carved out of land adjacent to a trail or pathway that provides minor amenities for rest or exercise that is out of the way of foot or bicycle traffic. These small spaces provide a bench, small table, or an exercise station. These spaces are often found along walking trails, water trails, exercise circuit trails, or boardwalks.
- **Pocket Parks:** A small park, large enough for a tot lot, looped walking trail or sheltered picnic table, or a public sculpture or fountain. A pocket park provides a minimal amenity for an apartment complex or area of opportunity in a development.
- **Trail Corridor** – A stand-alone corridor or parcel that contains a trail.

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Park locations range in size from Engleman Park with just under an acre to Memorial Park and Murase Plaza at a combined 126 acres. Parks offer both active and passive recreation opportunities from playgrounds and ballfields to walking paths and natural areas. Smaller parks may only have a few amenities while larger parks offer up to 35 components. Several of the parks (indicated in the following list by an *) are part of the Villebois Greenway Regional Park or are neighborhood parks within the Villebois planned community. These parks are in various states of transfer to City ownership and maintenance.

Existing properties that fall into the “Park” category include the following and account for approximately 256 total acres:

- Neighborhood Parks
 - Courtside Park
 - Engelman Park
 - Hathaway Park
 - Park at Merryfield
 - River Fox Park
 - Willow Creek and Landover Park
- Community Parks
 - Boones Ferry Park
 - Canyon Creek Park
- Regional Parks
 - Memorial Park
 - Villebois Regional Park System – Sofia Park*, Palermo Park*, Edelweiss Park*, Piccadilly Park*, Trocadero, Regional Park 7/8 (2018 estimated completion)
- Urban Parks
 - Murase Plaza
 - Town Center Park
- Special Use Areas
 - Willamette River Water Treatment Plant Park
- Natural Areas
 - Graham Oaks Nature Park is operated by METRO. The property lies just west of the city but provides many recreation opportunities for residents and visitors. The property is 250 acres.
- Greenway/Greenbelt
 - Tranquil Park
- Trail Corridors
 - Throughout Wilsonville, trails occur either within existing parks or as standalone corridors. Three trail corridors are identified as parcels:
 - ◆ Boeckman Creek Crossing Trail
 - ◆ Memorial to Boones Ferry Trail
 - ◆ Ice Age Tonquin Trail

The remaining trails were identified through GIS data provided by the City of Wilsonville and evaluated using aerial photography. On-street paths and lanes were not included in this inventory. While often important to a multi-modal transportation system, they were not considered recreation components for the purposes of this study.

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Example of GIS inventory map and data sheet. A complete Inventory Atlas is provided as a supplemental document to the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan.

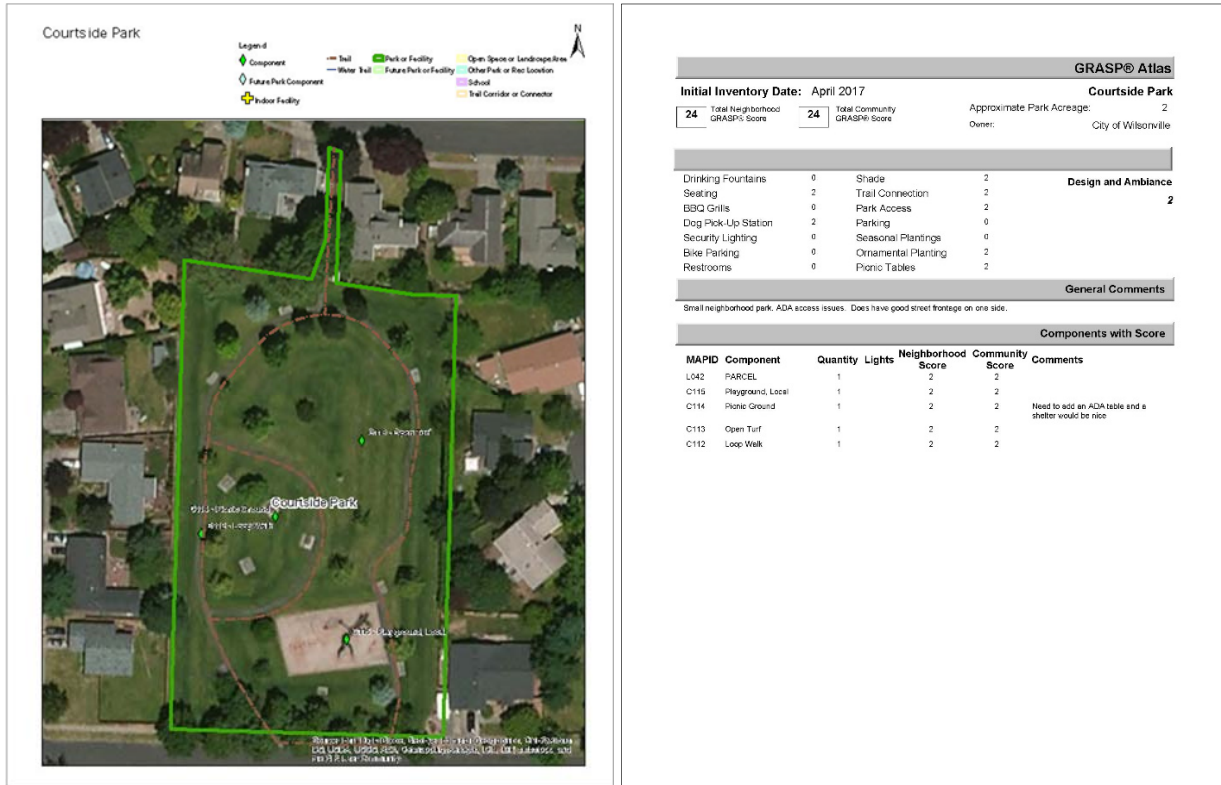


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B. Inventory Overview

The following table summarizes the component-based inventory in a common park matrix style format:

Table 5: Park Component Inventory Matrix

LOCATION	Aquatics, Spray Pad	Basketball Court	Basketball, Practice	Diamond Field	Diamond Field, Complex	Disc Golf	Dog Park	Educational Experience	Event Space	Game Court	Garden, Community	Garden, Display	Horseshoe Court	Loop Walk	Natural Area	Open Turf	Pickleball Court	Playground	Public Art	Rectangular Field, Large	Shelter, Large	Shelter, Small	Skate Park	Tennis Court	Volleyball Court	Water Access, Developed	Water Access, General	Water Feature	Water, Open	Total Number of Components in Park
Memorial Park		1		5	1	1	1	1	3		1		1		2	2	2	2		3	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	38
Town Center Park	1		1					1	1			1		1		1		1	4		1						1		14	
Murase Plaza	1							1	1			1			1	1		1			4						1		12	
Willamette River Water Treatment Plant Park								1					1	1	2						2					1	1	1	10	
Villebois Regional Park 7/8			1					1	1							1		2	1		1								8	
Edelweiss Park		1										1				2	1	1			1								7	
Boones Ferry Park			1					1								1		1								1		1	7	
Trocadero Park																1		1	1		1		1				1		6	
Willow Creek and Landover Park		1													1	1		2				1							6	
Hathaway Park			1										1		1		2												5	
Sofia Park	1														1		1				1						1		5	
Graham Oaks Nature Park (not City of Wilsonville owned)								1							1				1		1								4	
Canyon Creek Park													1	2	1														4	
Engelman Park													1		1		2												4	
Piccadilly Park												1			1		1							1					4	
Courtside Park													1		1		1												3	
Palermo Park			1							1						1													3	
Boeckman Creek Crossing Trail								1							1													1	3	
Park at Merryfield								1							1			1											3	
River Fox Park													1		1		1												3	
Tranquil Park															1														1	
Memorial to Boones Ferry Trail																													0	
Total number of components in system:	3	3	5	5	1	1	1	9	6	1	1	3	2	7	11	20	3	20	7	3	15	4	2	2	2	1	3	5	4	

*Note: List has been sorted by total number of components within each park. Parks with greater number of components listed first. Cell number indicates quantity of each component. Quantity based on approved inventory May 30,2017. Components for Villebois Regional Park 7/8 and Trocadero Park are subject to final park development.

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Table 6: Park Comfort and Convenience Matrix

LOCATION	Drinking Fountains	Seating	Dog Waste Station	Pathway Lighting	Bike Parking	Restrooms	Shade Trees or Structures	Parking Lot	Picnic Tables
Boeckman Creek Crossing Trail	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Boones Ferry Park	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Canyon Creek Park	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Courtside Park	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Edelweiss Park	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Engelman Park	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Graham Oaks Nature Park (Metro-owned)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hathaway Park	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Memorial Park	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Memorial to Boones Ferry Trail	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Murase Plaza	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Palermo Park	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Park at Merryfield	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Piccadilly Park	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
River Fox Park	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Sofia Park	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Town Center Park	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tranquil Park	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Trocadero Park	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Villebois Regional Park 7/8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Willamette River Water Treatment Plant Park	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Willow Creek and Landover Park	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y

Note: Modifiers for RP 7/8 and Trocadero Park are subject to final park development.

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In addition to locating components, the functional quality of each element was assessed during the site visits. The following table displays the ranking of each park in the current system based on an overall score for its components and modifiers. In general, parks at the top of the list offer more and better recreation opportunities than those ranked lower in **Table 9** below. The length of the bar for each park reflects its overall score in proportion to that of the highest-ranking park (Memorial Park).

Table 7: Park Ranking Table

LOCATION	Park Rank	GRASP® Scale
Memorial Park	1	
Town Center Park	2	
Murase Plaza	3	
Willamette River Water Treatment Plant Park	4	
Edelweiss Park	5	
Graham Oaks Nature Park (Metro owned park)	6	
Sofia Park	7	
Piccadilly Park	8	
Palermo Park	9	
Boones Ferry Park	10	
Willow Creek and Landover Park	11	
Boeckman Creek Crossing Trail	11	
Courtside Park	13	
Hathaway Park	14	
Engelman Park	15	
Canyon Creek Park	16	
River Fox Park	17	
Park at Merryfield	18	
Tranquil Park	18	
Memorial to Boones Ferry Trail	20	

GRASP® Scale for Villebois Regional Park 7/8 and Trocadero Park have not been calculated.

Future Parks

There are several properties that are in the process of being developed and added to the Wilsonville park system. Villebois Regional Park 6 (indicated in the following list by an *) is part of the Villebois Regional Park. Existing properties that fall into the “future park” category include the following and account for approximately 70 total acres:

- Advance Road Community Park
- Boeckman Trail
- Boones Ferry Park expansion
- Fifth Street Escape Trail Corridor
- Frog Pond Neighborhood Park
- Villebois Regional Park 6*

The following components, in **Table 10**, have been identified by current master planning efforts outside of this master planning project or provided by city staff to be included in the future parks.

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Table 8: Future Park Component Inventory Matrix

LOCATION	Diamond Field	Dog Park	Playground	Rectangular Field, Large	Tennis Court	Water Feature	Total Number of Components in Park
Advance Road Community Park	2		1	2			5
Boeckman Trail							TBD
Boones Ferry Park Expansion							TBD
Fifth Street Escape							TBD
Frog Pond Neighborhood Park							TBD
Villebois Regional Park 6		1	1		1	1	4
Total number of components in system:	2	1	2	2	1	1	

Note: Final park components may vary pending final park development.

Indoor Facilities

Indoor facilities can also be cataloged by their unique components. Existing properties that fall into this type include the following:

- Wilsonville Community Center
- Tauchman House
- Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Administrative Building

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*Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment***Table 9: Indoor Facility Component Inventory Matrix**

LOCATION	Gallery/Exhibits	Kitchen - Commercial	Kitchen - Kitchenette	Lobby/Entryway	Multi-Purpose Room	Patio/Outdoor Seating	Weight/Cardio Equipment	Total Number of Components in Park
Community Center	1	1		1	6	1	1	11
Parks and Recreation Admin. Building				1	2			3
Tauchman House			1		2	1		4
Total number of components in system:	1	1	1	2	10	2	1	

Other Providers**Other Park or Recreation Location**

Using GIS data and aerial photography, over 45 additional parks or outdoor recreation facilities belonging to providers other than the City of Wilsonville were identified. These properties offer a variety of components ranging from open turf to playgrounds to aquatic facilities. Individual site visits to parks provided by Home Owner Associations (HOAs) were not part of the scope for this project, but because they are considered a key alternative provider, these parks were included in the mapping, level of service analysis and recommendations described later in this document. These properties account for approximately 367 additional park acres.

Open Space or Landscape Areas

An additional 147 properties were identified in the GIS data. Based on an aerial photography survey, these properties offer minimal to no recreation opportunities. Many of these are landscape areas within subdivisions, while others offer potential trail corridors or nature-based opportunities. These parcels also include large METRO owned areas such as Coffee Lake Natural Area and Corral Creek Natural Area. At 487 acres, these properties offer “green” infrastructure and relief from development to residents of Wilsonville.

Schools and Future Schools

Four existing school properties and two future schools are identified in the available GIS data. Schools often provide important neighborhood recreation opportunities but often have limited public access. Perimeter fencing, school day restrictions, and scholastic sports team use are several of the most significant limiting factors in public use of school facilities. With the proper inter-governmental agreements (IGAs), schools can provide valuable supplemental recreation facilities, especially in terms of diamond and rectangle fields as well as playground facilities. But because Wilsonville’s school system is comprised of larger campus type settings that limit the number of school properties distributed throughout the city, walkable access to its facilities may be for residents may be lower than what is typically seen in other communities.

Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

Golf Courses

In southern Wilsonville, golf course property dominates the green infrastructure. While golf courses provide significant green space, they typically are a fee based, singular recreation opportunity with limited appeal to the general community. However, golf course communities also typically offer Home Owner Association amenities such as neighborhood parks, trails, and aquatic facilities.

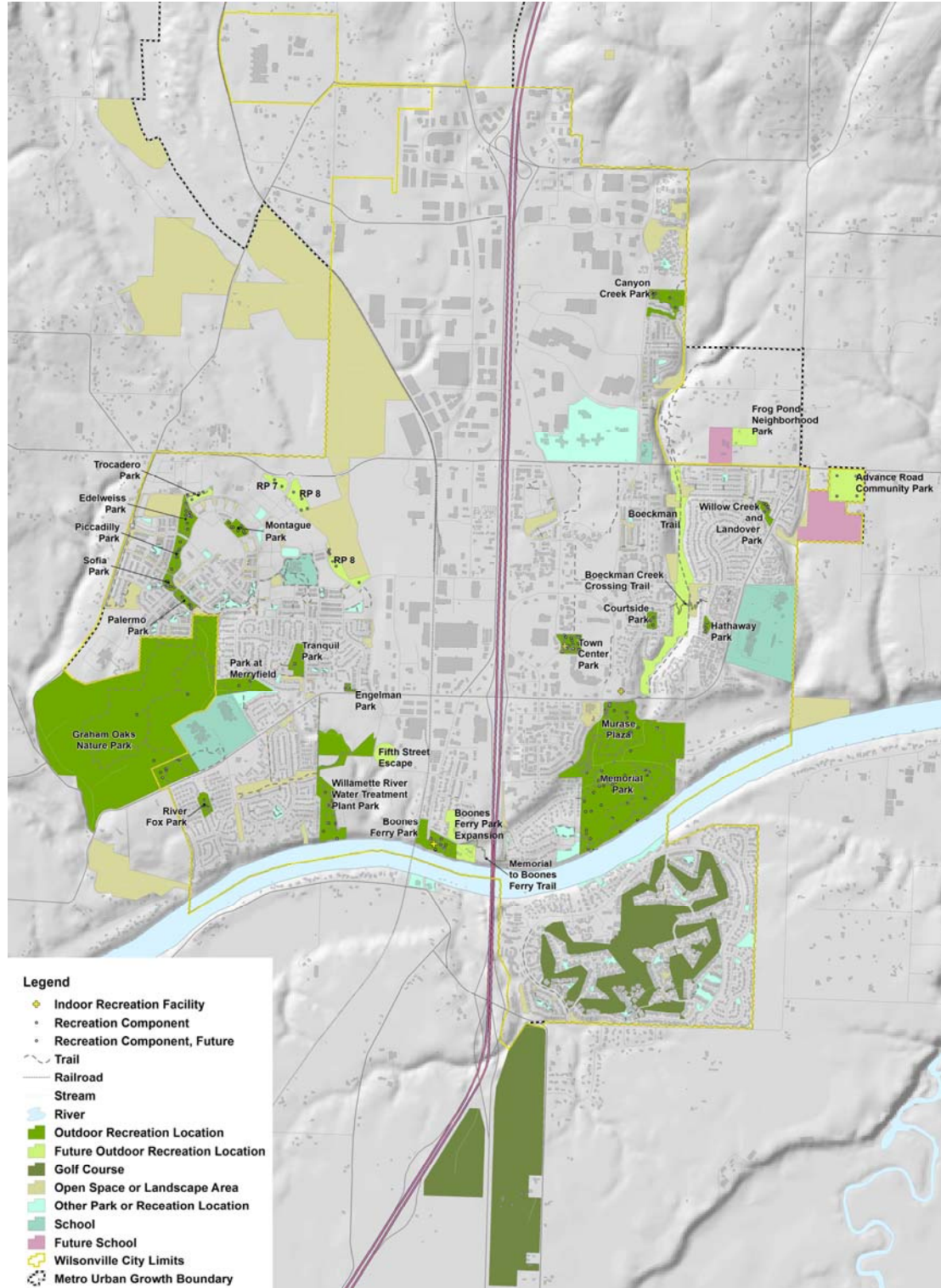
Map 2 shows the City of Wilsonville’s Parks and Recreation System. It covers all the City of Wilsonville providing parks, facilities, programs, and services to the residents of Wilsonville.

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Map 2: City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation System Map

(Note: some alternative provider parks, golf courses, open spaces and other parcels displayed on this map may fall outside the Wilsonville city boundary, but adjacency may still be important to residents and users. All mapping based on approved inventory, May 30, 2017. Additions or changes to the system after that date may not be reflected in all mapping.)

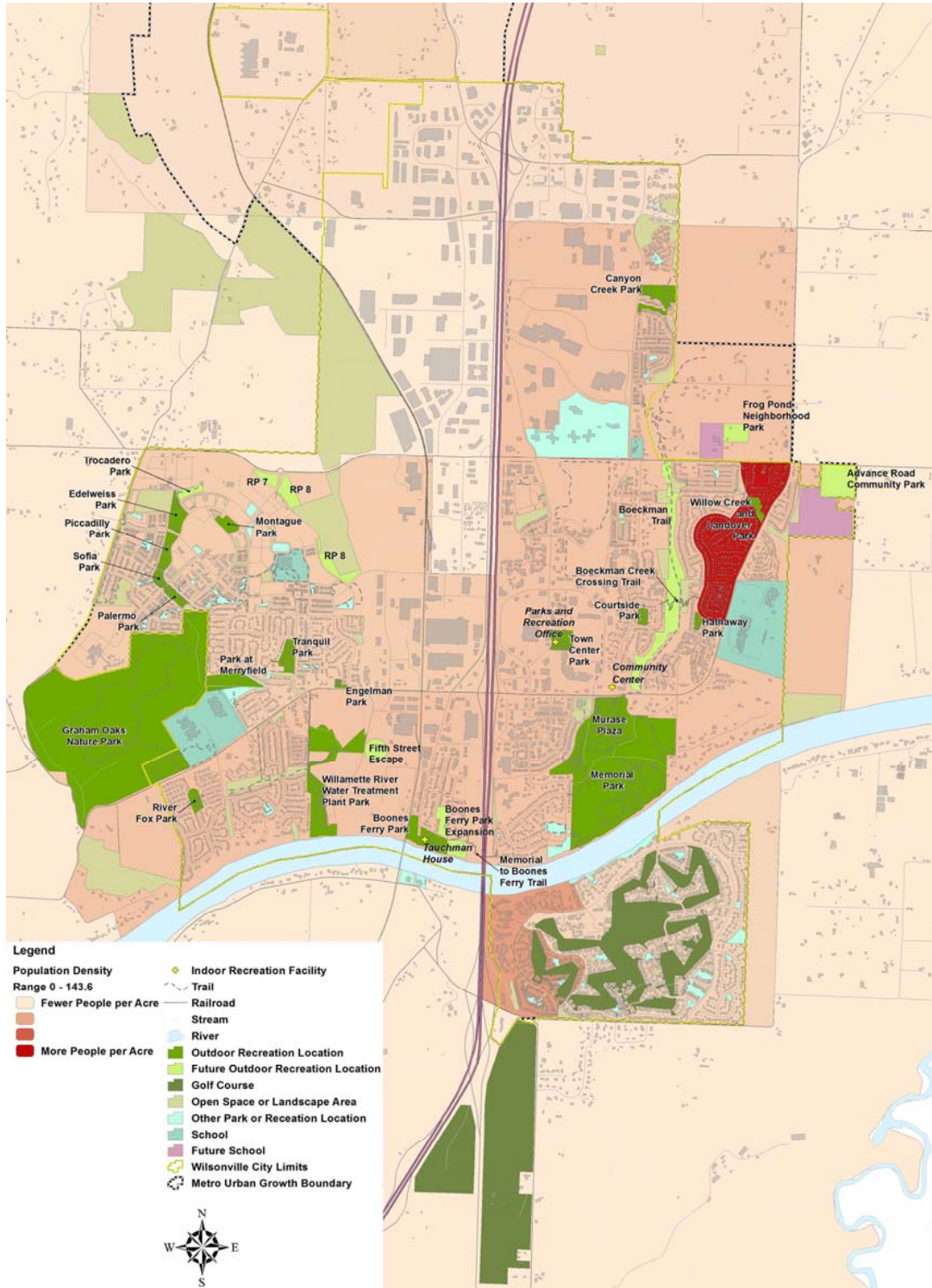


Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

Population Distribution and Density

When discussing access to recreation, it is helpful to understand the population distribution and density in Wilsonville. In **Map 3**, areas of higher population density are shown in darker red while areas that are less densely populated are lighter in color.

Map 3: Wilsonville 2016 Population Density based on US Census Block Groups



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Level of Service (LOS) measurements evaluate how parks, open spaces, trails, and facilities in Wilsonville serve the community. They may be used to benchmark current conditions and to direct future planning efforts.

C. Level of Service Analysis

Why Level of Service?

Level of Service may be defined as the extent to which a recreation system provides access to recreational assets and amenities to residents. It indicates the ability of people to connect with nature and pursue active lifestyles. It can have implications for health and wellness, the local economy, and quality of life. Further, LOS for a park and recreation system tends to reflect community values. It is often emblematic of the manner and extent to which people are connected to their communities and lifestyles focused on outdoor recreation and healthy living.

An analytical technique known as **GRASP® (Geo-Referenced Amenities Standard Process)** was used to analyze Level of Service provided by assets in Wilsonville. This proprietary process, used exclusively by Design Concepts and GreenPlay, yields analytical maps and data that may be used to examine access to recreation across a study area.

GRASP® Analysis

GRASP® (Geo-referenced Amenities Standards Process) is the proprietary name for an approach that has been utilized in more than 100 communities across the country to evaluate LOS for park and recreation systems. With GRASP®, information from the inventory and assessment was used to produce analytic maps and data that show the status of park and recreation services across the community.

Perspectives

Maps and data quantifications produced using the GRASP® methodology are known as **perspectives**. Each perspective is a model of how service is being provided across the study area. The model can be further analyzed to derive statistical information about service in a variety of ways. Maps are utilized along with tables and charts to provide benchmarks or insights a community may use to determine its success in providing services. Perspective maps and charts were produced by applying the GRASP® process to the Wilsonville inventory. Further discussion on Perspectives and other GRASP® terminology can be found in the following sections.

Types of Perspectives

The LOS offered by a park or other feature is a function of two main variables: what is available there and how easy it is for a user to get to it. The inventory performed with the GRASP®-IT tool provided a detailed accounting of what is available at any given location, and GIS was used to measure its accessibility to residents across the community. People use a variety of transit modes to reach a recreation destination: on foot, on a bike, in a car, via public transportation, or some combination of these or other alternatives. Different travel modes have varying travel distances and times associated with them. In GRASP® Perspectives this variability is accounted for by analyzing multiple travel distances (referred to as *catchment areas*) from which a given feature might be reached. Two different travel distances were used to produce two distinct types of Perspectives for examining the park system:

1. Neighborhood Access
2. Walkable Access

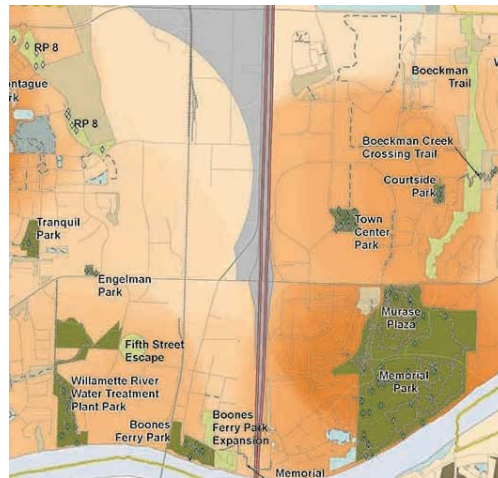
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A **Neighborhood Access** perspective uses a travel distance of one mile to the inventory. This is assumed to be a suitable distance for a bike ride or short drive in a car, or perhaps a longer walk. This catchment is intended to capture users travelling from home or elsewhere to a park or facility by way of bike, bus, or automobile.

A **Walkable Access** perspective uses a shorter catchment distance intended to capture users within a fifteen-minute walk. This distance can range from as short as a quarter-mile to as far as a half-mile depending on the study area. For Wilsonville a half-mile walkability catchment area was used. Further discussion on walkability standards is detailed in the following sections.

For each perspective, the defined catchment area is plotted with GIS around each feature and assigned a value using information from the inventory. When catchment areas for a set of features is combined into one overlay map, a shaded map results, with the shade at any given location representing the cumulative value of all features considered accessible from that location.



GRASP® Level of Service perspectives use overlapping catchment areas to yield a “heat map” that provides a measurement of LOS for any location within a study area. Orange shades represent the variation in LOS values across the map.

Assumptions

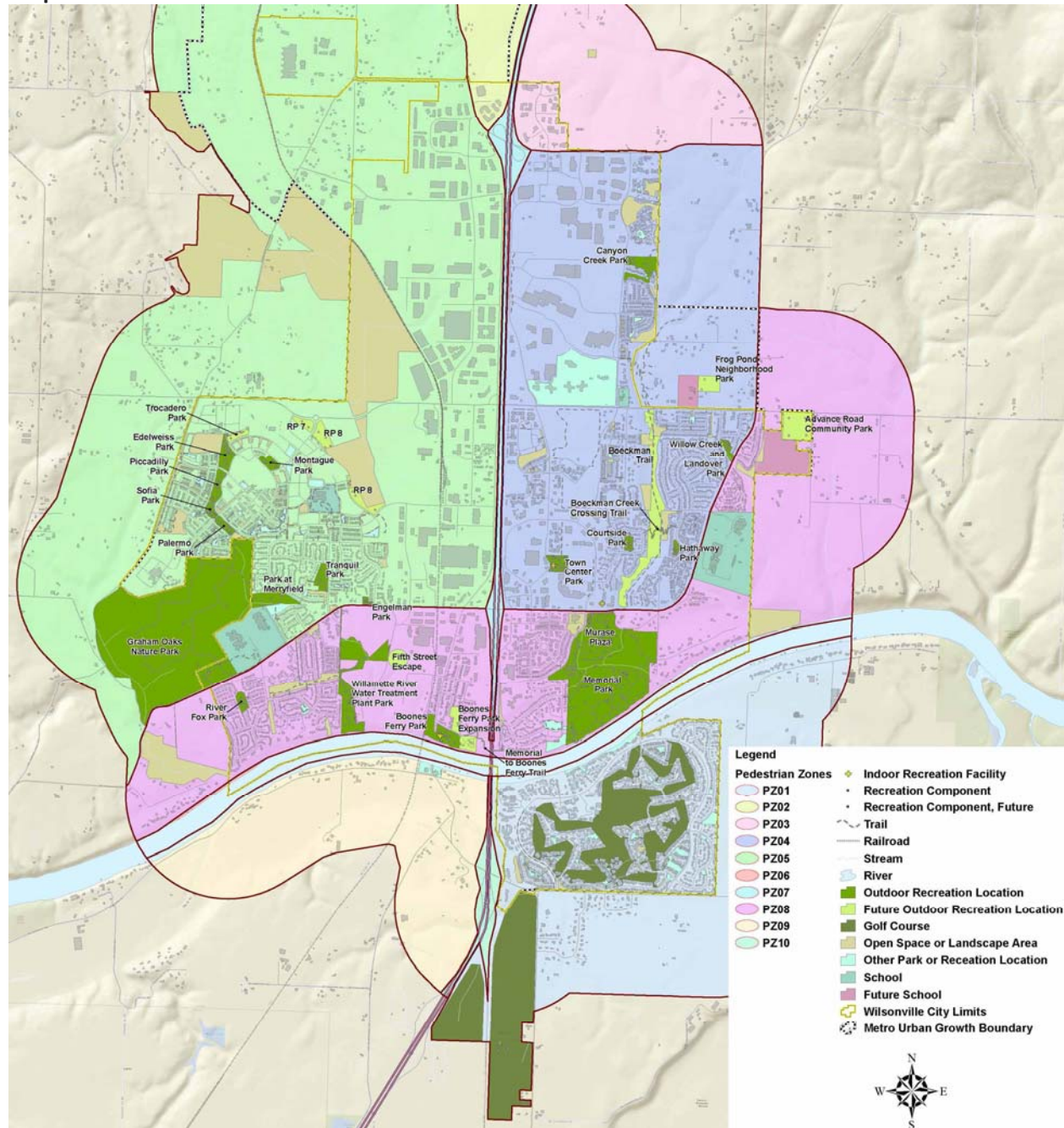
1. Proximity relates to access. A feature within a specified distance of a given location is considered to be “accessible” from that location.” “Access” in this analysis does not refer to access as defined in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
2. Neighborhood Access relates to proximity of one-mile, a reasonable distance for a drive in a car or by bicycle.
3. Walkable Access relates to proximity of half-mile, a reasonable distance attainable by walking 15 minutes.
4. Walkable access to recreation is affected by barriers, obstacles to free and easy travel on foot.
5. The LOS at any given point on the map has a value that is the cumulative value of all features that are considered accessible from that location.
6. “Future Parks” and components identified during the inventory discussion earlier and in the Future Park Component Inventory Matrix have been included in the analysis as these are projected to be built during the lifespan of this master plan.

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Pedestrian Barriers

Walkability can be limited by environmental barriers. Several such disruptions to walkable access are created by freeways, highways, major roads, and the river within Wilsonville. To account for this, walkability service areas in the Level of Service analysis have been “cut-off” by identified barriers where applicable. Zones created by identified barriers, displayed as distinct colors in the image below, serve as discrete areas of Wilsonville within which any facilities are accessible without crossing a major street or other barrier. Various shades of green parcels represent existing parks, and open space while pink parcels are school locations.

Map 4: Pedestrian Barriers



Walkability barriers were used to “cut-off” service areas where applicable.

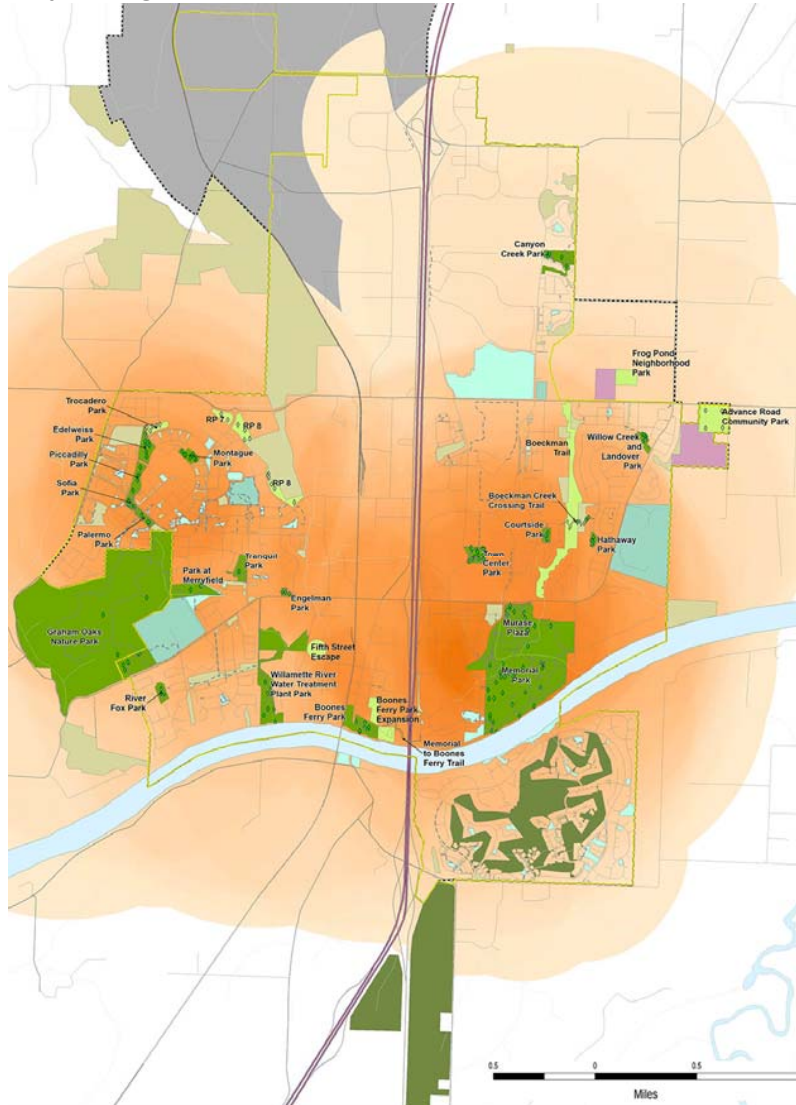
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Neighborhood Access to Outdoor Recreation

A “heat map” was created to examine Neighborhood Access to Recreation. This map shows where there are more or fewer recreation assets available based on a one-mile service area. In general, this map also shows that Wilsonville has good distribution of parks and outdoor facilities. Access to recreation is more limited at the edges of Wilsonville.

Map 5: Neighborhood Access to Outdoor Recreation



Legend

- Less Access to Quality Recreation Opportunities
- Outdoor Recreation Location
- Future Outdoor Recreation Location
- More Access to Quality Recreation Opportunities
- Golf Course
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Other Park or Recreation Location
- No Service
- School
- Future School
- Trail Corridor or Connector
- Wilsonville City Limits
- Metro Urban Growth Boundary
- Outdoor Recreation Component
- Future Component
- Trail
- Stream
- Railroad
- Street
- River

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Areas of higher concentration are notable in the northwest part of Wilsonville and near Memorial Park. For example, the highest GRASP® value area (940.7) is located just west of Memorial Park and Murase Plaza. From this location, a resident has access to 96 outdoor recreation components in 10 different parks, 15 other park or recreation locations (alternative providers), one golf course, one school, 48 other open space or landscape areas, and many of the available trails.

Further analysis of this perspective indicates that essentially all (95%) of Wilsonville is within one mile of a recreation opportunity. Additional statistics can be found in the following table:

Table 10: Map Statistics

	A	B	C	D	E
	Percent of Total City with LOS	GRASP® Value Range	Average LOS per Acre Served	Avg. LOS Per Acre/ Population per acre	GRASP® Index
Wilsonville	95%	0 to 940	388	82	48

Column A: Shows the percentage of the city that has at least some service (LOS >0). Coverage of 100% is rarely seen in GRASP® analysis.

Column B: For any location on the map there is a numerical value that corresponds to the shade of orange shown. This is called the GRASP® value and results from the overlay or summation of the scores of all components accessible from that particular location. Values for different locations on the map can be compared to one another, so a person in a location with a high value (darker orange) has greater access to quality recreation opportunities than a person in a lower value (lighter orange) area. Wilsonville GRASP® values range from a low of zero to a high of 940.1.

Column C: Shows a value of 388 as the average GRASP® value for the total area. This is above the average of 260.3 for similar cities that have completed GRASP® analysis.

Column D: Shows the results of dividing the number from Column C by the population density of the area. Compared to communities of similar total population for which GRASP® data is available, Wilsonville's population density is relatively high. Wilsonville's score of 82 ranks in the bottom half in the list of similar communities. This would indicate that while in general the LOS is high, there are potentially greater numbers of people using the parks and facilities and therefore a need for this higher LOS.

Column E: The GRASP® Index, essentially the GRASP® value per capita, involves dividing the total value of all the components in the system by the population of Wilsonville. These last two numbers (column C & D) differ in two ways. First, the GRASP® Index does not factor in population density. Second, the GRASP® Index is derived only using components within the city limits and does not account for parks residents may access outside those limits.

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Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment

GRASP® Comparative Data

The table below provides comparative data from other communities of similar population to Wilsonville across the country. Because every community is unique, there are no standards or “correct” numbers for these; however, there are several interesting similarities and differences when making these comparisons. It is useful to note that several of the study areas were significantly larger than the Wilsonville study area while the others were similar in size although at 4,858 acres, Wilsonville is the smallest in the list. Wilsonville ranks below the average in total number of components and in the total number of parks or facilities in the system. One interesting comparison may be in the average number of components per site and average score per site. Wilsonville fits very similar to Post Falls, Idaho; Windsor, Colorado; and Golden, Colorado. These upper range numbers would indicate a system that tends to have a good mix of “Community Parks” and “Neighborhood Parks” but perhaps tends toward larger park development as opposed to concentrating on small neighborhood parks. The 95 percent area coverage would indicate that parks are well distributed throughout the Wilsonville.

Table 11: GRASP® Comparative Data

State	City	Year	Population	Study Area Size (Acres)	# of Sites (Parks, Facilities, etc.)	Total # of Components	Avg. # Components per Site	Total GRASP® Value (Entire System)	GRASP® Index	Avg. Score/Site	% of Total Area w/LOS >0	Avg. LOS per Acre Served	Number of Components per Population (in 1,000's)	Average LOS/POP Den per Acre	Population Density (per acre)	% of Population with Threshold Access	% of Population with Walkable Threshold Access	People per Park	Park per 1k People
CO	Louisville	2011	19,656	5,089	145	453	3.1	3229	164	22.3	100%	903.0	23	234	3.9	NA	NA	136	7.4
CO	Golden	2016	20,201	6,221	25	183	7.3	778.4	39	31.1	NA	NA	9	NA	3.2	99%	70%	808	1.2
CO	Erie	2016	21,353	12,237	118	396	3.4	2177	102.0	18.5	97%	362	19	207	1.7	99%	94%	181	5.5
CO	Windsor	2015	22,038	16,373	30	213	7.1	1234	56	41.1	82%	184	10	137	1.3	92%	53%	735	1.4
CO	Evergreen PRD	2011	22,736	48,154	28	170	6.1	902	40	32.2	100%	539.7	7	1143	0.5	NA	NA	812	1.2
OR	Wilsonville	2017	22,919	4,858	21	155	7.4	1092	48	52.0	95%	388	7	82	4.7	NA	67%	1,091	0.9
NH	Keene	2011	23,409	23,868	42	193	4.6	1000	43	23.8	89%	125	8	127	1.0	NA	NA	557	1.8
OR	Woodburn	2007	23,952	5,066	24	110	4.6	257	11	10.7	100%	127	5	27	4.7	NA	NA	998	1.0
CO	Lafayette	2012	24,453	5,979	74	201	2.7	1300	53	17.6	83%	175	8	43	4.1	NA	NA	330	3.0
MO	Grandview	2007	25,285	12,709	13	196	15.1	NA	NA	NA	99%	95	8	48	2.0	NA	NA	1,945	0.5
VT	Essex	2011	28,858	25,230	47	153	3.3	895	31	19.0	72%	11	5	10	1.1	NA	NA	614	1.6
ID	Post Falls	2011	29,062	24,928	35	271	7.7	1005	35	28.7	100%	169.0	9	145	1.2	NA	NA	830	1.2
OR	Oregon City	2006	29,540	5944	51	215	4.2	NA	NA	NA	100%	45.0	7	9	5.0	NA	NA	579	1.7

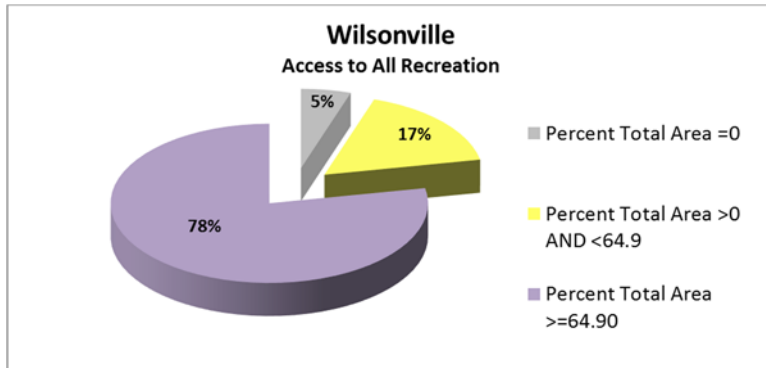
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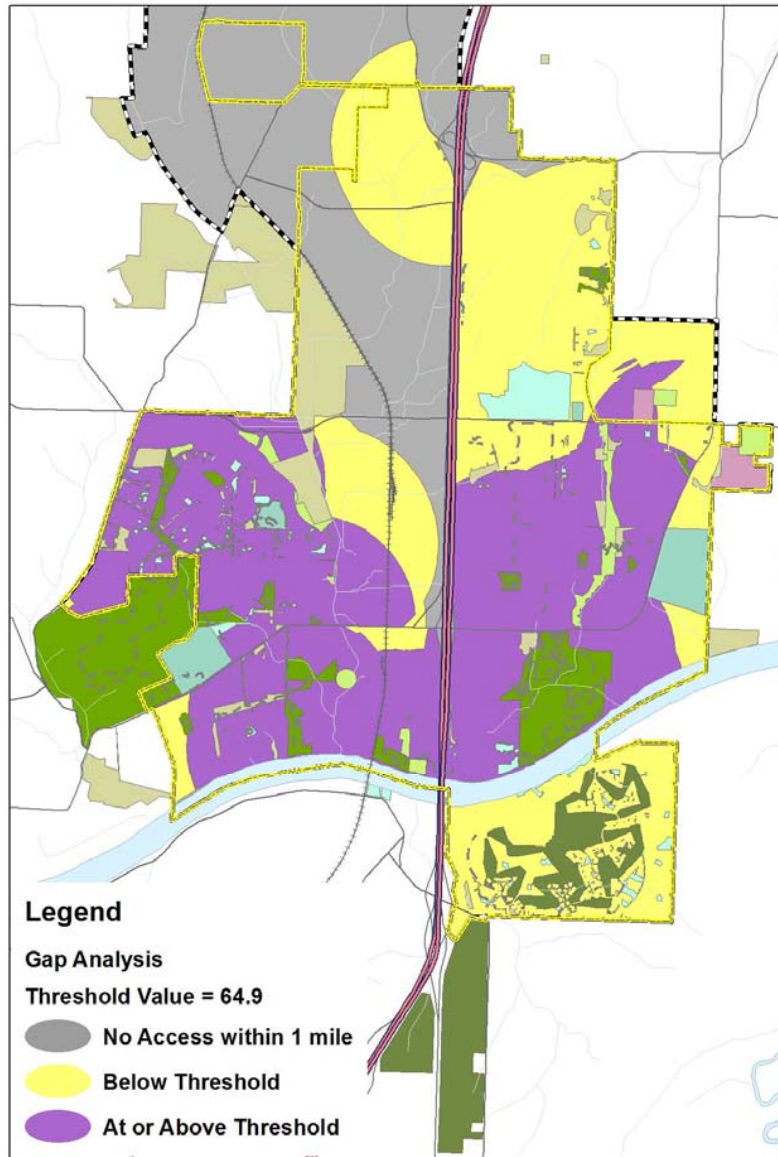
The orange shading on **Map 5** allows for a quick understanding of how LOS is distributed across the city. It is not intended to show where LOS is adequate or inadequate, but that information can be derived from the map using GIS. First, we must determine what constitutes an adequate level of service for Wilsonville residents. This was done by computing the combined value for an average neighborhood park and a trail, which totaled a value of 64.9. This is known as the **threshold** score for Wilsonville. GIS was used to show where LOS is above or below the threshold value. On **Figure 9**, areas shown in purple have LOS that exceeds the threshold value of 64.9. Seventy-eight percent (78%) of Wilsonville’s land area falls above the threshold and only 17 percent of the City fall below it. Only five percent of Wilsonville has no service within one mile.

A minimum standard for service, also called a **threshold**, relates to a “typical” neighborhood park. A score of 64.9 was used to determine this threshold value. This relates to an average value of a neighborhood park in Wilsonville and access to an off-street trail. The parks used to calculate this average included Willow Creek and Landover Park, Courtside Park, Hathaway Park, Engelman Park, Canyon Creek Park, River Fox Park, and Park at Merryfield.



Neighborhood access to assets based on the percentage of land within the city boundary that scores above threshold (purple) or below threshold (yellow) respectively.

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*Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment***Map 6: Projected Access Gap Identification**

The gap analysis indicates that residents have good one-mile access to recreation opportunities, as most developed residential areas of Wilsonville meet or exceed the threshold value. The analysis in this map also includes future park assets as identified in the inventory and assessment section. For example, neighborhood park and trail development in the Frog Pond Neighborhood is expected to provide threshold level of service for new residents in that neighborhood. There are some developed areas towards north edge of Wilsonville that fall below the threshold. Service in this area is limited to trail access and residents must travel beyond the one-mile distance for additional recreation opportunities.

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Walkable Access To Recreation

For the walkable level of service analysis, **pedestrian barriers** such as major streets, highways and the Willamette River were factored into the analysis.

The following maps measure access to recreation components by walking. One-half mile catchment radii have been placed around each component and shaded according to the component's GRASP® score. Scores are doubled within this catchment to reflect the added value of walkable proximity, allowing direct comparisons to be made between neighborhood access and walkable access.

Walkability is a measure of how user-friendly an area is to people travelling on foot. A walkable environment benefits a community in many ways related to public health, social equity, and the local economy. Many factors influence walkability and include the presence or absence and quality of footpaths, sidewalks or other pedestrian rights-of-way, traffic and road conditions, land use patterns, and public safety considerations among others. Walkability is an important aspect of **recreational connectivity**, the extent to which recreation opportunities in a community are physically linked to allow for easy and enjoyable travel between them.

Map 7: Walkable Access to Outdoor Recreation

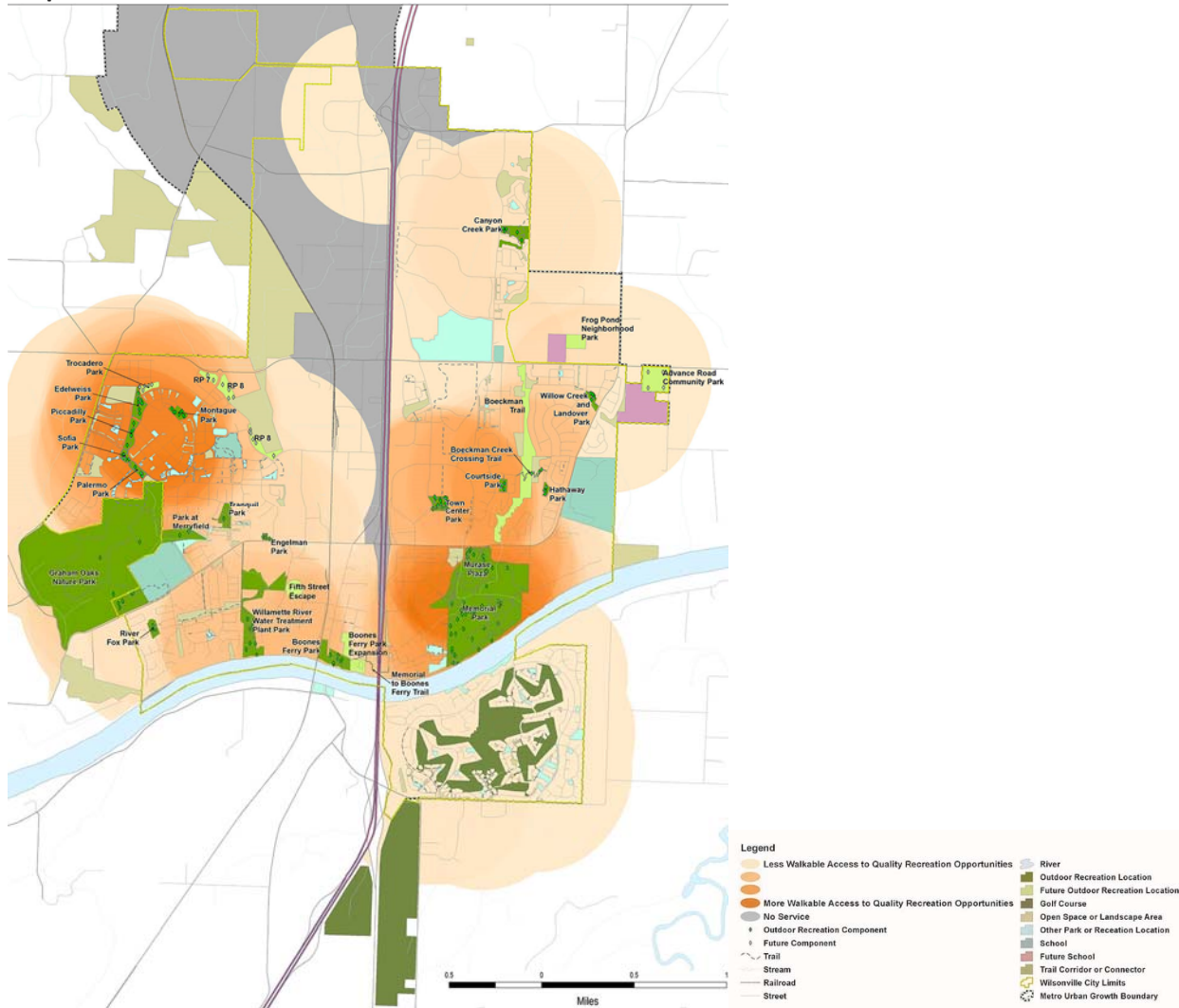


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The analysis is intended to show the LOS available across Wilsonville if walking is used to reach assets. This map indicates that the greatest concentration of access to recreation assets are in the northwest part of the city and near Memorial Park. As this walkability analysis accounts for pedestrian barriers, levels of service are notably truncated in many areas such as along I-5 or the Willamette River.

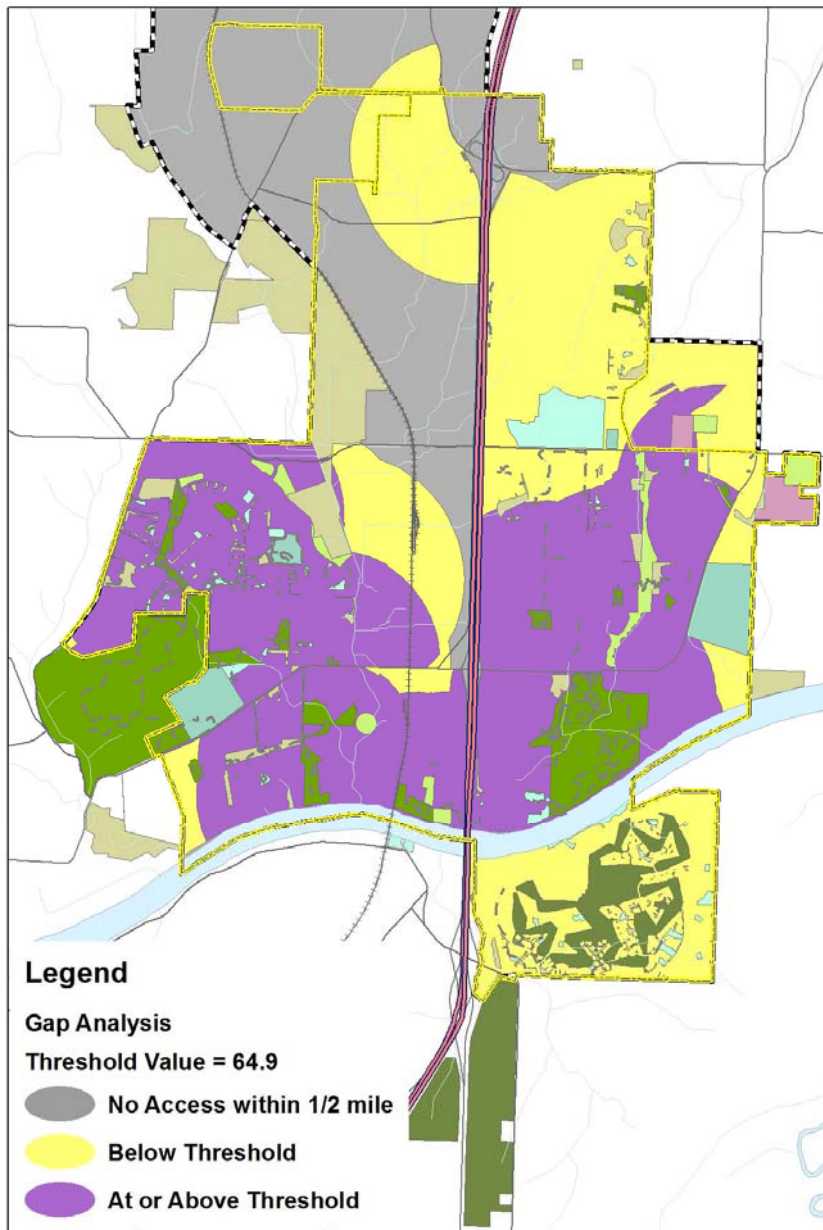
The following table shows the statistical information derived from perspective ***Walkable Access to Recreation*** analysis.

Table 12: Statistics for Map 5

	A	B	C	D
	Percent of Total with LOS	GRASP® Value Range	Average LOS per Acre Served	Avg. LOS Per Acre / Population per acre
Wilsonville	81%	0 to 646	183	39

The numbers in each column are derived as described in the explanation for the neighborhood access. The GRASP® Index is not applicable to walkability analysis. LOS value for a person who must walk to assets is about half of that for someone who can drive. The GRASP® value range of 0 to 646 indicates that there are portions of Wilsonville with a very high level of service compared to other portions. The highest value is found just west of Memorial Park. A resident in this area can walk to 52 different components in four parks, as well as three alternative provider parks and three open space or landscape areas. Users can also access Memorial Park and Boones Ferry Park trails from this location.

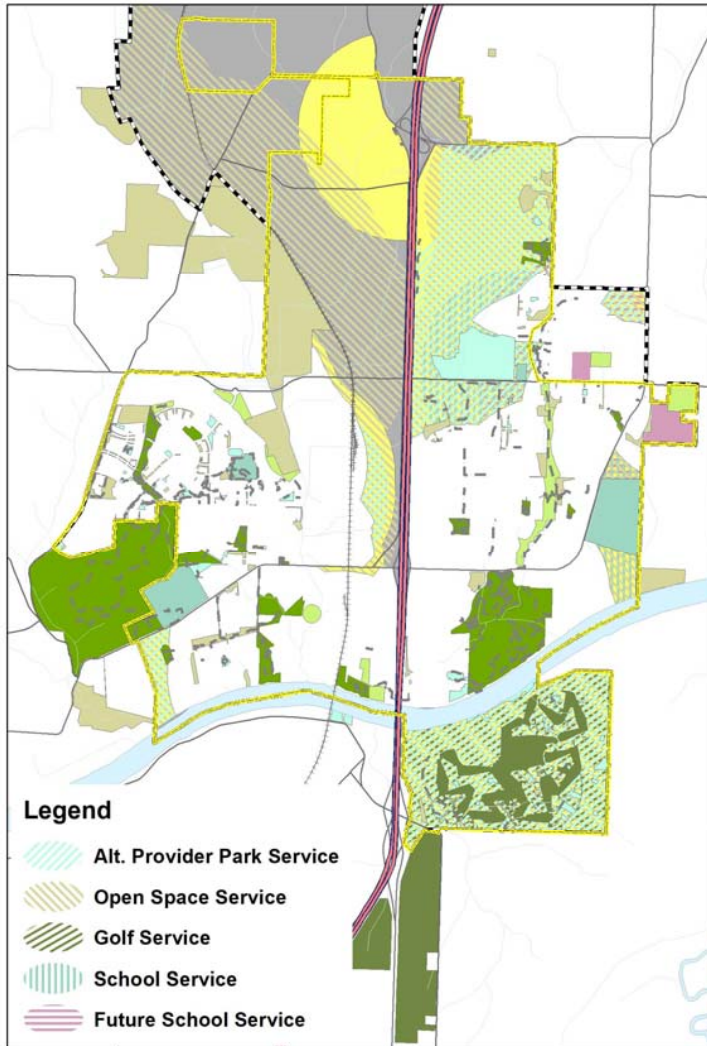
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*Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment***Map 8: Projected Walkable Access to Recreation Gap Identification**

The threshold analysis for walkability uses the same threshold value that was used for the Neighborhood analysis. Purple areas indicate where walkable LOS meets or exceeds the threshold. Areas shown in yellow on the map can be considered areas of opportunity. These are areas where land and assets are currently available but do not provide the threshold value. It may be possible to improve the LOS value in such areas by improving the quantity and quality of features in existing parks without the need to acquire new lands or develop new parks. Another option might be to address pedestrian barriers in the immediate area. Alternative providers may also serve some of these identified gap areas, as shown in the following map. In this map, areas that currently have met threshold have been removed, and only areas below threshold or with no service are shown with their applicable alternative providers' services.

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Map 9: Walkable Access to Recreation Gap Analysis and Alternative Provider Coverage



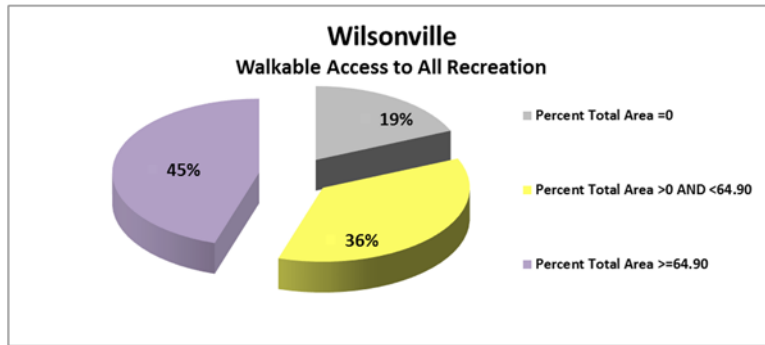
Other Providers in Walkable Gap Areas

The following charts compare walkable level of service coverage based on:

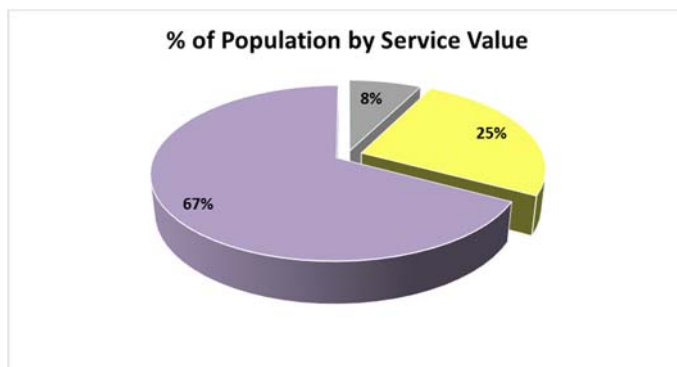
- a) Percentage of the land within the City boundary
- b) The percentage of the City’s total population

A comparison of the two pie charts shows that while 46 percent of all land within the City boundary meets or exceeds the threshold, 63 percent of the City’s population has walkable service at or above the threshold. This may be due to areas with high walkable LOS in the city tend to be those with higher populations. In the ideal situation assets would be located where the most people can benefit from them.

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Walkable access to assets based on the percentage of land within the city boundary that scores above threshold (purple) or below threshold (yellow) respectively.



Walkable access to assets based on population. This chart displays level of service based on where people actually live. It was produced using the walkable level of service data shown in Projected Walkable Access to Recreation Gap Identification, overlaid on census data.

More on Utilizing GRASP® Perspectives

GRASP® perspectives are used to evaluate Level of Service throughout a community from various points of view. Their purpose is to reveal Level of Service gaps and provide a metric to use in understanding a recreation system. However, it is not necessarily beneficial for all parts of the community to score equally in the analyses. Desired level of service for a particular location should depend on the type of service being analyzed, the characteristics of the particular location, and other factors such as community need, population growth forecasts, and land use issues.

Commercial, institutional, and industrial areas might reasonably be expected to have lower levels of service for parks and recreation opportunities than residential areas. Levels of service in high density or low density areas may also vary appropriately.

Used in conjunction with other assessment tools such as community needs surveys and a public input process, perspectives can be used to determine if current levels of service are appropriate in a given location. Plans can then be developed that provide similar levels of service to new, developing neighborhoods. Or it may be determined that different Levels of Service are adequate or suitable and therefore a new set of criteria may be utilized that differs from existing community patterns to reflect these distinctions.

GRASP® Level of Service analysis perspectives are intended to focus attention on gap areas for further scrutiny but must be considered with other such factors in mind.

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D. Other Types of Analysis

Traditional analyses used to evaluate recreational Level of Service are also valuable. A few of these are discussed.

Capacities Analysis

One of the traditional tools for evaluating service for parks and recreation is the capacity analysis, which compares the quantity of assets to population. **Table 13** shows the current capacities for selected components in Wilsonville. This table can be used in conjunction with other information, such as input from focus groups, staff, and the public, to determine if the current capacities are adequate or not for specific components. For example, there was some indication from the focus groups and survey that there was a need for additional active recreation components. This could indicate that the current per capita ratio of court and athletic fields is not adequate.

Table 13: Wilsonville Capacity Table

		Aquatics, Spray Pad	Basketball Court	Basketball, Practice	Diamond Field	Diamond Field, Practice	Loop Walk	Natural Area	Open Turf	Pickleball Court	Playgrounds	Public Art	Rectangular Field, Large	Shelter	Skate Park	Tennis Court	Volleyball Court
INVENTORY																	
Wilsonville Parks		3	1	5	5	1	7	11	20	3	20	7	3	19	2	2	2
CURRENT RATIO PER POPULATION																	
CURRENT POPULATION 2016	22,919																
Current Ratio per 1000 Population		0.13	0.04	0.22	0.22	0.04	0.31	0.48	0.87	0.13	0.87	0.31	0.13	0.83	0.09	0.09	0.09
Population per acre or component		7,640	22,919	4,584	4,584	22,919	3,274	2,084	1,146	7,640	1,146	3,274	7,640	1,206	11,460	11,460	11,460
PROJECTED POPULATION - 2021	25,280																
Total # needed to maintain current ratio of all existing facilities at projected population		3	1	6	6	1	8	12	22	3	22	8	3	21	2	2	2
Number that should be added by all providers to achieve current ratio at projected population		0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0

The capacity table can also be used to project future facility needs based on population growth, if:

- a) the future population's interests and behaviors are the same as today's, and
- b) that today's capacities are in line with today's needs.

The capacities table is based on the quantity of assets without regard to distribution, quality, or functionality. Higher LOS is achieved only by adding assets, regardless of the location, condition, or quality of those assets. In theory, the LOS provided by assets should be based on their location and quality as well as their quantity, which is why this table should be used with discretion, and only in combination with the other analyses presented here.

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*Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment***Table 14: Outdoor Park and Recreation Facilities – Median Population Served per Facility**

Outdoor Park and Recreation Facilities		
Outdoor Facility	Agencies Offering this Facility	Median Number of Residents per Facility
Playgrounds	90.0%	3,633
Basketball courts	82.4%	7,080
Tennis courts (outdoor only)	71.5%	4,375
Diamond fields: baseball - youth	68.4%	6,453
Diamond fields: softball fields - adult	64.9%	12,468
Rectangular fields: multi-purpose	64.9%	12,468
Diamond fields: softball fields - youth	60.1%	8,500
Swimming pools (outdoor only)	52.7%	33,040
Dog park	52.1%	42,500
Diamond fields: baseball - adult	49.2%	19,226
Totlots	46.4%	12,195
Community gardens	44.8%	31,000
Rectangular fields: soccer field - youth	44.8%	6,199
Rectangular fields: soccer field - adult	41.0%	12,226
Rectangular fields: football field	37.0%	26,250
Diamond fields: tee-ball	34.5%	15,439
Multiuse courts -basketball, volleyball	32.5%	15,250
Ice rink (outdoor only)	17.1%	16,572
Multipurpose synthetic field	10.9%	34,242
Rectangular fields: lacrosse field	10.3%	27,332
Rectangular fields: cricket field	8.5%	147,500
Overlay field	5.1%	10,820
Rectangular fields: field hockey field	3.7%	20,340

Wilsonville's service can also be compared to recent national statistics published by the National Recreation and Park Association in its "2017 NRPA Agency Performance Review: Park and Recreation Agency Performance Benchmarks."

A comparison of like components from the capacity table and the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) report shows the following.

- Wilsonville exceeds the median population to component ratio for playgrounds and diamond fields.
- Wilsonville falls short of the median ratio in basketball courts, and tennis courts.
- All rectangular fields in Wilsonville are considered overlay fields. The current ratio exceeds the NRPA median, but there are no standalone rectangles to compare to the other rectangular fields median ratios.

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Similar calculations can also be made based on acres of land. The following table includes all the properties included in the GIS mapping. Only current Wilsonville park acreage is included in the projected need calculation. Based on this calculation Wilsonville will need 26 new park acres to provide similar LOS based on population projects. Wilsonville currently has approximately 26 acres of future parkland planned that would qualify as meeting this future park land need.

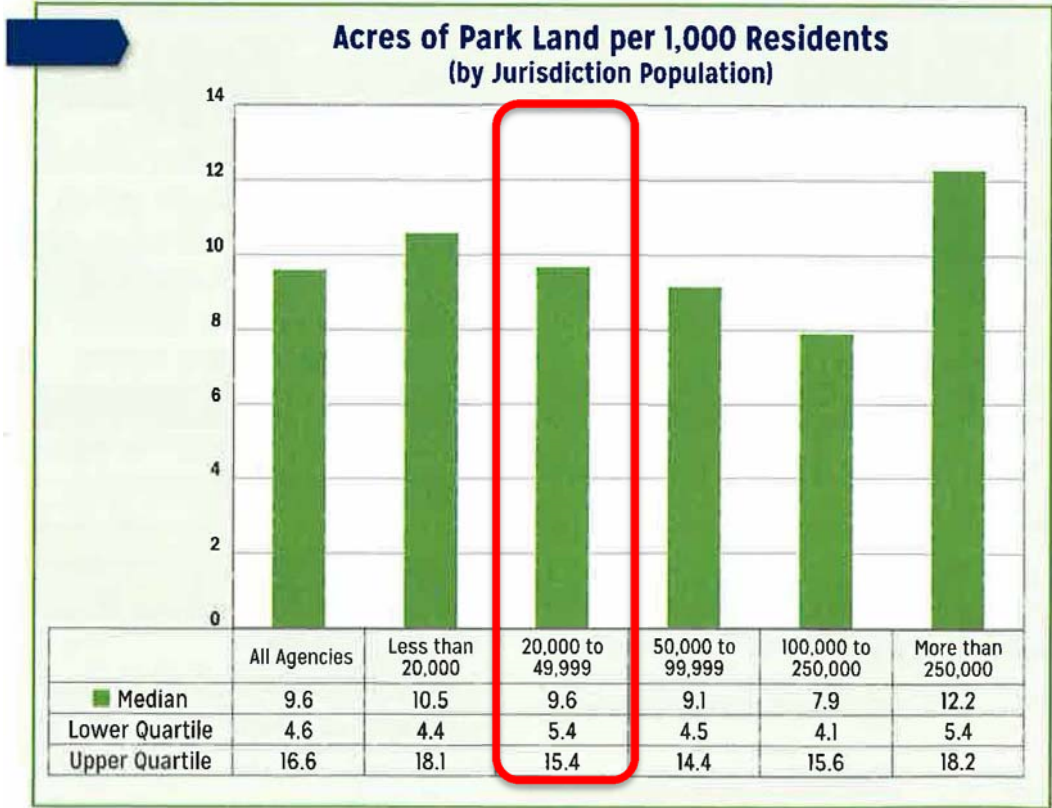
Table 15: Properties Included in GIS Mapping

		2016 GIS Acres #
INVENTORY		
Wilsonville		256
Wilsonville (Future Parks)		26
Schools		61
Schools (Future)		27
Golf Courses		294
Other Providers (Parks)		367
Other Open Space/Landscape Area		487
Total		1518
CURRENT RATIO PER POPULATION		
<i>CURRENT POPULATION 2016</i>	22,919	
Current Ratio per 1000 Population		11.17
Population per acre or component		15
<i>PROJECTED POPULATION - 2021</i>	25,280	
Total # needed to maintain current ratio of all existing facilities at projected population		282
<i>Number that should be added by all providers to achieve current ratio at projected population</i>		26
<small># current acres LOS and projected acres LOS based only on current Wilsonville park lands. Does not factor in other providers.</small>		

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Table 16: Acres of Park Land per 1,000 Residents



The capacity table also indicates that Wilsonville provides approximately 11.2 acres per 1,000 people or 15 people per acre of “park.” This does not include other provider parks, golf courses, school lands, or future park properties. If compared to a recent publication by NRPA in the “2017 NRPA Agency Performance Review: Park and Recreation Agency Performance Benchmarks,” Wilsonville is near the median in acres of park land per 1,000 residents, when comparing to other similar sized cities.

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GRASP® Index

Table 17 shows the GRASP® Indices for various components based on the 2016 population.

While the capacities table is based purely on the quantity of assets without regard to quality or functionality, the GRASP® Index bases community access on component quality as well as quantity.

Playgrounds, for example, currently have a cumulative score of 90.4 GRASP® points and have a GRASP® Index or per capita value of 13.9. Using this ratio and population projections, by the year 2021, Wilsonville would need to provide an additional 9.3 worth of GRASP scoring through playgrounds to maintain the current level of service per capita. This might simply be replacing or upgrading one low scoring playground identified during the inventory and assessment from “1’s” to “2’s” such as the playground at Boones Ferry Park. It should be noted that an increase in GRASP® score can occur through upgrades to current components, addition of new components, or a combination of upgrades and additions.

This is especially useful in communities where the sustainability of the parks and recreation system over time is important. In the past, the focus was on maintaining adequate capacity as population growth occurred. Today, many communities are reaching build-out while others have seen population growth slow. The focus in such communities has shifted to maintaining current levels of service as components age or become obsolete, or as needs change. The GRASP® Index can be used to track LOS under such conditions over time. Again, this type of analysis only addresses current and future needs based on the assumption that the current provision is adequate. Focus groups, stakeholders, survey and staff input as well as comparative data may be useful in making this determination.

The following table shows the GRASP® Indices for the various components based on the 2016 population.

The authors of this report have developed a tool that incorporates both quantity and quality for any given set of assets into a single indicator called the GRASP® Index. This index is a per capita ratio of the functional score per population in thousands.

The GRASP® Index can move up or down over time as either quantity or quality changes. For example, if all of the playgrounds in a community are allowed to deteriorate over time, but none are added or taken away, the LOS provided by the playgrounds is decreasing.

Similarly, if all the playgrounds are replaced with new and better ones, but no additional playgrounds are added, the LOS increases even though the per-capita quantity of playgrounds did not change.

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Table 17: GRASP® Community Component Index

Projected Community Components GRASP® Index 2021				
	Current Population 2016	22,919	Projected Population 2021	25,280
	Total GRASP® Community Score per component type	GRASP® score per 1000 population (GRASP® Index)	Total GRASP® score needed at projected population	Additional GRASP® score needed
Aquatics, Spray Pad	27.3	1.2	30.1	2.8
Basketball Court	14.4	0.6	37.7	3.5
Basketball, Practice	34.2	1.5	37.7	3.5
Diamond Field	31.2	1.4	34.4	3.2
Educational Experience	53.5	2.3	59.0	5.5
Event Space	22.8	1.0	25.1	2.3
Horseshoe Court	13.2	0.6	14.6	1.4
Loop Walks	41.4	1.8	45.7	4.3
Open Turf	108.6	4.7	119.8	11.2
Pickleball Court	36.0	1.6	39.7	3.7
Playground	90.4	3.9	99.7	9.3
Public Art	36.0	1.6	39.7	3.7
Rectangle Field	9.6	0.4	10.6	1.0
Shelter	135.6	5.9	149.6	14.0
Tennis Court	14.4	0.6	15.9	1.5
Volleyball Court	13.2	0.6	14.6	1.4
Water Access	16.8	0.7	18.5	1.7

More on Utilizing the GRASP® Perspectives

As needs and conditions evolve over the lifespan of this master plan, perspectives can be updated, and new, specialized perspectives can be generated to determine levels of service throughout the community from a variety of views. This allows this plan to be a living, flexible document. These perspectives can show a specific set of components, depict estimated travel time to services, highlight a geographic area, or display facilities that accommodate specific programming. Used in conjunction with other needs assessment tools (such as needs surveys and a public process), perspectives can be used to determine if current levels of service are appropriate in each location. If so, plans can then be developed that provide similar levels of service to new neighborhoods. Conversely, if it is determined that different levels of service are desired, new planning can differ from the existing community patterns to provide the desired standard.

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Key Conclusions

Proximity, availability of transportation, and pedestrian barriers are relevant factors affecting Wilsonville's levels of service. The provision of assets is reasonably equitable across Wilsonville, especially given resident access to motorized transportation. Analysis would indicate that Wilsonville is currently providing its recreation opportunities in the form of a good variety of different types of parks. Pedestrian barriers do hinder walkable access based on current parks and recreation assets.

The most obvious way to increase overall LOS is to add assets in any area with lower service or acquire land or develop partnerships in areas lacking current service. However, as fewer people tend to live in many of these low-service and no-service areas, a more effective approach is to increase service in areas where localized population is greater, but service is low.

Additional analysis and a review of the information received from surveys, focus groups, and other sources including staff knowledge will be needed in context to further identify the best locations for future improvements.

E. Level of Service Recommendations

Findings of the GRASP® LOS analyses provide guidance for improving parks and recreation in Wilsonville. This section describes ways to enhance level of service through improvement of existing sites, future development of new facilities, and potential partnerships.

Note: Any reference to level of service scoring throughout this recommendation discussion refers to the walkable level of service analysis. Level of service scoring from a driving standpoint was high, so no recommendation for improving it are being made. While walkable coverage is generally good, areas were identified where improvements are recommended.

Level of Service Improvements

Addressing Lower and No Service Areas

One way of using the GRASP® Perspectives is to consider prioritization of identified gap areas. For example, the Walkability Analysis illustrates several areas with low or no service. In the following image, gap areas have been identified and labeled. Prioritization of improvements to these areas should consider multiple factors. Prioritization could be based on providing maximum impact to the greatest number of residents. Social equity considerations would base priorities on average household income of gap area. **Table 18** shows prioritization based on current level of service, potential access to additional parks provided by alternative providers, total population, and average household income of the identified areas. Areas are labeled on the map based on corresponding letters from the table. Three areas that rise to the top using these criteria have been identified on the map with red and orange asterisks. Many of the gap areas identified on the map have no residents and thus are a low priority in providing current parks and recreation access.

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Map 10: Walkable Access Prioritization

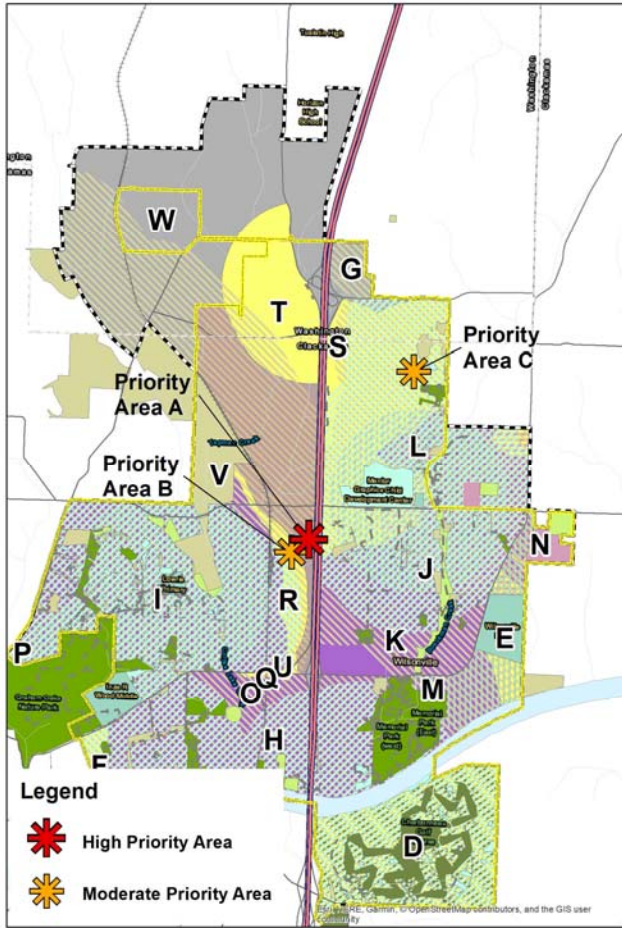


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*Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment***Table 18: Demographics of possible gap areas**

Priority Area Label	Initial Priority Level	2016 Population	2021 Population	Service Level	Alternative Provider Park Service
Priority Area A	H	142	157	No Service	No
Priority Area B	M	40	44	Low Service	No
Priority Area C	M	1,763	1,841	Low Service	Yes
D	L	2,559	2,634	Low Service	Yes
E	L	1,167	1,332	Low Service	No
F	L	278	303	Low Service	Yes
G	L	8	8	No Service	No
H	L	4,734	5,255	Threshold Service	Yes
I	L	4,519	5,392	Threshold Service	Yes
J	L	4,306	4,756	Threshold Service	Yes
K	L	1,341	1,454	Threshold Service	No
L	L	256	272	Threshold Service	Yes
M	L	124	141	Threshold Service	No
N	L	118	135	Threshold Service	No
O	L	6	7	Threshold Service	No
P	L	0	0	Low Service	Yes
Q	L	0	0	Low Service	No
R	L	0	0	Low Service	Yes
S	L	0	0	Low Service	No
T	L	0	0	Low Service	No
U	L	0	0	Threshold Service	No
V	L	0	0	Threshold Service	No
W	L	1,572	1,565	No Service	No

As discussed previously, a closer look should be taken at each of the identified areas.

Aerial photography of Priority Areas A and B reveals that a significant portion of these areas are commercial/industrial development and therefore a lower priority for park and recreation access. The letters "A" and "B" on the following image indicates the location of the Walnut Mobile Park, which is where approximately 182 (142 from gap area A and 40 from gap area B) people reside. Undeveloped green spaces appear on the aerial as indicated by the arrows, but no park or recreation type facilities are found nearby or within Walnut Mobile Park.

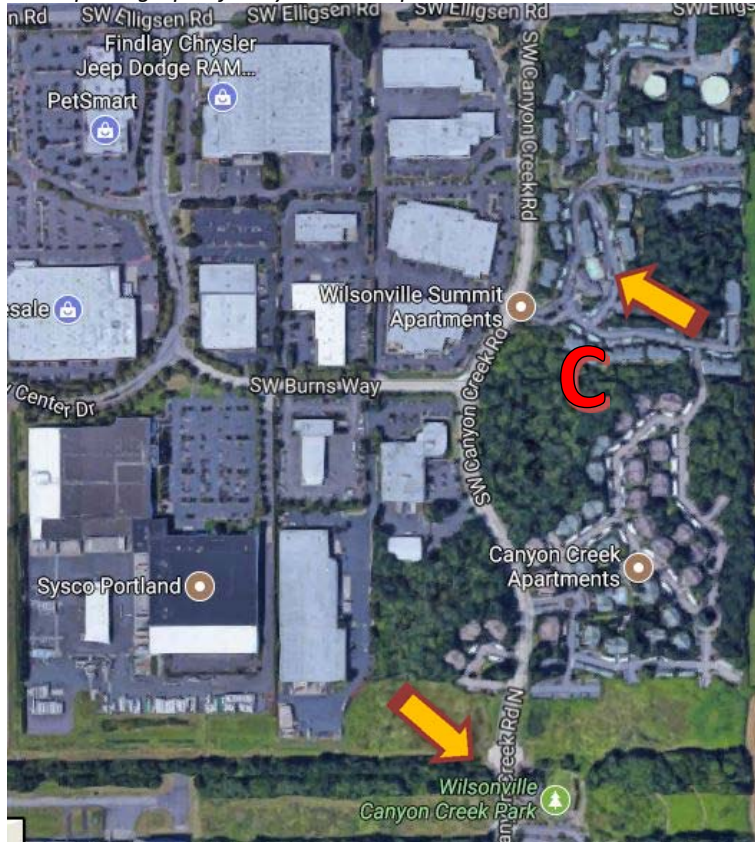
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Aerial photograph of Walnut Mobile Park in Area A and B:



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*Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment**Aerial photograph of Canyon Creek Apartments in Area C*

The aerial photograph above shows that Canyon Creek Apartments are just north of Canyon Creek Park. It is evident from the aerial photography that Canyon Creek Apartments provide some recreation opportunities to residents, such as a swimming pool. Wilsonville should consider adding other recreational components that are identified by residents through a public process to Canyon Creek Park to provide a higher level of service in this gap area.

These are just a few examples of ways to use the GRASP® analyses as a basis for making further decisions in the need for improvement of access to recreation opportunities.

Component Inventory and Assessment

Maintaining and improving existing facilities ranked very high in the public input. Existing features that fall short of expectations should be improved to address this concern. Features have been assessed based on condition and functionality in the inventory phase of this plan. Those with low scores can be identified and addressed as explained below. The assessment should be updated on a regular basis to assure that components are upgraded and improved as they are affected by wear and tear over time.

*Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment***Addressing Low-Scoring Components**

Components whose functionality ranks below expectations were identified and scored with a “one.” A list of low scoring components was extracted from the inventory dataset. When the score of a component is raised through improvement or replacement, the Level of Service is raised as well. A strategy for addressing the repair/refurbishment/replacement or re-purposing of low-functioning components is outlined below. This should be done for each individual component that is not functioning up to expectations.

1. Determine why the component is functioning below expectations.
 - Was it poorly conceived in the first place? For example, the concrete pad at Town Center Park is meant to serve as an event space but fails to provide adequate infrastructure for its current needs as an event space.
 - Is it something that was not needed to begin with?
 - Is it the wrong size, type, or configuration? For example, the skate park at Memorial Park lacks the size and amenities for a park of its size and nature.
 - Is it poorly placed, or located in a way that conflicts with other uses or detracts from its use?
 - Have the needs changed in a way that the component is now outdated, obsolete, or no longer needed?
 - Has it been damaged?
 - Has the maintenance of the component simply been deferred or neglected to the point where it no longer functions as intended? For example, the gazebo at Boones Ferry Park needs maintenance, upgrades, or replacement.

Another possibility is that the component was scored low because it is not available to the public in a way that meets expectations. For example, a facility might be rated low because it is leased to a private group and access by the public is limited. This may be a perfectly acceptable situation and appropriately scored – the service is at a lower value because of the limited access.

Another example would be when a component is old, outdated, or otherwise dysfunctional, but has historic or sentimental value. An example would be an old structure in a park such as a stone barbecue grill, or other artifact that cannot be restored to its original purpose, but which has historic value.

2. Depending on the answers from the first step, a strategy can be selected for addressing the low-functioning component:
 - If the need for that type of component in its current location still exists, then the component should be repaired or replaced to match its original condition as much as possible.
 - Examples of this would be playgrounds with old, damaged, or outdated equipment, or courts with poor surfacing or missing nets. The horseshoe courts at Memorial Park may fall into this category.
 - If the need for that type of component has changed to the point where the original one is no longer suitable, then it should be replaced with a new one that fits the current needs.
 - For example, if a picnic shelter is too small for its current demand, it may be replaced with a new, larger one.

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- If a component is poorly located, or was poorly designed to start with, consideration should be given to relocating, redesigning, or otherwise modifying it.
 - An example of this may be the display garden at Murase Plaza. While a nicely defined area, a new planting design could freshen the area and make it more attractive.
- If a component is no longer needed because of changing demands, it should be removed unless it can be maintained in good condition without excessive expense or has historic or sentimental value.

In scoring inventory locations, basic site amenities, called **modifiers**, were evaluated. Modifiers are things that support users during their visit such as design and ambience, drinking fountains, seating, security lighting, bike racks, restrooms, shade, access, and parking among others. These elements help inform overall GRASP® scoring. Modifiers that do not meet expectations are given lower scores. Because adding or improving park access ranked high in the survey results, parks with low modifier scores, such as Engelman Park, Park at Merryfield, and Willamette River Water Treatment Plant Park, should be targeted for general improvements.

Booster Components

Another way to enhance level of service is through the addition of **booster components** at specific park sites or recreation facilities. These are most effective in low-service areas where parks exist that have space for additional components. Based on the earlier discussion, this adding booster components at Canyon Creek Park may be a reasonable solution to increasing level of service in the surrounding neighborhood.

High Demand Components

The statistically-valid survey asked respondents to rank facilities by importance based on those they felt the city needed to add or improve. These **high demand components** should be considered when new components are added to the system.

As an example, survey respondents identified the following components or amenities to be improved, expanded, or added:

- Continue to address trail connectivity and trail access
- Explore opportunities to increase access to the Willamette River at existing parks
- Explore opportunities to add or improve skate parks
- Consider event spaces (amphitheater) for additional community event programming
- Consider demand for athletic fields and develop synthetic turf fields at Advance Road and Memorial Park
- Consider existing and future demand for dog parks and dog off leash areas
- Working with the Tourism Promotion Committee to explore the feasibility of an indoor sports complex
- Implementation of the phase 2 and 3 of the Memorial Park Master Plan

Many of these needs may be addressed by upgrading facilities, retrofitting lesser used assets, and by establishing or strengthening partnerships:

- Connectivity between trails and pathways was indicated as an important consideration. Although the City currently has an extensive trail and bike route network, there are ways to enhance existing assets and implement best practices for future development. Further discussion and solutions are found in the following section on Recreational Connectivity.

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Trends in Parks and Recreation

Trends to consider when deciding what to do with low-functioning facilities, or improving existing parks to serve the needs of residents, include:

- Dog parks continue to grow in popularity. This may have something to do with an aging demographic in America, with more “empty-nesters” transferring the attention they once gave to their children, who are now grown, to their pets. It is also an important form of socializing for people who may have once socialized with other parents in their child’s soccer league, and now that the kids are grown, they are enjoying the company of other dog owners at the dog park. For singles, a dog park is a good place to meet people. Wilsonville is a very dog friendly community and meet-ups appear popular in neighborhood parks among dog owners.
 - Currently, Wilsonville has one developed dog park at Memorial Park and another is planned for RP 6 in Villebois. The City should continue seeking opportunities to provide dog off leash areas throughout the city.
- Skateboarding and other wheel sports continue to grow in popularity. Making neighborhood parks skateable and distributing skating features throughout the community provides greater access to this activity for younger people who cannot drive to a larger centralized skate park.
 - Memorial Park has a limited amenity and dated skate park facility but is scheduled to be updated in phase 2 of the Memorial Park Master Plan. A new skate park recently opened in Trocadero Park. A community-scale skate park has been sited on Courtside Drive.
- A desire for locally-grown food and concerns about health, sustainability, and other issues is leading to the development of community food gardens in parks and other public spaces.
 - The City may look to expand the opportunity for farmers markets, community gardens, and community orchards in new locations across Wilsonville.
- Events in parks, from a neighborhood “movie in the park” to large festivals in regional parks, are growing in popularity to build a sense of community and generate revenues. Providing spaces for these could become a trend.
 - Community events ranked very high in survey and public input.
- Spraygrounds are growing rapidly in popularity, even in cooler climates. A wide and growing selection of products for these is raising the bar on expectations and offering new possibilities for creative facilities. Aquatics opportunities also ranked high in public input.
 - Spraygrounds may be a lower cost alternative that provides aquatic access to residents.
- New types of playgrounds are emerging, including discovery play, nature play, adventure play, and even inter-generational play. Some of these rely upon movable parts, supervised play areas, and other variations that are different from the standard fixed “post and platform” playgrounds found in the typical park across America. These types of nature-based opportunities help connect children and families to the outdoors.
- Integrating nature into parks by creating natural areas is a trend for many reasons. These include a desire to make parks more sustainable and introduce people of all ages to the natural environment.
 - An educational aspect is an important part of these areas. The recent survey indicated a need for nature/environmental programming. Interpretative signage and educational experiences development within existing parks can provide the infrastructure needed to establish and expand programming.
 - Villebois Regional Parks 7 and 8 have been designed to incorporate nature/environmental programming.

Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment**Recreational Connectivity**

The definition of recreation has evolved in recent years to include aspects of the built environment that are more important today than they were in the past. People are more inclined these days to integrate recreational opportunities within their daily lives. The infrastructure available to get people to and from destinations is of greater importance than ever before as people have increasingly started to prefer a leisurely walk or bike ride to a trip in the car. People expect that parks, recreation centers, and other community resources be easy destinations to access for a variety of users employing different modes of travel to include walking and bicycling. This concept of may be referred to as **recreational connectivity**.

Recreational connectivity may be defined as the extent to which community recreational resources are transitionally linked to allow for easy and enjoyable travel between them. In addition to recreational trails, this may also include city sidewalks, bicycle paths, bicycle routes, and public transit infrastructure. Of course, the scope of creating and maintaining such a network is a substantial undertaking that involves many players. Along with a community expectation for this type of user-friendly network infrastructure comes the expectation that stakeholders work together in the interest of the public good. At the municipal level this might include public works, law enforcement, private land-owners, public transit operators and user groups as well as the local parks and recreation department.

This concept of recreational connectivity is important within the scope of parks and recreation planning but also has deeper implications for public health, the local economy, and public safety among other considerations. As more and more people look for non-automotive alternatives to get to and from local destinations, a complete network of various transportation options is in greater demand than ever to include walking trails, bicycle paths, bicycle routes, and public transit. Other elements of this infrastructure might include street/railroad crossings, sidewalk landscaping, lighting, drainage, and even bike-share and car-share availability.

The Trail System

Recreational connectivity in most American cities usually starts with trails. A trail may be defined as any off-street or on-street connection dedicated to pedestrian or bicycle users. Recreational trails, as distinguished from transportation trails, typically pass through park lands or natural areas and can be soft or hard surface. Recreational trails are the only elements of an alternative transit network that traditionally fall to parks and recreation professionals. They are intended mostly for leisure and enjoyment of resources. Transportation trails, the sidewalks or paved trails found in street rights-of-way in most municipalities, are often more utility based as in getting from one place to another. Yet these two types of city infrastructure must work together to create a well-connected community. The resulting trail system includes all trails that serve pedestrian and bicycle users in a community for purposes of both recreation and transportation.

As a trail system matures, the need emerges to address barriers such as roadways, rivers, and railroad crossings that separate distinct trail networks in order to create a truly connected trail system. A trail network is a part of a trail system within which major barrier crossings have been addressed and all trails are connected. Trail networks within a trail system are typically separated from each other by barriers or by missing connections. Crosswalks, pedestrian underpasses, and bridges can be used to help users navigate barriers. New trails may be added to merge networks and improve overall connectivity. Most cities have several trail networks that connect users to common destinations such as schools, shops, restaurants, and civic and religious institutions in addition to parks and recreation facilities. The more integrated these networks, the more connected a city or town.

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Building a trail system involves many considerations beyond the control of park and recreation managers. Vacant lands, utility easements, street rights-of-way, and existing social trails may be worth investigating for trail feasibility and to determine how trail development in these areas might impact overall connectivity. However, other departments and agencies will need to be consulted and collaborated to address issues such as land acquisition, street crossings, and utility maintenance. To complicate matters, the distinction between a recreational trail and a transportation trail can be hazy. Further, on-street connections via usable, comfortable bicycle lanes and routes are also critical to establishing good recreational connectivity. Though these connections can be invaluable to a city's infrastructure, as they supplement a trail system they introduce another set of stakeholders and complications. The types of collaboration necessary to build a trail system are not without their challenges yet can yield lasting partnerships that benefit the community. The sooner the discussion is started, the better.

Potential partners can include school districts, public works departments, county offices, state entities, federal agencies, and/or private land owners among others. Cooperation with stakeholders is critical to the public good and it can be helpful to remind them of the economic boost that often results from investment in recreational infrastructure like a trail system. Of course, not all players stand to gain from trail development. It is essential that land managers and planners be aware of all possible implications inherent in their efforts.

The Department should implement the strategies outlined in the 2016 Update to the Transportation System Plan (TSP).

Wilsonville has an outstanding trail system. Here are a few general strategies to use in planning efforts as this system is established:

- Work with a variety of departments, offices, and agencies to obtain assistance and access in creating trail links.
- Look for ways to relieve cost burdens for property maintenance presently borne by other utilities by adapting these properties to create recreation opportunities.
- Create connections that blend recreation opportunities with restaurants and retail opportunities for greater economic impact.
- Create connections that allow safe, comfortable routes between homes, schools, and civic and religious institutions for user convenience.
- Look at existing utility areas such as power line easements, drainages, and detention ponds for options to improve connectivity.
- Use wide, under-utilized or non-used street corridors for best pedestrian and bike routes within developed parts of the city.

Where to Start

Even the most well-planned, extensive trail system must start somewhere. Unless a city is already highly urbanized, good opportunities usually exist with which to begin building a trail system. Existing parks and open space area are the first place to plan new trails, with this idea of recreational connectivity in mind. Such interior trail assets, once established, provide a good point of departure to look outside park boundaries.

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It is helpful to recognize that trails may be developed at a variety of scales. Many trails serve park users only, while others are of citywide or regional extent. Also, people with a destination in mind tend to take the most direct route, while recreationists tend to enjoy loop or circuit trails more than linear trails. An exemplary trail system will provide multiple opportunities for users to utilize trail segments to access different parts of the city directly or enjoy recreational circuits of various size. By employing park trails, city trails, and regional trails users should ideally be able to select from several options to reach a destination or spend time recreating.

Regional Trails

In the City of Wilsonville, the process of building a trail system is established. Two primary North-South trail corridors have been identified and are in various stages of planning and implementation. The Boeckman Trail Corridor will eventually connect the many trails at Memorial Park, running adjacent to the Boeckman Creek up to the new Frog Pond Neighborhood and continuing north to Canyon Creek Park. West of I-5, there is significant planning for the Ice Age Tonquin Trail. Within Wilsonville, this trail would essentially connect the large open space lands at Coffee Lake Wetlands to Graham Oaks Nature Park and then east to Boones Ferry Park. In addition, 2 main East-West trail corridors (Waterfront Trail and Wiedeman Road Trail) have also been identified. Please refer to the 2016 TSP update for specific projects, mapping and priorities.

Park Trails

Many users regularly enjoy existing trails and loop walks within parks. Memorial Park, Willamette River Water Treatment Plant Park, and Graham Oaks Nature Park are excellent examples of parks with extensive trails within their boundaries. A few enhancements could make these heavily used pathways even better:

- As many users seem focused on exercise the addition of mileage markers along loop walks and internal park trails would be useful. Users could track their distances which might also encourage them to try out other trail opportunities of similar length. As users tend to be intent on getting a workout rather than a leisurely stroll, it might also be worthwhile to consider adding cardio fitness stations at points along the loop or trail as well.
- New measured loop walks could also be developed at several of parks to better serve a variety of nearby residents. Location enhancements such as mileage markers and cardio fitness stations could be included to provide additional functionality and fitness needs. The natural area trails at some of the more passive areas such as Tranquil Park could benefit from interpretive signage or passive seating areas.

City Trails

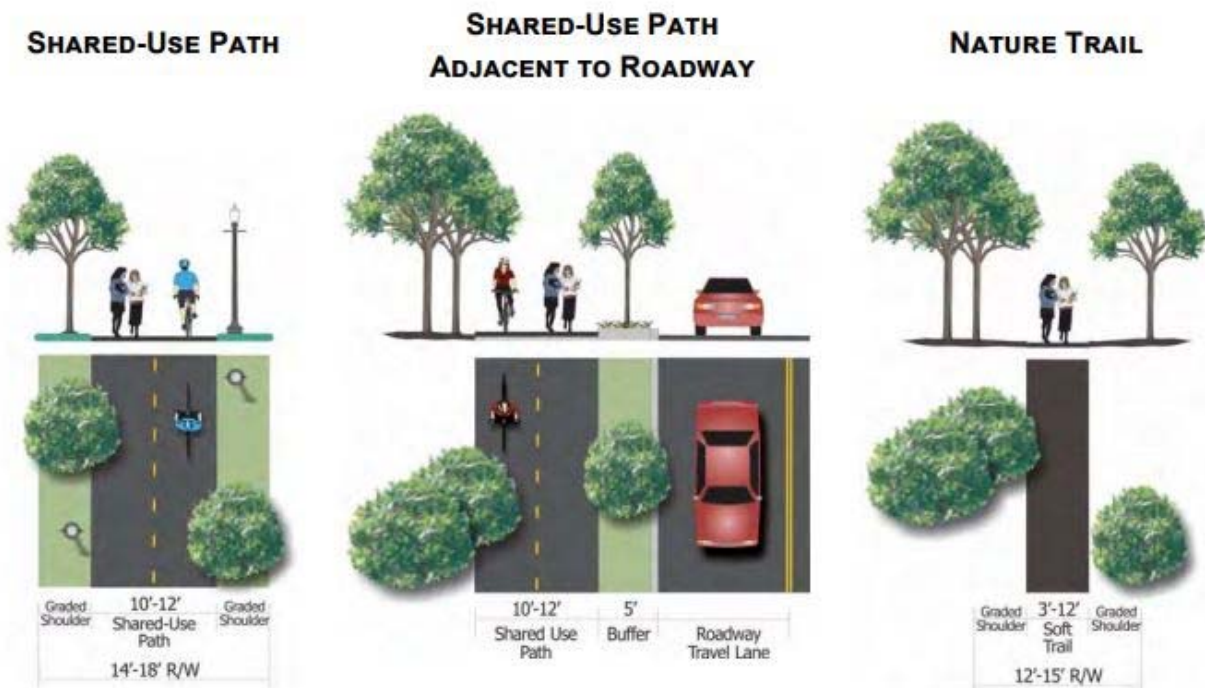
With internal park trails established, the next step is to focus on connecting these park assets to each other and to various places within the city. An update to the 2006 “Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan” should involve capitalizing on existing opportunities to create strategic off-street and on-street pedestrian and bicycle links between popular recreation locations. Strategies to retrofit developed areas to meet the need for safe routes through town may be based on recommendations in this plan as well as other “complete streets” resources. Priority should be given to developing connections between existing parks, schools, and other community resources.

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*Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment***Trail Typology**

In addition to the park, city, regional trail hierarchy already discussed it is useful to employ a trails typology. A new “trail” may consist of several infrastructural improvements. The Wilsonville Transportation System Plan (amended 2016) and the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan (2006) highlights three different shared-use path and trail cross sections that are most applicable to parks and recreation use. These are recommended for use in the City of Wilsonville:

1. Shared-use Path
2. Shared-use Path Adjacent to Roadway
3. Nature Trail



Each trail type refers to a strategy for connecting one place to another. The primary consideration is how to accommodate pedestrian and bicycle users travelling along the same route. In more developed areas, this might involve a buffer between users and roadways. The traditional shared use path provides users with an off-street connection, typically through open space areas or parks. Nature trails are less likely to handle the intensity and use of multiple types of users and may have limited use.

Connecting People to Trails

As the Wilsonville trail system continues to develop additional resources will be desirable to support users. It may be worthwhile to consider signage and wayfinding strategies, trailheads and access points, public trail maps, and smartphone applications as strategies to connect people to trails and affect a positive user experience.

Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment***Signage and Wayfinding***

A Sign Design and Wayfinding Signage Plan is currently underway as of February 2018. Signage and wayfinding strategies should be employed to enhance the Wilsonville trail system by promoting ease of use and improved access to recreational resources. An important aspect of effective signage and wayfinding markers is branding. An easily identifiable hierarchy of signage for different types of users assists residents and visitors as they navigate between recreation destinations. Further, a strong brand can imply investment and commitment to alternative transit and which can positively impact city identity and open economic opportunities.

Trailheads & Access Points


It is also important to provide users access to trails. There are two ways to approach this. First, formal trailheads may be developed to include parking, bike racks, signage, restrooms, drinking water, a trail map, and other amenities. A trailhead is most appropriate to provide access to trails that serve a higher volume of users at destinations reached by automobile. The second approach involves simply providing a trail access point, usually without the extensive amenities found at a trailhead. Trail access points such as this are more appropriate in residential or commercial areas where users are more likely to walk or ride a bicycle to reach the trail. Trailhead and access point should be primary points of interest on any trails mapping.

Map & App Resources

By making trail maps available, users may enjoy Wilsonville trails with greater confidence and with a better understanding of distances, access points, amenities, and the system, as a whole. The following map is available for download from <http://www.ridesmart.com/152/Wilsonville-Bike-Walk-Map>. Maps are also available for free at Wilsonville City Hall, Wilsonville Community Center, Wilsonville Public Library, and Parks & Recreation Administration Building.

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Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment



YOUR GUIDE TO BIKING & WALKING IN WILSONVILLE, OREGON

Wilsonville Community Map

SMART
The City of Wilsonville and SMART are proud to present the Wilsonville Bike and Walk Map.

SMART Transit
28879 SW Bobberg Road
Wilsonville, Oregon 97070
(503) 682-7790

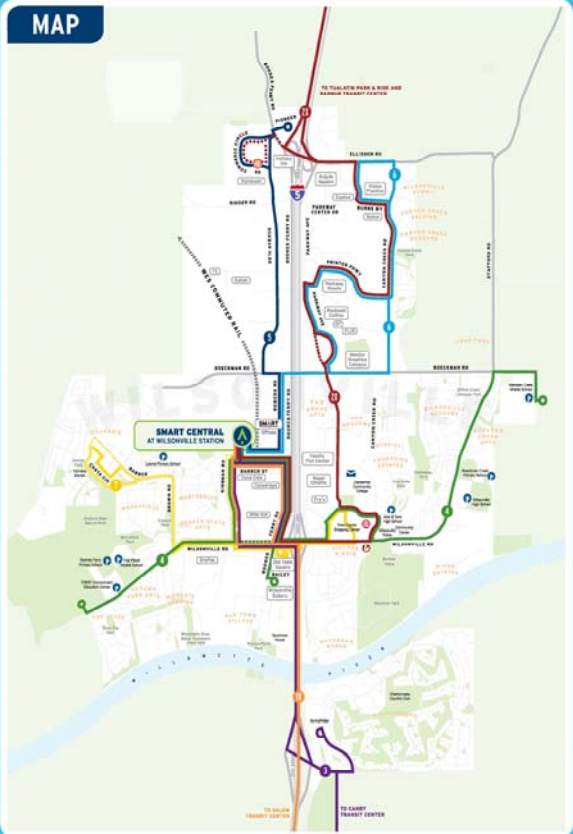
WALK SMART
Walk SMART is a free program that encourages participants to walk more by providing tools and motivation. Each participant receives a Walk SMART kit that includes a safety light, a log sheet to record their daily step counts, Walk Wilsonville booklet, information on the benefits of walking and tips on safe walking.

RIDE SMART

South Metro Area Regional Transit (SMART) covers all points in Wilsonville and connects to Portland, Salem, and Corvallis. SMART's system is designed to get you where you're going with maximum efficiency.

For all trips beginning and ending within Wilsonville city limits, rides are free. To learn more about SMART and find detailed route information, contact SMART online at ridemart.com or 303-682-7790.

MAP



WILSONVILLE LOOP

8 miles or 12 miles


This ride highlights the dedicated bike infrastructure and trails in Wilsonville. It is a great way for beginning cyclists to get comfortable riding on the road. The ride starts and ends in Memorial Park, and also explores Gresham State Nature Park along the way.

BIKE SAFETY TIPS

- USE HAND SIGNALS WHEN TURNING**
Hand signals tell motorists what you intend to do. Point in the direction of your turn for protection.
- YIELD ON SIDEWALKS**
Yield to pedestrians, give a warning before passing, and ride at low speeds when crossing driveways, alleys, or intersections.
- BE VISIBLE**
Ride where drivers would expect you to be. Lights are required by law when riding after dark.
- DEFY ALL TRAFFIC SIGNS AND SIGNALS**
On your bicycle, you must drive like those in other vehicles. Pretend like you're driving a car.
- STAY TO THE RIGHT**
Ride with the flow of traffic on the right, but far enough from the curb to avoid potholes.
- OCCUPY A LANE**
If you ride on a busy street, be prepared to occupy a full lane on a major intersection. Do not cut off cars.
- FOLLOW LANE MARKINGS**
Use appropriate lanes for turning right, left, or going through an intersection. Do not enter a turn lane when going straight.
- RISE DEFENSIVELY**
Be alert and expect the unexpected. Follow traffic laws and make eye contact with other road users.
- AVOID ROAD HAZARDS**
Watch for loose gravel, slippery manhole covers, oily pavement, gravel, ice and rail road tracks.

BRING YOUR BIKE ON THE BUS

- 1 SIGNAL TO THE DRIVER**
After the bus comes to a complete stop, signal to the driver that you are using the bike rack. Make eye contact with the operator before loading or unloading your bike.
- 2 LOWER THE BIKE RACK**
Sequence the handle on the rack to release it and lower the rack. Pick up your bike and place it in the rack, matching the front wheel to the side with the adjustable arm.
- 3 SECURE YOUR BIKE**
Secure the front wheel of your bike with the adjustable arm, or close to the frame as possible. Remove any loose items from your bike and gather your belongings.
- 4 HOP ON THE BUS**
Board the bus. When seating, remember to notify the driver. Remove your bike and hold up the rack if it is empty. Move towards the outside of the road to begin your ride.



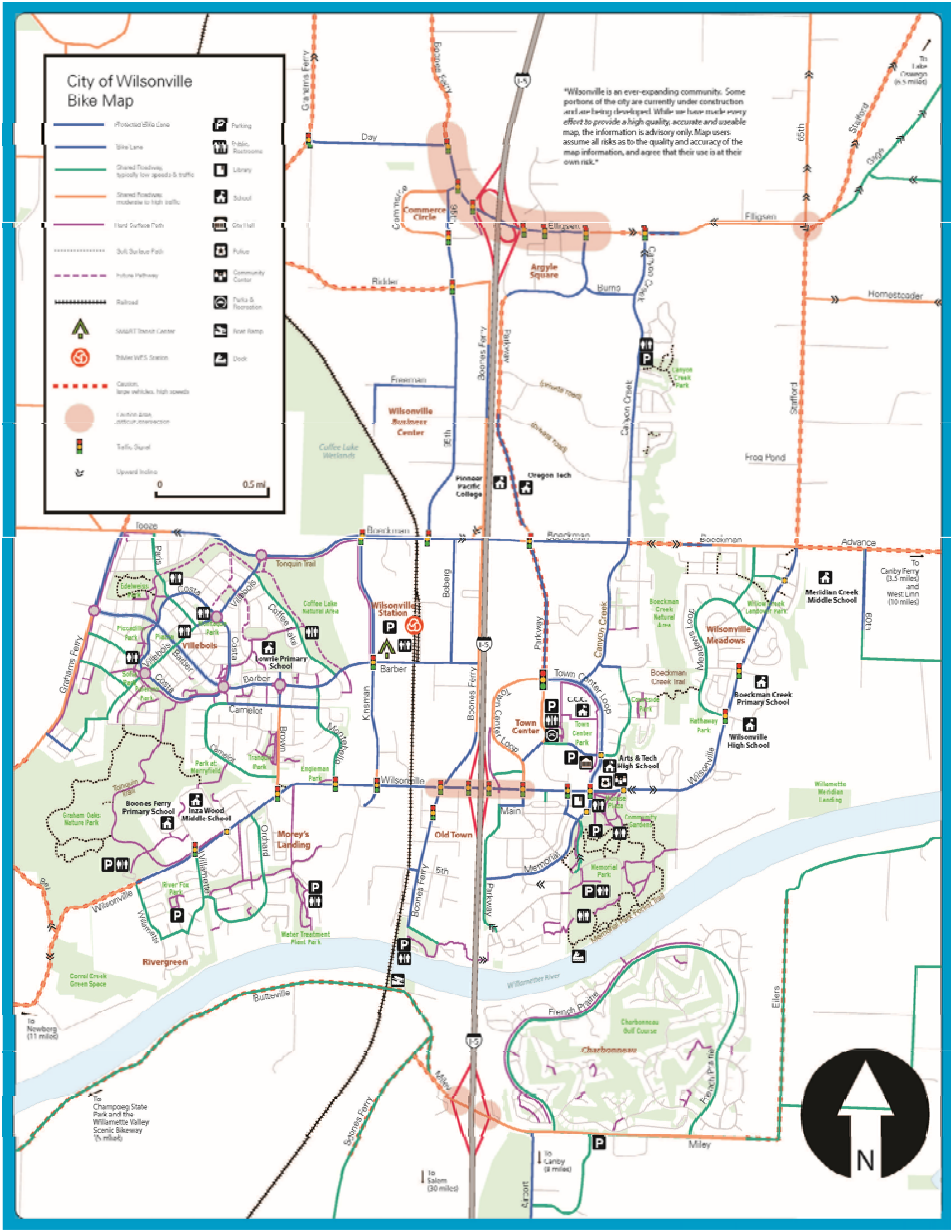
Interested in keeping your bike safe and secure? Check out a free bike locker at SMART Central! These lockers are spacious, with room for a bike, helmet, pump and saddle bags. To register, call (503) 682-7790 to begin the application process.

SPOT A HAZARD?
Let us know! Wilsonville Public Works is responsible for maintenance of all city-owned streets, parks and buildings. Call 503-682-4002 to report a hazard.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?
Have a suggestion, comment or feedback? We want to hear! Give us a call (503) 682-7790 or email us at info@ridemart.com.

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Another way to provide a trail map to users is through web-based smartphone technologies. Maps made available on this type of platform are more dynamic for users, always on hand, and can be easily updated. Upfront investment needed for this type of resource may be cost prohibitive now. However, it is likely that as technologies advance, these costs will become more manageable in the future. It may be worth considering development of web-based maps in long term planning decisions.

*Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment***Public Transportation**

A final consideration regarding recreational connectivity is public transportation. Based on information presented on the SMART website, “SMART is dedicated to providing mobility for those who do not drive and to creating a viable, attractive transportation option for those who do.” “Operated by the City of Wilsonville, SMART maintains a fleet of over 35 vehicles ranging from 40 foot buses to minivans and a trolley-bus. SMART also operates Dial-a-Ride, which provides door-to-door service within Wilsonville and medical transport services to Portland and other nearby cities for the elderly and disabled. SMART services are free within Wilsonville, but intercity services charge a fee. Funding for SMART is provided primarily by local businesses and grants.”

Though this falls outside the realm of parks and recreation, the vision is for “Wilsonville residents to be able to easily and safely access a variety of parks and natural areas from neighborhoods. Residents should be able to walk or bicycle to parks, schools, commercial areas, employment centers, and transit stops where they can take transit to other Wilsonville destinations and neighboring communities.” SMART, South Metro Area Regional Transit, serves the City of Wilsonville with many bus routes and schedules. <http://www.ridesmart.com/35/Routes>

Parks and Recreation should work with SMART to increase usage of parks and recreation facilities. Staff should work to increase marketing and awareness of the SMART Routes through use of social media and other outlets.

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Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment



School Partnerships

City staff should review the current Joint Use Agreement with the school system and determine how it is benefitting the Parks and Recreation Department. Maximizing potential should be a key goal of any agreement. As discussed earlier, the campus approach to schools in Wilsonville has some impact on recreation and access. One way to address this issue is to increase partnerships with schools to promote use of school facilities through on-site community programming and environmental cues to make them easier to use and more inviting. School partnerships can be valuable throughout the Wilsonville community. Existing partnerships should be strengthened, because as school assets improve, the level of service provided to city residents is also improved. Schools could prove to be important in the development of a city wide aquatic facility, sports fields, and court access.

*Section IV: Parks and Facilities Inventory and Assessment***ADA Transition Plan and Compliance**

According to the ADA.gov website, “Access to civic life by people with disabilities is a fundamental goal of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). To ensure that this goal is met, Title II of the ADA requires State and local governments to make their programs and services accessible to persons with disabilities... One important way to ensure that Title II's requirements are being met in cities of all sizes is through self-evaluation, which is required by the ADA regulations. Self-evaluation enables local governments to pinpoint the facilities, programs, and services that must be modified or relocated to ensure that local governments are complying with the ADA.” Transition plans are also required to implement needed changes identified during the self-evaluation process. In 2015, the City of Wilsonville completed the “Public Right-of-Way & City Parks Facilities ADA Title II Transition Plan.”

- Ongoing self-evaluation and implementation of a comprehensive transition plan must be a high priority of the Parks and Recreation Department especially in terms of access to park amenities and paths or routes to get to those amenities and components.

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V. Status of Current 20 Year Capital Project List from 2007 Master Plan

The following information related to 20 Year Capital Projects provided by Wilsonville staff:

20 Year Capital Projects List				
Site	Project Name	Project Description	Project Cost	Project Status
Graham Oaks Natural Area (not owned/maintained by City (it is owned/maintained by Metro)	Master Plan Implementation	Wilsonville's contribution of approximately 30% of the costs of GONA master plan implementation	\$1,100,000	Complete
Montebello Community Park	Acquisition, design and construction	Site acquired of .68 acres in September 2006 (\$415,000). Design and construct a community park in the .68 acre area.	\$845,000	Complete
Villebois Park System	Master Plan Implementation	50% contribution for completion of planned Villebois park and trail system (SDC total of \$5,950,000)	\$2,975,000	In Progress ¹
Villebois School Community Park	Acquisition, design and construction - school fields.	Purchase of school property in north Villebois neighborhood. Design and construction of primary age sport fields on 3 acres of site. (Purchased in August 2006 - \$4,500,000))	\$6,160,000	Complete
Industrial Area Waysides	Waysides Design and Construction	Allowance for design and implementation of 3 wayside areas along two planned regional trails and community trail in this area. Allowance based on average cost of \$200,000 per wayside, not including trail construction. Allowance for future design and development of 3 wayside areas along community connector trails.	\$600,000	Not Started
Frog Pond Community Park	Design and Construct	Design and construction of community park to serve Frog Pond and surrounding area	\$10,600,000	In Progress

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Section V: Status of Current 20 Year Capital Project List from 2007 Master Plan

Frog Pond Neighborhood Park	Design and Construct	Design and construction of neighborhood park to serve Frog Pond development, including connection to community trail.	\$2,650,000	In Progress
Frog Pond Neighborhood Park	Design and Construct	Design and construction of neighborhood park to serve Frog Pond development, including connection to community trail.	\$2,650,000	In Progress ²
Advance Road School Community Park	Design and Construct	Design and development of a site plan for a shared use facility including sport fields.	\$3,410,000	Complete
Multi-purpose Rec/Aquatic Center	Recreation and Aquatic Center Feasibility Study and construction	Updated feasibility study for a multi-purpose recreation and aquatic center. Feasibility study will identify a program for the center that meets the City's operating budget goals. Design and construct accordingly.	\$20,080,000	Complete ⁴
Multiple Sites, Skate Facilities	Skate Spot Implementation	Construction of skate spot to 2-4 selected areas in the City.	\$35,000	Not Started ⁵
Community-scale Skate Park/Plaza	Community-scale Skate Park	Improvement of the Memorial Park skate park and/or design/build of a new skate park.	\$575,000	In Progress ⁶
School Fields	Field Improvements at school sites	Allowance for miscellaneous field improvements at existing school sites	\$3,000,000	NA
Multiple Sites, Natural Resource Restoration and Management	Natural Resource Restoration and Management	\$10,000 per year to fund native plant restoration at sites throughout Wilsonville to compliment volunteer efforts	\$200,000	In Progress
New Park Sites	Park and Trail Acquisitions and Easements	Budget allowance for "opportunity fund" for acquisition of park sites or trails or purchase of easements for trails	\$1,000,000	Not Started
Riverfront Sites	Riverfront Easements and Acquisitions	Budget allowance for "opportunity fund" for purchase of easements or outright acquisition of riverfront property if opportunities arise. Includes potential purchase of Willamette Meridian Park	\$1,000,000	In Progress ⁷
		New Parks and Facilities Subtotal	\$56,880,000	

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Section V: Status of Current 20 Year Capital Project List from 2007 Master Plan

Boones Ferry Park	Boones Ferry Park Master Plan	Development of a master plan for the entire site, including the parcel west of Boones Ferry Road and the planned regional trail and the proposed water trail and a pedestrian bridge over the Willamette River. Includes a feasibility study on future uses for Tauchman House.	\$5,400,000	In Progress
Canyon Creek Park	Canyon Creek Park Trailhead Improvements	Allowance for design and installation of trail system signage to support the planned regional and community trails	\$25,000	Not Started
Courtside Park	Courtside Park Improvements	Design and implementation of minor improvements	\$100,000	Not Started
Memorial Park	Memorial Park Master Plan Updating	Update of the Memorial Park Master Plan, including a parking master plan and signage program. Project list for Memorial Park should be updated as part of the project	\$1,035,000	Completed ⁸
Park at Merryfield	Park at Merryfield Improvements	Widen and improve path throughout park, implementation of entrance improvements	\$100,000	In Progress
River Fox Park	River Fox Park Improvements	Allowance for design and implementation of minor improvements	\$200,000	Not Started
Town Center Park	Town Center Park Operations Improvements	Allowance for additional amenities and implementation or recommendations from Maintenance Plan	\$195,000	In Progress
Tranquil Park	Tranquil Park	Provision of trail system signage	\$15,000	In Progress
Willamette River Water Treatment Plant Park	Water Treatment Plant amenities	Design and implement additional trailside and overlook amenities and connection to regional trail network.	\$25,000	In Progress
Willow Creek/Landover Park	Willow Creek/Landover Park Improvements	Allowance for design and implementation of minor improvements	\$100,000	In Progress
Wilsonville Community Center	Community Center Improvements	Design and implementation of improvement to the Community Center to upgrade restrooms and enhance activity and storage space	\$250,000	Complete
		Existing Parks and Facilities Subtotal	\$7,445,000	

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Section V: Status of Current 20 Year Capital Project List from 2007 Master Plan

Systemwide	Natural Area Management Plan	Develop a resource management plan for natural areas in Wilsonville's park system, including a pest management plan.	\$100,000	In Progress
Systemwide	ADA Transition Plan	Develop an ADA Transition Plan for Wilsonville's parks and recreation facilities	\$50,000	Complete ⁹
Systemwide	Signage Program	Develop and implement a system-wide signage program (trail signs, park identification signs, etc.)	\$100,000	In Progress
Systemwide	On-line Registration Software	Implement on-line registration option for recreation programs (December, 2006)	\$12,000	Complete
		Other Projects Subtotal	\$262,000	
			\$64,587,000	

¹ The majority is complete, Regional Parks 7/8 construction will begin in 2018 and Regional Park 6 will be completed within 3-5 years.

² Conceptual plan to be completed in 2018

³ Meridian Creek School was completed in 2017

⁴ Failed Bond Measure in November :

⁵ Skate amenities and efforts to be focused on Community-scale Skate Park

⁶ Site approved on Courtside Drive and design completed.

⁷ Acquired 3.5 acres in May 2015, east of Boones Ferry Park

⁸ Master Plan Completed in May 2015 Phase 1 (of 3) implementation ongoing

VI. Organizational and Marketing Analysis

A. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) Analysis

A SWOT Analysis was conducted with the Wilsonville staff. The following charts show the information learned during this analysis.

STRENGTHS ANALYSIS – City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department

Strengths	PERFORMANCE			IMPORTANCE		
	Major Strength	Minor Strength	Neutral	High	Med	Low
Community appreciates Parks and Recreation	X			X		
Parks has always scored 90+% on Community Survey	X			X		
Parks are an asset	X			X		
Maintenance of Parks	X			X		
Parks maintenance equipment and replacement schedule	X			X		
Stein Boozier Barn	X			X		
Outsourcing of programming 70/30 split of revenue		X			X	

Staff identified the community's love for parks and recreation, their parks, the maintenance of the parks including the available equipment and maintenance schedules as major strengths with high importance for the department. Outsourcing of programs resulting in a 70/30 revenue split was identified as a minor strength with medium importance.

Section VI: Organizational and Marketing Analysis

WEAKNESSES/AREAS TO IMPROVE ANALYSIS – City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department

Weaknesses	PERFORMANCE			IMPORTANCE		
	Major Weakness	Minor Weakness	Neutral	High	Med	Low
Lack of maintenance facility	X			X		
Majority of Recreation Facilities – old, dated		X		X		
Stein Boozier Barn – lacking amenities		X				X
Lack parks maintenance staff (full time and seasonal)	X			X		
Lack of large multi-purpose programming space	X			X		
Lack of field complex that can house tournaments (synthetic turf)	X			X		
Lack of Recreation and Aquatic Center	X			X		
Lack of city owned access to the river	X			X		
Lack of delineation of ownerships of parks		X			X	

The staff identified the lack of maintenance facilities, outdated facilities, facilities that lack amenities, lack of multipurpose indoor and outdoor facilities (lack of synthetic fields), lack of parks maintenance staff, lack of a recreation and aquatic center, and lack of City-owned access to the river as major weaknesses with high importance for the department.

Section VI: Organizational and Marketing Analysis**OPPORTUNITY RATING SCALE – City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department**

OPPORTUNITIES	ATTRACTIVENESS		SUCCESS PROBABILITY	
	High	Low	High	Low
Adult sport leagues and programming	X		X	
Indoor multi-purpose space	X		X	
Multi-sport complex	X		X	
More special events	X		X	
River Access	X		X	
Community Partnerships	X		X	
Improve sponsorship relationships and marketing		X		X

The staff identified adding adult sports leagues and programming, indoor multi-purpose space, multi-sport complex, addition of special events, and access to the river as opportunities with high attractiveness and high probability of success if these areas were addressed.

THREATS ANALYSIS – City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department

During the SWOT analysis process the staff did not identify any current threats.

B. Recreation Programming and Maintenance Analysis**Program Development**

The basis of determining essential services should come from a vision and mission developed by the city and what brings the greatest community benefit in balance with the skills and abilities of the department, current trends, the market, and the responses from the 2017 Community Survey. A past vision referenced in a Wilsonville document was, “creating community through people, parks, and programs.” A Mission, Vision, and Values work session was conducted with the Wilsonville staff to develop a new Mission Statement and Vision for the Department.

City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Mission

“Recognizing community history, enriching the quality of life and fostering a safe environment, the Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department shall provide, preserve, maintain, improve, and enhance recreational opportunities, social services, natural resources, and parkland for current and future generations.”

The Department should pursue program development around the priorities identified by community feedback. Survey respondents and focus group participants indicated the types of new and enhanced programming desired include:

- Access to the Willamette River
- Increased quantity of recreation programs/classes
- Explore recreation opportunities for Millennials: social sports

Section VI: Organizational and Marketing Analysis

- Explore opportunities to expand recreation programming based on trends and demand
 - Events
 - Series programming
 - Nature/Environmental programming
 - Wellness and Fitness
- Develop synthetic turf athletic fields

Concern was expressed by residents over the access to the river and lack of adequate indoor facilities. Parks and Recreation staff needs to work diligently to continue to explore options for access to the river and the addition of new indoor facilities to continue to meet the needs and desires of the City of Wilsonville community.

New recreation trends may indicate the need for changing the current program offerings. Changing program offerings requires careful consideration, planning, and proper communication with the community. Programs need to be continually assessed for viability. Decisions regarding changes, expansions, enhancements, and/or program eliminations need to be made carefully and with proper data. Starting new programs, based on community demand and/or trends, need to be well researched, planned, and advertised to provide the best possibility of their success. If new program interest seems sufficient based on a survey or community input, then the new programs should be developed, advertised, and implemented. Available facilities and funding need to be considered when adding new or expanded programs. Program enhancements and changes need to be properly communicated to the community.

Using past participation statistics and program evaluations/participant/staff feedback to determine program popularity can be helpful in deciding if programs should be continued, altered, or eliminated. In addition, utilizing community surveys and participant feedback, and researching trends in parks and recreational programming are useful tools in determining future programming needs and desires.

Sources for trends information include:

- State Parks and Recreation Associations and Conferences
- National Recreation and Parks Association
- International Health, Racquet, and Sports Association
- Parks and Recreation Trade Publications
- Outdoor Recreation Publications

Program Evaluation

Industry best standards indicate that all current programs should be evaluated at the completion of their session (at a minimum evaluation should be conducted annually) to determine if they should be continued, changed (market segment focus, time/day offered, etc.), or discontinued. A few simple questions should be asked of participants and staff about each program that includes:

- Is participation increasing or decreasing? If participation is increasing, then it could clearly mean that the program should be continued. If participation is decreasing, are there any steps to take to increase interest through marketing efforts, change the time/day of the program is offered and change the format or instructor? If not, it may be time to discontinue the program.
- Is there information contained in the participation/staff feedback that can be used to improve the program?
- Are cost recovery goals being met? If not, can costs be reduced or can fees be realistically increased?

Section VI: Organizational and Marketing Analysis

- Is there another provider of the program that is more suitable to offer it? If yes, the Department could provide referrals for its clients for the program it does not offer or is not willing or able to offer.
- Is this program taking up facility space that could be used for expansion of more popular programs or new programs in demand by the community?

Funding Resources & Cost Recovery

Parks and Recreation facilities, programs, and services are essential to maintaining Wilsonville's energetic and desirable community. However, not all facilities, programs, and services are equal. In general, the more a facility, program, or service provides a community benefit to its citizens as a whole, the more that element should be paid for by all citizens as part of the City's General Fund. The more a facility, program, or service provides individual benefits, the more that element should be paid for by user fees. This funding and cost recovery philosophy acknowledges the tremendous public benefits of parks and recreation to the community. Parks & Recreation Departments also promote and support a community's economic development, crime prevention, and community health. The City should seek to leverage partnerships wherever possible to help fund the needed facilities, programs, and services that it provides to the community.

Maintenance

A review of parks and facilities have shown that the small but dedicated staff have done an excellent job maintaining the parks and facilities with the limited resources available to them. The City of Wilsonville is committed to the Bee City USA designation, which sustains pollinators, responsible for the reproduction of 90 percent of the world's wild plant species, by providing them with healthy habitat rich in a variety of native plants and minimizing the use of pesticides.

The Department has an excellent Parks Maintenance Standard Operations Guide which addresses the following:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| • "Integrated Plant Management" | • Restrooms | • Parks Tree Care |
| • Park Landscaping | • Portable Toilets | • Park Site Lines |
| • Pedestrian Turf Areas | • Drinking Fountains and Water Bottle Filling Stations | • Natural Areas Maintenance |
| • Native/Rough Areas | • Water Feature Operation and Maintenance | • Boardwalks |
| • Irrigation | • Park Entrance Points | • Stream Debris Removal |
| • Fertilization | • Hardscape Maintenance | • Trails, Pathways, and Sidewalks |
| • Athletic Fields | • Snow Removal | • The Oregon Korean War Veterans Memorial |
| • Sports Courts | • Inspection of Lighting | • Job Duties and Equipment Operation |
| • Playground | • Sign Maintenance | • Seasonal Maintenance |
| • Skate Parks | • Trash Receptacles | • Safety |
| • Reservation Preparation and Follow-up | • Graffiti/Vandalism | • Routine Tasks |

*Section VI: Organizational and Marketing Analysis***Financial Analysis**

A review of the last three years budget showed:

- Revenues trended towards being closer to budget projections.
- Total expenses for Parks Maintenance and Senior Services were relatively consistent over the last three years.
- Expenses for Parks and Recreation General Services varied substantially over the last three years mainly because of unfilled positions.
- The Department appears to do a great job allocating the limited resources available.
- To expand and enhance programs, facilities, and services, additional funding will be required.

VII. Key Issues

A. Visioning Workshop Findings

A visioning workshop followed the Findings Presentation to discuss “How do we prioritize”? The following are the key issues discussed during the visioning workshop that were considered when developing the goals, objectives, and action plans for this master plan.

Facilities and Amenities

- Explore opportunities to expand and increase connectivity: pathways
- Development of synthetic fields to meet demand
 - Advance Road (2-3)
 - Memorial Park (2)
- Address low scoring amenities from parks inventory and existing conditions evaluation
- Work with the Tourism Promotion Committee to explore the feasibility of an indoor sports complex
- Explore opportunities to increase facilities based on demand
 - Skate Park
 - Outdoor event space – Amphitheater
 - Community Center
- Explore opportunities to repurpose or enhance existing park/open space for more efficient use or meet new programming demand
 - Town Center Park enhance event space
 - Dog Parks (off leash)
- Look for opportunities to increase accessible playgrounds, as development occurs
- Increase marketing and awareness of the SMART Routes (free bus system)
- Increase river access: Willamette River
- Implement Phase 2 and 3 of the Memorial Park Master Plan
- Explore opportunities to improve distribution off-leash dog parks
- Explore opportunities to increase passive use and connectivity at parks – Canyon Creek Park

Programs

- Explore recreation opportunities for Millennials: social sports
- Increase opportunities for events
- Explore opportunities to expand recreation programming based on trends and demand
 - Events (Food Truck Rodeo, Arts in the Park)
 - Series programming (Movies in the Park, Fall Farmers Markets)
 - Nature/Environmental programming (Bird Watching, Nature Hikes, Master Gardeners)
 - Wellness and Fitness (Yoga, Mind and Body, Tai Chi, Group Runs)

Organizational

- Increase staff to meet current and future park needs and future growth based on demand and trends
- Evaluate the current Park SDC funding (developer impact fees) and how they can be used to assure the maximum benefit is being achieved

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Section VII: Key Issues

- Review current park classification system (review from current master plan) also review requirements, i.e. access to parks
- Review park development procedures and defining maintenance agreements for current and future parks and properties
- Review current Joint Use Agreements with school system and how its benefitting the Parks And Recreation Department – maximize potential
- Review organizational structure for efficiencies – Recreation Division
- Increase partnerships to assist with funding, volunteering, and marketing
- Increase awareness of program and services offerings
- Increase safety and security by continuing to work with other departments
- Work with SMART to increases usage

Finance

- Review traditional and alternative opportunities
- Review and make recommendations for Park SDC funding
- Explore opportunity for capital funding: bond referendum (Advance Road Sports Complex), Land and Water Conservation Funding) LWCF, Transportation Funds
- Explore dedicated funding source(s) for maintenance
- Implement the Memorial Park Master Plan – how funded
- Address implications of the Boones Ferry Master Plan, how implemented
- Review current cost recovery policy and sports field allocations for potential revenue

Community Priorities

The findings of the survey indicated the following top three amenities and services that the community reported a desire for the addition or expansion of:

- Trail and Pathway Connectivity
- Preserve Open Space and Land Acquisition
- River access: Willamette River

The findings of the survey indicated the top three amenities and services priorities for the community were:

- Farmers Market
- Music and Arts in the Parks
- Water Equipment Rentals

The findings from the Level of Service Analysis were:

- Address lower and no service areas
- Maintain and improve existing facilities and amenities
- Improve recreational connectivity – trails and pathways
- Strengthen and improve Joint Operating Agreements with the schools
- Continue to address the ADA Transition Plan

Generally, findings from the public input process consistently identified an appreciation of existing facilities, programs, and services being offered by the City of Wilsonville’s Parks and Recreation Department.

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Section VII: Key Issues

Key issues were identified using a number of tools including review of existing plans and documents, site tours, staff interviews, focus groups, stakeholder meetings, a community survey, inventory, and level of service analysis. The information gathered from these sources was evaluated, and the recommendations were developed that address these key issues:

- Explore improving/adding trail and pathway connectivity, open space/natural area preservation
- Explore additional land acquisition for new parks
- Enhance Willamette River Access
- Ensure continuation of the high-quality maintenance of facilities, parks, trails, and open spaces
- Enhance special event programming
- Explore the addition of indoor facilities such as a community recreation center and aquatic center
- Monitor the participation and usage of the programs, facilities, and services and make appropriate adjustments based on collected data

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VIII. Recommendations and Action Plans

Based on the entirety of the study, the following recommendations and action plans have been developed. A detailed review of the process of this study follows this section.

Residents and community leaders are increasingly recognizing that parks and recreation facilities, programs, and services are essential to creating and maintaining communities where people want to live, work, play, socialize, recreate, learn, and visit. These amenities should be investments in the long-term vitality and economic sustainability of any active and desirable community. The City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department is committed to providing comprehensive, high quality parks, programs, facilities, and services to the community.

A. Recommendations

The following recommendations are made based on the entirety of the master plan update which was inclusive of members of the community, and the public was given many opportunities to participate through focus groups, stakeholder meetings, public meetings, an invitation survey, and an open link survey. A Level of Service (LOS) analysis and funding analysis were also conducted.

This section describes ways to enhance the level of service and the quality of life with improvement through improved parks, services, facilities, programs, and amenities, a dedication to customer service, improved programming and service delivery, organizational efficiencies, and increased financial opportunities.

The following key Issues were identified for focus by Department staff:

- Facilities and Amenities
- Program Enhancement and Expansion
- Organizational Structure
- Financial Sustainability

B. Action Plan and Prioritization

The following Goals, Objectives, and Action Items for the recommendations are drawn from the public input, inventory, level of service analysis, findings feedback, and all of the information gathered during the master planning process. The primary focus is maintaining, sustaining, and improving the City of Wilsonville's parks, facilities, programs, and services. Funding availability, staff buy-in, and political and community support will play significant roles in future planning efforts. All cost estimates are in 2017 figures where applicable. Most costs are dependent on the extent of the enhancements and improvements determined.

Timeframe to complete is designated as:

- Short-term (up to 5 years)
- Mid-term (6 - 10 years)
- Long-term (10+ years)
- Ongoing (occurs on a continuous basis)

Section VIII: Recommendations and Action Plans

Goal 1: Improve Access Facilities and Amenities			
Objective 1.1			
<i>Maintain and improve existing facilities and amenities.</i>			
<p>The Department should continue to monitor the condition of existing community and neighborhood parks, trails and pathways, and park shelters, as these facilities have been identified by residents as being of high importance. Standardized evaluation methods and instruments to measure and track the level of quality of maintenance of these areas are already in place and should be continued to be used on a regular basis. Providing additional staff and resources to ensure continuous maintenance of these areas should be considered. Maintenance staffing should be monitored and adjusted as needed to meet current demand for services, and a staffing plan for future growth should be developed. Regular inspections of all facilities, parks, trails, and open spaces should continue. Maintenance projects and annual maintenance needs should be funded on a regular schedule to minimize backlog of maintenance. Priorities for future maintenance projects for these areas should continue to be developed and reviewed regularly. Capital improvement plans, costs, and phasing recommendations and implementation plans should continue to be developed to prioritize items/projects. Appropriate funding should be provided to address the capital improvement plans.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
1.1.a Implement the Master Plan for Memorial Park	Varies	TBD	Short-Term
1.1.b The Department should replace play structure equipment on a regular schedule. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a regular schedule to replace all play structures prior to the structures reaching the manufacturers recommended life expectancy. Conduct monthly inspections of play structures and address any identified repair issues. 	Will vary based on scope of project and future amenities added	Staff Time	Ongoing
1.1.c Courtside Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address ADA access issues. No other immediate deficiencies were found at this location. Continue to monitor components and amenities. Repair and improve as needed. 	\$100,000	Staff Time	Ongoing
1.1.d Willow Creek/Landover Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with HOA to ensure regular maintenance and periodic replacement of playground equipment. Address ADA issues. 	\$100,000	Staff Time	Ongoing

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Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>1.1.e Hathaway Park (HOA Park)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a City-owned parcel, recommend staff explore opportunities to assume maintenance responsibilities, including replacement of playground equipment. Address ADA access issues. Repair and improve as needed. 	\$100,000	Staff Time	Short-Term
<p>1.1.f Palermo Park, Piccadilly Park, Sofia Park, Tranquil Park, Trocadero Park, Engleman Park, and Edelweiss Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No immediate deficiencies were found at these locations. Continue to monitor components and amenities. Repair and Improve as needed. 	TBD	Staff Time	Ongoing
<p>1.1.g River Fox Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address ADA access issues. Improve access and entrance gateway to park. Consider other improvement that enhance park ambiance such as design features, picnic tables, seating, shade, etc. Repair and improve as needed. 	\$100,000	TBD	Mid-Term
<p>1.1.h Park at Merryfield</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address ADA access issues. Improve access and entrance gateway to park. Consider other improvement that enhance park ambiance such as design features, picnic tables, seating, shade, etc. Repair and improve as needed. 	\$100,000	TBD	Mid-Term
<p>1.1.i Water Treatment Plant Park/Arrowhead Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider improving views by removing or pruning trees at river overlook. No other immediate deficiencies were found at this location. Continue to monitor components and amenities. Repair and improve as needed. Explore possible river access. 	TBD	TBD	Mid-Term
<p>1.1.j Town Center Master Plan Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and implement plan 	TBD	TBD	Short-Term

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Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
1.1.k Town Center Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design, fund, and develop new performance area. 	\$200,000	TBD	Short-Term
1.1.l Address low scoring components and amenities from the Master Plan inventory by upgrading, replacing, or repurposing components or amenities where appropriate.	Will vary based on projects	TBD	Short-Term
1.1.m Develop a staffing plan for future growth, providing additional staff and resources to ensure continuous maintenance of these areas.	\$0	Staff time, potential costs for additional FTEs, PTEs and/or seasonal staff	Ongoing
1.1.n Implement the Master Plan for Boones Ferry Park.	TBD	TBD	Short-Term
Objective 1.2: <i>Develop and maintain a priority list for improving and adding trails and pathways</i> The Department should develop and maintain a priority list for improving and adding trails and pathways.			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
1.2.a Complete French Prairie Bridge Design.	\$363,000	TBD	Short-Term
1.2.b Complete French Prairie Bridge Construction.	TBD	TBD	Long-Term
1.2.c Complete Memorial to Boones Ferry Trail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and construct. 	\$250,000	Staff Time	Short-Term
1.2.e Complete Ice Age Tonguin Trail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and construct. 	TBD	TBD	Ongoing
1.2.f Complete Boeckman Trail and Trailhead	\$2,000,000	Staff Time	Ongoing
1.2.g Complete Boeckman Creek Crossing Trail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace failing sections of trail. Address ADA access issues. Repair and improve as needed. 	\$100,000	Staff Time	Ongoing

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Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
1.2.h I-5 Bike and Pedestrian Overpass <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with other City departments to design and develop new bicycle and pedestrian bridge over Interstate 5. 	TBD	TBD	Short-Term
1.2.i Continue working with other City Departments such as Public Works and Planning and Development to develop and expand trails and pathways to connect communities, neighborhoods, and parks.	Will vary based on material and construction	\$0	Ongoing
1.2.j Canyon Creek Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to implement the Wilsonville Bike and Pedestrian Plan. Research possibility of purchasing additional acreage. Repair and improve as needed. 	\$100,000	Staff Time	Ongoing
Objective 1.3: <i>Explore adding open spaces and improving natural area preservations.</i> The Department should look for opportunities to add open spaces and work to preserve natural areas.			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
1.3.a Work with other departments to develop an Open Space Preservation Policy that identifies appropriate types of use and limits development of existing open spaces.		Additional staff time	Short-Term
1.3.b Identify and explore opportunities to acquire existing open space to provide level of service in low or no services areas identified in the master plan.	Will vary based on projects	Additional staff time	Short-Term
1.3.c Implement Natural Area Management Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native plant restoration at sites throughout Wilsonville to compliment volunteer efforts. 	\$100,000	TBD	Ongoing

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<p>Objective 1.4: <i>Explore additional land acquisition for new parks.</i></p> <p>The Department should follow the recommendations detailed in the Level of Service Analysis which identified potential gaps in service within the community. The Department should continue to assess available land for future park development. Opportunities to increase open space and passive recreation through the development of new parks should be considered. Priorities for future development of new parks, conceptual plans, and financial projections for construction, O&M budget projections, and pro-forma for each park should also be completed.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>1.4.a Identify and explore opportunities to acquire additional land for new parks to address level of service.</p>	Will vary based on location and future amenities added	Will vary based on location and future amenities added	Mid-Term/Long-Term
<p>1.4.b Implement Wayside Design and Construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and implementation of three wayside areas along two planned regional trails and community trail. 	\$1,200,000	TBD	Mid-Term
<p>1.4.c Riverfront Easements and Acquisitions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase of easements or outright acquisition on riverfront property if opportunities arise. Includes potential purchase of Willamette Meridian Park. 	TBD	TBD	Ongoing
<p>Objective 1.5: <i>Continue to improve ADA accessibility at all facilities.</i></p> <p>The Department should continue to work to make its programs and services accessible to people with disabilities. Ongoing self-evaluation and continued implementation of the 2015 Transition Plan must be a high priority for the Department, especially in terms of access.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>1.5.a Continue to implement the 2015 ADA Accessibility Transition Plan.</p>	Will vary based on projects	TBD	On-going
<p>Objective 1.6: <i>Upgrade convenience and customer service amenities to existing facilities.</i></p> <p>As identified by focus groups and survey respondents, making upgrades to and improving existing parks and facilities should be a priority. The Department should explore opportunities to add security lighting and other amenities appropriately at existing parks and facilities as identified in the facilities assessment.</p>			

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Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
1.6.a Explore opportunities to add restrooms, drinking fountains/water filling stations, shade, storage, public art, seating, etc. appropriately at existing facilities.	Will vary based on location and future amenities added	TBD	Short-Term
1.6.b Implement Sign Design and Wayfinding Signage Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign parks and trails with interpretive, directional, informative signs as needed. 	\$100,000	TBD	Short-Term
Objective 1.9: <i>Develop additional recreation facilities and amenities</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
1.9.a Construct Community Scale Skate Park.	\$800,000	Staff time	Short-Term
1.9.b Indoor Sports Facility Feasibility Study: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a Feasibility/Conceptual Study to determine the feasibility and best method to gain community support for an indoor sports facility. • Develop priorities for an indoor sports facility along with conceptual plans, financial projections for construction, O&M budget projections, and a pro-forma for operations. • Funding and obtaining community support should be a focus of this study. • Based on outcome Feasibility/Conceptual Study, move forward with design and construction of an indoor sports facility. 	\$100,000	TBD	Short-Term

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Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>1.9.c Recreation and Aquatic Center Feasibility Study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although bond measure failed in 2016, recommend staff revisit after 2023 and conduct a Feasibility/Conceptual Study to determine the feasibility and best method to gain community support for a community recreation center with an aquatic component. Develop priorities for a community recreation center along with conceptual plans, financial projections for construction, O&M budget projections, and a pro-forma for operations. Funding and obtaining community support should be a focus of this study. Based on outcome Feasibility/Conceptual Study, move forward with design and construction a community recreation center with an aquatic component. 	\$100,000	TBD	Mid-Term
<p>1.9.d Development Frog Pond Neighborhood Park:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and construction of neighborhood park including connection to community trail. 3 acres on school district property. 	\$2,650,000	Staff Time	Short-Term
<p>1.9.e Villebois Regional Parks 7 & 8:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design plans are complete and construction should begin in 2019. 	\$2,975,000	Staff Time	Short-Term
<p>1.9.f Villebois Regional Parks 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and construction is scheduled to occur in the next 5 years. 	\$2,000,000	Staff Time	Short-Term

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Objective 1.10: <i>Develop of Synthetic Turf Fields</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
1.10.a Development of Synthetic Turf Fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop priorities for synthetic turf fields (aside from Advance Road Sports Fields and Memorial Park Sports Fields) along with conceptual plans, financial projections for construction, O&M budget projections, and pro-forma for operations. 	TBD	Staff Time	Mid-Term
Goal 2: Continue to Improve Programs and Service Delivery and Affordability			
Objective 2.1 <i>Monitor the participation and usage of the programs, facilities, and services and make appropriate adjustments based on collected data.</i> The Department should continue to conduct regular facility and participation counts for programs, facilities, and services to determine usage and feasibility of continuing current programs or changing the program offerings to better utilize available resources. Program evaluations should also be conducted at the end of each program session to determine participants' level of satisfaction and direct appropriate programming changes or adjustments.			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
2.1.a Conduct regular facility and participation counts for programs, facilities, and services to determine usage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a method to conduct and record daily facility and participation counts. 	N/A	Staff Time	Ongoing
2.1.b Based on trends and demand, look to partner with other providers to expand and enhance programming: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> YMCA, Boys and Girls Club, Local Sport Organizations, Master Gardeners. 	N/A	Staff Time	Ongoing

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<p>Objective 2.2 <i>Enhance special event programming.</i> As identified by focus groups and survey respondents, expanding opportunities and enhancing special event programming was identified as a priority. The Department should explore new special events, possibly themed by the community or season of the year. The Department should continue to look for opportunities to expand community events and activities based on community demand and trends. The community would like to see more opportunities for farmers markets and more arts and cultural events in the parks. As new events are developed, continue to monitor trends to stay current with programming and demand. Look to add new events that will attract all members of the Wilsonville community.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>2.2.a Based on trends and demand, look for opportunities to expand and enhance special event programming. Look for new special events, possibly community, or seasonally themed. Expand community events and activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand farmers markets • Expand arts and cultural events in the parks <p>Look to add new events that will attract all members of the Wilsonville community.</p>	N/A	Staff Time Varies based on events and event management	Ongoing
<p>Objective 2.3 <i>Explore opportunities to increase recreational opportunities based on demand and trends.</i> Continue to evaluate the current relationship with contract providers, looking for increased access to additional facilities. Expand program opportunities for fitness/wellness, environmental education, and adult non-sport programs. As new programs and services are developed and implemented, continue to create a balance between passive and active recreation.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>2.3.a Expand program opportunities for fitness/wellness, environmental education, and adult non-sport programs.</p>	N/A	Varies based on programs and contracted services	Short-Term
<p>2.3.b As new programs and services are developed and implemented, continue to create a balance between passive and active recreation.</p>	N/A	Staff Time	Ongoing

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Objective 2.4: <i>Continue to work with other service providers to develop programs and services.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
2.4.a As popularity of program offerings and activities increases, continue to look for opportunities to expand programs while working with other service providers within the community, and formalize these agreements in writing.	N/A	Varies based on events and event management	Ongoing
Objective 2.5 <i>Continue to monitor affordability of programs and services.</i> Monitoring of resource allocation, spending, and cost recovery associated with program and services will be essential to ensuring continued affordability for the community. Performing a detailed study of the costs associated with each program and service annually will also assist with maintaining the appropriate level of affordability.			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
2.5.a Monitor resource allocation, spending, and cost recovery associated with program and services. Annually perform a detailed study of the costs associated with each program and service.	N/A	Staff Time	Ongoing
Goal 3: Continue to Improve Organizational Efficiencies			
Objective 3.1 <i>Implement new Mission and Vision Statements.</i> The Mission and Vision statements developed through this master planning process should be used to guide the development and delivery of parks and recreation services in future years.			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
3.1.a Implement and publicize the new Mission and Vision statements developed as part of this Master Plan.	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term

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Objective 3.2			
<i>Ensure the Organizational Structure of the Department remains efficient.</i>			
The Department should regularly review its organizational structure and performance to ensure the maximum level of staff efficiency and greatest usage of available resources are being used to provide the best facilities, programs, and services to the Wilsonville community.			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
3.2.a Perform regular reviews of the organizational structure and performance to ensure the maximum level of staff efficiency and greatest usage of available resources.	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term
Objective 3.3			
<i>Enhance and improve external communication regarding Department activities, programs, and services.</i>			
The Department utilizes a number of effective marketing tools and strategies actively promoting parks and recreation services in the community. These tools include, but are not limited to, the City Newsletter/Boones Ferry Messenger, the Parks & Recreation Activity Guide, the website, and email.			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
3.3.a Develop a Marketing Plan for the Department that includes, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Branding of the department • Use of social media • Use and development of the Department's website • Partnership opportunities 	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term
3.3.b Review Marketing Plan annually. Update every five years.	N/A	Staff Time	Ongoing

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<p>Objective 3.4: <i>Staff appropriately to meet current demand and maintain established quality of service.</i> As parks and facility upgrades are implemented, it is important to ensure that staffing levels are adequate to maintain current performance standards. The intensity of maintenance practices required for upgraded facilities and amenities requires additional manpower be focused in this area. This would indicate the need for additional resources and most likely new maintenance positions within the Department. It is important to evaluate staffing levels to maintain current and desired performance standards.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>3.4.a As parks and facility upgrades are implemented Ensure that staffing levels are adequate to maintain current performance standards. This may require new positions in the Department. It is important to evaluate staffing levels to maintain current and desired performance standards.</p>	N/A	Additional FT or PT or seasonal staff	Ongoing
<p>3.4.b Assess the advantages and disadvantages of using contractual services for part time, instructional, and seasonal staff.</p>	N/A	TBD	Ongoing
<p>3.4.c Review current volunteer program and look for additional volunteer opportunities.</p>	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term
<p>Objective 3.5 <i>Review current Joint Use Agreement (JUA) with the school system and how it is benefitting the Parks and Recreation Department – maximize potential.</i> The Department should look to maximize potential usage of school facilities as a key goal of any joint operating agreement. As discussed earlier, the campus approach to schools in Wilsonville has some impact on recreation and access. One way to address this issue is to increase partnerships with schools to promote use of school facilities through on-site community programming and environmental cues to make them easier to use and more inviting. School partnerships can be valuable throughout the Wilsonville community. Existing partnerships should be strengthened, because as school assets improve, the level of service provided to city residents also improves. Schools could prove to be important in the development of city wide aquatic facility, sports fields, and court access.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>3.5.a Review current Joint Use Agreement with schools to maximize potential.</p>	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term
<p>3.5.b Ensure that all existing and future partnerships are accurately portrayed in a signed agreement.</p>	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term

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<p>Objective 3.6 <i>Explore additional partnerships to assist with funding, volunteering, and marketing.</i> The Department should look to develop relationships with local business, service agencies, clubs, and organizations to seek funding, gifts-of-kind, volunteers, and marketing support to expand programming and enhance facilities.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>3.6.a Explore additional partnership opportunities to assist with funding programs, facilities, and events.</p>	N/A	Staff Time	Ongoing
<p>3.6.b Explore additional partnership opportunities to assist with volunteering for programs, facilities, and events.</p>	N/A	Staff Time	Ongoing
<p>Objective 3.7 <i>Work with other departments to increase safety and security.</i> The Department should work with the Police, Public Works and Public Safety, and Community Development, which includes Planning, to develop strategies improve safety and security in the parks. Improved lighting and increased police and security presence should be explored.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>3.7.a Work with the Police, Public Works, Public Safety, Community Development, and Planning Departments to improve safety and security in the parks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve lighting • Improve police presence 	TBD	TBD	Short-Term
<p>Objective 3.8 <i>Enhance collaboration with SMART.</i></p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>3.8.a Work to increase marketing and awareness of SMART Routes to parks and recreational facilities through use of multiple social media strategies.</p>	N/A	TBD	Short-Term
<p>Objective 3.9 <i>Maintain the Tree City and BEE City USA Designations.</i> The City of Wilsonville is committed to the Tree City and Bee City USA designations. The Bee City designation sustains pollinators, responsible for the reproduction of 90 percent of the world's wild plant species, by providing them with healthy habitat rich in a variety of native plants and minimizing the use of pesticides.</p>			

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Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
3.9.a Provide pollinators a healthy habitat rich in a variety of native plants and minimize usage of pesticides.	TBD	TBD	Short-Term
3.9.b Provide appropriate care and maintenance of City trees	TBD	TBD	Short-Term
Goal 4: Increase Financial Opportunities			
Objective 4.1 <i>Explore additional funding options.</i> The Department should continue to explore additional funding sources and develop strategies to seek alternative funding sources that include donations, grants, and sponsorships. Communication with current sponsors and donors should be conducted on a regular basis to ensure their continued positive relationships with the Department.			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
4.1.a Continue to seek alternative funding sources that includes donations, grants, and others.	\$0	Staff Time	Short-Term
4.1.b Explore additional sponsorship opportunities and build on existing sponsorships. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a sponsorship packet 	\$0	Staff Time TBD Potential increased revenue or decreased expenses	Ongoing
4.1.c Continue to pursue grant opportunities and philanthropic donations.	\$0	Staff Time	Short-Term Mid-Term
4.1.d Consider contracting with a dedicated grant writer to research, submit, and track federal, regional, state, and local grants.	Potential Matching Funds TBD	% of successful grants TBD	Short-Term

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<p>Objective 4.2: <i>Review current Park System Development Charges (SDC).</i> The Department should conduct a study to determine if the current SDC levels are appropriate or if they should be adjusted.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>4.2.a Conduct a study of current SDC levels to determine if they are appropriate or should be increased.</p>	\$35,000	Staff Time	Short-Term
<p>Objective 4.3: <i>Pursue alternative funding opportunities.</i> The Department should explore new and alternative funding sources. Conversations with other City Departments and the Economic Development Director, Community Development Department, and the Urban Development Department to explore partnerships and alternate funding sources.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>4.3.a The Department should explore new and alternative funding sources with the Economic Development Department, Community Development Department to explore partnerships and alternate funding sources.</p>	Will vary based on funding source and requirements	Staff Time	Short-Term
<p>Objective 4.4: <i>Explore capital funding opportunities.</i> The Department should explore the possibility of bond referendum to develop new facilities such as the Advance Road Sports Complex and a Community Recreation Center. Additional opportunities that should be explored are Land and Water Conservation Funds, and Transportation Funds available from Federal and/or State governments.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>4.4.a The Department should explore the possibility of bond referendum to develop new facilities such as the Advance Road Sports Fields, a Community Recreation Center, and implementation of the Memorial Park and Boones Ferry Park Master Plans.</p>	Will vary based on scope of project and future amenities added	TBD	Short-Term
<p>4.4.b Additional opportunities that should be explored are Land and Water Conservation Funds, and Transportation Funds available from Federal and/or State governments.</p>	Will vary based on scope of project and future amenities added	TBD	Short-Term

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<p>Objective 4.5: <i>Explore capital funding sources for parks maintenance.</i> The Department should explore the possibility of partnering with local businesses to sponsor the park maintenance for specific parks in exchange for specific event advertising opportunities.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>4.5.a The Department should explore the possibility of partnering with local businesses to sponsor the park maintenance for specific parks in exchange for specific event advertising opportunities.</p>		Staff time	Short-Term
<p>Objective 4.6: <i>Review Cost Recovery Policies.</i> The Department should explore conducting a Cost Recovery study to look at the Department's expenses and revenues to determine if an appropriate cost recovery goal and strategies to accomplish said goal.</p>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
<p>4.6.a Conduct a Cost Recovery study to look at the Department's expenses and revenues to determine if an appropriate cost recovery goal and strategies to accomplish said goal.</p>	\$35,000 – \$45,000	Staff time	Short-Term

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Appendix A: City of Wilsonville Demographic Profile

Gaining a clear understanding of the existing and projected demographic character of the City is an important component of the planning process. By analyzing population data, trends emerge that can inform decision making and resource allocation strategies for the provision of public parks, recreation amenities and open spaces.

Key areas were analyzed to identify current demographic statistics and trends that can impact the planning and provision of public parks and recreation services in City of Wilsonville. Community characteristics analyzed and discussed consist of:

- Existing and projected total population
- Age distribution
- Ethnic/Racial diversity
- Household information
- Educational attainment
- Employment
- State and City Health Ranking

This demographic profile was completed using the most updated information available (as of May 2017) from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2015 American Community Survey and the U.S. Census Data. In several categories studied the most current data available is from 2016. A summary of demographic highlights is noted in **Table 19** below, followed by a more detailed demographic analysis.

Table 19: 2016 City of Wilsonville General Demographic Profile

Population	22,919
Median Age	37
Average Household Size	2.32
Households	9,305
Median Household Income	\$56,181

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Key general demographic comparisons – Local, State, and National:

- The median age of City of Wilsonville residents was 37 years, lower than the median age for Oregon (39.4) and higher than the United States (38).
- The median household income for City of Wilsonville residents in 2016 was estimated to be \$56,181. This was higher than the statewide (\$52,196) and the national (\$54,149) median household incomes.
- City of Wilsonville's population was almost evenly split between male (47.2%) and female (52.8%) residents. The populations of Oregon, and the United States, are also roughly evenly divided between the sexes.

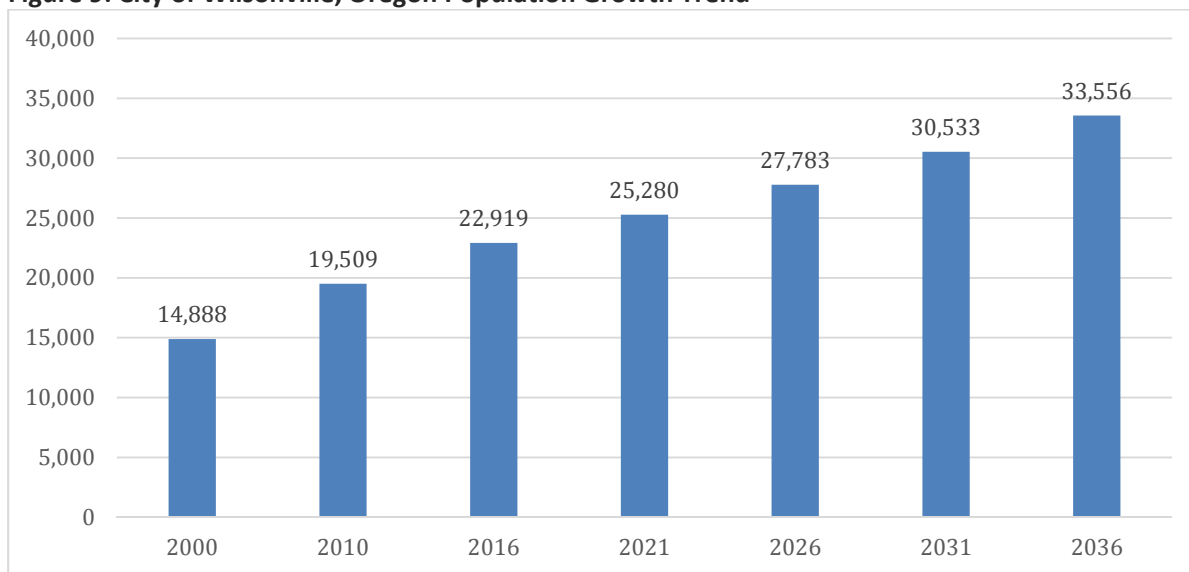
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City of Wilsonville Population and Demographic Trends

Population Projections

Although future population growth cannot be predicted with certainty, it is helpful to make growth projections for planning purposes. The state of Oregon was predicted to grow by a rate of 0.92 percent from 2016 to 2021; the United States was projected to grow at a much higher rate (0.84%). **Figure 9** contains actual population figures based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census for City of Wilsonville. Data from the U.S. Census conclude that the population of the city was expected to increase at a rate of 1.89 percent between 2016 and 2021. This rate of 1.89 percent was used in **Figure 9** to project population growth until 2036, although this growth rate could differ. Chronologically, the following population growth rates have been projected for the City, except for the period between 2000 and 2010, for which the growth rate has been recorded:

Figure 9: City of Wilsonville, Oregon Population Growth Trend



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, future populations projected using 2016 – 2021 annual growth rate (1.89%)

Population Age Distribution

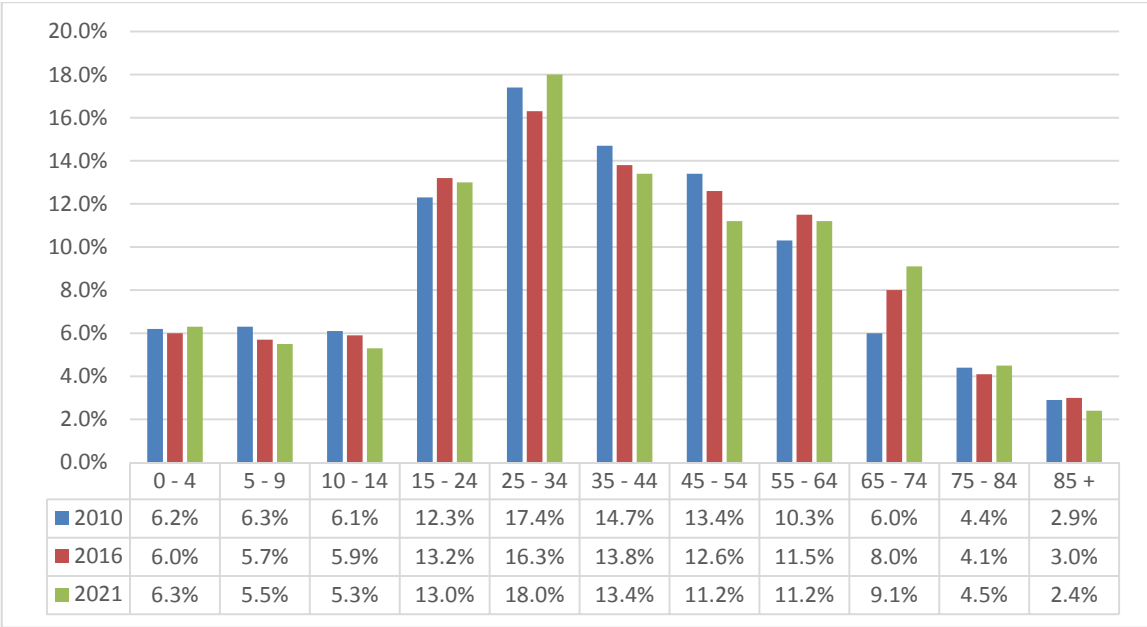
The existing and projected population of different age groups, or cohorts, within the City of Wilsonville is illustrated in the following series of figures. **Figure 10** illustrates the 2010 Census recorded population, 2016 estimated population and 2021 projected populations. **Figure 11** provides an estimated breakdown of the 2016 population by age cohort.

Several key age characteristics of the existing and projected City of Wilsonville population include:

- The median age of city residents appears to be slowly increasing.
 - According to data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the median age rose slightly from 36.2 in 2010 to 37 in 2016. However, the median age is expected to decrease to 36.4 in 2021.
 - Projections suggest that the age cohort expected to see the most growth is the 65-to-74-year-olds in the City of Wilsonville, which is likely to rise 3.1 percent between 2010 and 2021. The age cohort of 45 to 54 is anticipated to decrease between 2010 and 2021 by 2.2 percent.
 - The 25-to-34 age cohort decreased by about 1 percent from 2010 to 2016, but is expected to increase by almost 2 percent in 2021.

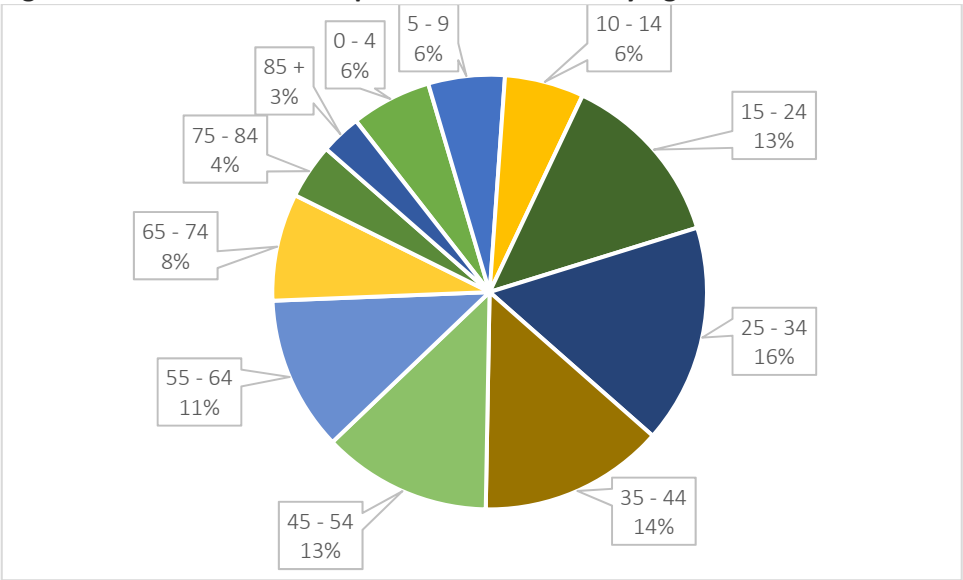
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Figure 10: Population Age Distribution in City of Wilsonville, 2010 to 2021



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 11: 2016 Estimated Population Breakdown by Age Cohort



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

As seen in **Figure 11**, in 2016, the most populous age cohorts were 25 to 34 years old (16%), 35 to 44 years old (14%), and those between 45 to 54 years old and 15 to 24 years old (both 13%).

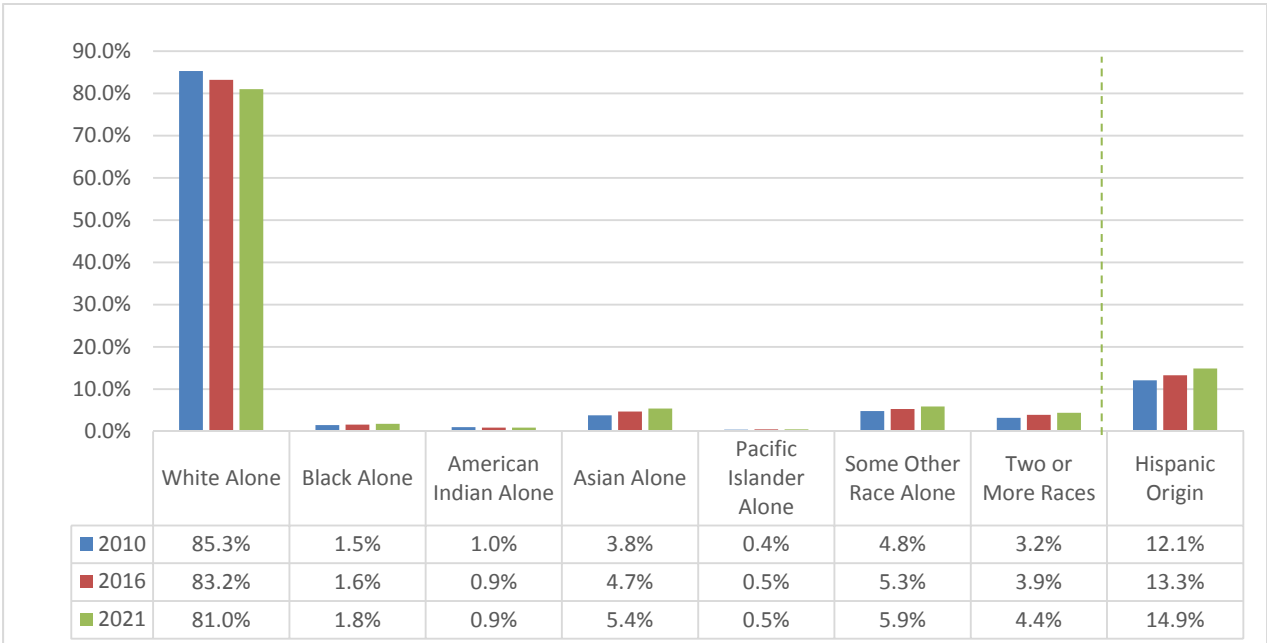
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Race/Ethnicity

Prior to reviewing demographic data pertaining to a population’s racial and ethnic character, it is important to note how the U.S. Census classifies and counts individuals who identify as of Hispanic. The Census notes that Hispanic origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before arrival in the United States. In the U.S. Census, people who identify as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be any race and are included in all of the race categories. All race categories add up to 100 percent of the population, the indication of Hispanic origin is a different view of the population and is not considered a race.

Figure 12 reflects the approximate racial/ethnic population distribution for the City of Wilsonville based on the 2010 U.S. Census and 2015 American Community Survey. **Figure 13** provides a breakdown of the by racial/ethnic group as a percentage of the 2016 population.

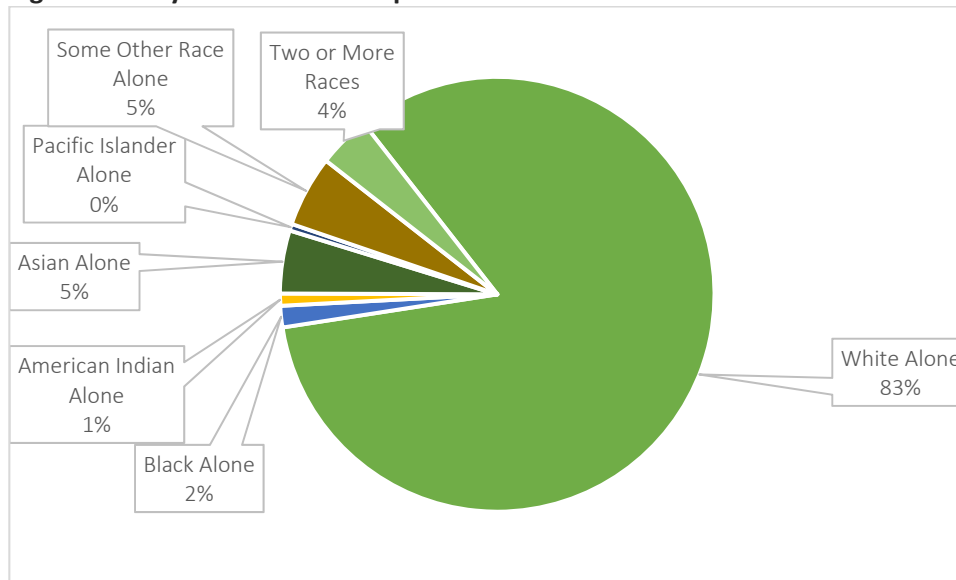
Figure 12: City of Wilsonville Racial and Ethnic Character 2010, 2016, and 2021



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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Figure 13: City of Wilsonville Population Racial and Ethnic Character 2016



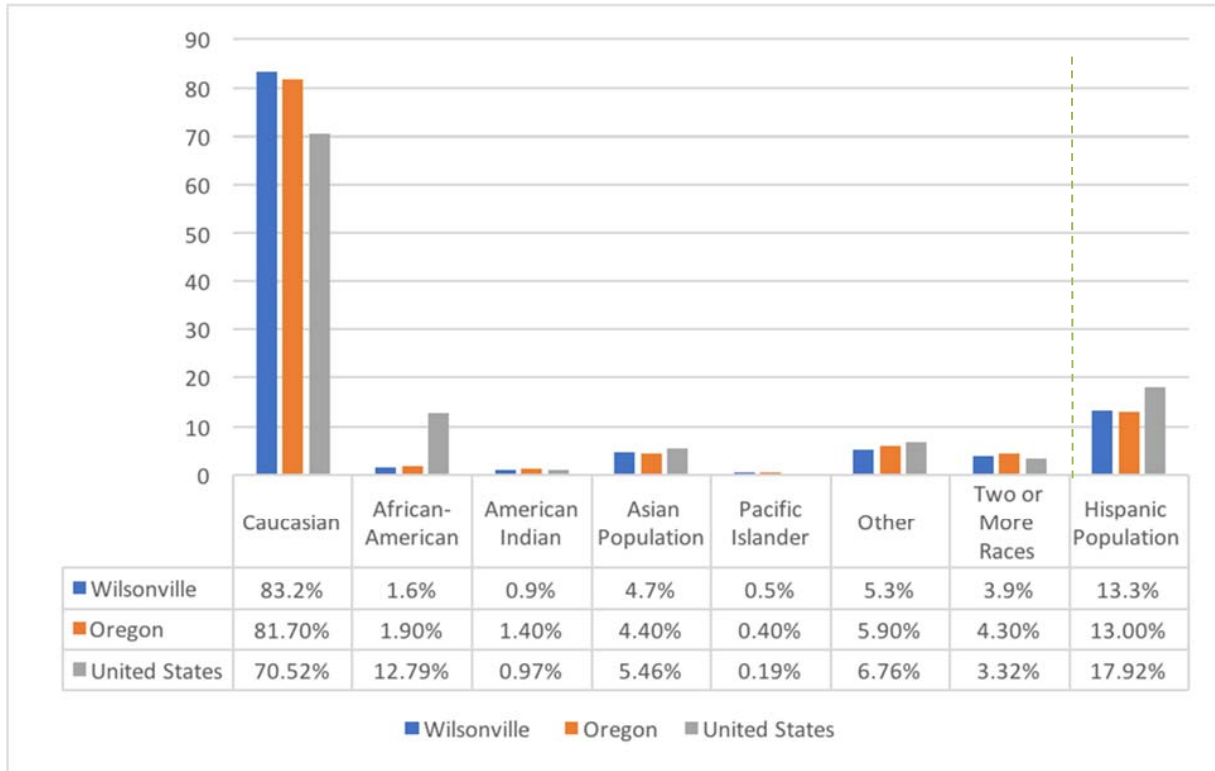
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Although the ethnic and racial composition of the city did not drastically change between 2010 and 2016, several issues of note include:

- Caucasians were the majority group in the city by a wide margin. Nearly 83 percent of the population in 2016 identified as Caucasian, as projected by the U.S. Census Bureau.
- The city was projected to see a three percent increase in individuals who consider themselves of Hispanic origin within the 11-year time span (from 12.1% in 2010 to 14.9% in 2021).
- Overall, the city population was slightly less racially/ethnically diverse than the statewide population. In 2016, the statewide population of Oregon was approximately 81.7 percent Caucasian, 1.9 percent African American, 13 percent of Hispanic origin, and the remainder a mix of other racial and ethnic backgrounds as illustrated in **Figure 14**.

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Figure 14: Racial/Ethnic Character Comparison 2016 – City (Wilsonville), State (Oregon) and United States



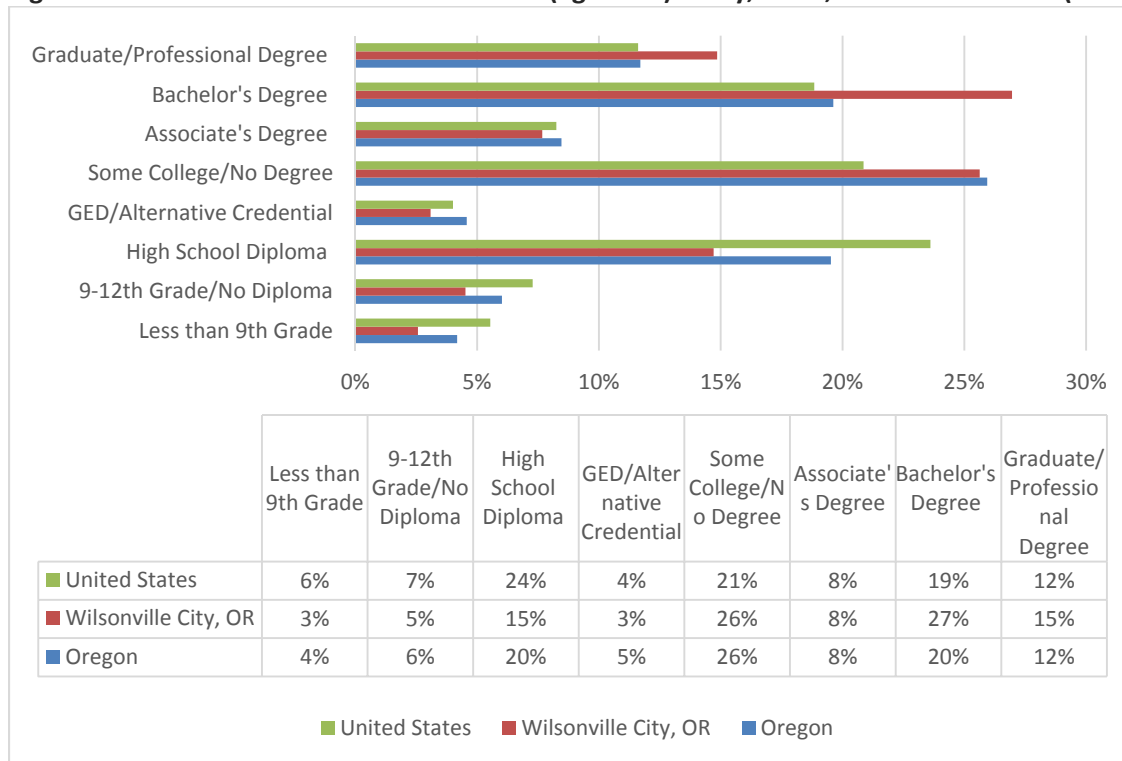
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Educational Attainment

According to the U.S. Census Bureau’s latest American Community Survey (2015) on educational attainment, adult (ages 25+) residents of the city had higher attainment levels of Bachelor’s and Master’s degree programs than Oregon and the United States. Nearly 15 percent of adult residents obtained a Graduate/Professional degree, and 27 percent of adults had completed a Bachelor’s degree. Illustrated in **Figure 15**, when compared to their peers at the statewide level, residents of the city had higher levels of education.

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Figure 15: Educational Attainment of Adults (ages 25+) – City, State, and United States (2016)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

According to a Census study, education levels had more effect on earnings over a 40-year span in the workforce than any other demographic factor, such as gender, race, and ethnic origin.¹⁸ Nearly 50 percent of Wilsonville’s population is projected to receive a college degree in 2016. Almost 15 percent of adults had completed a graduate/professional level degree and 27 percent of adults graduated with a Bachelor’s degree in 2016.

Household Information

As reflected in **Table 20**, the total number of housing units in the City increased by 1,497 units between 2010 and 2016. The overall number occupied households are expected to decrease about 1.4 percent from 2010 to 2016, while the percentage of vacant housing units is expected to decrease by 0.6 percent. The number of renter occupied households is anticipated to increase 2 percent from 2010 to 2016.

Table 20: City of Wilsonville Housing Inventory

	2010	2016
Total housing units	8,487	9,984
Owner Occupied units	42.8%	41.4%
Renter Occupied Units	49.8%	51.8%
Vacant housing units	7.4%	6.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

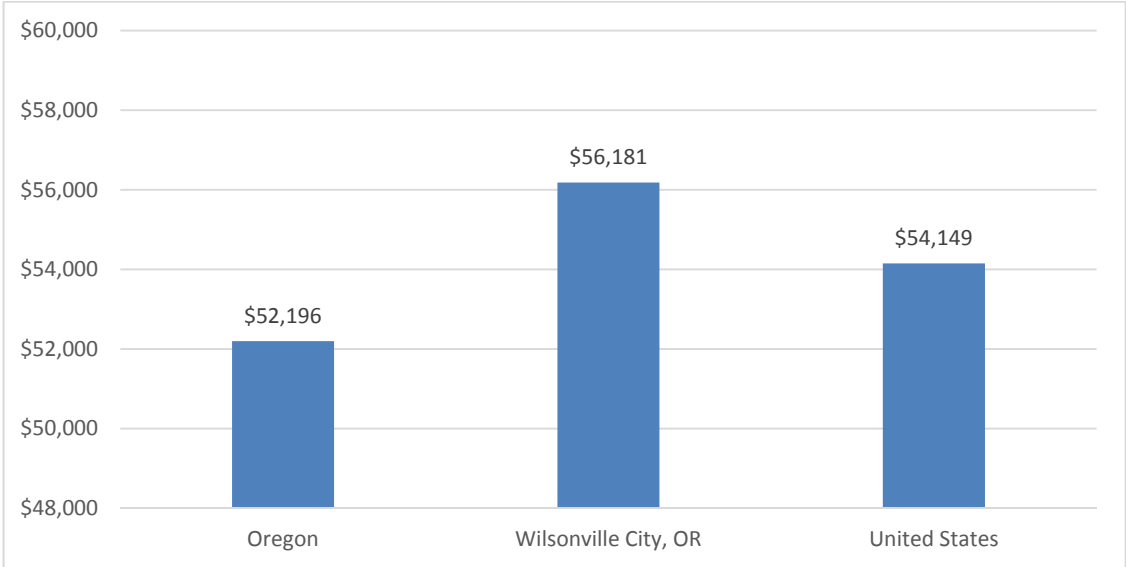
¹⁸ Tiffany Julian and Robert Kominski, “Education and Synthetic Work-Life Earnings Estimates” American Community Survey Reports, US Census Bureau, <http://www.Census.gov/prosd/2011pubs/acs-14.pdf>, September 2011.

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Household Income

The most current data (2016) from the U.S. Census Bureau and the American Community Survey, illustrated in **Figure 16**, indicates that the median household income in the City of Wilsonville was higher than that of the average household in Oregon and the United States. The median household income in Wilsonville averaged \$56,181, while Oregon averaged \$52,196, and the United States averaged \$54,149.

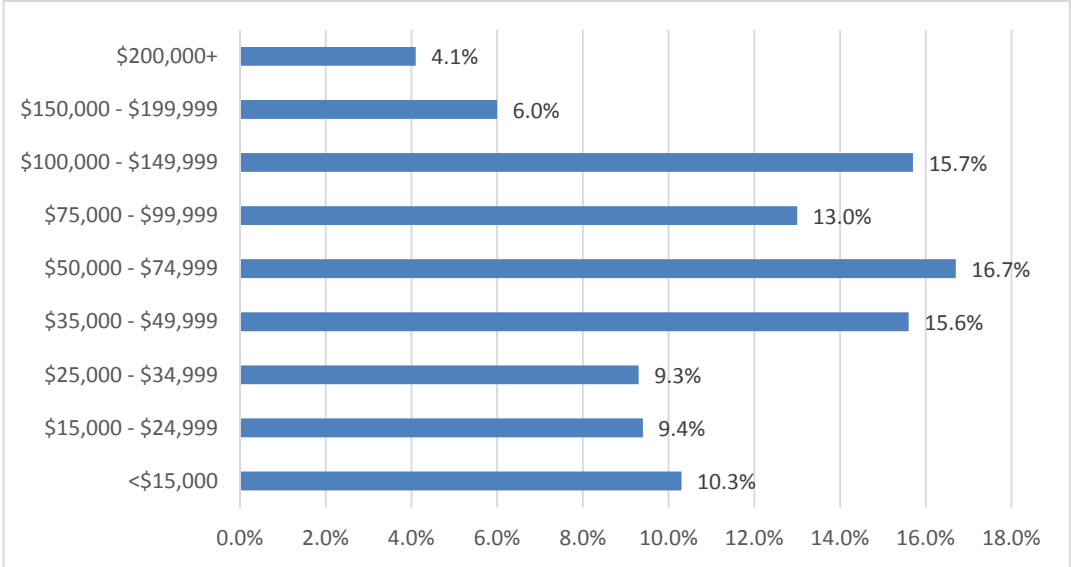
Figure 16: 2016 Median Household Income Comparison



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 17 illustrates the distribution of household median earnings in the City of Wilsonville in 2016. Nearly 17 percent of residents earn between \$50,000 and \$74,999. Almost 29 percent of households earn less than \$34,999. About 26 percent of households earn \$100,000 or more.

Figure 17: Distribution of Median Household Income in City of Wilsonville (2016)



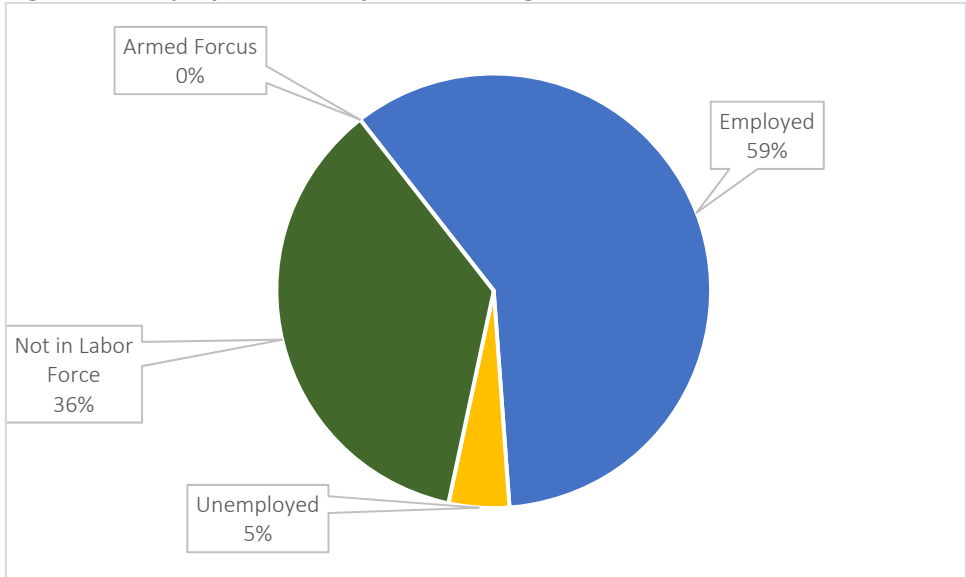
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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Employment

The U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (2015) estimated that the eligible working population of City of Wilsonville residents (those ages 16+) to be 16,890. Of these potential workers, 10,794 (63.9%) were in the labor force, all within the civilian labor force, with zero percent estimated to be employed in military careers. Nearly 36 percent of residents over the age of 16 were not in the labor force and 4.5 percent of city residents were unemployed. **Figure 18** represents the distribution of employed individuals in the city.

Figure 18: Employment of City Residents Ages 16+ (2015)

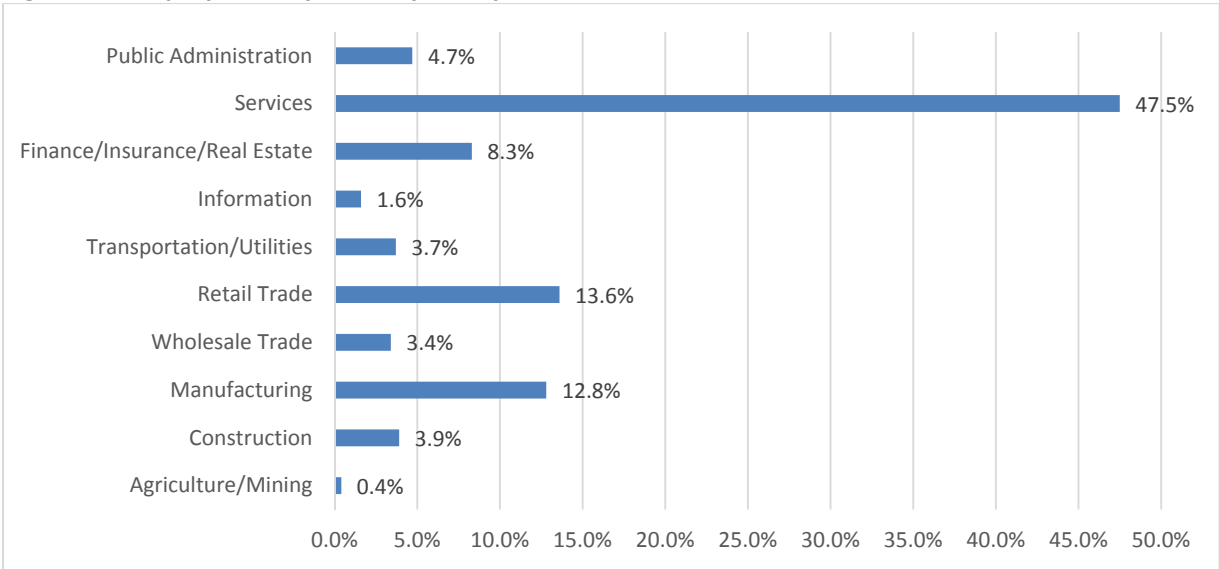


Source: 2015 American Community Survey

In 2016, the majority of working residents (age 16+) in City of Wilsonville were overwhelmingly employed in the services industries (47.5%). The retail trade industry employed roughly 14 percent of working residents, while the manufacturing industry employed about 13 percent. Less than 1 percent of adults were employed by the agriculture/mining industry.

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Figure 19: Employment by Industry in City of Wilsonville (2016)

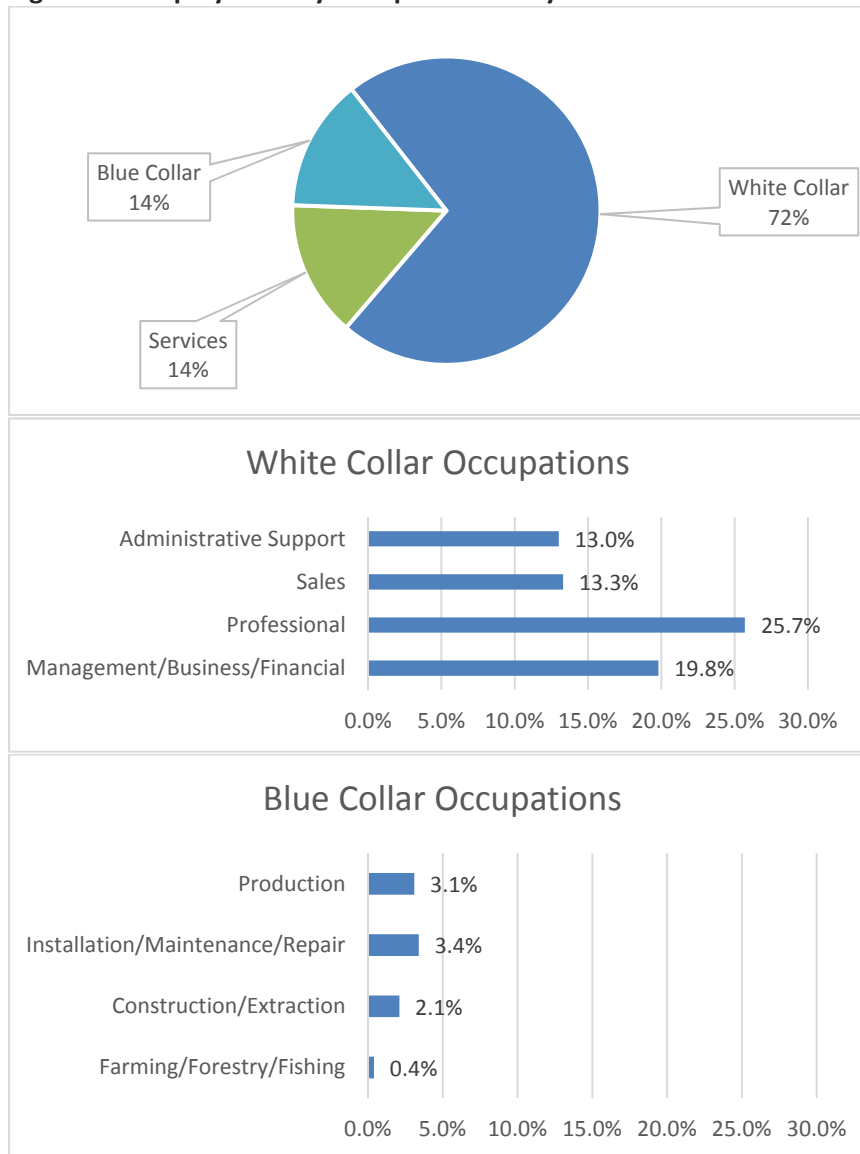


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Employment by occupation in 2016 of working residents of the city is illustrated in **Figure 20**. At the time, the majority (72%) of working residents were in white collar occupations, while 14 percent of the residents worked in blue collar occupations. An additional 14 percent were employed in the service industry. Based on these findings, it can be assumed that many of the city’s working residents were employed in managerial, business, scientific, or artistic occupations in the education, health care and social services industries, public administration, scientific, managerial, administrative, and waste services industries.

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Figure 20: Employment by Occupation of City of Wilsonville Residents (2016)



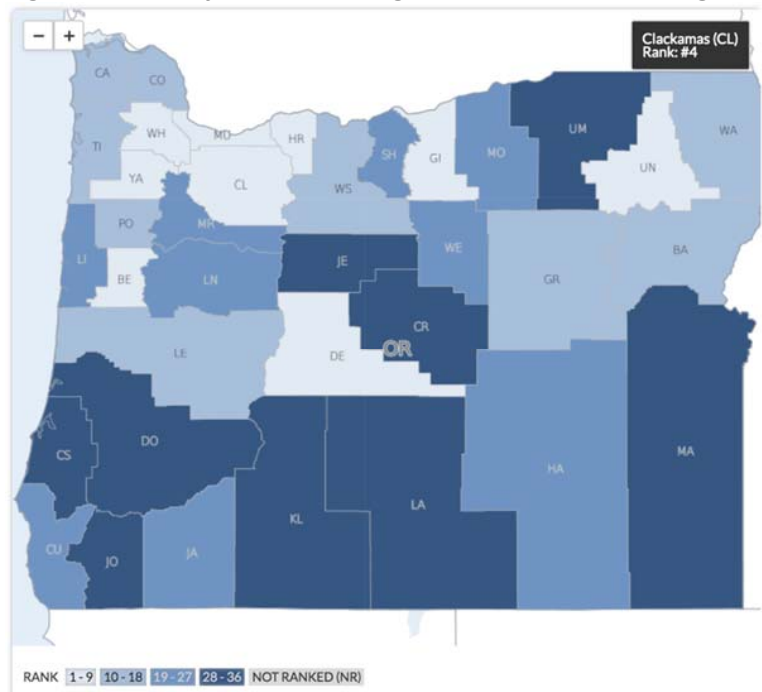
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Health Ranking

Specific health ranking data for the City of Wilsonville is not readily available. However, the 2017 County Health Rankings for Clackamas County, Oregon, do provide a comparison of each county to others in Oregon. As seen in **Figure 21**, Clackamas County ranked 2 out of the 36 counties in Oregon in terms of health outcomes, a measure that weighs the length and quality of life of residents, and 4th for health factors, a measure that considers the population’s health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors, and physical environment.

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Figure 21: County Health Rankings for Health Factors, Oregon (2017)



U.S. County Health Rankings

The United Health Foundation's America's Health Rankings and Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's City Health Rankings provide annual data on the general health of national, state, and City populations. The health rankings generally represent how healthy the population of a defined area is perceived to be based on "how long people live and how healthy people feel while alive," coupled with ranking factors including healthy behaviors, clinical care, social and economic, and physical environment factors.¹⁹

In 2016, the United Health Foundation's America's Health Rankings ranked Oregon as the 21st healthiest state nationally. According to the Foundation, Oregon's health ranking strengths include low prevalence of physical inactivity, low prevalence of low birthweight, and low rate of cardiovascular deaths. Health challenges faced by the State include a high prevalence of low percentage of high school graduation, low immunization coverage among children, and high prevalence of frequent mental distress.

Other highlights from America's Health Rankings for Oregon include:

- In the past year, obesity increased from 27.9 percent to 30.1 percent in adults, up 8 percent.
- In the past five years, the percentage of the population without health insurance decreased 50 percent from 16.8 percent to 8.4 percent.
- In the past year, diabetes increased 19 percent from 9.0 percent to 10.7 percent of adults.

¹⁹ University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute & Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, *City Health Rankings 2016*, <http://www.Cityhealthrankings.org>

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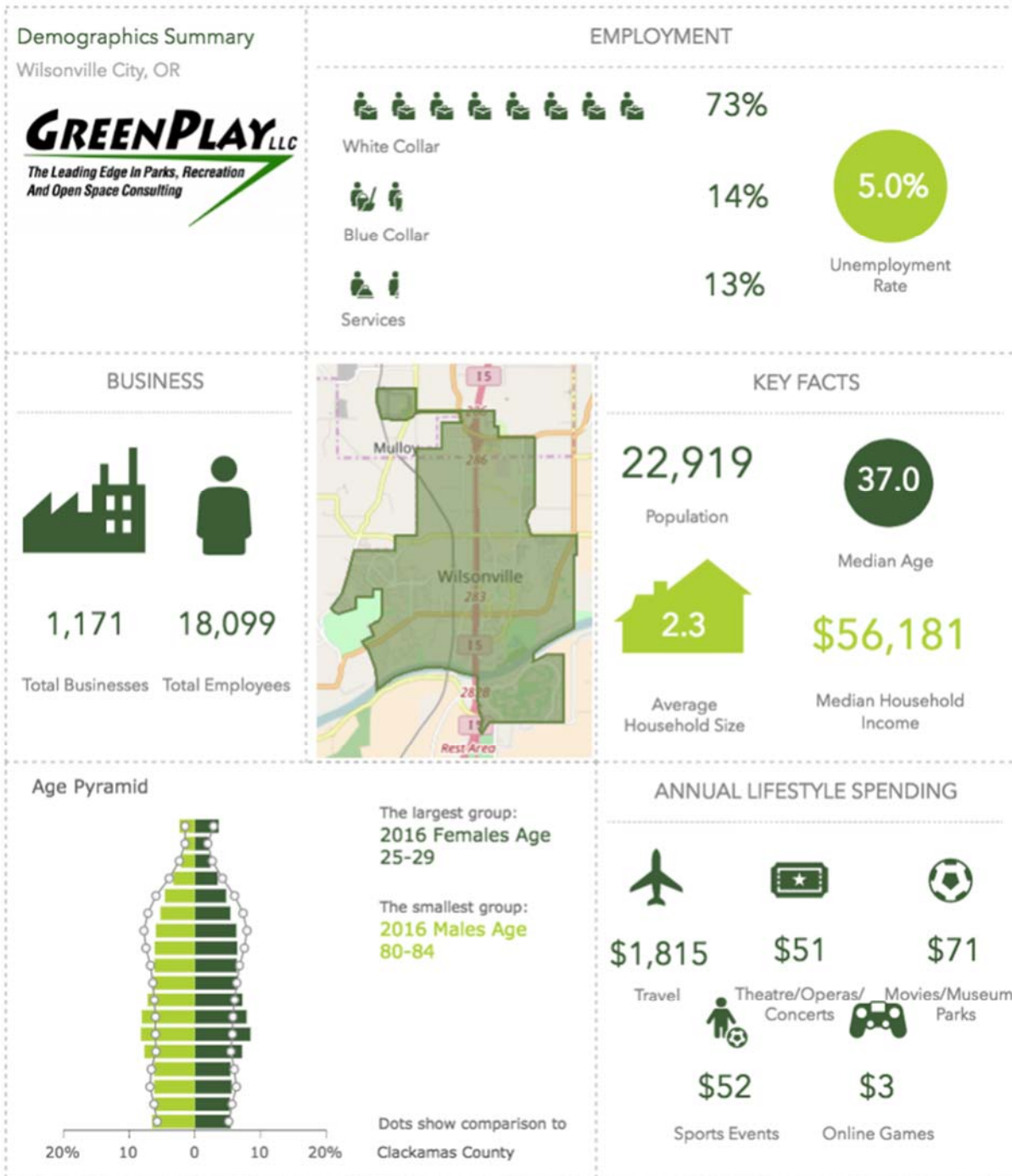


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Appendix B: Recreation Trends and Participation Estimates

The provision of public parks and recreation services can be influenced by social and demographic preferences, and market trends in fitness, recreation, and leisure activities. This section of the plan reviews both local and national trends that may influence a city's provision of parks and recreation services.

Local trends reviewed are based on analysis of Esri Business Analyst models compiled in May 2017 for the City of Wilsonville. These models combined demographic, lifestyle, and spending estimates that provide insight into the general participation habits of city residents in recreation, fitness, and leisure activities. The models also estimate the city-wide economic impact of spending by city households on various recreation, fitness, and leisure activities. Data used in the analysis was the most currently available from Esri as of May 2017.

Esri's 2016 population estimate for the City of Wilsonville was used as a base measure in models presented in this report. Although current population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2015) and Esri (2016) differ slightly, they appear in-line with one another. Although these differences exist, for the purposes of modeling current participation in various recreation, fitness, and leisure activities, as well as the associated local spending on such, they are minor and had no measurable impact on the estimates derived from the models.

Current Population Estimates:

- Esri (2016): 22,919
- U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (2015): 20,837

National trends reviewed draw upon information from a variety of relevant, and recent, industry reports, studies, and publications. Topics discussed provide insight on current trends influencing the provision of public parks and recreation services nationwide, but are applicable in the provision of these public services locally.

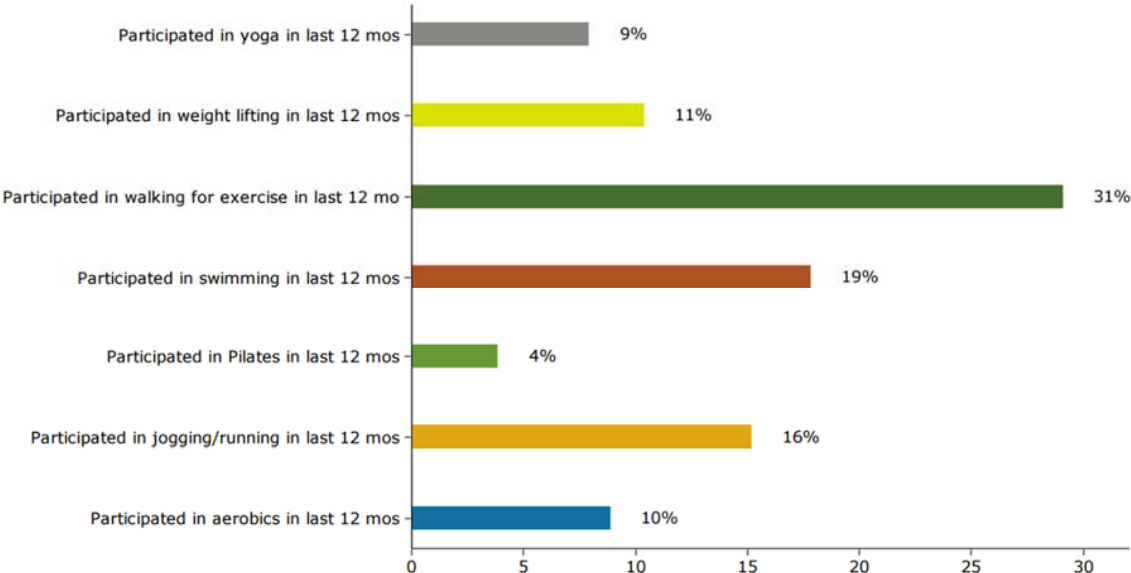
Local Participation in Recreation and Fitness Activities

According to Esri Business Analyst, the residents of the City of Wilsonville participated in a diversity of fitness activities, team and individual sports, outdoor recreation activities, and other leisure activities. Esri models measured national propensities to participate in, and spend on, recreation, fitness, and leisure activities, and applied data on those tendencies to City of Wilsonville's local demographic composition. The local estimated economic contribution of City household spending on parks, recreation, and leisure activities also utilized data from Consumer Expenditure Surveys prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The following series of figures highlights the estimated participation rate of City residents in a variety of outdoor recreation activities, fitness activities, individual and team sports, as well as leisure activities generally provided by public parks and recreation agencies nationally.

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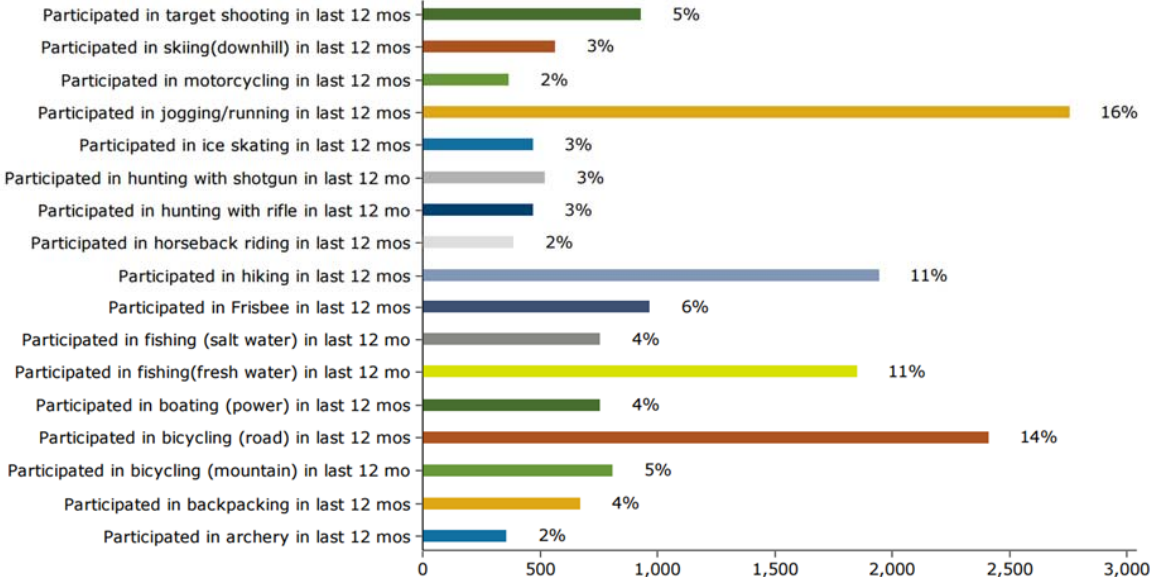
Figure 22: Estimated Household Participation in Fitness Activities (Wilsonville, 2016)



Source: Esri Business Analyst, Sports, and Leisure Market Potential

Participation in fitness activities is known to positively impact individual well-being, and public health generally. Walking, the top fitness activity among City of Wilsonville households, is also one of the most popular recreation, leisure, and fitness activities nationally because it has few barriers to participation, and has positive individual health benefits. Over 31 percent of City households were estimated to have walked for fitness in the past year. The provision of amenities and opportunities for people to walk, swim, run, or participate in activities that promote personal, and public health, should remain important in City of Wilsonville.

Figure 23: Estimated Household Participation in Outdoor Recreation Activities (Wilsonville, 2016)



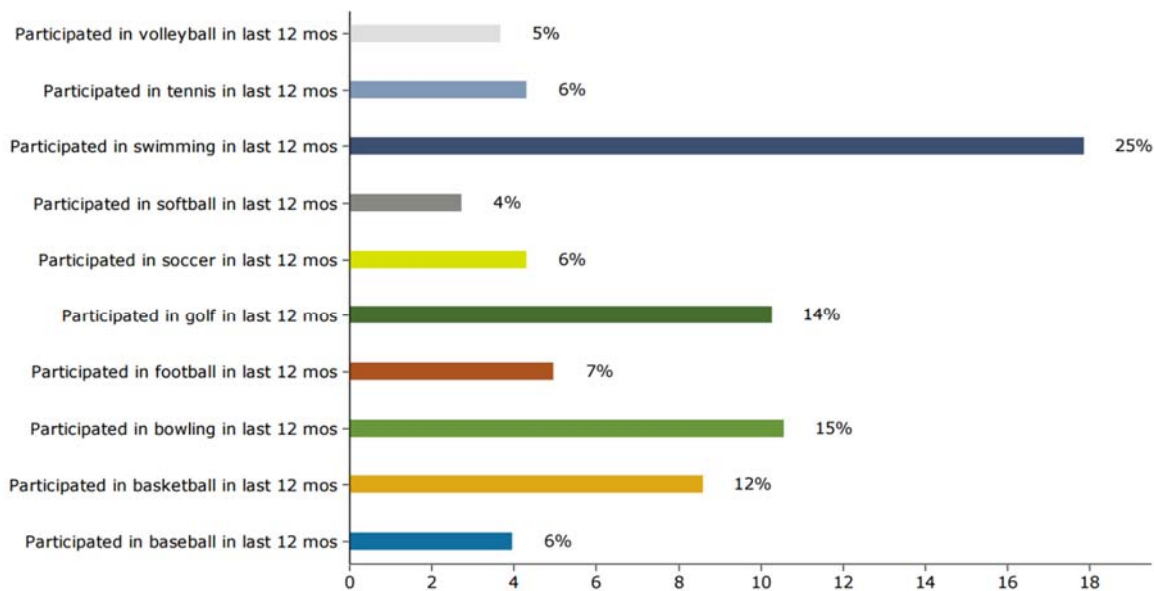
Source: Esri Business Analyst, Sports and Leisure Market Potential

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Participation in outdoor activities in a natural environment helps people develop a stronger appreciation of nature, can help educate future stewards of the environment, and is known to have positive effects on individual well-being. Esri estimated that in the past year, just over 16 percent of Wilsonville residents went jogging/running, 11 percent went hiking, and 14 percent road biked. Another 11 percent went fresh water fishing.

Of note in **Figure 24** and **Figure 25** are the relatively high levels of estimated participation in walking, jogging/running, hiking, and cycling. Participation in these activities, which are all known to have positive health and wellness benefits, can often be increased through the provision of safe, accessible public trails and pathways. Increasing opportunities for these and other trail-based activities should be a priority of the City.

Figure 24: Estimated Household Participation in Team and Individual Sports (Wilsonville, 2016)

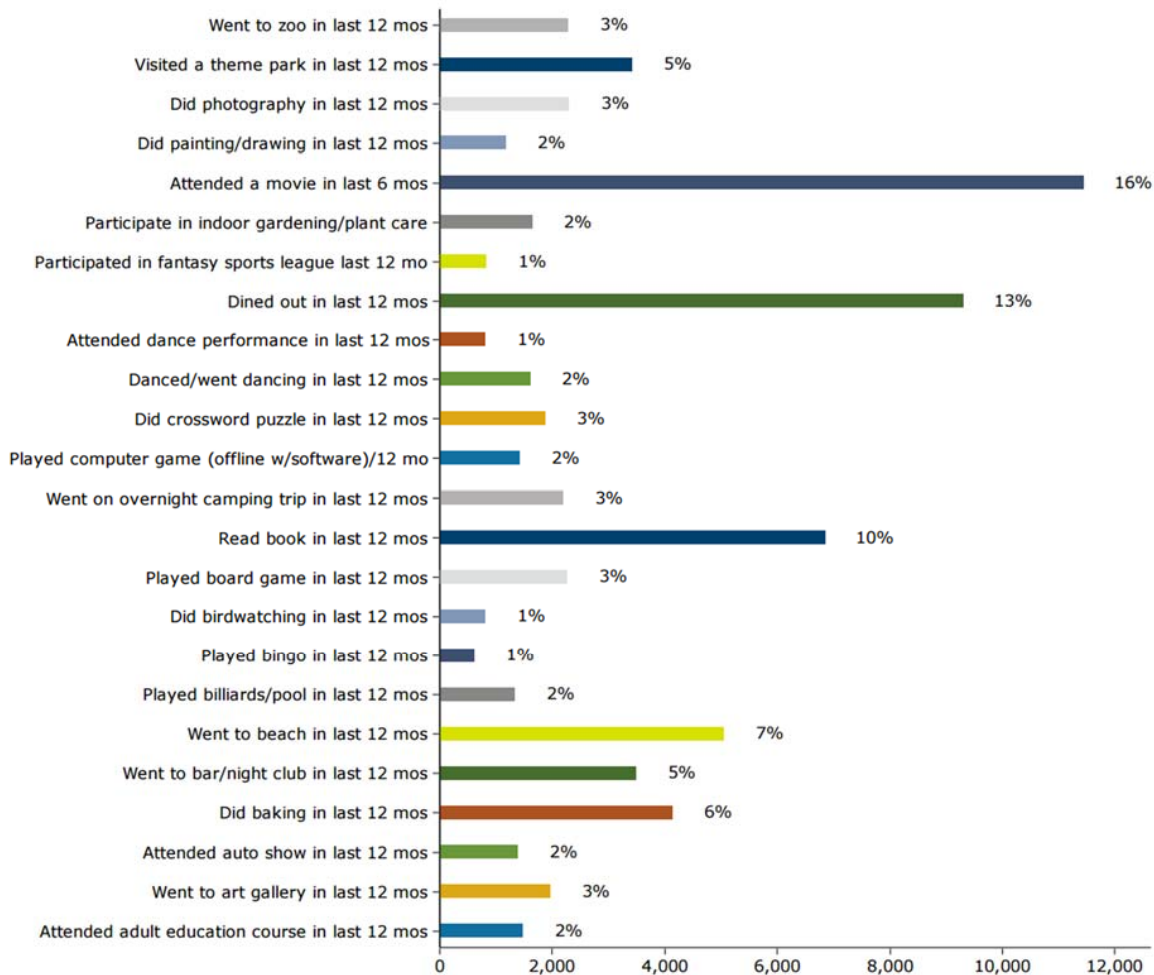


Source: Esri Business Analyst, Sports and Leisure Market Potential

Of the sports reviewed by Esri, Wilsonville residents were most likely to have participated in swimming (25%) or bowling (15%) in the last year. About 14 percent of households included members participated in golfing, and nearly 12 percent of households participated in basketball. The City and local sports leagues have reported relatively high levels participation among residents participating in football, baseball, soccer, and/or tennis.

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Figure 25: Household Participation in Leisure Activities (Wilsonville, 2016)



Source: Esri Business Analyst, Sports, and Leisure Market Potential

Wilsonville residents were estimated to have participated in a wide range of leisure activities over the past year. Esri estimated that members from most City households were likely to have attended a movie (16 percent), dined out (13 percent), and/or read a book (10 percent) in the last 12 months. Visiting the beach, baking, going to a bar/night club, and visiting theme parks were estimated to have been popular and well attended by City residents in the past year.

National Demographic Trends in Recreation

Generational Participation and Preferences

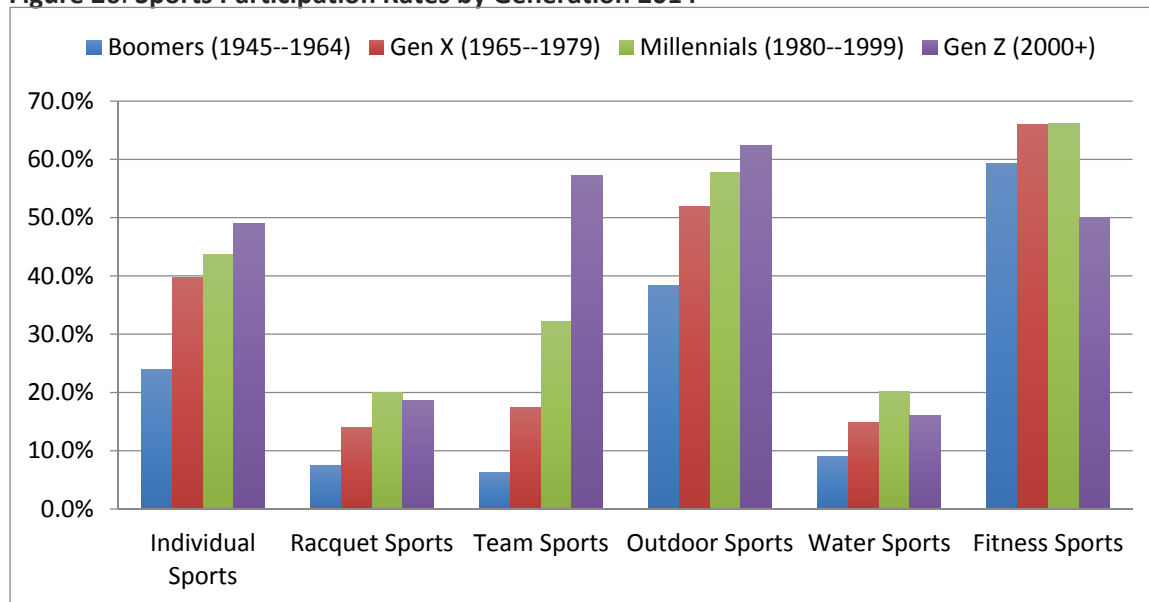
Three major age groups, the Baby Boomers, Millennial Generation, and Generation Z, are having significant impacts on the planning and provision of parks and recreation services nationwide. Although there are some similarities in the recreational preferences of these generational groups, they each tend to have their own unique tastes as illustrated in **Figure 26**.

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According to the 2016 ESRI population estimate, the City of Wilsonville is composed of:

- 7% - Silent Generation (1925 – 1944)
- 20% - Baby Boomers (1945 – 1964)
- 19% - Generation X (1965 – 1979)
- 31% - Millennials (1980 – 1999)
- 23% - Generation Z (2000 +)

Figure 26: Sports Participation Rates by Generation 2014



Source: 2015 Participation Report, Physical Activity Council

Adults – Baby Boomers

Baby Boomers are defined as individuals born between 1946 and 1964, as stated in “Leisure Programming for Baby Boomers.”²⁰ They are a generation that consists of nearly 76 million Americans. Boomers comprised 24 percent of the City’s estimated population in 2015. In 2011, this influential population began its transition out of the workforce. In the July 2012 issue of *Parks and Recreation* magazine, Emilyn Sheffield contributed an article titled “Five Trends Shaping Tomorrow Today.” In it, she indicated that Baby Boomers are driving the aging of America, with Boomers and seniors over 65 composing about 39 percent of the nation’s population.²¹ As Baby Boomers are entering retirement, they are looking for opportunities in fitness, sports, outdoors, arts and cultural events, and other activities that suit their lifestyles. With their varied life experiences, values, and expectations, Baby Boomers are predicted to redefine the meaning of recreation and leisure programming for mature adults.

²⁰ Linda Cochran, Anne Roshchadl, and Jodi Rudick, “Leisure Programming For Baby Boomers,” *Human Kinetics*, 2009.

²¹ Emilyn Sheffield, “Five Trends Shaping Tomorrow Today,” *Parks and Recreation*, July 2012, p. 16-17.

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In the leisure profession, this generation's devotion to exercise and fitness is an example of its influence on society. When Boomers entered elementary school, President Kennedy initiated the President's Council on Physical Fitness, making physical education a key component of public education. As Boomers matured and moved into the workplace, they took their desire for exercise and fitness with them. Now as the oldest Boomers are nearing 70, parks and recreation professionals are faced with new approaches to provide both passive and active programming for older adults. Boomers are second only to Gen Y/Millennials (born between 1980 and 1999) in participation in fitness and outdoor sports.²²

Jeffrey Ziegler, a past president of the Arizona Parks and Recreation Association identified "Boomer Basics" in his article, "Recreating Retirement: How Will Baby Boomers Reshape Leisure in their 60s?"²³ Highlights are summarized below.

- *Boomers are known to work hard, play hard, and spend hard.* They have always been fixated with all things youthful. Boomers typically respond that they feel 10 years younger than their actual age. Their nostalgic mindset keeps Boomers returning to the sights and sounds of their 1960s youth culture. Swimming pools have become less of a social setting and much more of an extension of Boomers' health and wellness program. Because Boomers in general have a high education level, they will likely continue to pursue education as adults and into retirement.
- *Boomers will look to parks and recreation professionals to provide opportunities to enjoy many life-long hobbies and sports.* When programming for this age group, a customized experience to cater to the need for self-fulfillment, healthy pleasure, nostalgic youthfulness, and individual escapes will be important. Recreation trends will shift from games and activities that Boomers associate with senior citizens. Ziegler suggests that activities such as bingo, bridge, and shuffleboard will likely be avoided because Boomers relate these activities with old age.
- *Boomers will reinvent what being a 65-year-old means.* Parks and recreation agencies that do not plan for Boomers carrying on in retirement with the same hectic pace they have lived during their years in employment will be left behind. Things to consider when planning for the demographic shift:
 - Boomer characteristics
 - What drives Boomers?
 - Marketing to Boomers
 - Arts and entertainment
 - Passive and active fitness trends
 - Outdoor recreation/adventure programs
 - Travel programs

²²Physical Activity Council, 2012 Participation Report, 2012.

²³Jeffrey Ziegler, "Recreating Retirement: How Will Baby Boomers Reshape Leisure in Their 60s?" *Parks and Recreation*, October 2002.

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Adult – The Millennial Generation

The Millennial Generation are generally considered those born between about 1980 and 1999, and in April 2016, the Pew Research Center reported that this generation had surpassed the Baby Boomers as the nation’s most populous age group.²⁴ Approximately 26 percent of the population of City of Wilsonville were members of the Millennial generation. Understanding some of their general characteristics can help guide decision making in the provision of parks and recreation services to this significant segment of the local population.

In their book, Millennials Rising, the Next Great Generation, authors William Strauss and Neil Howe identify the following seven characteristics of the Millennials:²⁵

1. Special: Used to receiving rewards just for participating, Millennials are raised to feel special.
2. Sheltered: Millennials lead structured lives filled with rules and regulations. Less accustomed to unstructured play than previous generations and apprehensive of the outdoors, they spend most of their time indoors, leaving home primarily to socialize with friends and families.
3. Team Oriented: This group has a “powerful instinct for community” and “places a high value on teamwork and belonging.”
4. Technologically savvy: Upbeat and with a can-do attitude, this generation is “more optimistic and tech-savvy than their elders.”
5. Pressured: Millennials feel “pressured to achieve and pressured to behave.” They have been “pushed to study hard and avoid personal risk.”
6. Achieving: This generation is expected to do great things, and they may be the next “great” generation.
7. Conventional (and diverse): Millennials are respectful of authority and civic minded. Respectful of cultural differences because they are ethnically diverse, they also value good conduct and tend to have a “standardized appearance.”

In a 2011 study of the Millennial Generation,²⁶ Barkley Advertising Agency made the following observations about Millennials and health/fitness:

- Sixty percent (60%) of Millennials say they try to work out on a regular basis. Twenty-six percent (26%) consider themselves health fanatics.
- Much of this focus on health is really due to vanity and/or the desire to impress others — 73 percent exercise to enhance their physical appearance.
- Millennials are also fans of relaxation and rejuvenation, as 54 percent regularly treat themselves to spa services.
- Despite their commitment to health, Millennials stray from their healthy diets on weekends. There is a noticeable difference between their intent to work out regularly and the amount of exercise that they actually accomplish.

Figure 27 illustrates contrasts between Millennials and Non-Millennials regarding a number of health and fitness topics.²⁷

²⁴ Richard Fry, “Millennials overtake Baby Boomers as America’s Largest Generation,” *Pew Research Center Fact Tank*, April 25, 2016, <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/04/25/millennials-overtake-baby-boomers/>, accessed May 2015

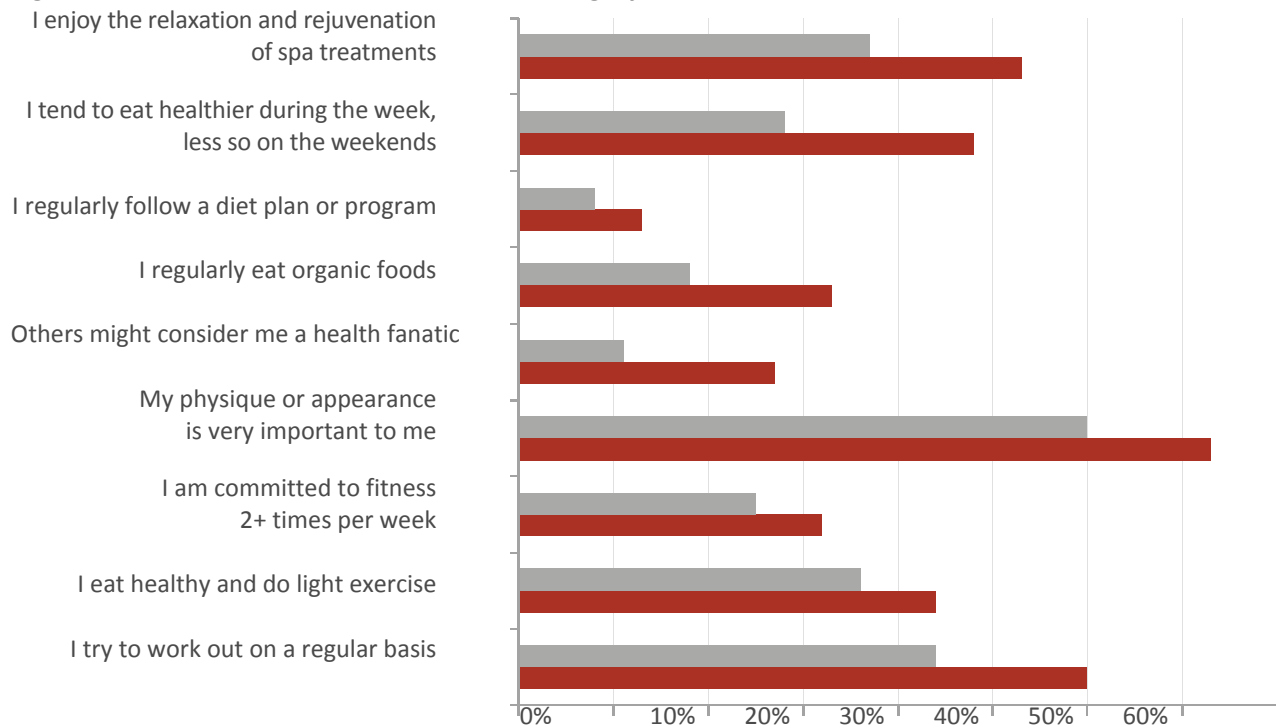
²⁵ William Strauss and Neil Howe, Millennials Rising, the Next Great Generation, Vintage: New York, New York, 2000.

²⁶ American Millennials: Deciphering the Enigma Generation, <https://www.barkleyus.com/AmericanMillennials.pdf>, accessed May 2015

²⁷ American Millennials: Deciphering the Enigma Generation, <https://www.barkleyus.com/AmericanMillennials.pdf>, accessed May 2015

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Figure 27: Millennials (red) Vs. Non-Millennials (grey) on Health and Fitness



Source: *American Millennials: Deciphering the Enigma Generation*

As Millennials tend to be more tech-savvy, socially conscious, achievement-driven age group with more flexible ideas about balancing wealth, work, and play. They generally prefer different park amenities and recreational programs than their counterparts in the Baby Boomer generation. Engagement with this generation should be considered in parks and recreation planning. An April 2015 posting to the National Parks and Recreation Association's official blog, *Open Space*, offered the following seven considerations to make your parks Millennial friendly:²⁸

1. Group activities are appealing, and should be offered.
2. Providing wireless internet/Wi-Fi access is a necessity – having a constant digital connection and smartphone is status-quo, and sharing experiences in real time is something Millennials enjoy doing. Service providers are generally expected to provide free wireless internet access at their facilities.
3. Offering a variety of experiences is important – Millennials tend to participate in a broad range of activities.
4. Convenience and comfort are sought out.
5. Competition is important, and Millennials enjoy winning, recognition, and earning rewards.
6. Facilities that promote physical activity, such as trails and sports fields, and activities like adventure races are appealing.
7. Many Millennials own dogs, and seek out places in which they can recreate with their canine companions.

²⁸ Scott Hornick, "7 Ways to Make Your Park More Millennial Friendly," *Parks and Recreation Open Space Blog*, August 19, 2015, <http://www.nrpa.org/blog/7-ways-to-make-your-parks-millennial-friendly>, accessed May 2016

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In addition to being health conscious, Millennials often look for local and relatively inexpensive ways to stay fit and experience the outdoors close to home on trails, bike paths, and in community parks.²⁹ They, along with the Baby Boomer generation, highly value walkability, and in a 2014 study by the American Planning Association, two-thirds of Boomers and Millennials noted that believed improving walkability in a community was directly related to strengthening the local economy. This study also noted that 46 percent of Millennials and Baby Boomers place a high priority on having sidewalks, hiking trails, bike paths, and fitness choices available to them in their community. In fact, these community features were viewed by study respondents to be of higher preference than a great school system, vibrant centers of entertainment and culture, and affordable and convenient transportation choices.³⁰

Youth – Generation Z

In her 2012 *Parks and Recreation* magazine article, Emilyn Sheffield also noted that the proportion of youth now is smaller than in the past, but still essential to our future. As of the 2010 Census, the age group under age 18 formed about a quarter of the U.S. population. Nationwide, nearly half of the youth population is ethnically diverse and 25 percent is Hispanic. 28 percent of City of Wilsonville population were members of Generation Z, making this age group the most populous in City of Wilsonville. Characteristics cited for Generation Z, the youth of today, include:³¹

- The most obvious characteristic for Generation Z is the pervasive use of technology.
- Generation Z members live their lives online and they love sharing both the intimate and mundane details of life.
- They tend to be acutely aware that they live in a pluralistic society and tend to embrace diversity.
- Generation Z'ers tend to be independent. They don't wait for their parents to teach them things or tell them how to make decisions.

With regard to physical activity, a 2013 article published by academics at Georgia Southern University noted that the prevalence of obesity in Generation Z (which they describe as individuals born since the year 2000) is triple that of Generation Xers (born between 1965 and 1979). It suggests that due to increased use of technology, Generation Z spends more time indoors, is less physically active, and more obese compared to previous generations. The researchers noted that Generation Z seeks social support from peers more so than any previous generation. This is the most competent generation from a technological standpoint, but Generation Z'ers tend to fear, and often struggle with, some basic physical activities.

²⁹ "Sneakernomics: How The 'Outdoor' Industry Became The 'Outside' Industry," *Forbes*, September 21, 2015, <http://www.forbes.com/sites/mattpowell/2015/09/21/sneakernomics-how-the-outdoor-industry-became-the-outside-industry/2/#50958385e34d>, accessed May 2016

³⁰ American Planning Association, "Investing in Place: Two generation's view on the future of communities: millennials, Boomers, and new directions for planning and economic development," <https://www.planning.org/policy/polls/investing>, accessed May 2015

³¹ Alexandra Levit, "Make Way for Generation Z," *New York Times*, March 28, 2015, <http://www.nytimes.com/2015/03/29/jobs/make-way-for-generation-z.html>, accessed May 2016

Multiculturalism

Our country is becoming increasingly racially and ethnically diverse. In May 2012, the U.S. Census Bureau announced that non-white babies now account for the majority of births in the United States. “This is an important tipping point,” said William H. Frey,³² the senior demographer at the Brookings Institution, describing the shift as a “transformation from a mostly white Baby Boomer culture to the more globalized, multi-ethnic country that we are becoming.” Cultural and ethnic diversity adds a unique flavor to communities expressed through distinct neighborhoods, multicultural learning environments, restaurants, places of worship, museums, and nightlife.³³

As the recreation field continues to function within a more diverse society, race and ethnicity will become increasingly important in every aspect of the profession. More than ever, recreation professionals will be expected to work with, and have significant knowledge and understanding of, individuals from many cultural, racial, and ethnic backgrounds.

- **Outdoor participation varies by ethnicity:** Participation in outdoor activities is higher among Caucasians than any other ethnicity and lowest among African Americans in nearly all age groups.
- **Lack of interest reason for not participating:** When asked why they did not participate in outdoor activities more often, the number one reason given by people of all ethnicities and races was because they were not interested.
- **Most popular outdoor activities:** Biking, running, fishing, and camping were the most popular outdoor activities for all Americans, with each ethnic/racial group participating in each in varying degrees.

Recreational Preferences among Ethnic/Racial Groups (Self-Identifying):

Nationwide participation in outdoor sports in 2013 was highest among Caucasians in all age groups and lowest among African Americans, according to the 2014 “Outdoor Recreation Participation Report”³⁴ The biggest difference in participation rates was between Caucasian and African American adolescents, with 65 percent of Caucasians ages 13 to 17 participating and only 42 percent of African Americans in this age range participating.

Asian Americans

Research about outdoor recreation among Asian Americans in the San Francisco Bay Area (Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Filipino)³⁵ found significant differences among the four groups concerning the degree of linguistic acculturation (preferred language spoken in various communication media). The research suggests that communications related to recreation and natural resource management should appear in ethnic media, but the results also suggest that Asian Americans should not be viewed as homogeneous with regard to recreation-related issues.

³² Adam Serwer, “The End of White America,” *Mother Jones*, <http://www.motherjones.com/kevin-drum/2012/05/end-white-america>, May 17, 2012.

³³ Baldwin Ellis, “The Effects of Culture & Diversity on America,” http://www.ehow.com/facts_5512569_effects-culture-diversity-america.html, accessed on Sept. 20, 2012.

³⁴ *Outdoor Recreation Participation Report 2014*, Outdoor Foundation, 2014.

³⁵ P.L. Winter, W.C. Jeong, G.C. Godbey, “Outdoor Recreation among Asian Americans: A Case Study of San Francisco Bay Area Residents,” *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration*, 2004.

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Another study³⁶ found that technology use for finding outdoor recreation opportunities is highest among Asian/Pacific Islander populations. Over 60 percent of these populations use stationary or mobile technology in making decisions regarding outdoor recreation.

According to the 2014 “Outdoor Recreation Participation Report,” the most popular outdoor activities among Asian/Pacific Islanders are running/jogging and trail running (24%); hiking (15%); road, mountain, and BMX biking (14%); camping (car, backyard, backpacking, and RV) (11%); and fishing (freshwater, saltwater, and fly) (10%).

Caucasians

According to the 2014 “Outdoor Recreation Participation Report,” the most popular outdoor activities among Caucasians are running/jogging and trail running (19%); fishing (freshwater, saltwater, and fly) (18%); road, mountain, and BMX biking (17%); camping (car, backyard, backpacking, and RV) (16%); and hiking (14%).

Hispanic Trends

The population of Hispanic origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before arriving in the United States. In the U.S. census, people who identify as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be any race and are included in all of the race categories. In the United States, the Hispanic population increased by 43 percent over the last decade, compared to five percent for the non-Hispanic population, and accounted for more than half of all the population growth. According to Emilyn Sheffield, the growing racial and ethnic diversity is particularly important to recreation and leisure service providers, as family and individual recreation patterns and preferences are strongly shaped by cultural influences.³⁷

Participation in outdoor sports among youth and young adults (ages 6-24) who identify as Hispanic was at 10 percent nationwide in 2014, according to the 2014 “Outdoor Recreation Participation Report.”³⁸ Those who do get outdoors, however, participate more frequently than other outdoor participants, with an average of 47 outings per year. Hispanic youth between ages 13 and 17 are the most likely age group to participate in outdoor recreation, in the Hispanic demographic, followed closely by those in the 25-44 age range. The most popular outdoor activities among Hispanics are running and jogging (24 percent); road, mountain, and BMX biking (15%); fishing (freshwater, saltwater, and fly) (14%); camping (car, backyard, and RV) (13%); and hiking (9%).

Multiculturalism and Marketing

Today the marketplace for consumers has dramatically evolved in the United States from a largely Anglo demographic, to the reality that the United States has shifted to a large minority consumer base known as “new majority.”

³⁶ Harry Zinne and Alan Graefe, “Emerging Adults and the Future of Wild Nature,” *International Journal of Wilderness*, December 2007.

³⁷ Emilyn Sheffield, “Five Trends Shaping Tomorrow Today,” *Parks and Recreation*, July 2012, p. 16-17.

³⁸ Outdoor Recreation Participation Report 2014

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The San Jose Group, a consortium of marketing communications companies specializing in reaching Hispanic and non-Hispanic markets of the United States, suggests that today's multicultural population of the United States, or the "new majority," is 107.6 million, which translates to about 35.1 percent of the country's total population. The United States' multicultural population alone could essentially be the twelfth largest country in the world.³⁹ Parks and recreation trends in marketing leisure services continue to emerge and should be taken into consideration in all planning efforts, as different cultures respond differently to marketing techniques.

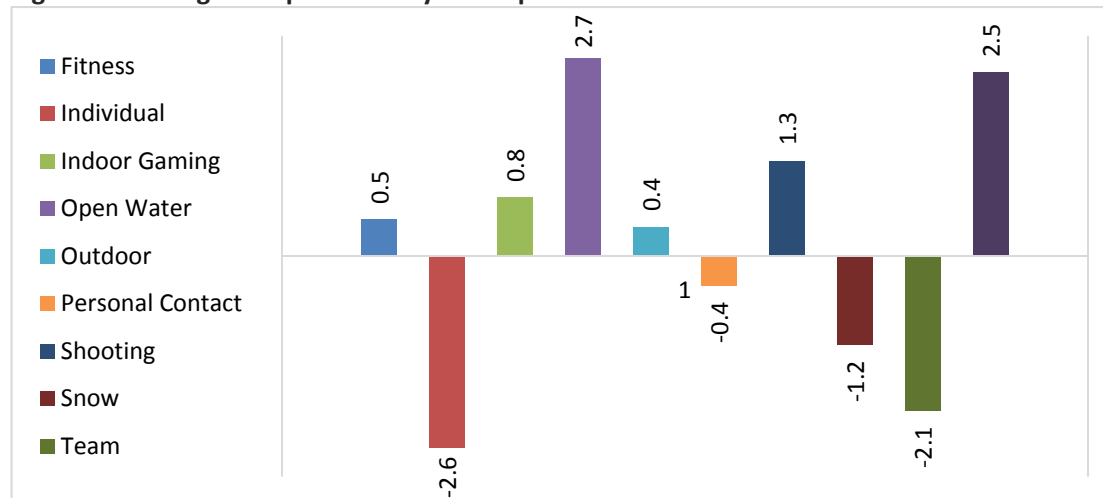
National Trends in Participation, Facilities and Programs

General Sports and Recreation Participation Trends

The National Sporting Goods Association (NSGA) statistical survey on sports participation in the United States 2015 edition tracked participation in 54 different sports and activities for 2014. A summary of the survey results are noted in **Figure 28**, with several highlights noted below:⁴⁰

- Participation increased in 33 sports and activities in 2014 over the previous year. In 2013 roughly half that number (17) of sports and activities saw increased participation.
- Open water sports saw the highest percentage increase (2.7%) in terms of number of participants. The increase was attributed to growth in popularity of boating (motor/power boat), canoeing, and kayaking.
- Individual sports and activities experienced the highest decrease in participation, falling 2.6 percent in 2014 compared to the previous year. The decrease was attributed to a decline in participation in bowling, golf, and tennis.

Figure 28: Changes in Sport Activity Participation 2013 to 2014



Source: National Sporting Goods Association, *Sports participation in the United States 2015*

³⁹ "SJG Multicultural Facts & Trends," San Jose Group, <http://blog.thesanjosegroup.com/?p=275>, posted October 25, 2010.

⁴⁰ National Sporting Goods Association, "2015 Sport/Recreation Activity Participation Report," <http://www.nsga.org>, accessed May 2016

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Longer term data from National Sporting Goods Association show that despite minor downturns in participation in some activities over past year, over the past decade participation in individual sports increased, especially in aerobic exercising, exercise walking, exercising with equipment, hiking, kayaking, running/jogging, and yoga. **Table 21** illustrates the change in participation for selected activities between 2005 and 2014.⁴¹

Table 21: 2005-2014 History of Sports Participation (in millions)

Sport	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014
Aerobic Exercising	33.7	34.8	33.2	42.0	44.1	44.2
Backpack/Wilderness Camping	13.3	13.0	12.3	11.6	12.2	12.0
Basketball	29.9	24.1	24.4	26.1	25.5	23.7
Bicycle Riding	43.1	37.4	38.1	39.1	35.6	35.6
Camping (Vacation/Overnight)	46.0	47.5	50.9	42.8	39.3	39.5
Canoeing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.7	7.3
Exercise Walking	86.0	89.8	93.4	97.1	96.3	104.3
Exercising with Equipment	54.2	52.9	57.2	55.5	53.1	55.1
Hiking	29.8	28.6	34.0	39.1	39.4	41.1
Kayaking	N/A	5.9	4.9	7.1	8.1	9.0
Mountain Biking (off road)	9.2	9.3	8.4	6.0	5.2	5.4
Running/Jogging	29.2	30.4	32.2	38.7	42.0	43.0
Swimming	58.0	52.3	50.2	46.0	45.5	45.9
Yoga	N/A	10.7	15.7	21.6	25.9	29.2

Source: National Sporting Goods Association

The Sports & Fitness Industry Association (SFIA) reports annually on sports, fitness, and leisure activities in the United States. The following findings were highlighted in the 2016 report:⁴²

- An estimated 28 percent of American were inactive, but slightly more were active to a healthy level.
- Overall participation in sports, fitness, and related physical activities fluctuated in recent years with increased team, winter, water, and fitness sports participation. Racquet and outdoor sport participation remained flat in 2015, while individual sports declined slightly.
- Participation in team sports increased the most in 2015, including at least a four percent increase in baseball, cheerleading, ice hockey, lacrosse, rugby, indoor soccer, team swimming, and flag and tackle football. Correspondingly, 43 percent of parents reported an increase in spending on team sports at school in 2015.

Aquatics/Water Recreation Trends

According to the National Sporting Goods Association (NSGA), swimming ranked third nationwide in terms of participation in 2014.⁴³ Nationally, there is an increasing trend toward indoor leisure and therapeutic pools. Swimming for fitness is the top aspirational activity for “inactives” in all age groups, according to the Sports & Fitness Industry Association (SFIA) 2016 “Sports, Fitness and Leisure Activities Topline Participation Report,” representing a significant opportunity to engage inactive populations.

⁴¹ National Sporting Goods Association, “Historical Sports Participation 2015 Report,” <https://www.nsga.org/research/nsga-research-offerings/sports-participation-historical-file-2015>, accessed April 2016

⁴² Sports and Fitness Industry Association, *2016 Sports, Fitness and Leisure Activities Topline Participation Report*

⁴³ “2014 Participation – Ranked by Total,” National Sporting Goods Association, 2015.

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Additional indoor and outdoor amenities like interactive water features are becoming increasingly popular as well. In some cities and counties spray pools are popular in the summer months and turn into ice rinks in the winter months. In this maturing market, communities are looking for atmosphere, an extension of surroundings either natural or built. Communities are also concerned about water quality and well as conservation. Interactive fountains are a popular alternative, as they are ADA-compliant and low maintenance. Trends in architectural design for splash parks can be found in *Recreation Management* magazine articles in 2014 and 2015.⁴⁴

The Outdoor Foundation’s 2015 “Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report” provided nationwide trends for various outdoor activities, including the following water recreation activities: board sailing/windsurfing, canoeing, fishing, kayaking, rafting, sailing, stand-up paddle boarding, and wakeboarding (**Table 21**). Among water recreation activities, stand-up paddle boarding had the largest increase in participation from 2012 to 2014 (30.5% increase) followed by several varieties of the kayaking experience: kayak fishing (20.1% increase) and whitewater kayaking (15.1% increase). Fly fishing participation went up, while other fishing activities went down in the same time period. Sailing participation increased somewhat, while rafting and wakeboarding participation went down.⁴⁵

Dog Parks

Dog parks continue to see high popularity and have remained among the top planned addition to parks and recreational facilities over the past three years. There was a 34 percent increase in dog parks between 2005 and 2010 in the 10 largest U.S. Cities. They help build a sense of community and can draw potential new community members and tourists traveling with pets.⁴⁶

In 2014, a new association was formed dedicated to providing informational resources for starting and maintaining dog parks, the National Dog Park Association. *Recreation Management* magazine⁴⁷ suggests that dog parks can represent a relatively low-cost way to provide an oft-visited a popular community amenity. Dog parks can be as simple as a gated area, or more elaborate with “designed-for-dogs” amenities like water fountains, agility equipment, and pet wash stations, to name a few. Even interactive water features are being designed just for dogs. Dog parks are also places for people to meet new friends and enjoy the outdoors.

The best dog parks cater to people with design features for their comfort and pleasure, but also with creative programming.⁴⁸ Amenities in an ideal dog park might include the following:

- Benches, shade, and water – for dogs and people
- At least one acre of space with adequate drainage
- Double gated entry
- Ample waste stations well-stocked with bags
- Sandy beaches/sand bunker digging areas
- Custom designed splashpads for large and small dogs
- People-pleasing amenities such as walking trails, water fountains, restroom facilities, picnic tables, and dog wash stations.

⁴⁴ Dawn Klingensmith “Make a splash: Spraygrounds Get (Even More) Creative,” *Recreation Management*, April 2014 (and April 2015 updates). (http://recmanagement.com/feature_print.php?fid=201404fe01).

⁴⁵ *Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report 2015*, Outdoor Foundation, 2015.

⁴⁶ Joe Bush, “Tour-Legged-Friendly Parks,” *Recreation Management*, February 2, 2016.

⁴⁷ Emily Tipping, “2014 State of the Industry Report, Trends in Parks and Recreation,” *Recreation Management*, June 2014.

⁴⁸ Dawn Klingensmith “Gone to the Dogs: Design and Manage an Effective Off-Leash Area,” *Recreation Management*, March 2014. (http://recmanagement.com/feature_print.php?fid=201403fe02).

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Fitness Programming

Fitness programming and popularity of various activities has significantly evolved over the past 15 years. The American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) *Health and Fitness Journal* has conducted annual surveys since 2007 to gauge trends that would help inform the creation of standards for health and fitness programming. **Table 22** illustrates survey results that focus on trends in the commercial, corporate, clinical, and community health and fitness industry in 2015. Some trends first identified in 2007 have remained popular year after year while other activities and associated programs were widely popular for short durations. For example, Zumba was a top 10 fitness trend/activity in 2012 but quickly declined in popularity. Two years later, in 2014, it failed to register in the top 20 fitness trends/activities. Body weight training appeared and high-intensity interval training are currently highly popular. Fitness programs for older adults have remained highly desirable activities for nearly a decade.⁴⁹

Table 22: Top 10 National Fitness Trends for 2015 Compared to 2007

2007	Trends for 2015
1. Children and obesity	1. Body weight training
2. Fitness programs for older adults	2. High-intensity interval training
3. Educated and experienced fitness professionals	3. Educated and experienced fitness professionals
4. Functional fitness	4. Strength training
5. Core training	5. Personal training
6. Strength training	6. Exercise and weight loss
7. Personal training	7. Yoga
8. Mind/body exercise	8. Fitness programs for older adults
9. Exercise and weight loss	9. Functional fitness
10. Outcome measurements	10. Group personal training

Source: American College of Sports Medicine

Older Adults and Senior Programming

Many older adults and seniors are choosing to maintain active lifestyles and recognize the health benefits of regular physical activities. With the large number of adults in these age cohorts, many communities have found a need to offer more programming, activities, and facilities that support the active lifestyle this generation desire. Public parks and recreation agencies are increasingly expected to be significant providers of such services and facilities. The American Academy of Sports Medicine issues a yearly survey of the top 20 fitness trends.⁵⁰ It ranks senior fitness programs eighth among most popular fitness trends for 2015. Programs including Silver Sneakers, a freestyle low-impact cardio class, and water aerobics are becoming increasingly popular as more Americans are realizing the many benefits of staying active throughout life. According to the National Sporting Goods Association, popular senior programming trends include hiking, birding, and swimming.

⁴⁹ Walter R. Thompson, "Worldwide Survey of Fitness Trends for 2012," *Health & Fitness Journal*, American College of Sports Medicine, 2011.

⁵⁰ American College of Sports Medicine, "Survey Predicts Top 20 Fitness Trends for 2015," <http://www.acsm.org/about-acsm/media-room/news-releases/2014/10/24/survey-predicts-top-20-fitness-trends-for-2015>, accessed January 2015.

Festivals and Events

In the context of urban development, from the early 1980s, there has been a process that can be characterized as “festivalization,” which has been linked to the economic restructuring of towns and cities, and the drive to develop communities as large-scale platforms for the creation and consumption of “cultural experience.”

The success rate for festivals should not be evaluated simplistically solely on the basis of profit (sales), prestige (media profile), or size (numbers of events). Research by the European Festival Research Project (EFRP)⁵¹ indicates there is evidence of local and city government supporting and even instigating and managing particular festivals themselves to achieve local or regional economic objectives, often defined very narrowly (sales, jobs, tourists, etc.). There is also a growing number of smaller, more local, community-based festivals and events in communities, most often supported by local councils that have been spawned partly as a reaction to larger festivals that have become prime economic-drivers. These community-based festivals often will re-claim cultural ground based on their social, educational, and participative value. For more information on the values of festivals and events, see the CRC Sustainable Tourism research guide⁵² on this topic.

In 2014, festivals grew in popularity as economic drivers and urban brand builders. Chad Kaydo describes the phenomenon in the January 2014 issue of *Governing* magazine: “Municipal officials and entrepreneurs see the power of cultural festivals, innovation-focused business conferences and the like as a way to spur short-term tourism while shaping an image of the host city as a cool, dynamic location where companies and citizens in modern, creative industries can thrive.”⁵³ Examples of successful festivals include:

- South by Southwest (SXSW) – This annual music, film, and digital conference and festival in Austin, Texas, is a leading example. Launched in 1987, the festival’s economic impact has grown steadily over recent years. In 2007, it netted \$95 million for Austin’s economy. In 2013, the event topped \$218 million.
- Coachella Valley Music and Arts Festival in California – This two-week cultural event draws big-name bands, music fans, and marketers, attracting 80,000 people per day.
- First City Festival in Monterey, California – Private producer, Goldenvoice, launched this smaller music event in August 2013 with marketing support from the Monterey County Convention and Visitors Bureau, drawing on the city’s history as host of the Monterey Jazz Festival. Adding carnival rides and local art, furniture and clothing vendors to the live music performances, the event drew 11,000 attendees each of its two days.

⁵¹ EFRP is an international consortium seeking to understand the current explosion of festivals and its implications and perspective. <http://www.efa-aef.eu/en/activities/efrp/>, accessed October 2012.

⁵² Ben Janeczko, Trevor Mules, Brent Ritchie, “Estimating the Economic Impacts of Festivals and Events: A Research Guide,” Cooperative Research Centre for Sustainable Tourism, 2002, <http://www.sustainabletourisonline.com/1005/events/estimating-the-economic-impacts-of-festivals-and-events-a-research-guide>, accessed October 2012.

⁵³ Chad Kaydo, “Cities Create Music, Cultural Festivals to Make Money,” *Governing*, January 2014, <http://www.governing.com/topics/finance/gov-cities-create-mucis-festivals.html>.

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There is much to be learned about trends and expectations each year in order to make the most of each event. FestivalsandFairs.Net,⁵⁴ an online festival resource, listed the following 2011 trends:

- How the Economy Affects You – No matter what, the economy is always a factor. In 2012, people hoped to find gifts for themselves or loved ones at prices they could easily afford, suggesting that finding ways to making crafts cost a bit less can help pass the savings on to customers.
- “’Tis the Season” – people prefer to put their money toward things that have a definite purpose, such as Christmas decorations or display items that can be used throughout the entire autumn season.
- Keep it Simple and Professional – keeping displays simple and well organized is appealing to customers.
- Arts – A variety of art offerings such as music, cultural arts, scrapbooking, jewelry, and digital art, are trends to watch.

Outdoor Recreation Participation Trends

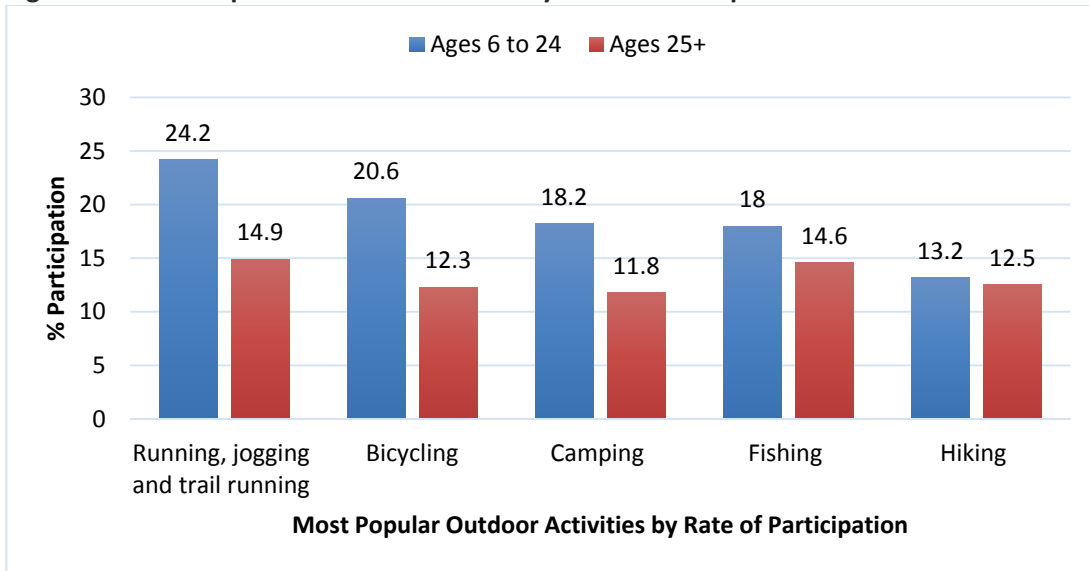
- In 2015, 48.4 percent of Americans ages 6 and older participated in at least one outdoor activity. This equated to 142.4 million Americans who went on a collective 11.7 billion outdoor recreation outings.
- Between 2012 and 2015, the outdoor activities that saw the greatest percentage increase in participants were stand up paddle boarding, triathlon (traditional/road), kayak fishing, triathlon (non-traditional/off-road), and trail running.
- Youth and young adult participation in outdoor recreation in 2015 was estimated to be:
 - 63 percent – ages 6 to 12
 - 59 percent – ages 13 to 17
 - 57 percent – ages 18 to 24
- Adult participation in outdoor recreation in 2015 was estimated to be:
 - 56 percent – ages 25 to 44
 - 37 percent – ages 45 and over

Figures 29, 30, and 31 summarize findings of the 2016 “Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report” for the most popular (by participation rate) and favorite (by frequency of participation) outdoor activities for youth and young adults ages 6-24, and adults over the age of 25 nationwide in 2015.

⁵⁴ “2011 Fairs and Festival Trends,” <<http://www.fairsandfestivals.net>, February 2011>, accessed August 28, 2012.

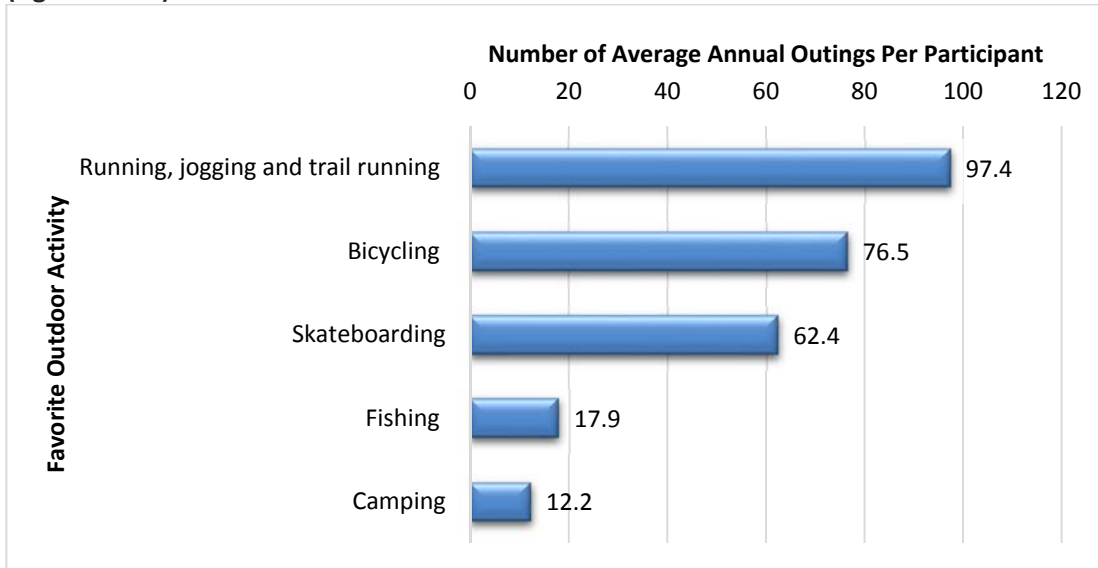
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Figure 29: Most Popular Outdoor Activities by Rate of Participation



Source: 2016 Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report

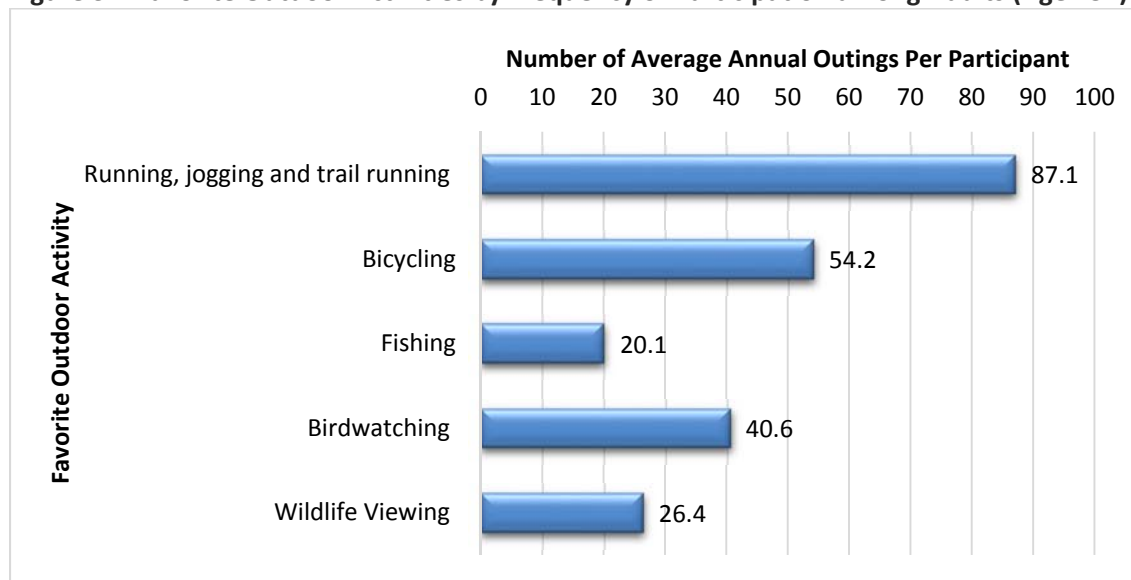
Figure 30: Favorite Outdoor Activities by Frequency of Participation among Youths and Young Adults (Ages 6 to 24)



Source: 2016 Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report

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Figure 31: Favorite Outdoor Activities by Frequency of Participation among Adults (Age 25+)



Source: 2016 Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report

Public Recreation Facilities Trends

According to *Recreation Management* magazine's 2015 "State of the Industry Report,"⁵⁵ national trends show an increased user-base of recreation facilities (private and public). Additionally, parks and recreation providers indicated that the average age of their community recreation facilities is 26.4 years. To meet the growing demand for recreational facilities, a majority of the parks and recreation providers who responded to the survey (72.6%) reported that they plan to build new facilities or renovate and/or expand existing facilities over the next three years. Additionally, the 2015 "State of the Industry Report" notes that the average planned capital improvement budget for parks and recreation departments increased slightly from an average of \$3,795,000 in 2014 to an average of \$3,880,000 in 2015. The Report further indicated that the top 10 park features planned for construction in the near future were likely to include:

1. Splash play areas
2. Playgrounds
3. Dog parks
4. Fitness trails and outdoor fitness equipment
5. Hiking and walking trails
6. Bike trails
7. Park restroom structures
8. Park structures such as shelters and gazebos
9. Synthetic turf sports fields
10. Wi-Fi services

⁵⁵ Emily Tipping, "2015 State of the Industry Report, State of the Managed Recreation Industry," *Recreation Management*, June 2015.

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An additional national trend is toward the construction of “one-stop” indoor recreation facilities to serve all age groups. These facilities are typically large, multipurpose regional centers that have been observed to help increase operational cost recovery, promote user retention, and encourage cross-use. Parks and recreation agencies across the United States are generally working toward increasing revenue production and cost recovery. Providing multiuse space and flexibility in facilities versus single, specialized spaces is a trend, offering programming opportunities as well as free-play opportunities. “One-stop” facilities often attract young families, teens, and adults of all ages.

Parks and Recreational Programming Trends

According to *Recreation Management* magazine’s 2015 “State of the Industry Report,”⁵⁶ the most common programs offered by parks and recreation survey respondents included: holiday events and other special events (79.6%); youth sports teams (68.9%); day camps and summer camps (64.2%); educational programs (63.8%); adult sports teams (63.4%); arts and crafts (61.6%); programs for active older adults (56.2%); fitness programs (55%); sports tournaments and races (55%); and sports training such as golf or tennis instruction (53.8%).

About one-third (35.7 percent) of parks and recreation respondents indicated that they are planning to add programs at their facilities over the next three years. Per *Recreation Management* magazine’s 2015 “State of the Industry Report,” the 10 most common types of additional programming planned for 2015/2016 included:

1. Environmental education programs
2. Mind-body/balance programs such as yoga and tai chi
3. Fitness programs
4. Educational programs
5. Programs for active older adults
6. Teen programming
7. Holidays and special events
8. Day camps and summer camps
9. Adult sports teams
10. Water sports such as canoeing and kayaking

Healthy Lifestyle Trends

Active Transportation – Bicycling and Walking

In many surveys and studies on participation in recreational activities, walking, running, jogging and cycling are nearly universally rated as the most popular activities among youths and adults. Walking, jogging, and running are often the most highly participated in recreational activity, and cycling often ranks as the second or third most popular activity. These activities are attractive as they require little equipment, or financial investment, to get started and are open to participation to nearly all segments of the population. For these reasons, participation in these activities are often promoted as a means of spurring physical activity, and increasing public health.

⁵⁶ Emily Tipping, “2015 State of the Industry Report, Trends in Parks and Recreation,” *Recreation Management*, June 2015.

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The design of a community's infrastructure is directly linked to physical activity – where environments are built with bicyclists and pedestrians in mind, more people bike and walk. Higher levels of bicycling and walking also coincide with increased bicycle and pedestrian safety, and higher levels of physical activity. Increasing bicycling and walking in a community can have a major impact on improving public health and life expectancy. The following trends as well as health and economic indicators are pulled from the Alliance for Biking and Walking's 2012 and 2014 Benchmarking Reports:

Public health trends related to bicycling and walking include:

- Quantified health benefits of active transportation can outweigh any risks associated with the activities by as much as 77 to 1, and add more years to our lives than are lost from inhaled air pollution and traffic injuries.
- Between 1966 and 2009, the number of children who bicycled or walked to school fell 75 percent, while the percentage of obese children rose 276 percent.
- Bicycling to work significantly reduces absenteeism due to illness. Regular bicyclists took 7.4 sick days per year, while non-bicyclists took 8.7 sick days per year.

Economic benefits of bicycling and walking include:

- Bicycling and walking projects create 8–12 jobs per \$1 million spent, compared to just 7 jobs created per \$1 million spent on highway projects.
- Cost benefit analyses show that up to \$11.80 in benefits can be gained for every \$1 invested in bicycling and walking.

National bicycling trends:

- There has been a gradual trend of increasing bicycling and walking to work since 2005.
- Infrastructure to support biking communities is becoming more commonly funded in communities.
- Bike share systems, making bicycles available to the public for low-cost, short-term use, have been sweeping the nation since 2010. Twenty of the most populous U.S. cities have a functional bike share system.

Bicycle-friendly communities have been emerging over the last 10 years. In addition to being a popular recreational activity, cycling has become a desirable, regular mode of transportation as people consider the costs and challenges of commuting by car or public transportation, their desire for better health, and concern for the environment.

The Alliance for Biking and Walking published its "Bicycling and Walking in the United States: 2014 Benchmarking Report,"⁵⁷ updating its 2012 Benchmarking Report. The Report shows that increasing bicycling and walking are goals that are clearly in the public interest. Where bicycling and walking levels are higher, obesity, high blood pressure, and diabetes levels are lower.

⁵⁷ Alliance for Biking and Walking, 2014 "Benchmarking Report," <http://www.bikewalkalliance.org/download-the-2014-benchmarking-report>, accessed January 2015

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The Institute for Transportation & Development Policy published an updated “Standard for Transportation Oriented Design” in March 2014, with accessible performance objectives and metrics, to help municipalities, developers, and local residents design land use and built environment “to support, facilitate, and prioritize not only the use of public transport, but the most basic modes of transport, walking and cycling.” The TOD Standard, along with its performance objectives and scoring metrics, can be found at <https://www.itdp.org/tod-standard/>.⁵⁸

Health and Obesity

According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), obesity continues to be a serious issue in America, growing at an epidemic rate—almost tripling since 1990. Overall, more than one-third (35.7%) of adults and 17 percent of children in the United States are obese.⁵⁹ These statistics illustrate the importance of intervention and curbing of the epidemic in youth. As obesity in the United States continues to be a topic of interest for legislators and our government, there continues to be research suggesting that activity levels are stagnant among all age groups. For example, the CDC has reported that:

- Only 25 percent of adults and 27 percent of youth (grades 9-12) engage in recommended levels of physical activity.
- Fifty-nine percent (59%) of American adults are sedentary.
- Children nationally spend 4.5 – 8 hours daily (30-56 hours per week) in front of a screen (television, computer, or other electronic device).

Trails and Health

Trails can provide a wide variety of opportunities for being physically active, such as walking/running/hiking, rollerblading, wheelchair recreation, bicycling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing, fishing, hunting, and horseback riding. Trails and community pathways are a significant recreational and alternative transportation infrastructure, but are most effective in increasing public health when they are part of a system. In fact, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Trails for Health Initiative⁶⁰ concluded that a connected system of trails increases the level of physical activity in a community. Several groups, including American Trails have created resources explaining the many benefits of trails: <http://www.americantrails.org/resources/benefits>.

The health benefits are equally as high for trails in urban neighborhoods as for those in state or national parks. A trail in the neighborhood, creating a “linear park,” makes it easier for people to incorporate exercise into their daily routines, whether for recreation or non-motorized transportation. Urban trails need to connect people to places they want to go, such as schools, transit centers, businesses, and neighborhoods.⁶¹

⁵⁸Institute for Transportation & Development Policy, “TOD Standard, Version 2.1,” March 2014, <https://www.itdp.org/tod-standard/>

⁵⁹ Center for Disease Control and Prevention, “Obesity and Overweight – Facts,” <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/facts.html>, accessed on October 3, 2012.

⁶⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Guide to Community Preventive Services,” <http://www.thecommunityguide.org/index.html>

⁶¹ National Trails Training Partnership, “Health Community: What you should know about trail building,” <http://www.americantrails.org/resources/health/healthcombuild.html>, accessed May 2016

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Walk with a Doc

Also popping up in parks around the country are “Walk with a Doc” programs. These programs encourage people to join others in a public park to learn about an important health topic, get a health assessment, e.g. blood pressure and to take a healthy walk along a scenic trail, led by a physician, cardiologist, or pediatrician. This is a great way to make the important connection between people, parks, and physical and mental health. Cardiologist Dr. David Sabgir created this doctor-patient interactive program in 2004. With physicians “walking the talk,” the programs are getting people out in the parks, engaging in healthy physical activity, and reversing the consequences of a sedentary lifestyle “in order to improve the health and well-being of the country.”⁶²

Shade Structures – Solar Relief

Communities around the country are considering adding shade structures as well as shade trees to their parks, playgrounds, and pools, as “a weapon against cancer and against childhood obesity,”⁶³ both to reduce future cancer risk and promote exercise among children. A 2005 study found that melanoma rates in people under 20 rose three percent a year between 1973 and 2001, possibly due to a thinning of the ozone layer in the atmosphere. It is recommended that children seek shade between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., but with so little shade available, kids have nowhere to go. Additionally, without adequate shade, many play areas are simply too hot to be inviting to children. On sunny days, the playground equipment is hot enough to scald the hands of would-be users.

Trees would help provide protection, as tree leaves absorb about 95 percent of ultraviolet radiation, but they take a decade or more to grow large enough to make a difference. As such, many communities are building shade structures instead. The non-profit Shade Foundation of American is a good resource for information about shade and shade structures, www.shadefoundation.org.

Natural Environments and Open Space - Economic & Health Benefits of Parks

There are numerous economic and health benefits of parks, including the following:

- Trails, parks, and playgrounds are among the five most important community amenities considered when selecting a home.
- Research from the University of Illinois shows that trees, parks, and green spaces have a profound impact on people’s health and mental outlook.⁶⁴
- US Forest Service research indicates that when the economic benefits produced by trees are assessed, the total value can be two to six times the cost for tree planting and care.⁶⁵
- Fifty percent (50%) of Americans regard outdoor activities as their main source of exercise.⁶⁶

⁶² “Does your Doctor Walk the Walk,” <http://flowalking.com/2012/01/does-your-doctor-walk-the-walk/>; <http://www.walkwithadoc.org/who-we-are/walk-information/>, accessed September 13, 2012.

⁶³ Liz Szabo, “Shade: A weapon against skin cancer, childhood obesity,” *USA Today*, June 30, 2011, www.usatoday.30.usatoday.com/news/health/wellness/story/2011/06/Shade-serves-as-a-weapon-against-skin-cancer-childhood-obesity/48965070/1, accessed May 2015

⁶⁴ F.E. Kuo, “Environment and Crime in the Inner City: Does Vegetation Reduce Crime?” *Environment and Behavior*, Volume 33, pp 343-367.

⁶⁵ Nowak, David J., “Benefits of Community Trees,” (Brooklyn Trees, USDA Forest Service General Technical Report, in review).

⁶⁶ “Outdoor Recreation Participation Report 2010,” Outdoor Foundation, 2010.

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The Trust for Public Land has published a report titled: “The Benefits of Parks: Why America Needs More City Parks and Open Space.” The report makes the following observations about the health, economic, environmental, and social benefits of parks and open space:⁶⁷

- Physical activity makes people healthier.
- Physical activity increases with access to parks.
- Contact with the natural world improves physical and psychological health.
- Residential and commercial property values increase.
- Value is added to community and economic development sustainability.
- Benefits of tourism are enhanced.
- Trees are effective in improving air quality and act as natural air conditioners.
- Trees assist with storm water control and erosion.
- Crime and juvenile delinquency are reduced.
- Recreational opportunities for all ages are provided.
- Stable neighborhoods and strong communities are created.

Researchers have long touted the benefits of outdoor exercise. According to a study published in the *Journal of Environmental Science and Technology* by the University of Essex in the United Kingdom, “as little as five minutes of green exercise improves both mood and self-esteem.”⁶⁸ A new trend started in China as they prepared to host the 2008 Summer Olympics. Their aim was to promote a society that promotes physical fitness and reaps the benefits of outdoor exercise by working out on outdoor fitness equipment.

The United States is now catching up on this trend, as parks and recreation departments have begun installing “outdoor gyms.” Equipment that can be found in these outdoor gyms is comparable to what would be found in an indoor workout facility, such as leg and chest presses, elliptical trainers, pull down trainers, etc. With no additional equipment such as weights and resistance bands, the equipment is fairly easy to install. Outdoor fitness equipment provides a new opportunity for parks and recreation departments to increase the health of their communities, while offering them the opportunity to exercise outdoors. Such equipment can increase the usage of parks, trails, and other outdoor amenities while helping to fight the obesity epidemic and increase the community’s interaction with nature.

Selected Sports and Recreation Trends

Trail Recreation and Cycling Trends

The 2016 “Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report” indicates a positive three-year trend for trail activities and BMX biking, as shown on **Table 23**. Additionally, participation in trail running and BMX biking is up significantly over the recent three-year period. On-road bicycling and running/jogging experienced slight declines in participation from 2013 through 2015.

⁶⁷ Paul M. Sherer, “The Benefits of Parks: Why America Needs More City Parks and Open Space,” The Trust for Public Land, San Francisco, CA, 2006.

⁶⁸ Cited in: Sally Russell, “Nature Break: Five Minutes of Green Nurture,” Green Nurture Blog, <http://blog.greennurture.com/tag/journal-of-environmental-science-and-technology>, Accessed on November 14, 2012.

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Table 23: Cycling and Trail Recreation Participation by Activity (Ages 6+)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	3 Year Average Change
BMX Bicycling	2,369	1,547	2,175	2,168	2,350	2,690	7.5%
Bicycling (Mountain/Non-Paved Surface)	7,161	6,816	7,714	8,542	8,044	8,316	2.8%
Bicycling (Road/Paved Surface)	39,320	40,349	39,232	40,888	39,725	38,280	-0.8%
Hiking (Day)	32,496	34,491	34,545	34,378	36,222	37,232	2.6%
Running/Jogging	50,713	52,187	54,188	51,127	49,408	48,496	-2.3%
Trail Running	5,136	5,610	6,003	6,792	7,531	8,139	10.7%

Source: 2016 Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report

Other Cycling Trends

- Bicycle touring is becoming a fast-growing trend around the world, including the United States and Canada. “Travelers are seeking out bike tours to stay active, minimize environmental impact, and experience diverse landscapes and City-scapes at a closer level.”⁶⁹
- Urban bike tours, popular in cycle-friendly cities in Europe, are taking hold in the United States as well. Bikes and Hikes LA, an eco-friendly bike and hike sightseeing company offers visitors the opportunity to “see LA City’s great outdoors while getting a good workout.” In New York, a hotel and a bike store are partnered to offer guests bicycles to explore the local area.⁷⁰
- One of the newest trends in adventure cycling is riding “fat bikes,” with tires up to 5 inches wide run that allow users to ride on surfaces not suitable for ordinary bicycles. Most fat bikes are used to ride on loose surface material such as snow, or sand, but they also work well on most rough terrain or just riding through the woods. This new style of bike offers unique opportunities to experience nature in ways that would not be possible otherwise.⁷¹

Water Recreation Facility Trends

According to the National Sporting Goods Association (NSGA), swimming ranked third nationwide among recreational activities in terms of participation in 2014.⁷² Nationally, there is an increasing trend toward indoor leisure and therapeutic pools. Swimming for fitness is the top aspirational activity for inactive individuals in all age groups, according to the Sports & Fitness Industry Association (SFIA) 2016 “Sports, Fitness and Leisure Activities Topline Participation Report,” it is an activity that could provide significant opportunity for engaging existing interested, but inactive, populations.

⁶⁹ Hope Nardini, “Bike Tourism a Rising Trend,” *Ethic Traveler*, <http://www.ethicaltraveler.org/2012/08/bike-tourism-a-rising-trend/>, accessed March 2014

⁷⁰ Michelle Baran, “New Trend: Urban Bike Tours in Los Angeles and New York,” *Budget Travel Blog*, <http://www.budgettravel.com/blog/new-trend-urban-bike-tours-in-los-angeles-and-new-york,11772/>, accessed March 2014

⁷¹ Steven Pease, “Fat Bikes, How to Get the Most Out of Winter Cycling,” *Minnesota Cycling Examiner*, <http://www.examiner.com/article/fat-bikes-the-latest-trend-adventure-cycling>, February 1, 2014.

⁷² National Sporting Goods Association, “2014 Participation – Ranked by Total,”

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Aquatic amenities such as interactive water features, shallow spray pools, and interactive fountains are becoming increasingly popular attractions in the summer months, and if designed for such, can be converted into ice rinks for the winter months. These features can also be designed to be ADA-compliant and are often cheaper alternatives to build and maintain when compared with the capital and maintenance costs of community swimming pools. Designs for these water features vary widely. More information on recent trends in the architectural design for splash parks can be found in *Recreation Management* magazine articles in 2014 and 2015.⁷³

The Outdoor Industry Association's 2016 "Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report" included trends in a number of water-based, outdoor recreation activities, which are noted below in **Table 24**. Among these recreation activities, stand-up paddle boarding had the largest increase in participation (25.7 percent) during the three year period between 2013 and 2015. During this time frame several varieties of the kayaking activities grew in popularity including kayak fishing (17.4 percent increase), and whitewater kayaking (10.3 percent increase). Fly fishing participation went up while other fishing activities went down in the same time period. Sailing participation increased somewhat, while rafting and wakeboarding participation went down.⁷⁴

Table 24: Water Recreation Participation by Activity (in thousands) (6 years of age or older)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	3 Year Average Change
Boardsailing/windsurfing	1,151	1,593	1,324	1,562	1,766	4.7 %
Canoeing	9,787	9,839	10,153	10,044	10,236	1.3%
Fishing (fly)	5,683	6,012	5,878	5,842	6,089	0.5%
Fishing (freshwater/ other)	38,868	39,135	37,796	37,821	37,682	-1.2%
Kayak fishing	1,201	1,409	1,798	2,074	2,265	17.4%
Kayaking (recreational)	8,229	8,144	8,716	8,855	9,499	5.3%
Kayaking (white water)	1,546	1,878	2,146	2,351	2,518	10.3%
Rafting	3,821	3,690	3,836	3,781	3,883	1.7%
Sailing	3,725	3,958	3,915	3,924	4,099	1.2%
Stand up Paddle Boarding	1,242	1,542	1,993	2,751	3,020	25.7%
Surfing	2,195	2,895	2,658	2,721	2,701	-2.2%
Wakeboarding	3,389	3,348	3,316	3,125	3,226	-1.2%

Source: Outdoor Foundation 2016 Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report

Youth Sports

The Sports & Fitness Industry Association (SFIA) produces a yearly report on sports, fitness, and leisure activities in the United States. The following findings regarding youth and sports were highlighted in the 2016 report:⁷⁵ In 2015 youth aged 6-16 (Generation Z) participation was highest for outdoor (62%), team (59%), and fitness sports (51%). Camping was a top interest for youth across the age spectrum, age 6-24.

⁷³ Dawn Klingensmith "Make a splash: Spraygrounds Get (Even More) Creative," *Recreation Management*, April 2014 (and April 2015 updates), http://recmanagement.com/feature_print.php?fid=201404fe01

⁷⁴ Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report 2016

⁷⁵ Sports and Fitness Industry Association, *2016 Sports, Fitness and Leisure Activities Topline Participation Report*, <http://www.sfia.org/reports/all/>.

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In 2009, an article in *The Wall Street Journal* observed that at the end of the previous decade, lacrosse had become one of the country's fastest growing team sports. Participation in high-school lacrosse has almost doubled in the first decade of the century. An estimated 1.2 million Americans over age 7 played lacrosse in 2009.⁷⁶ A 2011 report, U.S. Trends in Team Sports, found that lacrosse and other niche team sports and volleyball are continuing to experience strong growth for youth and adults.⁷⁷

Adult Sport Teams In and After the Work Place

Adult sports teams of all sorts, from competitive volleyball to local flag football teams to casual kickball, are becoming increasingly popular around the country, especially among Millennials (young adults from around 18 to early 30s) who grew up with a full extra-curricular schedule of team sports. While adult team sport participation is not limited to the Millennial generation by any means, a recent survey conducted on behalf of the Sports Fitness Industry Association (SFIA) found that Millennials are twice as likely as Generation Xers (born between 1965 and 1979) to participate in team sports as adults.⁷⁸ Adult team sports are attractive as ways to be social, get exercise, or just for something to do after work. Instead of the bar scene, this provides a more comfortable form of interaction for many.⁷⁹

Sports teams in the work place are also a growing trend in the United States as companies look for new ways to keep their employees healthy and happy. The United States Tennis Association (USTA) promotes tennis in the work place, citing the following benefits:

- Developing team-building
- Creating leadership opportunities
- Increasing employee morale and overall health

A recent story on National Public Radio examined sports participation among adults in Finland.⁸⁰ Finland consistently makes the top-five list of "most physically active European countries" according to European Commission studies. There is a strong tradition of employers encouraging sports participation among their employees, which started about a century ago with the forest industry. These days, about 90 percent of employers provide some kind of support for their employee's physical activity. Finns say it is understood that healthy employees do better work.

⁷⁶ Evans and Trachtenberg, "Lacrosse Muscles Its Way West," *The Wall Street Journal*, May, 2009.

⁷⁷ SMGA, "2011 Preview: U.S. Trends in Team Sports," Fall 2011,"

⁷⁸ Sarah M. Wojcik, "Millennials Fuel Rise of For-profit Recreation Leagues," *The Morning Call*, <http://www.mcall.com/news/local/mc-millennials-adult-sports-leagues-20190727-story.html>, July 27, 2015, accessed July, 2015

⁷⁹ Liz Butterfield, "Adult Sport Leagues: The New After Work Social Scene," *RVA News*, <http://rvanews.com/sports/adult-sport-leagues-the-new-after-work-social-scene/100639>, August 8, 2013, accessed July, 2015

⁸⁰ Rae Ellen Bichell, "How Finns Make Sports Part of Everyday Life," *National Public Radio Morning Addition*, July 28, 2015, <http://www.npr.org/sections/healthshots/2015/07/28/426748088>

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Pickleball

No adult recreational sport is taking off faster than pickleball.⁸¹ In March 2016 the American Sports Builders Association reported that there are currently an estimated two million pickleball players in the United States, and anticipate that figure to increase to eight million by 2018. The Association also reports that since 2010 there has been an astounding 385 percent increase in the number of facilities that can accommodate pickleball play.⁸² As described by the USA Pickleball Association, pickleball is “a paddle sport that combines elements of tennis, badminton, and ping-pong, that is played on a badminton-sized court with a slightly modified tennis net.”⁸³ While it originated in the Pacific Northwest in the 1960s, it has grown exponentially since 2000. The USA Pickle ball Association (USAPA) estimates that there were about 500 pickleball players in 2000, with that number growing to 125,000 in 2013. It is especially popular with the 50+ crowd, because it is low impact but gets the heart rate pumping.⁸⁴ Pickleball is an attractive programming option for recreation managers because it is adaptable to a variety of existing indoor, and outdoor courts and facilities. As in other parts of the country, pickleball is growing in popularity in the City of Wilsonville.

Winter Recreation Trends

According to the Physical Activity Council’s 2016 “Participation Report,” approximately 7.4 percent of Americans over the age of six participated in winter recreation and sports activities in 2015. Participation rates in winter sports was highest among youth and young adults and decline as the age of participants rise.

The Outdoor Industry Association’s 2016 “Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report” measured nationwide rates of participation in several popular snow sports as illustrated in **Table 25**.

Table 25: 2015 Participation in Winter Sports

Activity	# of Participants	3 Year Change in Participation
Skiing (downhill)	9,378,000	-1.9%
Skiing (cross-county)	4,146,000	5.7%
Skiing (freestyle)	4,465,000	1.5%
Snowboarding	7,676,000	0.5%
Snowshoeing	3,885,000	-1.6%

Source: Outdoor Industry Association 2016 Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report

⁸¹ Chris Gelbach, “Never Stop Playing: Trends in Adult Recreational Sports” *Recreation Management*, September 2013, http://recmanagement.com/feature_print.php?fid=201309fe02, accessed January 2015

⁸²American Sports Builders Association, “Pickleball by the Numbers: Growing Across the US,” <https://sportsbuilders.wordpress.com/2016/03/28/pickleball-by-the-numbers-growing-across-the-u-s/>

⁸³ USAPA, “What is Pickleball?,” <http://www.usapa.org/what-is-pickleball/>, accessed September 2016

⁸⁴ David Crumpler, “Pickleball a fast-growing sport, especially for the 50 and older crowd,” *Florida Times Union*, January 26, 2015, <http://jacksonville.com/prime-time/2015-01-26/story/pickleball-fast-growing-sport-especially-50-and-older-crowd>, accessed January 2015

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In a 2012 report, Snow Sports Industries America (SIA) uncovered the following snow sports participation habits:

- Alpine skiers (44%) and snowboarders (31%) make-up three-fourths of all participants.
- Fifty-six percent (56%) of the alpine skiers are concentrated in the following ten states: CA, TX, NY, CO, PA, MI, IL, NJ, WA, and MA.
- Sixty percent (60%) of snowboarders are concentrated in the following ten states: CA, NY, IL, PA, NJ, WA, MI, CO, WI, and VA.
- High-income earners account for large segments of participants with 50 percent of alpine skiers and 37 percent of snowboarders respectively having annual incomes of \$100,000 or more.
- Snow sports are becoming more diverse; minority ethnic groups make up over 25 percent of all participants.⁸⁵

Therapeutic Recreation

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) established that persons with disabilities have the right to the same access to parks and recreation facilities and programming as those without disabilities. In 2004, The National Council on Disability (NCD) issued a comprehensive report, “Livable Communities for Adults with Disabilities.”⁸⁶ This report identified six elements for improving the quality of life for all citizens, including children, youth, and adults with disabilities. The six elements are:

1. Provide affordable, appropriate, accessible housing
2. Ensure accessible, affordable, reliable, safe transportation
3. Adjust the physical environment for inclusiveness and accessibility
4. Provide work, volunteer, and education opportunities
5. Ensure access to key health and support services
6. Encourage participation in civic, cultural, social, and recreational activities

Therapeutic Services bring two forms of services for persons with disabilities into play, specific programming and inclusion services. Individuals with disabilities need not only functional skills but to have physical and social environments in the community that are receptive to them and accommodating individual needs. Inclusion allows individuals to determine their own interests and follow them.

Many parks and recreation departments around the country are offering specific programming for people with disabilities, but not as many offer inclusion services. In “Play for All—Therapeutic Recreation Embraces All Abilities,” an article in *Recreation Management* magazine,⁸⁷ Dana Carman described resources for communities looking to expand their therapeutic recreation services.

⁸⁵Sports Industries America, “SIA Releases 2012 Participation Report,”

<http://www.snowsports.org/SuppliersServiceProviders/Resources/PressReleases/SIAPressReleases/PressReleaseDetail/content/id/2029/>, accessed on August 12, 2012.

⁸⁶ National Council on Disability, *Livable Communities for Adults with Disabilities*, December 2004, <http://www.ncd.gov/publications/2004/12022004>.

⁸⁷ Dana Carman, “Play for All,” *Recreation Management*, February 2007, <http://recmanagement.com/200710fe03.php>, accessed May 2016

Therapeutic recreation includes a renewed focus on serving people with the social/emotional challenges associated with “invisible disabilities” such as ADHD, bipolar disorders, spectrum disorders and sensory integration disorders. A growing number of parks and recreation departments are making services for those with invisible disabilities a successful part of their programming as well. When well done, these same strategies improve the recreation experience for everyone.⁸⁸

Role and Responsibility of Local Government

Collectively, these trends have created profound implications for the way local governments conduct business. Some local governments are now accepting the role of providing preventative health care through parks and recreation services. The following concepts are from the International City/City Management Association.⁸⁹

- Parks and recreation departments should take the lead in developing communities conducive to active living.
- There is growing support for recreation programs that encourage active living within their community.
- One of the highest priorities is a cohesive system of parks and trails and accessible neighborhood parks.

In summary, the United States, its states, and its communities share the enormous task of reducing the health and economic burden of obesity. While numerous programs, policies, and products have been designed to address the problem, there is no magic bullet to make it go away. The role of public parks and recreation as a health promotion and prevention agency has come of age. What matters is refocusing efforts to insure the health, well-being, and economic prosperity of communities and citizens.

Administrative Trends for Recreation and Parks

Municipal parks and recreation structures and delivery systems have changed, and more alternative methods of delivering services are emerging. Certain services are being contracted out, and cooperative agreements with non-profit groups and other public institutions are being developed. Newer partners include the health system, social services, the justice system, education, the corporate sector, and community service agencies. These partnerships reflect both a broader interpretation of the mandate of parks and recreation agencies and the increased willingness of other sectors to work together to address community issues. The relationship with health agencies is vital in promoting wellness.

The traditional relationship with education and the sharing of facilities through joint-use agreements is evolving into cooperative planning and programming aimed at addressing youth inactivity levels and community needs.

⁸⁸ Kelli Anderson, “A Welcome Inclusion,” *Recreation Management*, October 2010, <http://recmanagement.com/201010fe03.php>, accessed February 2015

⁸⁹ International City Management Association, www.ICMA.org, accessed June 2012.

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Listed below are additional administrative national trends:

- Level of subsidy for programs is lessening, and more “enterprise” activities are being developed, thereby allowing subsidy to be used where deemed appropriate.
- Information technology allows for better tracking and reporting.
- Pricing is often determined by peak, off-peak, and off-season rates.
- More agencies are partnering with private, public, and non-profit groups.

Funding

According to *Recreation Management* magazine’s 2015 “State of the Industry Report,” survey respondents from parks and recreation departments/districts reporting about their revenues from 2012 through 2014 indicated a continued recovery from the impact of the recession of 2008. From 2013 to 2014, 44.1 percent of respondents reported that their revenues had either had increased and another 44.1 percent reported revenues staying steady. About 48.7 percent of respondents said they expected revenues to continue to increase in 2015, while 44 percent expected no change.

Trends in Marketing by Parks and Recreation Providers

Active Network offers expertise in activity and participation management. The organization’s mission is to make the world a more active place. In its blog, the following marketing mix ideas were offered, which came out of a meeting with parks and recreational professionals in the Chicago area.⁹⁰

- Updated booths and community event presence—Utilization of a tablet or laptop to show programs you offer and provide event participants the opportunity to register on the spot.
- Facebook redirect app—This application redirects people automatically to the link you provide. Add it to your Facebook page.
- Instagram challenge—Think about how you can use mobile and social tools at your next event. It could be an Instagram contest during an event set up as a scavenger hunt with participants taking pictures of clues and posting them on Instagram.
- Social media coupons—Research indicates that the top reason people follow an organization on a social network is to receive discounts or coupons. Consider posting an event discount on your social networks redeemable by accessing on phone or printing out.

Mobile marketing is a growing trend. Social websites and apps are among the most used features on mobile phones. Popular social media marketing tools include Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Snapchat, Instagram, and LinkedIn. Private messaging apps such as Snapchat and WhatsApp are being used more and more for live media coverage.⁹¹

Ninety-one percent (91%) of Americans own a cell phone and most use the devices for much more than phone calls. Young adults engage in mobile data applications at much higher rates than adults ages 30 and older. Usage rates trends indicate that Millennials tend to get information most frequently using mobile devices such as smartphones. For example, 97 percent of cell phone owners ages 18–29 send and receive text messages, compared to 94 percent of ages 30–49, 75 percent of ages 50–64, and 35 percent of those 65 and older. In 2016, the vast majority of the population in the United States has access to a smartphone, computer, or other device, and is nearly always “connected.”

⁹⁰ Active Network, <http://www.activenetwork.com>, accessed May 2014

⁹¹ Jacqueline Woerner, “The 7 Social Media Trends Dominating 2015,” Emarsys Blog, <http://www.emarsys.com/en/resources/blog/the-7-social-media-trends-dominating-2015/>, accessed February 26, 2015.

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Appendix C: Inventory Reports

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Wilsonville, Oregon



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Inventory Process and Scoring Information

This inventory was completed in a series of steps. The planning team first prepared a preliminary list of existing components using information provided by the client as well as aerial photography and the client Geographic Information System (GIS) data. All components identified were given GIS points and names.

Next, field visits were conducted by the consulting team to confirm the preliminary data and collect additional information.

During the field visits and evaluations, missing components were added to the data set, and each component was evaluated as to how well it met expectations for its intended function. During the site visits the following information was collected:

- Component type
- Component location
- Evaluation of component condition - record of comfort and convenience features
- Evaluation of comfort and convenience features
- Evaluation of park design and ambience
- Site photos
- General comments

The inventory team used the following three-tier rating system to evaluate each component:

1 = Below Expectations

2 = Meets Expectations

3 = Exceeds Expectations

Scores were based on such things as the condition of the component, its size, or capacity relative to the need at that location, and its overall quality.

Components were evaluated from two perspectives: first, the value of the component in serving the immediate neighborhood, and second, its value to the entire community.

The setting for a component and the conditions around it affect how well it functions, so in addition to scoring the components, each park site was given a set of scores to rate its comfort, convenience, and ambient qualities. This includes such things as the availability of restrooms, drinking water, shade, scenery, etc.

Information collected during the site visit was then compiled and corrections and comparisons made to GIS.

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Wilsonville, Oregon

Inventory Atlas

March 2018

Parks Inventory



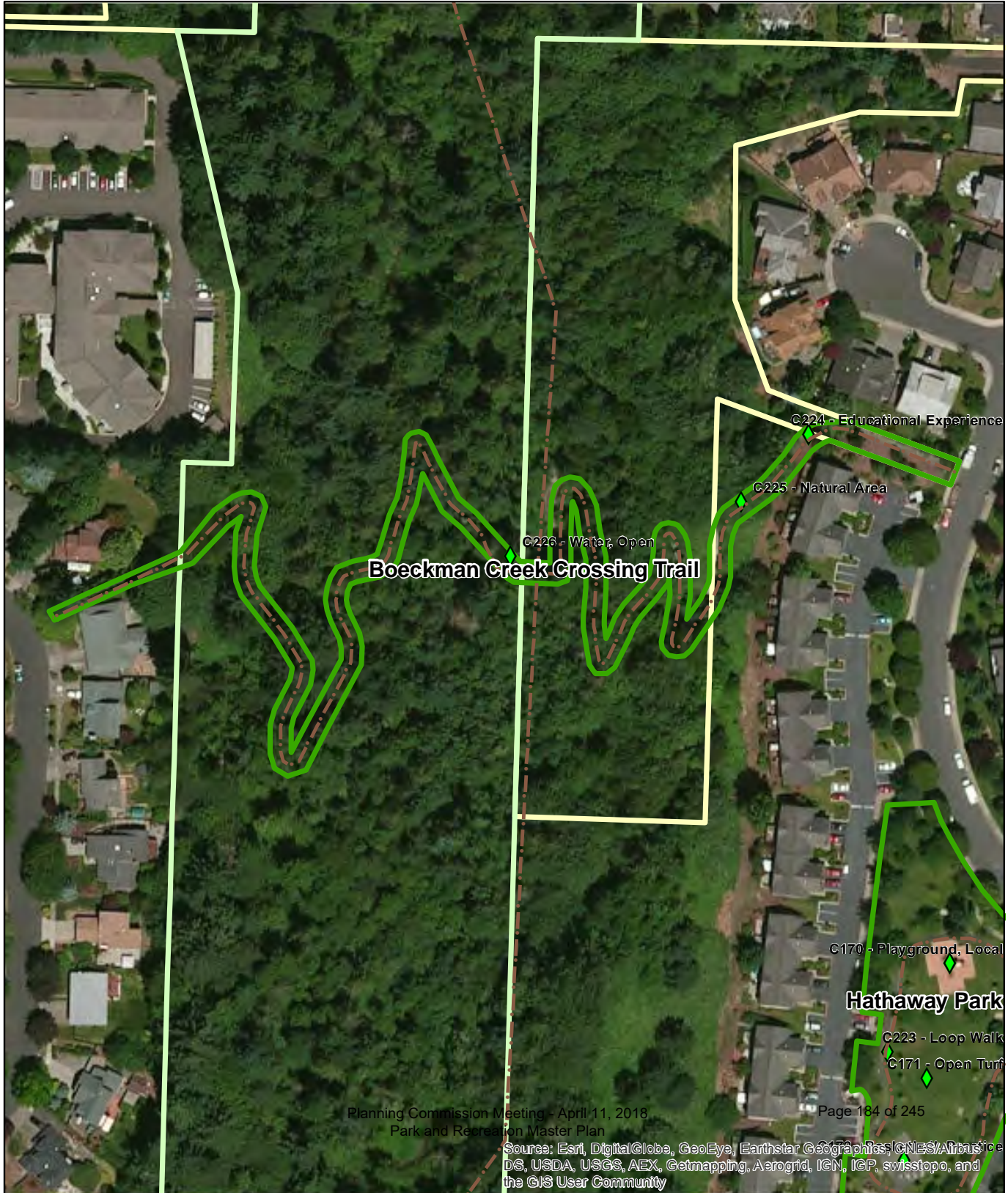
Boeckman Creek Crossing Trail

EXHIBIT A



Legend

- Component
- Trail
- Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Future Park Component
- Water Trail
- Future Park or Facility
- Other Park or Rec Location
- Indoor Facility
- School
- Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: April 2017

Boeckman Creek Crossing Trail

26.4 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

26.4 Total Community GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 1

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	3	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
		Park Access	2	3
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	0	

General Comments

Trail corridor connecting two neighborhoods across a natural area.

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L053	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C226	Water, Open	1		2	2	
C225	Natural Area	1		2	2	
C224	Educational Experience	1		2	2	

Boones Ferry Park

EXHIBIT A

Legend

- ◆ Component
- ◆ Future Park Component
- ⊕ Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- Park or Facility
- Future Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Other Park or Rec Location
- School
- Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: April 2017

Boones Ferry Park

31.2 Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score

31.2 Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 8

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Design and Ambiance

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	2
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	
		Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	3	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	1	

General Comments

Park seems a bit segmented and fails to take real advantage to river proximity. Many of the components are in need of update

Components with Score












MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L047	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C235	Water Access, General	1		1	1	Could be enhanced
C234	Educational Experience	1		2	2	History of park and ferry crossing
C162	Water, Open	1		2	2	Access and Views could be improved
C161	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C156	Shelter, Small	1		1	1	Gazebo in need of repair
C155	Basketball, Practice	1		2	2	
C154	Playground, Local	1		1	1	Dated and poor drainage

Canyon Creek Park

EXHIBIT A



Legend

-  Component
-  Trail
-  Park or Facility
-  Open Space or Landscape Area
-  Future Park Component
-  Water Trail
-  Future Park or Facility
-  Other Park or Rec Location
-  Indoor Facility
-  School
-  Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: April 2017

Canyon Creek Park

16.8 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

16.8 Total Community GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 8

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Design and Ambiance

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	
		Park Access	2	1
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Nice little park under high voltage lines. It has a nice passive Woodland area. Ambiance impacted by power line noise

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L041	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C195	Natural Area	1		3	3	Nice woodland area with small stream
C111	Loop Walk	1		2	2	
C110	Natural Area	1		1	1	Area is kind of overgrown and under the power lines
C109	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C108	Passive Node	1		2	2	Nice area but close to busy street
C107	Picnic Ground	1		2	2	

Courtside Park

EXHIBIT A

Legend

- ◆ Component
- ◆ Future Park Component
- ⊕ Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- ▭ Park or Facility
- ▭ Future Park or Facility
- ▭ Open Space or Landscape Area
- ▭ Other Park or Rec Location
- ▭ School
- ▭ Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: April 2017

Courtside Park

24 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

24 Total Community GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 2

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Design and Ambiance

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	2	2
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	
	0	Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Small neighborhood park. ADA access issues. Does have good street frontage on one side.

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L042	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C115	Playground, Local	1		2	2	
C114	Picnic Ground	1		2	2	Need to add an ADA table and a shelter would be nice
C113	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C112	Loop Walk	1		2	2	

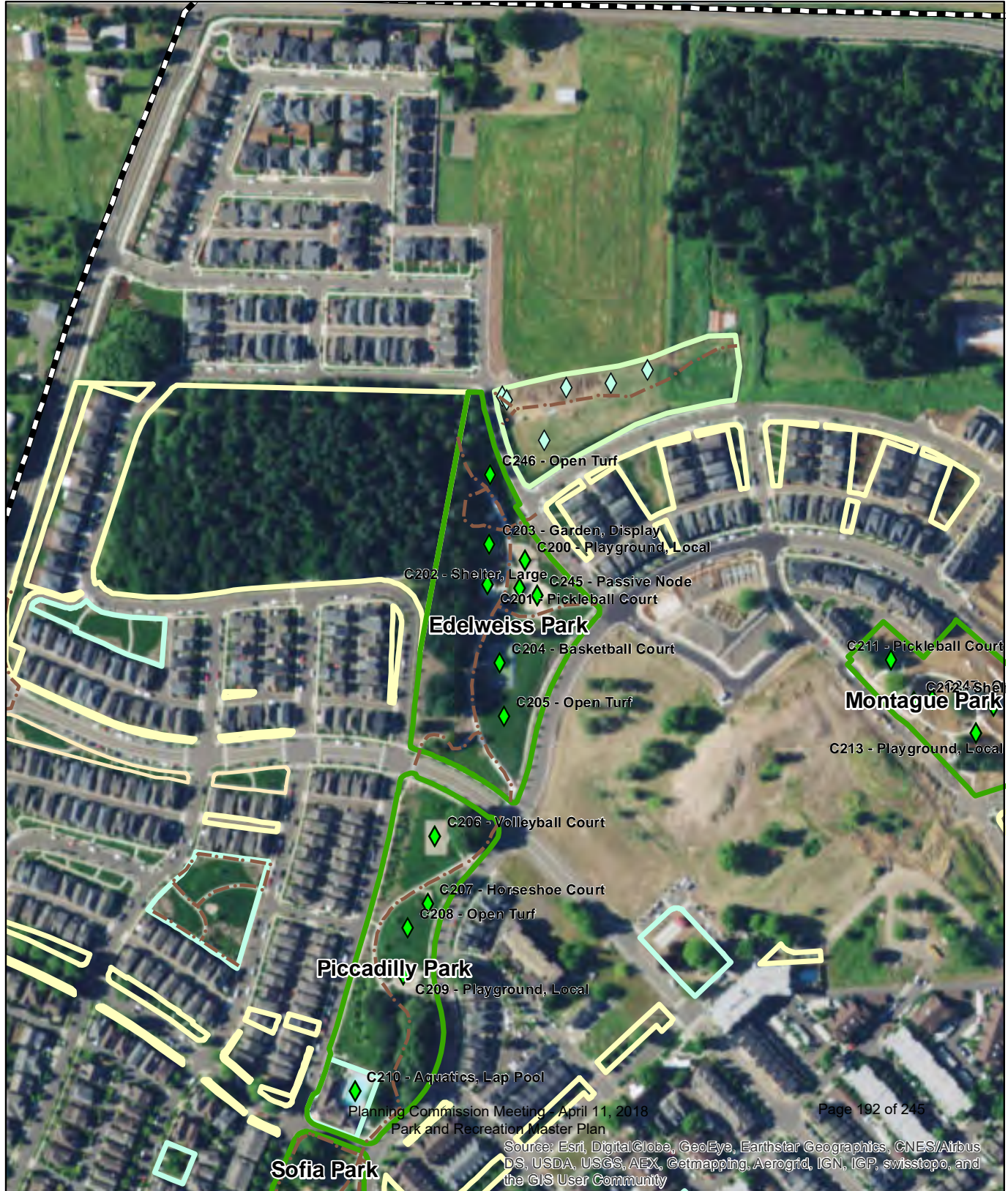
Edelweiss Park

EXHIBIT A



Legend

- ◆ Component
- ◇ Future Park Component
- + Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- Park or Facility
- Future Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Other Park or Rec Location
- School
- Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: April 2017

Edelweiss Park

64.8 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

64.8 Total Community GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 5

Owner: Tonquin Woods At Villebois HOA

Design and Ambiance

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	0	3
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
		Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	3	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L055	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C246	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C245	Passive Node	1		2	2	Plaza
C205	Open Turf	1		1	1	Poor turf quality
C204	Basketball Court	1		2	2	Quality court missing net
C203	Garden, Display	1		2	2	
C202	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
C201	Pickleball Court	1		3	3	
C200	Playground, Local	1		2	2	

Engelman Park

EXHIBIT A

Legend

- ◆ Component
- ◆ Future Park Component
- ⊕ Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- ▭ Park or Facility
- ▭ Future Park or Facility
- ▭ Open Space or Landscape Area
- ▭ Other Park or Rec Location
- ▭ School
- ▭ Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: April 2017

Engelman Park

19.2 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

24 Total Community GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 1

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Design and Ambiance

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	2
Seating	2	Trail Connection	0	
		Park Access	1	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Interesting park with nature play elements. Access is limited to poor with fencing on three sides and no parking. Poor neighborhood access.

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L039	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C252	Loop Walk	1		2	2	short loop
C182	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C173	Playground, Local	2		2	2	With natural play features

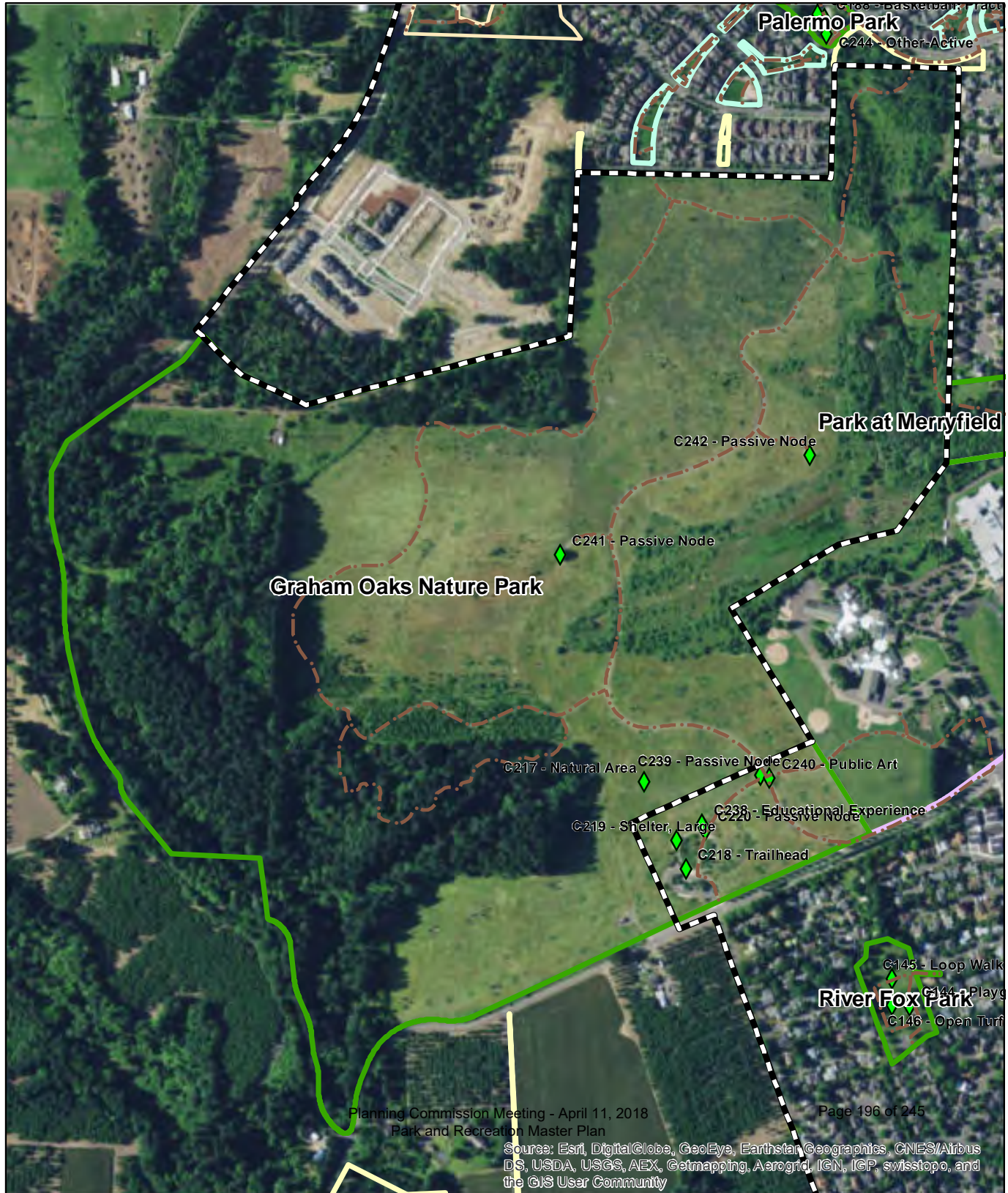
Graham Oaks Nature Park

EXHIBIT A



Legend

- ◆ Component
- ◇ Future Park Component
- + Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- Park or Facility
- Future Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Other Park or Rec Location
- School
- Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: April 2017

Graham Oaks Nature Park

55.2 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

55.2 Total Community GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 246

Owner: Metro

Design and Ambiance

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	1	2
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
		Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	1	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Relatively new developed nature park

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L036	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C242	Passive Node	1		2	2	Wetland overlook
C241	Passive Node	1		2	2	Elder oak plaza
C240	Public Art	1		2	2	
C239	Passive Node	1		2	2	
C238	Educational Experience	1		2	2	
C220	Passive Node	1		2	2	
C219	Shelter, Large	1		3	3	Green roof shelter
C218	Trailhead	1		3	3	
C217	Natural Area	1		3	3	

Hathaway Park

EXHIBIT A

Legend

- ◆ Component
- ◆ Future Park Component
- ⊕ Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- ▭ Park or Facility
- ▭ Future Park or Facility
- ▭ Open Space or Landscape Area
- ▭ Other Park or Rec Location
- ▭ School
- ▭ Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: April 2017

Hathaway Park

21.6 Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score

24 Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 1

Owner: City of Wilsonville HOA maintained

Design and Ambiance

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	2
Seating	2	Trail Connection	1	
		Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Small park in more densely populated neighborhood. Very little is ADA accessible in this park

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L046	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C223	Loop Walk	1		2	2	
C172	Basketball, Practice	1		2	2	
C171	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C170	Playground, Local	2		1	1	Neither playground is ADA accessible

Memorial Park

EXHIBIT A

Legend

- ◆ Component
- ◇ Future Park Component
- + Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- Park or Facility
- Future Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Other Park or Rec Location
- School
- Trail Corridor or Connector

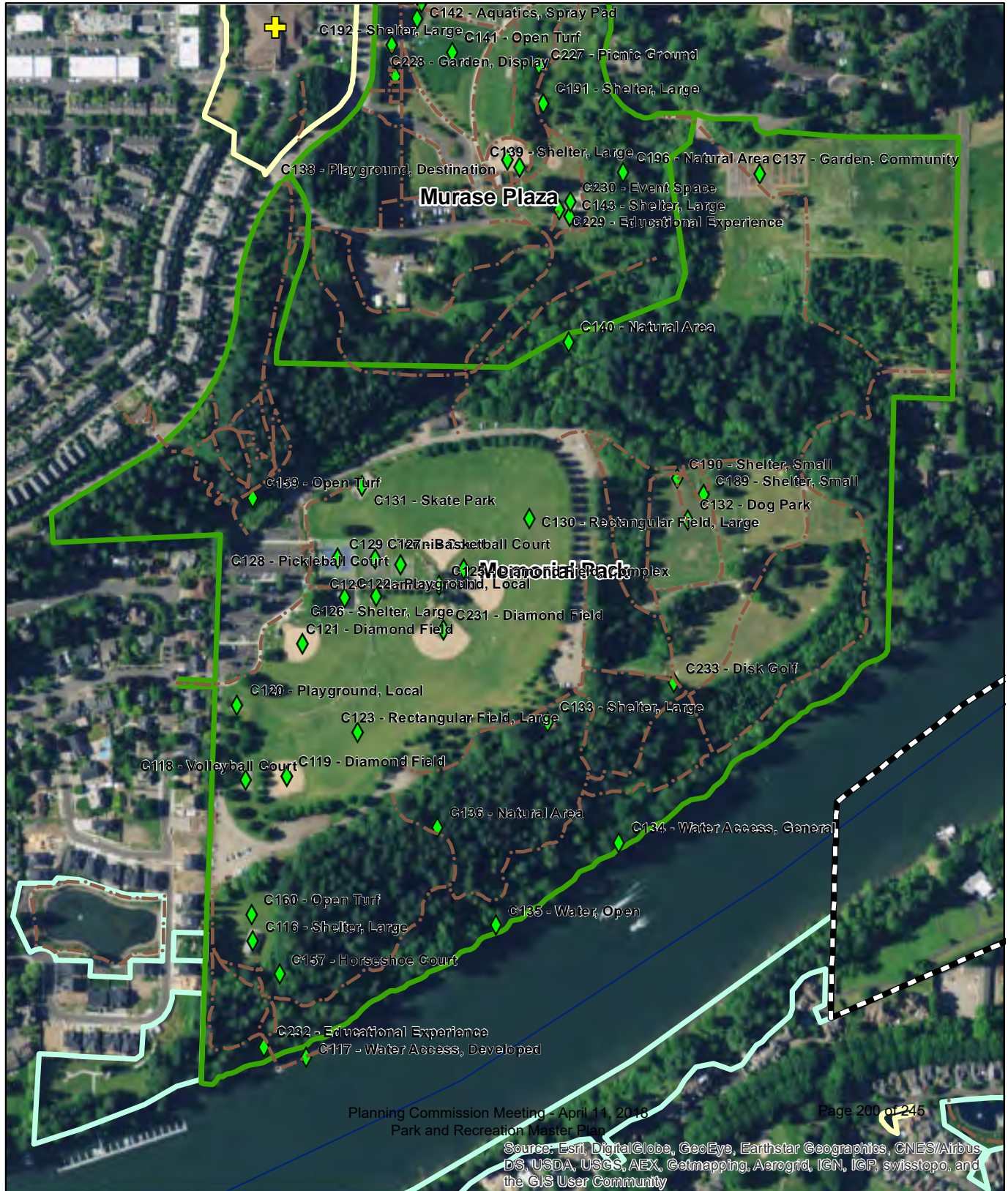


EXHIBIT A

GRASP® Atlas**Initial Inventory Date:** April 2017**Memorial Park****170**Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score**196**Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage:

100

Owner:

City of Wilsonville

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
		Park Access	2	2
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	1	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Overall a nice mix of active and passive. A great park but feeling aged compared to murase

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
C123	Rectangular Field, Large	1		1	1	Overlay
C116	Shelter, Large	1	Y	3	3	River shelter with fireplace
C129	Tennis Court	2	Y	2	2	New paint but some surface cracking. Also lined for pickle ball
C128	Pickleball Court	2	Y	2	2	
C127	Basketball Court	1	Y	2	2	
C126	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
C131	Skate Park	1		1	1	Lacks size and amenities features for a park this size
C124	Diamond Field	2	Y	2	2	
C132	Dog Park	1		2	2	Moving to new location
C122	Playground, Local	1		2	2	Surfacing tiles
C121	Diamond Field	1	Y	2	2	
C120	Playground, Local	1		1	1	Swings only
C119	Diamond Field	1		2	2	ADA bleacher but no accessible route
C118	Volleyball Court	1		1	1	This could probably stand an upgrade
C117	Water Access, Developed	1		3	3	
C125	Diamond Field, Complex	1		2	2	
C157	Horseshoe Court	1		1	1	In need of repair
C233	Disc Golf	1		2	2	New
C232	Educational Experience	1		2	2	
C231	Diamond Field	1		2	2	

EXHIBIT A

GRASP® Atlas

C190	Shelter, Small	1		2	2	At dog park
C189	Shelter, Small	1		2	2	At dog park
C130	Rectangular Field, Large	2	Y	1	1	Overlays
C159	Open Turf	1		2	2	
L037	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C140	Natural Area	1		3	3	
C137	Garden, Community	1		2	2	
C136	Natural Area	1		3	3	
C135	Water, Open	1		3	3	
C134	Water Access, General	1		3	3	
C133	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	Forest Shelter
C160	Open Turf	1		2	2	

EXHIBIT A












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Memorial to Boones Ferry Trail

EXHIBIT A



Legend

-  Component
-  Trail
-  Park or Facility
-  Open Space or Landscape Area
-  Future Park Component
-  Water Trail
-  Future Park or Facility
-  Other Park or Rec Location
-  Indoor Facility
-  School
-  Trail Corridor or Connector



Memorial to Boones Ferry Trail

GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: April 2017

Memorial to Boones Ferry Trail

2.2 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

2.2 Total Community GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 1

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Design and Ambiance

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	0	1
Seating	0	Trail Connection	2	
		Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	0	

General Comments

Trail is very loud. Connection at culdasic neighborhood feels a bit unsafe with resident clutter

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L051	PARCEL	1		2	2	

Montague Park

EXHIBIT A

Legend

- ◆ Component
- ◆ Future Park Component
- ⊕ Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- ▭ Park or Facility
- ▭ Future Park or Facility
- ▭ Open Space or Landscape Area
- ▭ Other Park or Rec Location
- ▭ School
- ▭ Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: April 2017

Montague Park

68.4 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

75.6 Total Community GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 3

Owner: Not Wilsonville Owned Montague Park

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	1	
		Park Access	2	3
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	3	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L056	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C214	Event Space	1		2	2	Small amphitheater area
C247	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C212	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
C215	Golf, Practice	1		2	2	Putting green
C248	Fitness Course	1		2	2	
C213	Playground, Local	2		2	2	Small play structure and natural play area
C216	Loop Walk	1		2	2	
C211	Pickleball Court	1		3	3	

Murase Plaza

EXHIBIT A



Legend

- ◆ Component
- ◇ Future Park Component
- + Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- Park or Facility
- Future Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Other Park or Rec Location
- School
- Trail Corridor or Connector



EXHIBIT A

GRASP® Atlas**Initial Inventory Date:** April 2017**Murase Plaza****117**Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score**129**Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage:

27

Owner:

City of Wilsonville

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
		Park Access	3	3
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	1	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	3	
Restrooms	3	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Functions as gateway to Memorial Park

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L052	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C230	Event Space	1		3	3	Plaza seating area adjacent to barn
C229	Educational Experience	1		2	2	Barn history
C228	Garden, Display	1		1	1	Nice area but seems a bit under-maintained or under-planted
C227	Picnic Ground	1		2	2	
C198	Water Feature	1		3	3	And water play
C196	Natural Area	1		3	3	
C192	Shelter, Large	1		3	3	With restroom at water play
C191	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
C143	Shelter, Large	1		0	3	Much more of a shelter than indoor space. Typically locked but available for rental
C142	Aquatics, Spray Pad	1		3	3	And water feature
C141	Open Turf	1		2	2	Large landform
C139	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	At playground
C138	Playground, Destination	1		2	2	Nice playground with some unusual VE design

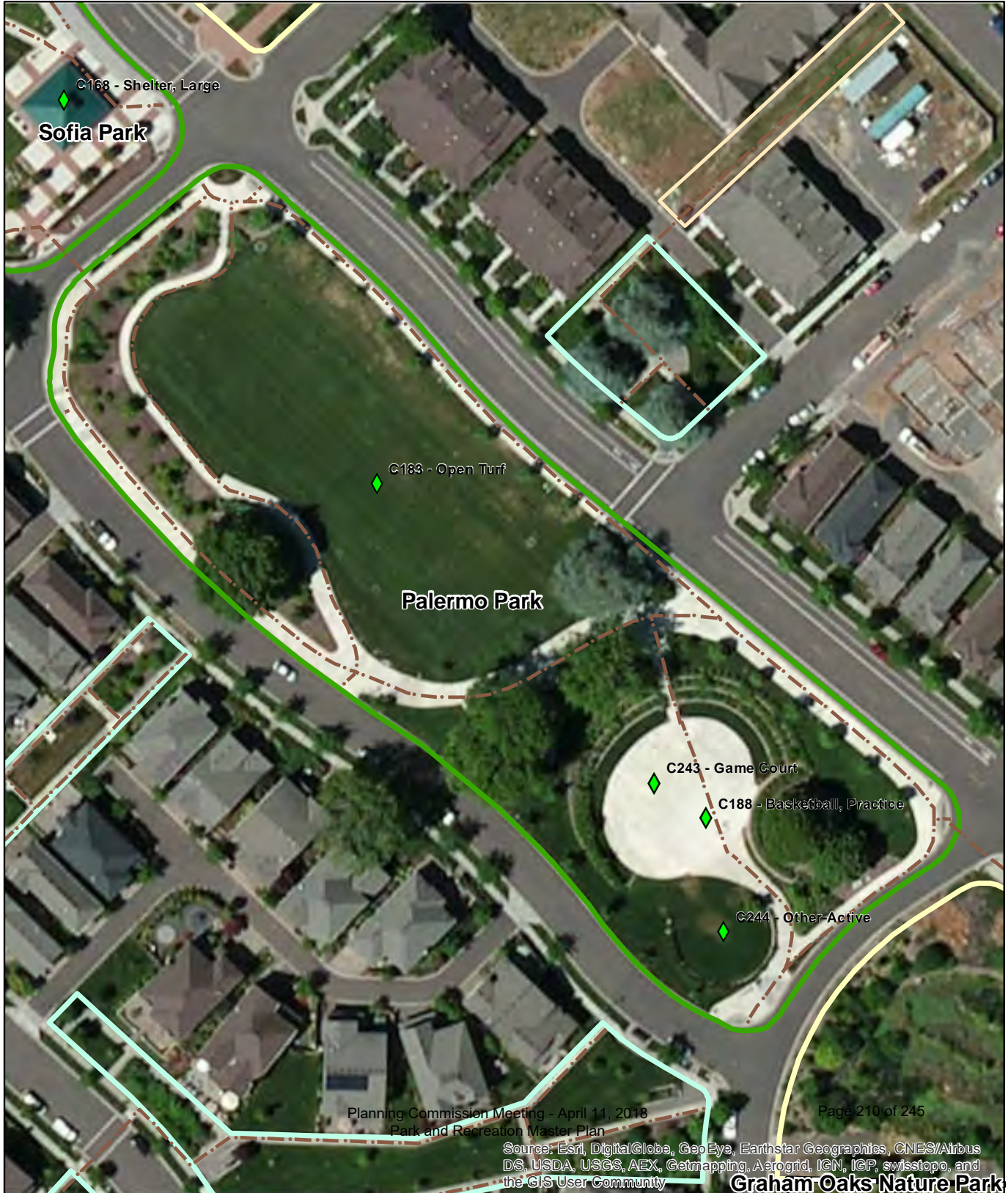
Palermo Park

EXHIBIT A



Legend

- ◆ Component
- ◇ Future Park Component
- + Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- Park or Facility
- Future Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Other Park or Rec Location
- School
- Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: April 2017

Palermo Park

32.4 Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score

32.4 Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 2

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Design and Ambiance

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	3
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
		Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	3	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L050	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C244	Other-Active	1		2	2	Tetherball
C243	Game Court	1		1	1	Overlay on basketball
C188	Basketball, Practice	1		2	2	
C183	Open Turf	1		2	2	

Park at Merryfield

EXHIBIT A



Legend

- Component
- Trail
- Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Future Park Component
- Water Trail
- Future Park or Facility
- Other Park or Rec Location
- School
- Indoor Facility
- Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: April 2017

Park at Merryfield

8.8 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

8.8 Total Community GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 8

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Design and Ambiance

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	0	1
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	
		Park Access	1	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	1	

General Comments

Park is virtually hidden behind houses. Does connect to a school and nature park.

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L038	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C237	Educational Experience	1		2	2	
C164	Natural Area	1		2	2	
C163	Playground, Local	1		2	2	Poor drainage

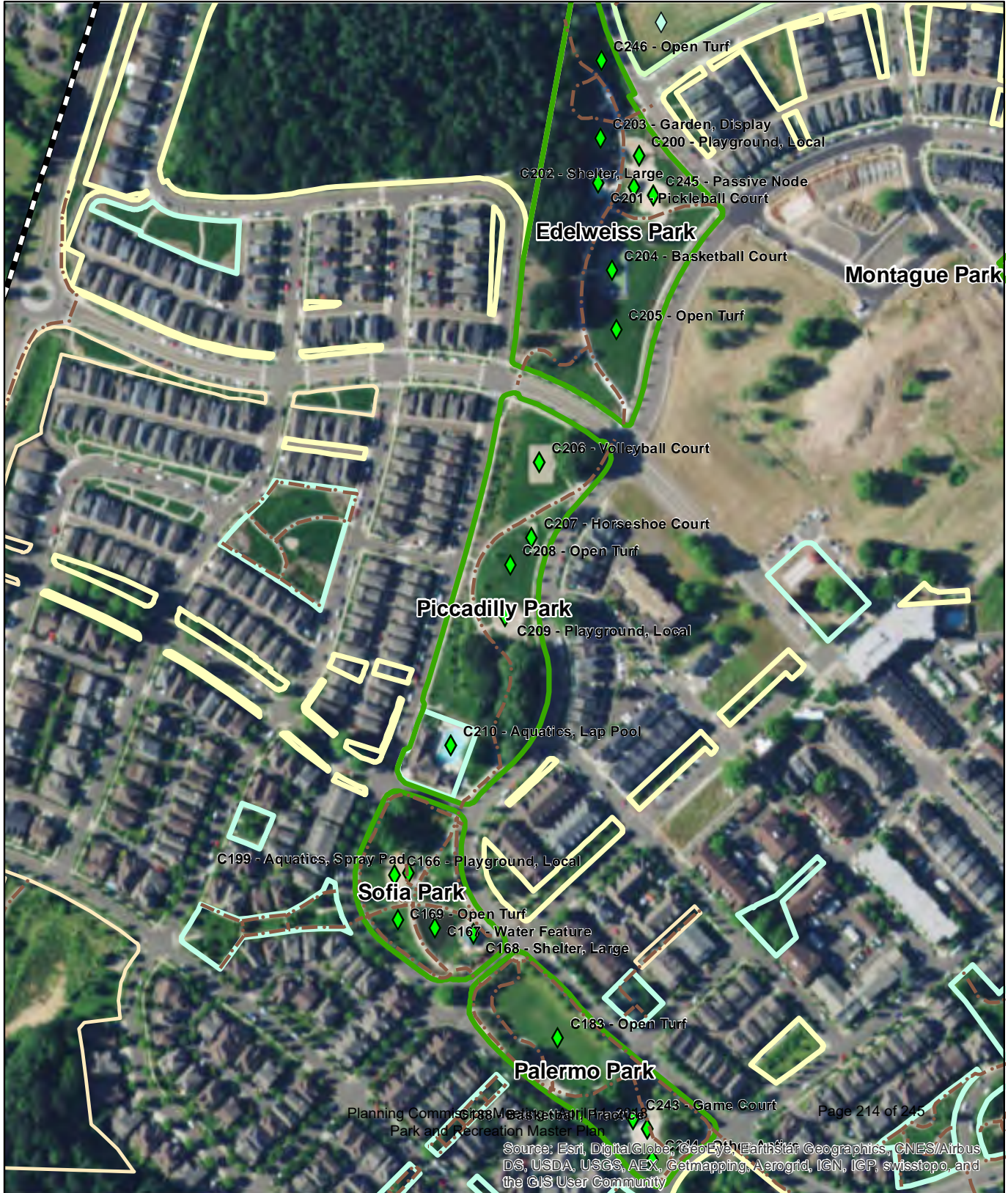
Piccadilly Park

EXHIBIT A



Legend

- ◆ Component
- ◇ Future Park Component
- + Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- Park or Facility
- Future Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Other Park or Rec Location
- School
- Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: April 2017

Piccadilly Park

43.2 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

43.2 Total Community GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 4

Owner: Tonquin Woods At Villebois HOA

Design and Ambiance

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	2	3
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
		Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	3	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L054	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C209	Playground, Local	1		2	2	
C208	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C207	Horseshoe Court	1		3	3	
C206	Volleyball Court	1		3	3	

River Fox Park

EXHIBIT A



Legend

- ◆ Component
- ◇ Future Park Component
- + Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- Park or Facility
- Future Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Other Park or Rec Location
- School
- Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: April 2017

River Fox Park

9.6 Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score

9.6 Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 3

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Design and Ambiance

Drinking Fountains	1	Shade	2	1
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	
		Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Limited access and many houses backing to park creates isolated vibe. Limited amenities Does have small parking area

Components with Score

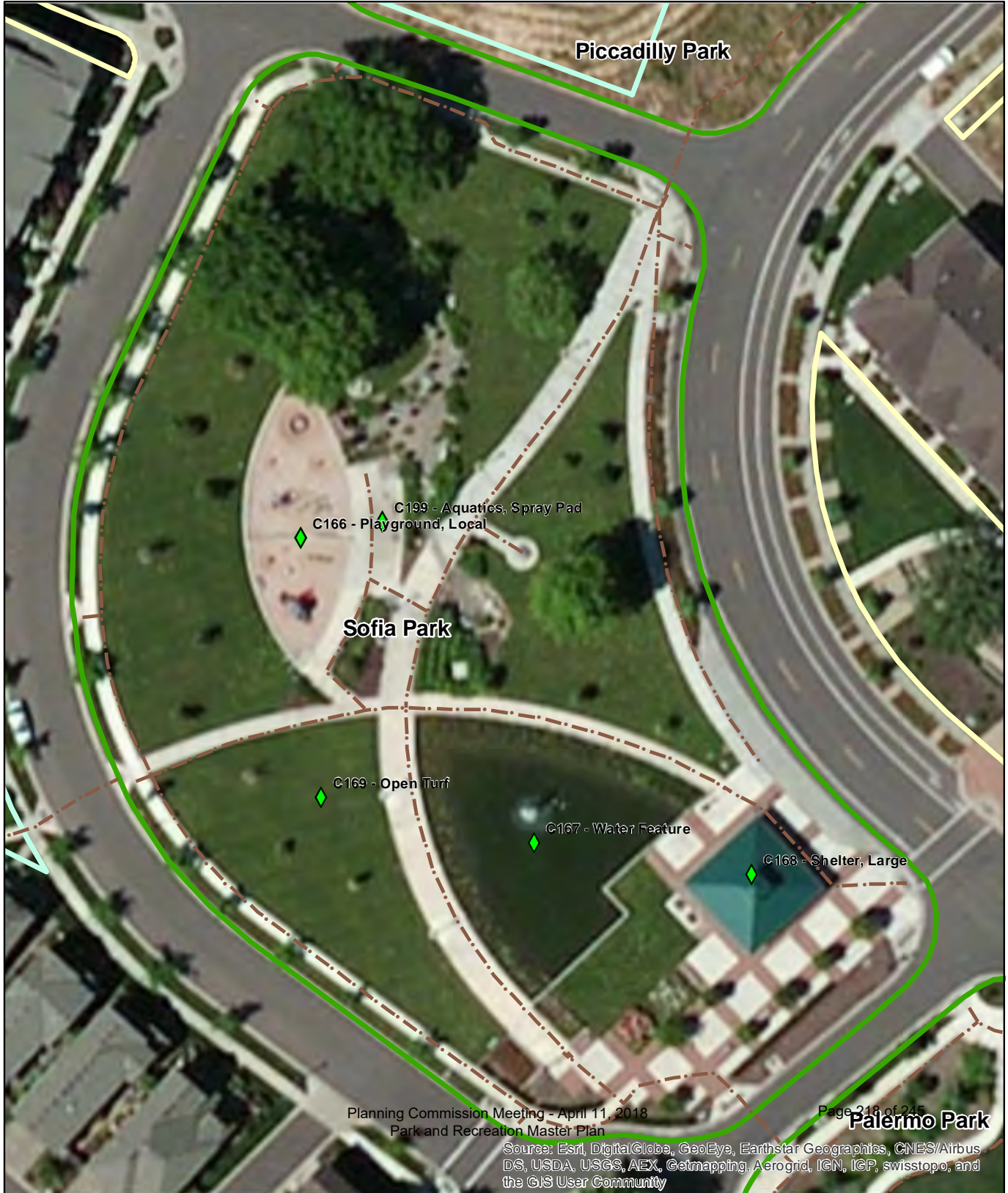
MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L040	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C146	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C145	Loop Walk	1		2	2	
C144	Playground, Local	1		2	2	

Sofia Park

EXHIBIT A

Legend

- ◆ Component
- ◆ Future Park Component
- ⊕ Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- ▭ Park or Facility
- ▭ Future Park or Facility
- ▭ Open Space or Landscape Area
- ▭ Other Park or Rec Location
- ▭ School
- ▭ Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: April 2017

Sofia Park

46.8 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

46.8 Total Community GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 2

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Design and Ambiance

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	3
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
		Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	3	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L049	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C199	Aquatics, Spray Pad	1		1	1	Limited compared to other spray areas in town
C169	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C168	Shelter, Large	1		3	3	Home of farmers market. BBQ grills, sink and restrooms
C167	Water Feature	1		2	2	Water jet at pond
C166	Playground, Local	1		2	2	Very popular

Town Center Park

EXHIBIT A



Legend

- ◆ Component
- ◇ Future Park Component
- + Indoor Facility
- - - Trail
- - - Water Trail
- Park or Facility
- Future Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Other Park or Rec Location
- School
- Trail Corridor or Connector

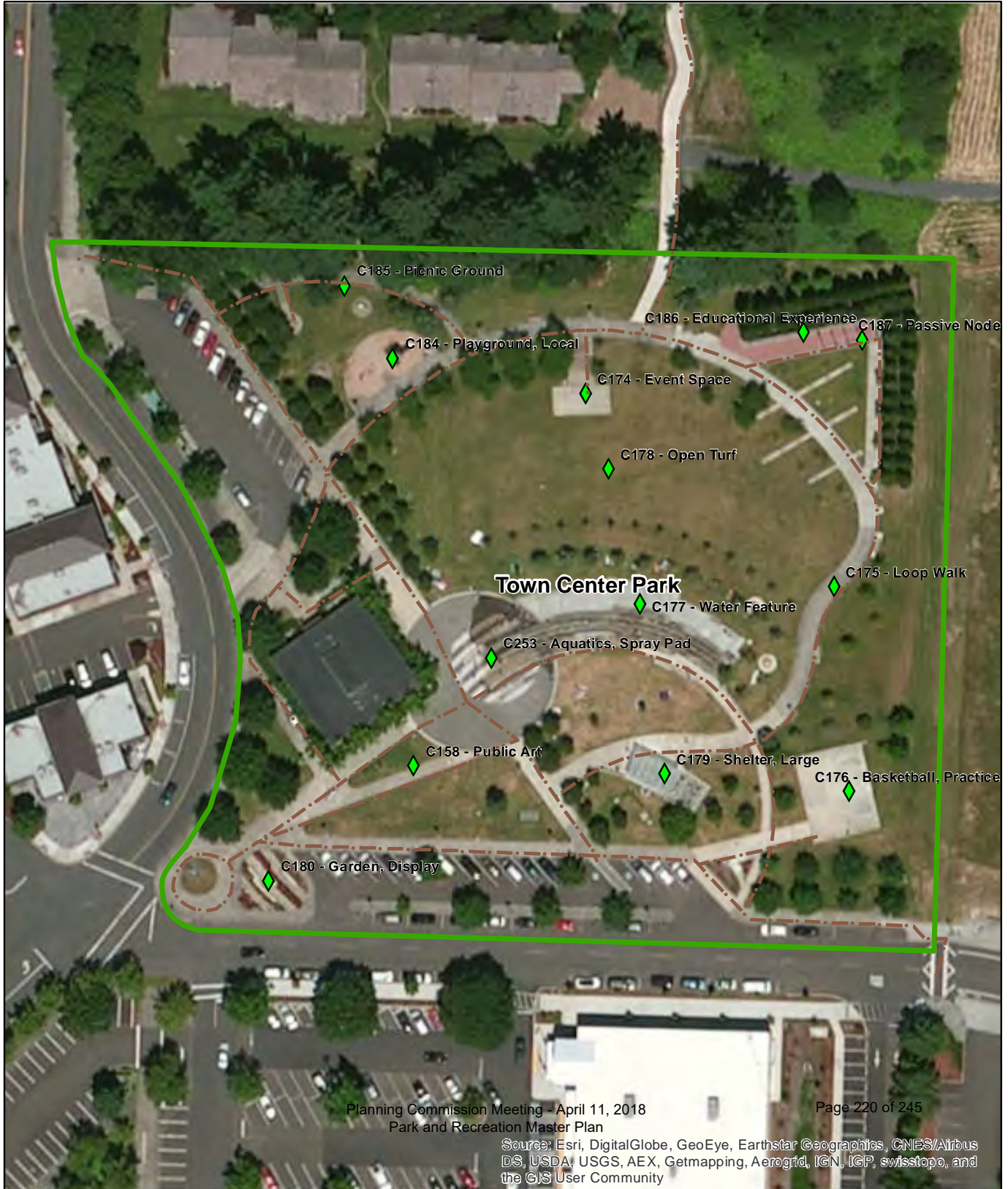


EXHIBIT A

GRASP® Atlas**Initial Inventory Date:** April 2017**Town Center Park****121**Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score**144**Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage:

5

Owner:

City of Wilsonville

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	Design and Ambiance
Seating	3	Trail Connection	2	
		Park Access	2	3
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	3	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Very nice signature park

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L043	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C253	Aquatics, Spray Pad	1		3	3	
C187	Passive Node	1		2	2	
C186	Educational Experience	1		3	3	Korean War Memorial
C185	Picnic Ground	1		2	2	
C184	Playground, Local	1		2	2	
C180	Garden, Display	1		2	2	
C179	Shelter, Large	1		3	3	Upgraded over other park shelters
C178	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C177	Water Feature	1		3	3	
C176	Basketball, Practice	1		2	2	
C175	Loop Walk	1		2	2	
C174	Event Space	1		1	1	Pretty much just a concrete pad
C158	Public Art	4		2	2	Various art pieces

Tranquil Park

EXHIBIT A



Legend

- Component
- Trail
- Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Future Park Component
- Water Trail
- Future Park or Facility
- Other Park or Rec Location
- School
- Indoor Facility
- Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: April 2017

Tranquil Park

8.8 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

8.8 Total Community GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 5

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Design and Ambiance

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	3	2
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	
		Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	0	

General Comments

This passive park has good street frontage.

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L044	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C165	Natural Area	1		2	2	

Willamette River Water Treatment Plant Park



Legend

- ◆ Component
- ◆ Future Park Component
- ⊕ Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- ▭ Park or Facility
- ▭ Future Park or Facility
- ▭ Open Space or Landscape Area
- ▭ Other Park or Rec Location
- ▭ School
- ▭ Trail Corridor or Connector



Planning Commission Meeting - April 11, 2018
Park and Recreation Master Plan

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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: April 2017

Willamette River Water Treatment Plant Park

79.2 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

79.2 Total Community GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 18

Owner: City of Wilsonville

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	
		Park Access	1	3
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Arrowhead Creek Park. A hidden gem.

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L045	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C236	Educational Experience	1		3	3	Unexpected but great use of building and landscape to tell a story
C197	Water Feature	1		3	3	
C194	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
C193	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
C181	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C150	Loop Walk	1		2	2	
C149	Natural Area	1		2	2	
C148	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C147	Water, Open	1		2	2	Obstructed views

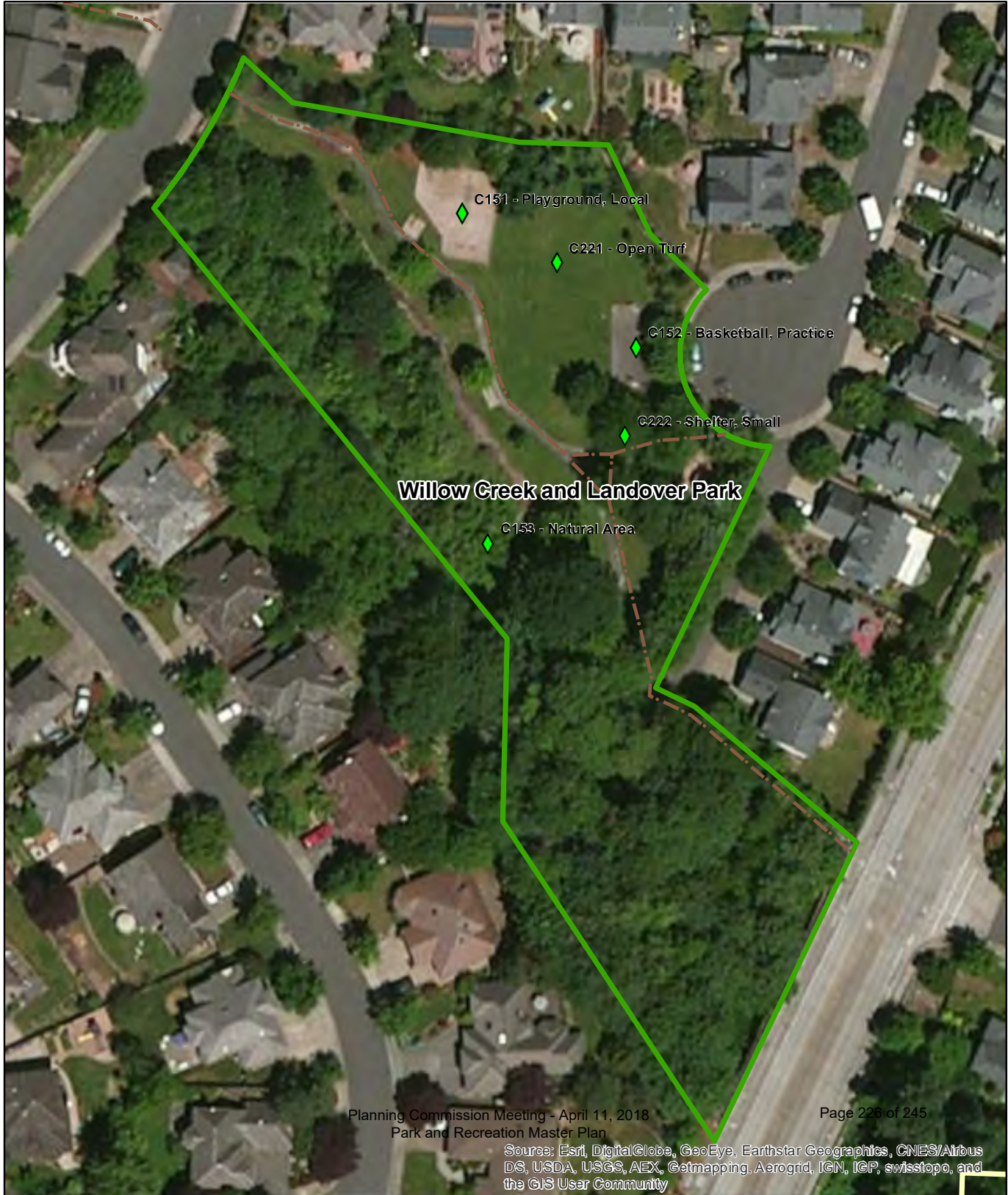
Willow Creek and Landover Park

EXHIBIT A



Legend

- Component
- Trail
- Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Future Park Component
- Water Trail
- Future Park or Facility
- Other Park or Rec Location
- Indoor Facility
- School
- Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: April 2017

Willow Creek and Landover Park

26.4 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

33.6 Total Community GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 2

Owner: Not City of Wilsonville

Design and Ambiance

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	2	2
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	
		Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Street or neighborhood parking

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
L048	PARCEL	1		2	2	
C222	Shelter, Small	1		2	2	
C221	Open Turf	1		2	2	
C153	Natural Area	1		2	2	
C152	Basketball, Practice	2		2	2	This is more like two practice courts than one full-court
C151	Playground, Local	2		1	1	Limited play structures and not ADA accessible

EXHIBIT A

(Intentionally Blank)

Wilsonville, Oregon

Inventory Atlas

March 2018

Future Parks



Advance Road Community Park

EXHIBIT A



Legend

- Component
- Future Park Component
- Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- Park or Facility
- Future Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Other Park or Rec Location
- School
- Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: Future

Advance Road Community Park

33.6 Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score

33.6 Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 13

Owner:

Design and Ambiance

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	0	2
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	
		Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
FP02	PARCEL	1		2	2	
F22	Diamond Field	1		3	3	Future synthetic field
F21	Diamond Field	1		3	3	Future synthetic field
F20	Rectangular Field, Large	1		3	3	Future synthetic field
F19	Rectangular Field, Large	1		3	3	Future synthetic field

Boeckman Trail

EXHIBIT A

Legend

- ◆ Component
- ◆ Future Park Component
- + Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- Park or Facility
- Future Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Other Park or Rec Location
- School
- Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: Future

Boeckman Trail

7.2 Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score

7.2 Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 26

Owner:

Design and Ambiance

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	3	3
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
		Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	0	

General Comments

Components with Score






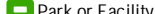


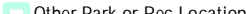


MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
FP07	PARCEL	1		2	2	

Boones Ferry Park Expansion

EXHIBIT A



Legend

-  Component
-  Future Park Component
-  Indoor Facility
-  Trail
-  Water Trail
-  Park or Facility
-  Future Park or Facility
-  Open Space or Landscape Area
-  Other Park or Rec Location
-  School
-  Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: Future

Boones Ferry Park Expansion

4.8 Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score

4.8 Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 7

Owner:

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	0	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	
		Park Access	2	2
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	2	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
FP01	PARCEL	1		2	2	

Fifth Street Escape

EXHIBIT A

Legend

- ◆ Component
- ◆ Future Park Component
- ⊕ Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- Park or Facility
- Future Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Other Park or Rec Location
- School
- Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: Future

Fifth Street Escape

4.4	Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score	4.4	Total Community GRASP® Score	Approximate Park Acreage:	5
				Owner:	

Drinking Fountains	0	Shade	0	Design and Ambiance
Seating	0	Trail Connection	3	
		Park Access	2	2
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	0	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	0	

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
FP08	PARCEL	1		2	2	

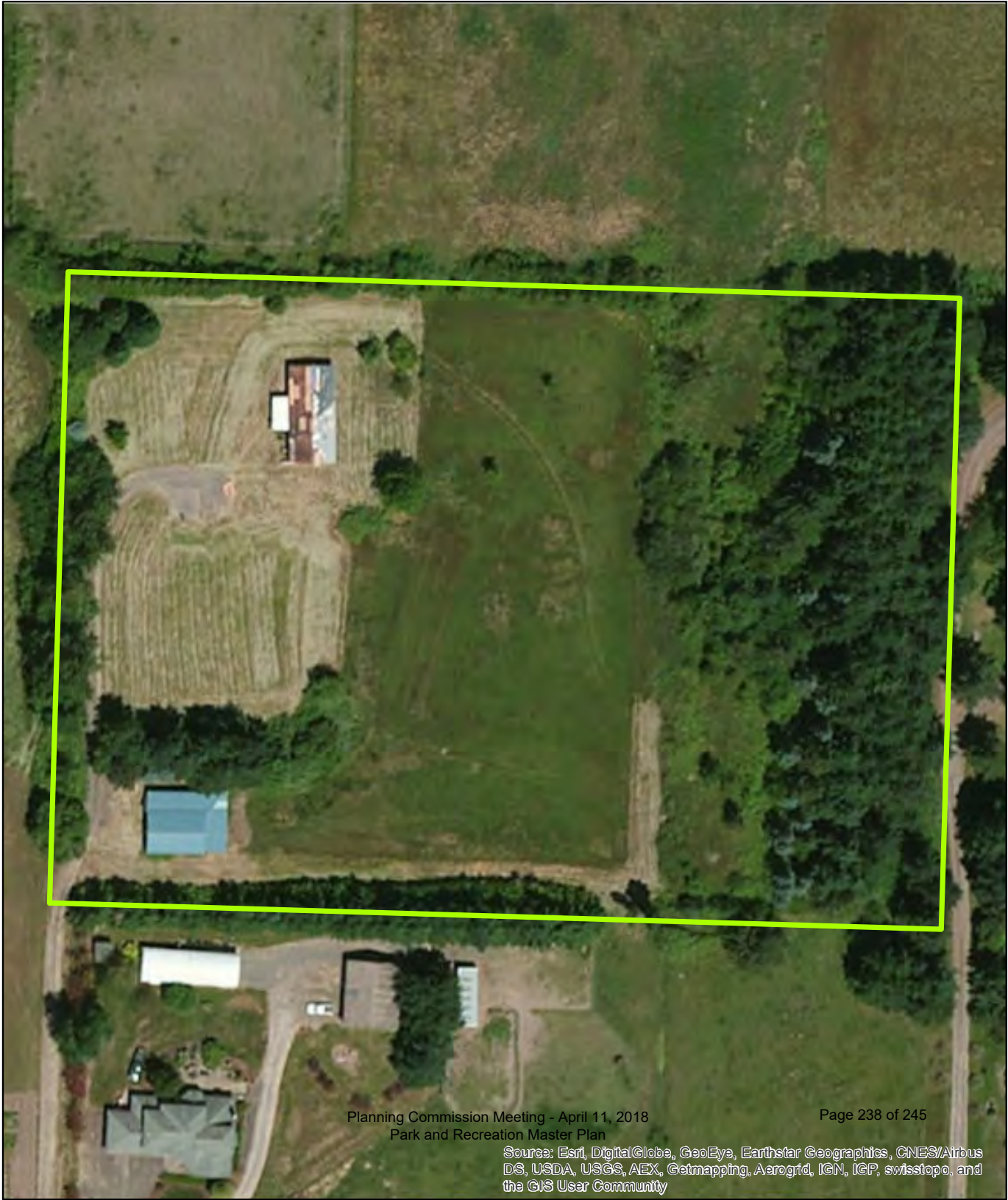
Frog Pond Neighborhood Park

EXHIBIT A



Legend

- ◆ Component
- ◇ Future Park Component
- + Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- Park or Facility
- Future Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Other Park or Rec Location
- School
- Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: Future

Frog Pond Neighborhood Park

4.8 Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score

4.8 Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 5

Owner:

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	0	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	2	
		Park Access	2	2
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	0	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
FP03	PARCEL	1		2	2	

RP 7

EXHIBIT A



Legend

- ◆ Component
- ◆ Future Park Component
- + Indoor Facility
- Trail
- Water Trail
- Park or Facility
- Future Park or Facility
- Open Space or Landscape Area
- Other Park or Rec Location
- School
- Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: Future

RP 7

21.6 Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score

21.6 Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage:

3

Owner:

Design and Ambiance

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	0	3
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
		Park Access	2	
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	0	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Components with Score












MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
FP06	PARCEL	1		2	2	
F08	Open Turf	1		2	2	
F07	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	

RP 8

EXHIBIT A



Legend

-  Component
-  Future Park Component
-  Indoor Facility
-  Trail
-  Water Trail
-  Park or Facility
-  Future Park or Facility
-  Open Space or Landscape Area
-  Other Park or Rec Location
-  School
-  Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: Future

RP 8

79.2 Total Neighborhood GRASP® Score

79.2 Total Community GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage:

10

Owner:

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	0	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
		Park Access	2	3
Dog Pick-Up Station	0	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	0	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Components with Score












MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
FP05	PARCEL	1		2	2	
F18	Basketball Court	1		2	2	
F17	Open Turf	1		2	2	
F16	Playground, Local	1		2	2	
F15	Passive Node	1		2	2	
F14	Passive Node	1		2	2	
F13	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
F12	Passive Node	1		2	2	
F11	Playground, Local	1		2	2	
F10	Passive Node	1		2	2	
F09	Rectangular Field, Small	1		2	2	

Trocaadero Park

EXHIBIT A



Legend

-  Component
-  Trail
-  Park or Facility
-  Open Space or Landscape Area
-  Future Park Component
-  Water Trail
-  Future Park or Facility
-  Other Park or Rec Location
-  Indoor Facility
-  School
-  Trail Corridor or Connector



GRASP® Atlas

Initial Inventory Date: Future

Villebois Trocadero Park

58.5 Total Neighborhood
GRASP® Score

58.5 Total Community
GRASP® Score

Approximate Park Acreage: 2

Owner:

Drinking Fountains	2	Shade	2	Design and Ambiance
Seating	2	Trail Connection	3	
		Park Access	2	3
Dog Pick-Up Station	2	Parking	0	
Security Lighting	2	Seasonal Plantings	0	
Bike Parking	2	Ornamental Planting	2	
Restrooms	2	Picnic Tables	2	

General Comments

Components with Score

MAPID	Component	Quantity	Lights	Neighborhood Score	Community Score	Comments
FP04	PARCEL	1		2	2	
F06	Shelter, Large	1		2	2	
F05	Playground, Local	1		2	2	
F04	Skate Park	1		3	3	
F03	Open Turf	1		2	2	
F02	Water Feature	1		2	2	water feature
F01	Passive Node	1		2	2	entry plaza



Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan Planning Commission Work Session



April 11, 2018

Planning Commission Meeting - April 11, 2018
Park and Recreation Master Plan

Agenda

- ❑ **Master Planning Process**
- ❑ **Review Data**
- ❑ **Recurring Themes**
- ❑ **Recommendations**
- ❑ **Your Input**
- ❑ **Question and Answers**



Process

- ❑ **Start-up**
- ❑ **Community Input**
 - ❑ **Focus Groups**
 - ❑ **Stakeholder Meeting**
 - ❑ **Survey**
- ❑ **Demographics**
- ❑ **Trends**
- ❑ **Level of Service Analysis**
- ❑ **Findings Presentation**
- ❑ **Visioning Workshop**
- ❑ **Draft Plan & Presentation**
- ❑ **Final Plan & Presentation**

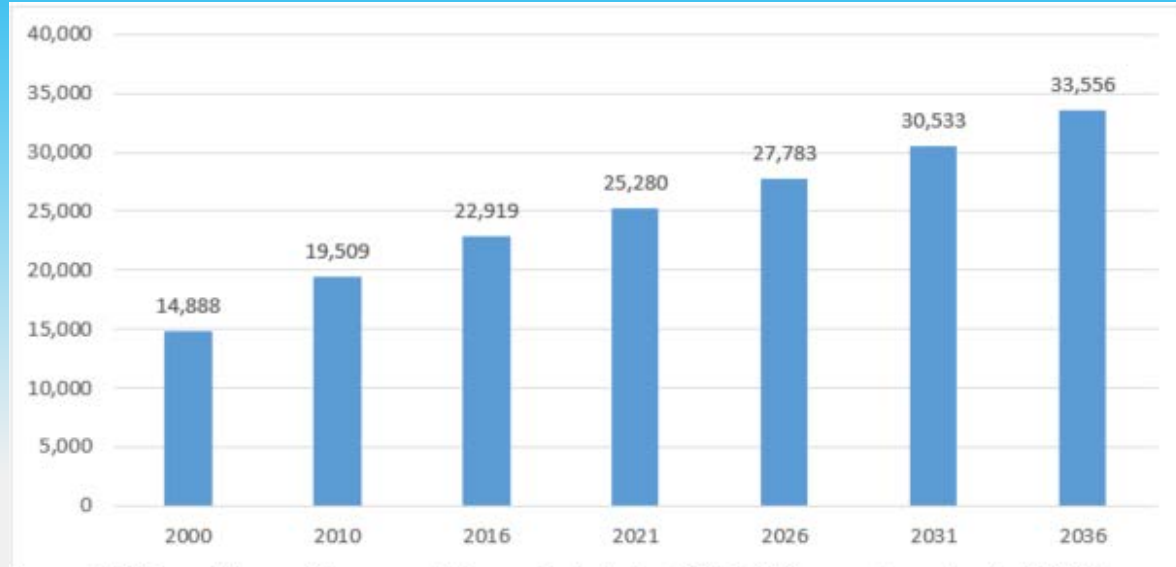


Mission

City of Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Mission

“Recognizing community history, enriching the quality of life and fostering a safe environment, the Wilsonville Parks and Recreation Department shall provide, preserve, maintain, improve, and enhance recreational opportunities, social services, natural resources, and parkland for current and future generations.”

Population Projection



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, future populations projected using 2016 – 2021 annual growth rate (1.89%)

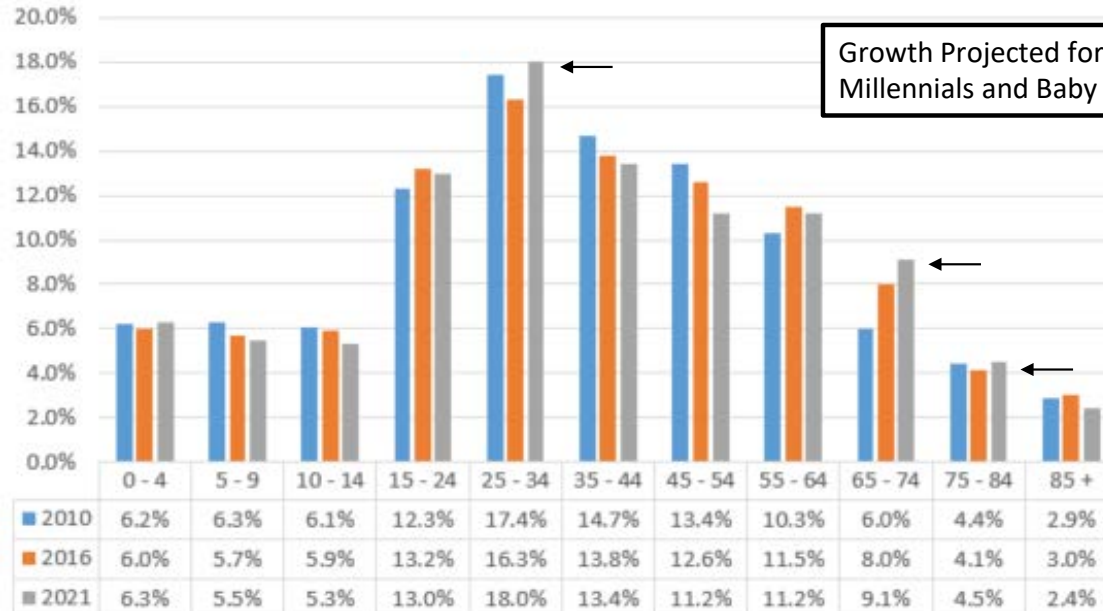
Population Projection

Between 2010 and 2021 the following changes are anticipated to the Wilsonville population:

- Population ages 45 to 54: decrease by 2 percent by 2021
- Median age is expected to decrease to 36.4 by 2021
- Population ages 65 to 74: 3.1 percent increase
- Wilsonville's population is predicted to increase 46.4 percent, from 22,919 to 33,556 by 2036.

Please note that projections for more than 5 years are subject to change

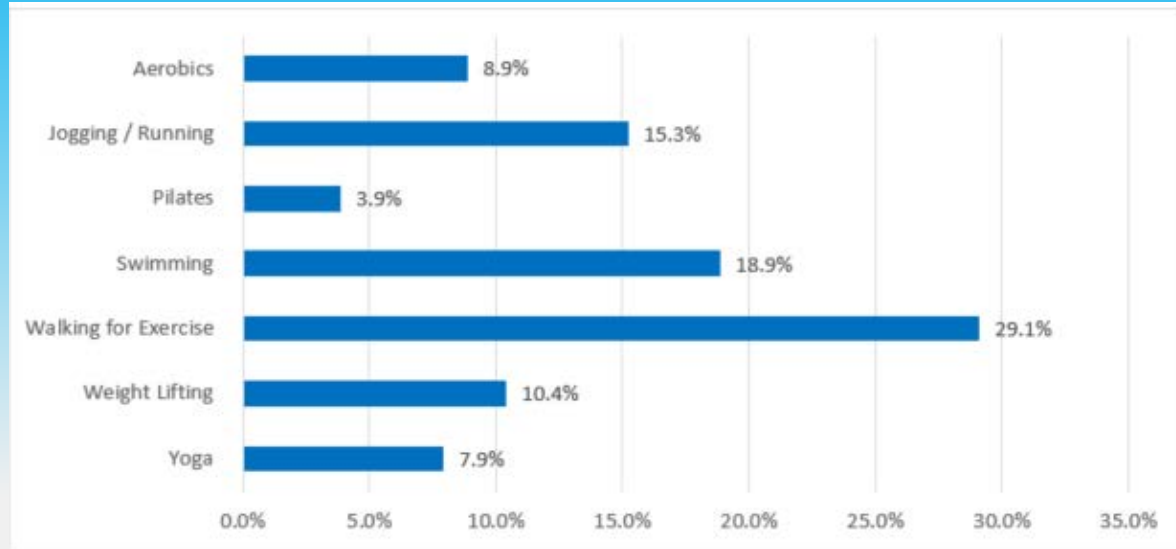
Population Age Projection



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Fitness Participation Rates for Wilsonville

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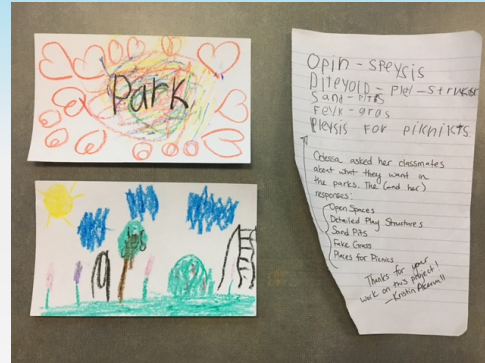


Source: Esri Business Analyst, Sports and Leisure Market Potential

Focus Group and Stakeholder Summary

Page 9 of 37

- 42 participants
- 6 Focus Groups
- 13 Stakeholder Meetings



Top Priorities During Next 5 Years



Planning Commission Meeting - April 11, 2018
Park and Recreation Master Plan

Survey Results

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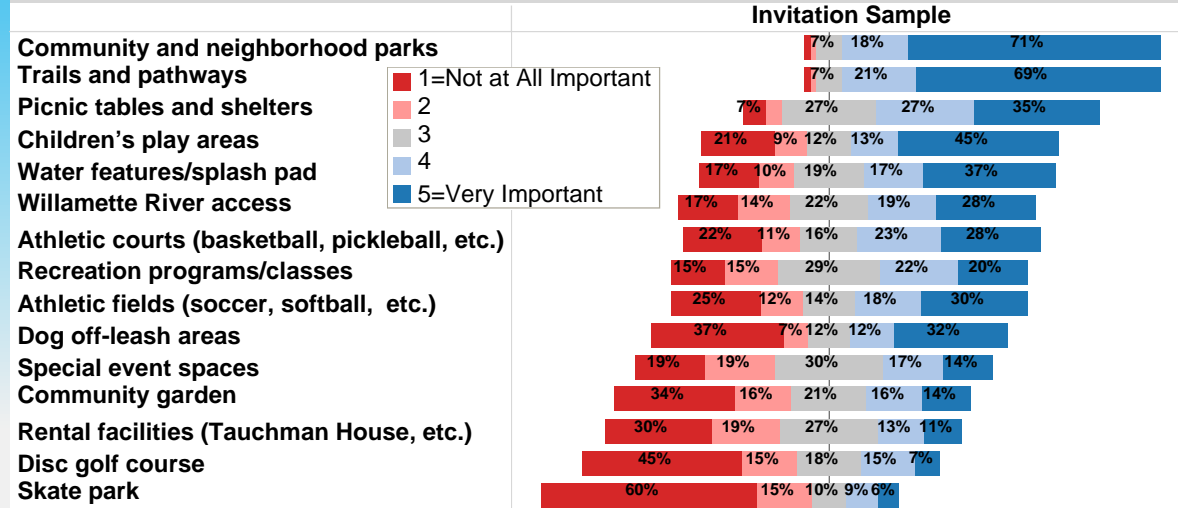
- 3,500 Random mailed Surveys June 2017
- Invitation survey responses 663
- 3.8% +/- Confidence rate
- Open Link survey responses 318
- **Total responses 981**





Importance of Existing Facilities

Importance of Current Wilsonville Facilities to Household
Sorted by Average Rating



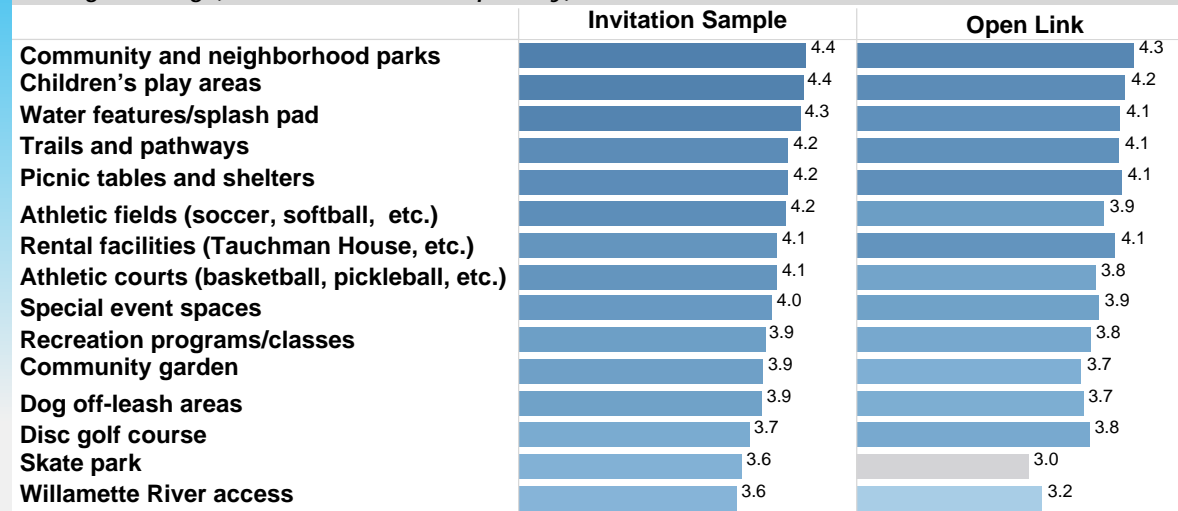
Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



Degree to Which Facilities Meet Needs

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Degree to Which Current Facilities Meet the Needs of the City of Wilsonville
Average Rating (1=Not At All, 5=Completely)



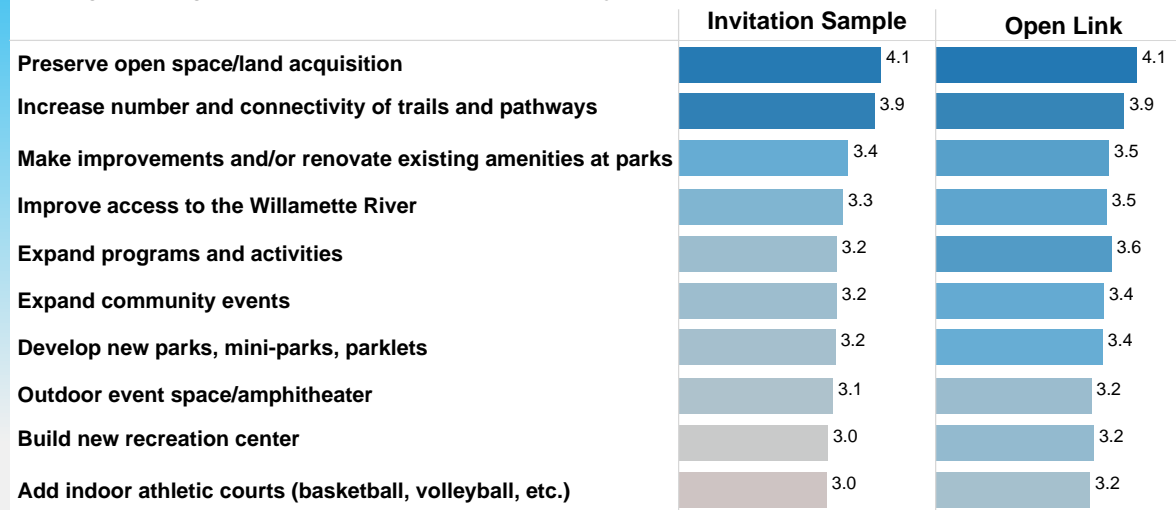
Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



Importance of Future Facilities

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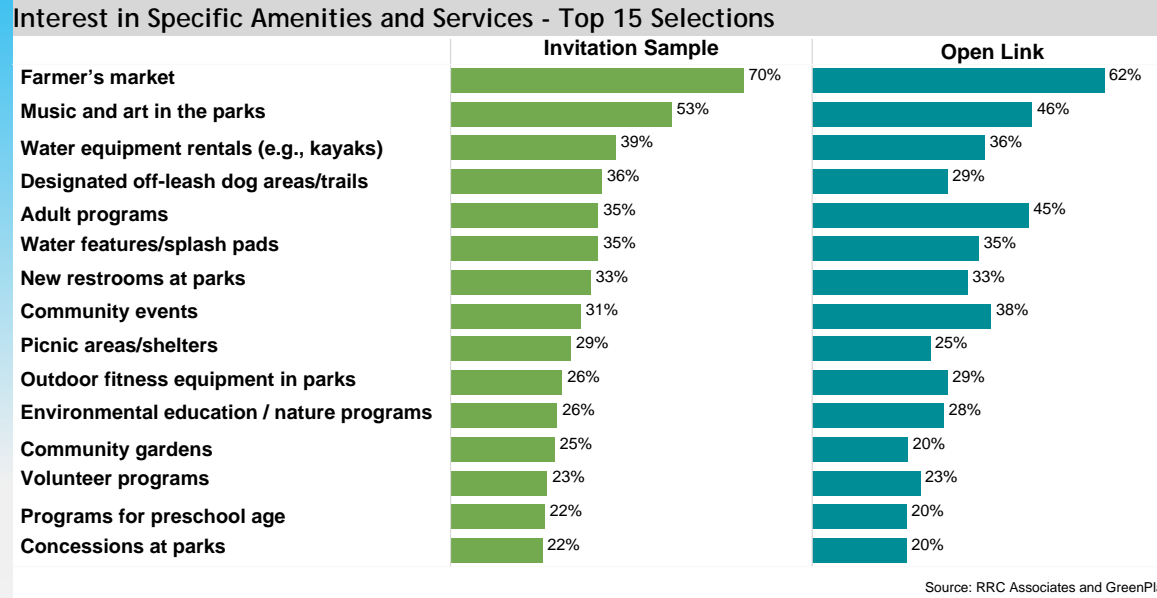
Most Important Needs for City of Wilsonville to Address Over Next 5 to 10 Years
Average Rating (1=Not At All Important, 5=Very Important)



Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay



Expansions or Additions

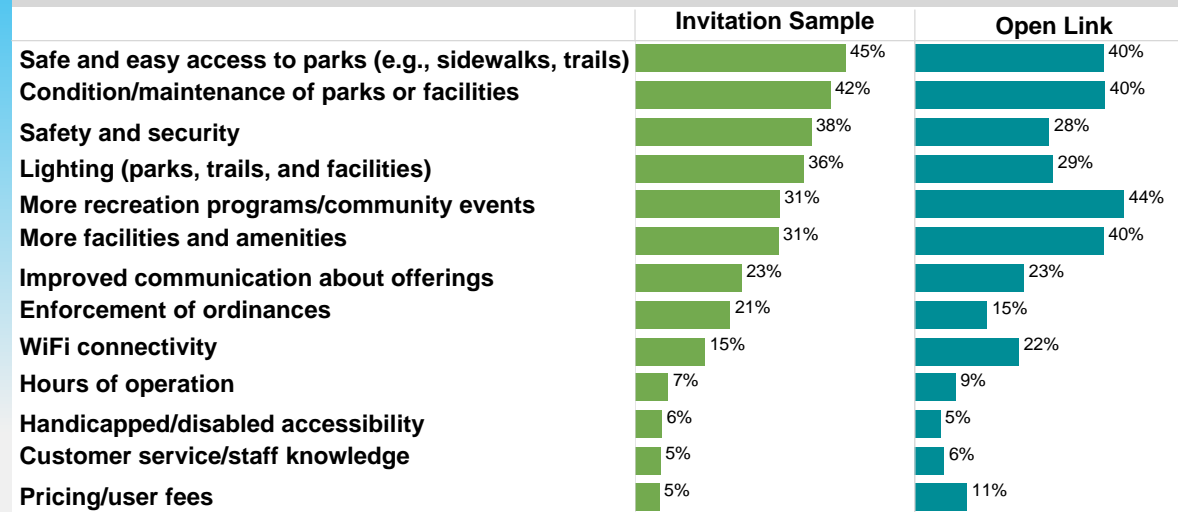




Factors That Would Increase Usage

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Most Important Areas That, If Addressed by the City of Wilsonville, Would Increase Utilization of Parks and Recreation Facilities



Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

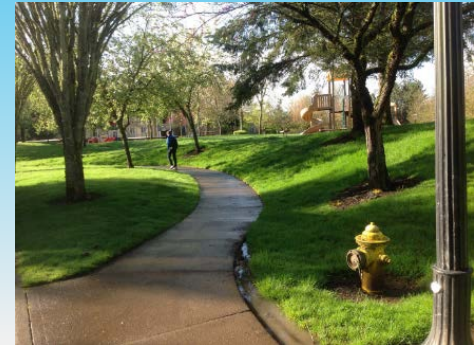
Summary of Selected Findings

- **Parks Highly Used and Valued**
- **Safety and Maintenance are Important**
- **Trail and Pathway Connectivity High Priority**
- **Willamette River Access High Priority**
- **Condition/Maintenance of Parks/Facilities would Increase Usage**
- **Preservation of Open Space/Land Acquisition a Top Priority**



Inventory & Assessment

- **What parks and features do you have now?**
 - What are they?
 - Where are they located?
 - How good are they?
- **How easily can residents get to them?**
 - By walking vs driving, etc.
- **Are they where they are needed?**
 - Are there gaps?

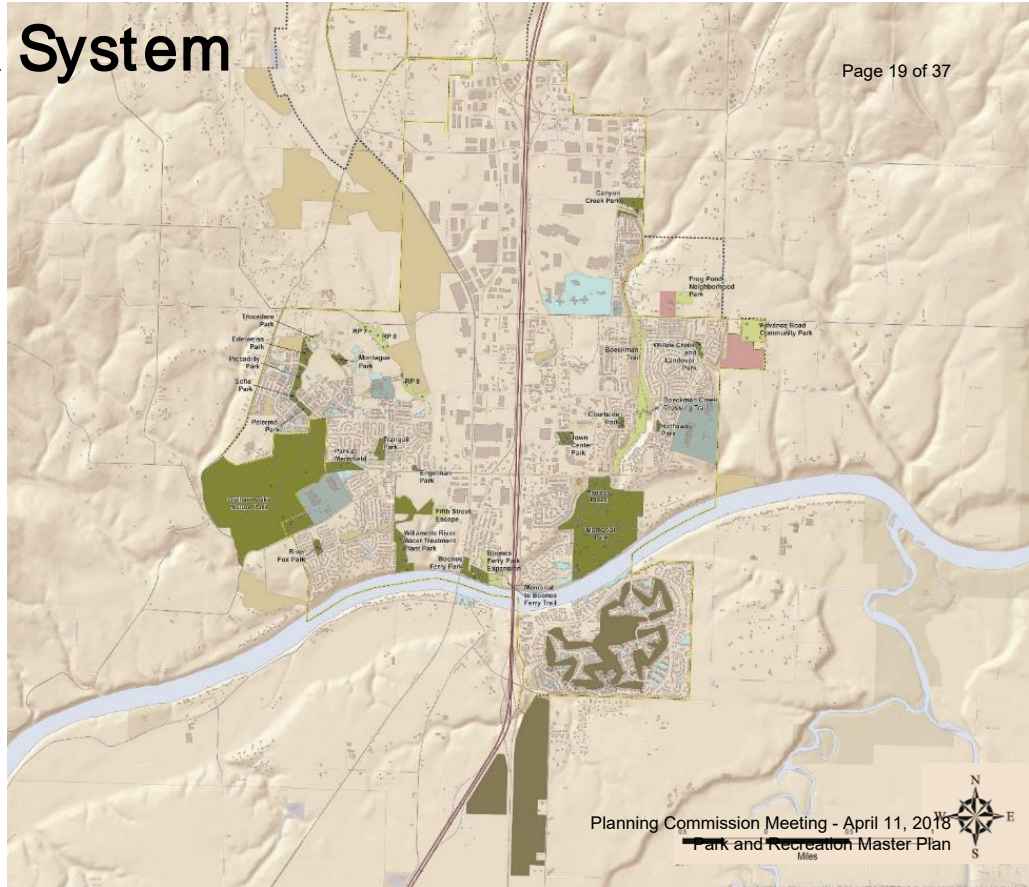


Wilsonville's Park System

- 21 Outdoor Sites
- 3 Indoor Facilities
- 27+ miles of Trails

Legend

-  Indoor Recreation Facility
-  Recreation Component
-  Recreation Component, Future
-  Trail
-  Railroad
-  Stream
-  River
-  Outdoor Recreation Location
-  Future Outdoor Recreation Location
-  Golf Course
-  Open Space or Landscape Area
-  Other Park or Recreation Location
-  School
-  Future School
-  Wilsonville City Limits
-  Metro Urban Growth Boundary



Planning Commission Meeting - April 11, 2018
 Park and Recreation Master Plan

General Assessment

Current Parks:

- Generally well maintained
- Vary greatly in number of amenities and overall size
- Most have good street visibility and frontage and offer adequate public access
- Include pickleball courts, aquatic spray grounds, disc golf and nature-based playgrounds (popular national trends)

Issues to consider:

- Insuring ADA accessibility to parks and park amenities--continued implementation of the ADA Transition Plan
- Playground upgrades and drainage
- All sports fields are located at Memorial Park
- No standalone rectangle fields.
- River access is limited

Level of Service: Access

True LOS is a blend of what you have available and how easy it is to get to. We measured it two different ways:

Neighborhood Access (Drive, Skate, Whatever)

- One mile service areas
- Premium within 15 minute walk

VS

Walkable Access (Walking Only)

- 15 minute walk service areas
- Barriers (highways, major roads, river) limit walkable access

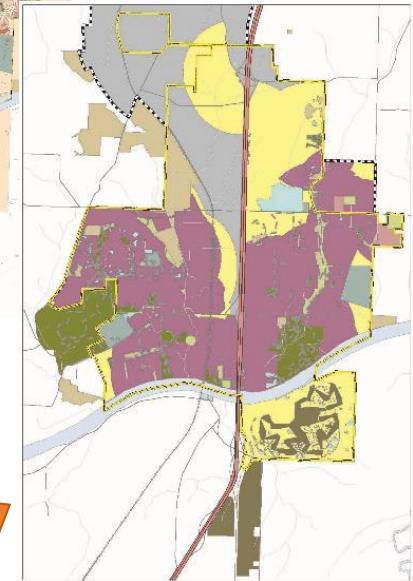
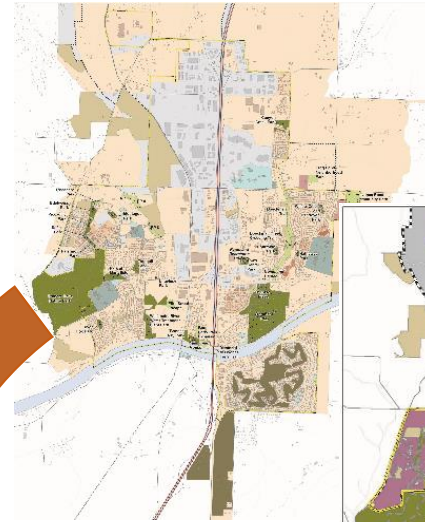
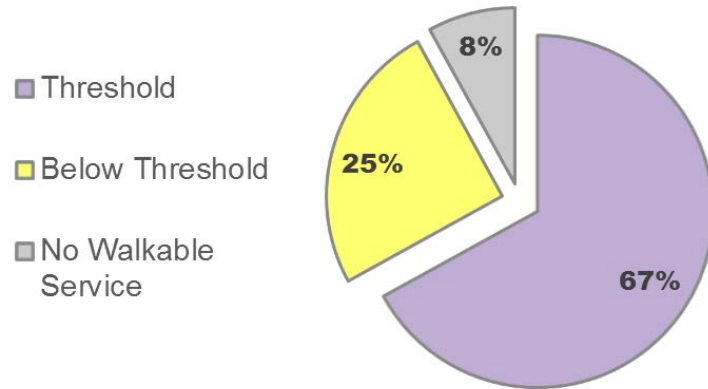
Both include outdoor sites, indoor facilities, and trails

% of Population with Walkable Access

(w/ Future Parks)

- 92% of residents will have walkable access to some type of recreation

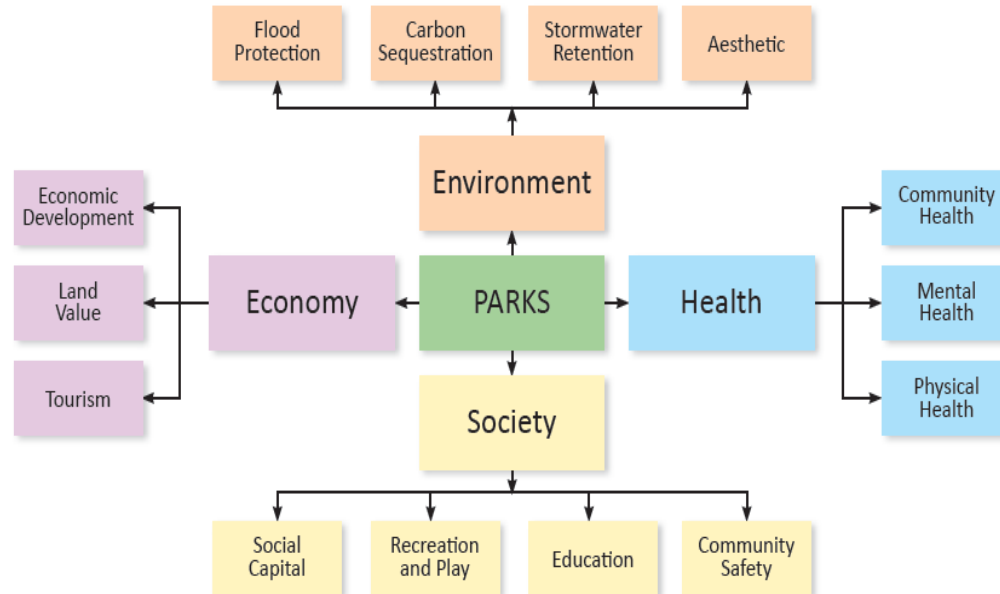
% of Population by Service Value



Planning Commission
Park and Recreation Master Plan
W/Future Parks

Park System Benefits

Park System Benefits provided to People



Recurring Themes

- **Parks highly valued by residents**
- **Trail connectivity priority for residents**
- **Quality and maintenance of facilities and amenities important to residents**
- **Enhance community and neighborhood parks top priority**
- **Protect/preserve natural areas and environment high priority**
- **Safety and security high priority**

Goals and Recommendations

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- ❑ Primary Focus on:
 - ❑ Maintaining
 - ❑ Sustaining
 - ❑ Improving

- ❑ Priority Timeframe
 - ❑ Short-term (up to 5 years)
 - ❑ Mid-term (6-10 years)
 - ❑ Long-term (10+ years)
 - ❑ Ongoing

- ❑ Drawn from data collected:
 - ❑ Community Input
 - ❑ Staff Input
 - ❑ Inventory
 - ❑ LOS Analysis
 - ❑ Findings Feedback

Goals

1. Improve Access to Facilities and Amenities
2. Continue to Improve Programs and Service Delivery and Affordability
3. Continue to Improve Organizational Efficiencies
4. Increase Financial Opportunities

Goal 1 Improve Access to Facilities and Amenities

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- 1.1 Maintain and improve existing facilities and amenities
- 1.2 Develop and maintain a priority list for improving and adding trails and pathways
- 1.3 Explore adding open spaces and improving natural area preservations
- 1.4 Explore additional land acquisition for new parks

Goal 1 Improve Access to Facilities and Amenities cont.

- 1.5 Continue to improve ADA accessibility at all facilities
- 1.6 Upgrade convenience and customer service amenities to existing facilities
- 1.7 Develop additional recreation facilities and amenities
- 1.8 Develop Synthetic Turf Fields

Goal 2 Continue to Improve Programs and Service Delivery and Affordability

- 2.1 Monitor the participation and usage of the programs, facilities, and services and make appropriate adjustments based on collected data
- 2.2 Enhance special event programming
- 2.3 Explore opportunities to increase recreational services based on demand and trends

Goal 2 Continue to Improve Programs and Service Delivery and Affordability cont.

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- 2.4 Continue to work with other service providers to develop programs and services
- 2.5 Continue to monitor affordability of programs and services

Goal 3 Continue to Improve Organizational Efficiencies

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- 3.1 Implement new Mission and Vision Statements
- 3.2 Ensure the Organizational Structure of the Department remains efficient
- 3.3 Enhance and improve external communication regarding Department activities, programs, and services

Goal 3 Continue to Improve Organizational Efficiencies cont.

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- 3.4 Staff appropriately to meet current demand and maintain established quality of service
- 3.5 Review current Joint Use Agreement (JUA) with the school system and how it is benefitting the Parks and Recreation Department – maximize potential
- 3.6 Explore additional partnerships to assist with funding, volunteers, and marketing

Goal 3 Continue to Improve Organizational Efficiencies cont.

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- 3.7 Work with other departments to increase safety and security
- 3.8 Enhance collaboration with SMART to address resident transportation needs
- 3.9 Maintain the Tree City and BEE City USA Designations

Goal 4 Increase Financial Opportunities

- 4.1 Explore additional funding options to include donations, grants, and sponsorships
- 4.2 Review current Park System Development Charges (SDC) for possible future adjustments
- 4.3 Pursue alternative funding opportunities with other City Departments

Goal 4 Increase Financial Opportunities cont.

- 4.4 Explore capital funding sources for new facility and amenity development
- 4.5 Explore capital funding sources for parks maintenance
- 4.6 Review current Cost Recovery Policies



**Any
questions?**

**Public
comments...**



Thank You For Your Time & Interest



April 11, 2018

Planning Commission Meeting - April 11, 2018
Park and Recreation Master Plan

**PLANNING COMMISSION
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 2018
6:00 P.M.**

**Wilsonville City Hall
29799 SW Town Center Loop East
Wilsonville, Oregon**

*Revised minutes approved
at the 5/9/2018 PC
Meeting*

Minutes EXCERPT

I. CALL TO ORDER - ROLL CALL

Chair Jerry Greenfield called the meeting to order at 6:06 p.m. Those present:

Planning Commission: Jerry Greenfield, Simon Springall, Phyllis Millan, and Ron Heberlein. Kamran Mesbah arrived at 6:31 pm. Eric Postma arrived at 7:10 pm. Peter Hurley was absent.

City Staff: Miranda Bateschell, Amanda Guile-Hinman, Jeanna Troha, Nancy Kraushaar, Mike McCarty, Charlie Tso, Bill Evans, Brian Stevenson, Tod Blankenship, and Erica Behler

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance was recited.

CITIZEN'S INPUT - This is an opportunity for visitors to address the Planning Commission on items not on the agenda. There was none.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

- A. Consideration of the March 14, 2018 Planning Commission minutes.
- B. Introduction – Bill Evans, Communications & Marketing Manager

II. LEGISLATIVE HEARING

- A. Southbound I-5 Boone Bridge Congestion Study (Aka Southbound I-5 Boone Bridge Auxiliary Lane Study) (Kraushaar)

Chair Greenfield recessed the meeting at 7:25 pm and reconvened the meeting at 7:30 pm.

III. WORKSESSION

- A. Park & Recreation Master Plan (McCarty)

Miranda Bateschell, Planning Manager, said the last update to the Parks and Recreation Master Plan was completed in 2007, and several new parks had been added to the system since then. Staff wanted to incorporate the Commission's feedback into the final draft of the Plan, which would be considered at a public hearing in May, with City Council adoption to follow.

Mike McCarty, Parks Director, introduced the Staff members and contractors who had been working with him for about 14 months to establish a citywide comprehensive master plan. The project team held various community meetings to discuss what new or improved amenities residents wanted in the city's parks and sought the Commission's input on any improvements or recommendations to make the Parks and Recreation Master Plan better since the Master Plan would be used by the City for the next 15 to 20 years.

Art Thatcher, GreenPlay LLC, stated GreenPlay was a parks and recreation management consulting firm that composed parks and recreation master plans, needs assessments, and strategic plans for local governments. As a group, the GreenPlay team had a little more than 100 years of experience. He worked as a parks and recreation administrator for 30 years and understood the operational side. GreenPlay worked with Design Concepts to do an inventory and level of service analysis, and RRC completed the statistical surveys and data compilation for the updates.

Mr. Thatcher presented the Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan via PowerPoint, which included an overview of the master planning process, the data collected, an analysis of recurring themes in the data, and recommendations for achieving goals and objectives. Findings revealed what the City was already doing well and recommended top priorities for the next five years. The goals and recommendations were prioritized and included specific objectives with a general timeframe.

Comments from the Planning Commission and responses by the project team to Commissioner questions was as follows:

- Commissioners and consultants discussed potential public/private partnerships with sports organizations and other service providers that had access to grant opportunities. Pursuing these partnerships should be a high priority.
- The map of Wilsonville's Park Systems (Slide 19) seemed to indicate that Charbonneau only had access to a golf course. There were other amenities, but they were privately owned by neighborhood associations. The private amenities were accounted for in the inventory because the residents in those neighborhoods had walkable access to those amenities.
 - The blue areas on the map indicated industrial areas.
 - The yellow areas on Slide 22 indicated areas where people had to walk longer than 15 minutes to amenities, which was below the threshold. Facilities within Charbonneau were being accounted for but the area was all yellow because walkable access was longer in Charbonneau.
- Homeowners' association (HOA) parks were included in the inventory, but the amenities within those parks were not inventoried or graded. The HOA parks were mapped to show where levels of service were being addressed and were listed on Page 7 of the report.
- More young people between the ages of 25 and 40 responded online, while people between the ages of 50 and 65 tended to respond to the mailed survey.
- Several parks owned by HOAs were not listed in the inventory because they were not open for public access. Additionally, some of the private parks had not yet been built at the time the inventory was completed. Even though they might be considered significant amenities to neighborhoods, it would not be appropriate to drive the community to seek out privately owned parks.

#2 44:00--

- Private parks should be added to the inventory because it would give a better indication of the community's recreational opportunities. Although Trocadéro Park, the skate park, was a private park for Villebois, it was intended for public access and drew people from the entire region because it was the only skate park in the area. The purpose of the parks system of Villebois was to have all the various facilities provided throughout the system.
 - One challenge with the master planning process taking more than a year was that some parks were not yet open when the parks inventory list was completed, but those parks, including Trocadéro Park, were listed on Page 7 of the Master Plan. However, the specific amenities of each park might not have been identified.

#2 45:30

- The mission statement prominently ~~listed-lists~~ natural resources as a Parks' goal, but natural resource goals were not readily seen in the Master Plan, and the Plan did not address the City's current natural resource efforts, including the Bee Pollinator Project [45:50] ~~or-and~~ the integrated-Integrated pest-Pest management-Management protocols ~~being-considered~~ to help limit the amounts of pesticides used.

- ~~The A~~ Parks system goal should ~~also~~ consider a large-scale r [inaudible 46:16] element of biodiversity within the city, ~~which was not included as a goal either.~~
- Natural resources attract park users, and, while maintenance was listed as a high priority, what did that mean? For example, ensuring invasive species did-do not take over should be explicitly identified. The entire ecosystem, including pollinators, within the city should be reflected as a goal and how that is integrated into our parks and maintenance programs.
- The project team responded that such items could be added as an action step under Maintaining and Improving Existing Facilities. The Pest Management Plan was being developed and was very important and relevant to the City. Staff would work with GreenPlay to see about adding it to the Master Plan.

#2 48:05

- The Community Center was operated by Parks and Recreation and acted primarily as a senior center during the day. The social services referred to in the mission statement included meals to seniors served at the community center and delivered to homes, a social worker on Staff that helped seniors find community resources, and a medical equipment loan program.
- The National Parks and Recreation Association did not have standards for community parks, but they did offer recommendations for levels of service based on population numbers. The association updated the recommendations annually based on community surveys.
- Differences between Wilsonville and neighboring communities made it impossible to compare amenities, facilities, and levels of service. Instead, the planning process considered where Wilsonville was prior to its master plan and compared that to the City's current existing conditions and where the City wanted to be in the future. With a 93 percent walkable access to a recreation component, Wilsonville was in the excellent range of communities when it came to providing recreational amenities.
- Providing the percentage breakdown results was requested for the most important needs for the City to address over the next 5 to 10 years. For example, a recreation center, and if it should include a pool. Although, there had been a lot of discussion in the community about a recreation center, it would be interesting to see additional survey results to see how important the amenity was to the community.
 - The full survey report included the breakdown of the priorities indicated by the community. That report was provided to Staff and could be added to the Master Plan as an appendix.
- Typically, parks departments provide space and support to ethnic pockets within the community for arts and cultural events without being responsible for doing the entire event. Without an existing arts commission in Wilsonville, the Community Center was a good starting point. Many churches also provided that opportunity with groups gathering and playing on athletic fields could also begin to develop that connection.
 - Staff was working with a consultant on developing an arts committee to explore what might be needed for arts and various events in the community.
- It was common for cities to offer community centers, senior services, and other social services through their parks and recreation departments, which partner with agencies like Meals on Wheels. Wilsonville's Parks Department cooked the meals and did other things on site.
 - Mr. McCarty agreed Wilsonville was very special, citing its social services and how the parks addressed safety and with all their amenities.

Chair Greenfield called for questions and comments from the public.

Steve Benson, Chair of Wilsonville's Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, stated that Wilsonville had a first-rate parks and recreation system. Over the last ten years, people have seen many new parks and facilities, as well as more maintenance, all of which was very good. He was pleased the City had such a great Parks Staff.

- He was concerned that kids were missing from the demographics of those responding to the mailed and online surveys. He did not believe surveys were distributed to kids in all the schools. Unfortunately, on the importance of existing facilities, a disc golf course and skate park were at the bottom of the list. The city now had a disc golf course because it was affordable, but there was no public skate park. Many people did not use a skate park, but it served a niche in many small communities. While the Master Plan did allow

for a skate park, he was a bit concerned that there were not enough responses from young kids to shape the outcomes and the community's needs. Otherwise, he concluded that the Master Plan was put together very well.

Tom Deal, GreenPlay LLC, confirmed there was input from kids. Drawings created by children during community events were included in the report and families attended the focus group sessions. However, the mailed surveys were intended to get feedback from one person in the household and hopefully they got input from the rest of the family. The open-link survey was important because people had to go out of their way to participate and say what they thought about the City's facilities.

- He noted that the community rated Wilsonville's parks very high, which was more important than how Wilsonville compared to neighboring communities.

Chair Greenfield noted that responses to the Town Center community surveys also related to the Parks and Recreation development.

IV. INFORMATIONAL

A. Annual Housing Report (Tso)

Miranda Bateschell, Planning Manager, introduced Assistant Planner Charlie Tso and explained that the StoryMap platform allowed Staff to do more analysis than before when they developed a hard copy publication of the housing report because it utilized the City's geographical information system (GIS).

Charlie Tso, Assistant Planner, explained that since the City began doing this report in 2014, Staff had always presented the report in a paper format, and this was the first year using an online platform, called StoryMap. Staff decided to make the transition because the online platform would allow users to interact with maps, charts, graphs, and other data. Additionally, the platform would allow the report to reach a wider audience.

Mr. Tso presented the 2017 Wilsonville Annual Housing Report via StoryMap from the City's website. Screenshots of each page of the housing report was included in the agenda packet. He provided background information on the Housing Needs Analysis of 2014, which recommended ongoing monitoring of the housing situation in Wilsonville and led to the development of the Annual Housing Report. His presentation included the following key points and recommendations:

- Wilsonville had 266 new homes built in 2017, with 98 of those being row houses and one an accessory dwelling unit (ADU). The total housing supply grew 2.5 percent, with the average annual growth rate over the last 10 years at 2.9 percent. Metro's projection for Wilsonville from 2014 to 2034 estimated a 1.8 percent growth in housing supply each year.
- Wilsonville's total development value was more than \$62 million. The median selling price of a home increased about 11 percent, which was 21 percent more than the average Wilsonville household could afford. The median rent price had stabilized but was still unaffordable for the average households.
- Housing construction activity was expected to slow a bit in 2018 because Villebois was approaching full build out and no multi-family development plans were approved in 2017. However, Staff did anticipate an increase in residential development plan approvals in 2018 as developers prepared to submit applications for Frog Pond West. Wilsonville was likely to see a faster growth rate in 2018 than the average regional forecast by Metro. To date, 19 percent of the city's 2014 to 2034 buildable lands were in use, which was on track with the amount of land Wilsonville was expected to use in that 20-year timespan.
- The report also tracked where new housing was located, what areas had the highest construction activities, and what types and sizes of homes were provided. These were important factors to consider in the future in order to meet planning goals.

Comments from the Planning Commission and responses by Staff to Commissioner questions was as follows:

- The Annual Housing Report, which seemed to be a recap of 2017, did not include much forecasting with regard to what development was on the horizon. However, it seemed to indicate the City would not be

doing anything in the near future to make housing affordability better based on the development chosen for the upcoming Frog Pond West development, which would make affordability worse in the city.

- The City's goal was to provide enough housing opportunities for rentals and owned houses. The reports from previous years show that Wilsonville had built a lot of multi-family rental type housing. The city was reaching a 50/50 split between single-family and multi-family units. He agreed that affordability was a big issue and the City needed to start thinking about how to make homes more affordable. However, he would not say that new development of single-family homes would exacerbate the issue. Part of Wilsonville's goal was to provide different housing choices for different needs and for people at different stages in their lives.
- Having more housing stock across a broad array would allow people who could pay more to find homes at higher price points. If those people were unable to find a house with the amenities they wanted, they would buy down.
 - Frog Pond was intended to meet a need identified in the 2013 Housing Needs Analysis. At that time, Wilsonville had a split of about 57 percent multi-family residential units and for more single-family homes were needed. Duplexes and row homes were included in the single-family category, but not all cities did that. Strategies for resolving affordability issues were beyond just thinking about Frog Pond. Other areas of opportunity exist in the city like infill opportunities. Staff would be working on the Equitable Housing Strategic Plan, which was postponed for a year, to identify specific strategies, as requested by Metro, for Town Center and Frog Pond that would promote more affordable options. This was a statewide problem, and while many of the issues were out of the City's control, Wilsonville could implement long-term strategies.
 - During the last legislative session, a bill was passed requiring cities to do more reporting on their housing affordability efforts, and if challenges exist, there would be more grant opportunities. Many cities in the state had 30 to 35 percent of their renters not paying affordable rent. Wilsonville only had about 16 percent, which was still a problem, but with have broad spectrum of housing supply in the city, and regulated, affordable housing units, and looking at partnerships and other options, not as far behind as surrounding cities.
- The City had received a grant from Metro for the Equitable Housing Strategic Plan, which was supposed to begin last fall with John Gail as the project manager. The Planning Department would begin working on the Plan after completing one or two other projects. Staff anticipated the work would begin by late summer or early fall. A project task force would compare the existing housing supply with the City's demographics to find gaps and help identify strategies for the City to prioritize in the Strategic Plan, which would be reviewed by the Planning Commission and City Council.
 - The Strategic Plan would include a market analysis and an updated housing demand analysis.
- Hopefully, the Strategic Plan would result in an affordable housing strategy program. Without a systematic program, the choice in housing would only be as good as how expensive housing demand was making housing in general in the Metro area.
- The new online format was nicely done, but the report was missing information about how Wilsonville fit in with the Metro region. Wilsonville might be missing opportunities if other nearby cities were more affordable. Wilsonville's growth was exceeding Metro's projection because the City had been approving more housing units. Some cities figure out how many units per year should be approved to fit within the growth projections. Wilsonville's growth might average out over 20 years, but Staff should make sure the presentation was not misleading people to believe the growth in Wilsonville was natural.
 - A long-term look and regional comparison were necessary; only four years of data had been collected so far. The report did include growth trends and compared population growth to housing unit growth over ten years. Housing units had been growing an average of 2.9 percent and the population had been growing at about 2.8 percent over the last ten years. The City was doing a good job responding to more demand for places to live, but a more regional look would be necessary going forward.

- The charts on page 15 of 32 of the Staff report seemed to indicate the population was growing because housing was being built. Rising housing prices were a function of demand, but only in the context of regional demand.
 - The average growth over the last ten years aligned between population and housing, which was why the lines converged in 2017, but housing trends should be considered over a longer term, not just for a single year.
- The community did not want more affordable housing in Frog Pond, so it was not be feasible to build a significant amount of affordable housing, depending how that was defined; however, Wilsonville would still need a variety. There could be some townhomes in Frog Pond East, but the City should be looking at Town Center to provide the largest variety of housing because the area was more accessible to transit, retail, and businesses. Affordable housing should be focused toward the center of Wilsonville, rather than around the edges.
- The market analysis would provide important information. If Wilsonville was unwilling to have an affordable housing program, the affordability would shift to another area like Woodburn or Canby, which resulted in higher traffic volumes going south. Transportation and land use should be tied together so people understand the consequences of not wanting affordable housing in Wilsonville. Maybe Woodburn was growing because people could not afford anything in the Metro area. In that case, it would not matter what Wilsonville did.
 - Growth was not always from new people coming in from outside Wilsonville's boundaries. Renters, those in temporary housing situations, and younger people raised in the community might also be looking for permanent homes. It was important to remember that people already living in the community would benefit from having more housing choices.
- Some people were moving out of Wilsonville because they could not afford rents. The recurrence of the cost burden theme in the report was troubling; how could long-term viability be entertained?
- Affordable housing was a regional problem and the idea that Wilsonville could correct it was questionable because the city was too affected by the market forces throughout the region.
- The report did not compare Wilsonville's percentage of affordable housing to other local communities. Wilsonville would likely be an outlier compared to neighboring communities in terms of the affordable housing available.

Ms. Bateschell clarified that the Annual Housing Report was not an analysis on affordability. The first year the report was done, she was interested in seeing where Wilsonville was in terms of affordability. In Year 1, Wilsonville's median income matched with the 30 percent of income threshold, but that had changed over time. Each year, more affordability data was added to the report given the Planning Commission's interest, and the fact that it was a bigger issue regionally and within Wilsonville. The Equitable Housing Strategic Plan would look at some of the bigger questions. Because Staff had been tracking the data, the City was one step ahead in reporting how the issue was changing and what the City could do about it. Additionally, Wilsonville was already reporting the data that the State now required of all cities over a certain size. In future years, it would not be difficult to add regional contexts because Metro was tracking a lot of the same data.

B. Town Center Plan (Bateschell)

Miranda Bateschell, Planning Manager, noted the February 8, 2018 Community Design Concept Open House Meeting Summary on the Wilsonville Town Center Plan had been distributed at the dais and was online, but had not been included in the agenda packet. She reviewed all of the work done to date on the Town Center Plan and provided details about the public input processes. The open house meeting summary included the results of all the public input received so far. Generally, there was a lot of support for the Community Design Concept. Some details would need to be refined by the task force and Planning Commission as the concept was implemented through Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Code amendments. Parking and the impact on existing businesses were the two biggest concerns. The Economic Development Manager was assisting on the project team and doing a lot of outreach to figure out what economic development programs would complement the Plan. The City wanted to attract new businesses while mitigating against negative consequences to existing businesses. Traffic was always a problem, but most people understood that some of

the proposed changes might make traffic problems better. The next step would be to meet with the project team in a work session next week to discuss parking issues, designs, and Zoning Code options.

- She confirmed the Planning Commission work session would be in July, not June as stated in 2018 Work Program. The Boones Ferry Park Master Plan would be discussed at the Planning Commission's June meeting.
- She understood existing tenants in Town Center who did not own the building lacked some degree of control, which resulted in considerable anxiety about the coming changes. The City was looking at strategies like transitional assistance and finance programs to help with any transition. Most business plans outline how to recoup costs over five or ten years and that timeline could be disrupted when a building owner decided to redevelop. Staff would ask the community which programs would be most beneficial and present those to the Planning Commission for feedback on how to implement them.
 - She confirmed that only some of the business owners were engaged in this process. Staff had held meetings with most of the large property owners and some of the small property owners in Town Center. Sending invitations by mail were not always effective, but more tenants and property owners were discussing the project now that it was further along in the process.

Commissioner Postma appreciated comments about existing businesses and appreciated the project team's efforts to try to address the business owners' anxiety. He wanted owners to engage in the process to the degree that they could also be a partner in the City's plans and in easing the tensions of their tenants.

Ms. Bateschell believed a number of owners were engaged, but she was not sure if their engagement was to that extent. Several owners were becoming engaged in the process because they've heard concerns from their tenants. Property owners who were interested in doing something in the long term were asking how to maintain their existing tenants. Staff was happy to partner with the Chamber of Commerce to help with that engagement.

C. Basalt Creek Concept Plan (Bateschell)

D. City Council Action Minutes (March 5 and March 9, 2018)

E. 2018 Planning Commission Work Program

V. ADJOURNMENT

Chair Greenfield adjourned the regular meeting of the Wilsonville Planning Commission at 9:29 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

By Paula Pinyerd of ABC Transcription Services, Inc. for
Tami Bergeron, Administrative Assistant-Planning