Turner Parks System Master Plan


Gary Halvorson, Oregon State Archives

February 2014

Final Report

Prepared for:

The City of Turner

Prepared by:

Community Planning Workshop

A Program of the
Community Service Center

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

Community Planning Workshop

Special Thanks & Acknowledgements

The City of Turner developed this Parks System Master Plan Update in the fall of 2013 to maintain a current vision of Turner's Park System. The parks planning process utilized support provided by the Community Planning Workshop at the University of Oregon's Community Service Center. The CPW team would like to extend special thanks to the Project Advisory Committee and those residents of Turner who participated in our public outreach.

Project Advisory Committee:

- David Sawyer, Turner City Administrator
- Barbara Bain
- Mike Taylor
- DJ Thommen
- Gina Zintz

Community Service Center Staff

- Michael Howard
- Bob Parker

Project Associates:

- Sarah Allison, Project Manager
- Anya Dobrowolski
- Erik Forsell
- Casey Hanson
- Leigh Anne Michael

About the Community Service Center

The Community Service Center (CSC), a research center affiliated with the Department of Planning, Public Policy, and Management at the University of Oregon, is an interdisciplinary organization that assists Oregon communities by providing planning and technical assistance to help solve local issues and improve the quality of life for Oregon residents. The role of the CSC is to link the skills, expertise, and innovation of higher education with the transportation, economic development, and environmental needs of communities and regions in the State of Oregon, thereby providing service to Oregon and learning opportunities to the students involved.

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Turner Parks System Master Plan (Master Plan or Plan) provides a ten-year vision for the City of Turner Parks System. The Master Plan articulates the community's vision to provide healthy and enjoyable recreational opportunities to city residents and visitors. The Park System Master Plan update and accompanying five-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) provide a guide for the city to plan and develop the park system according to the community's needs.

The Master Plan:

- Inventories existing park facilities and amenities, including an analysis of their current condition;
- Identifies park needs based on demographic and economic trends and citizen input;
- Presents a vision and goals to guide the Turner Park System for the next ten years;
- Provides a concept plan for the development of the newly expanded Fifth Street Park; and
- Includes a separate Capital Improvement Program (CIP) that prioritizes improvements based on need and contains funding options and opportunities for each improvement.

Turner is located within Marion County, which has a population of approximately 320,495 people according to a 2012 certified estimate from the Portland State University's Population Center.

City parks contribute to the overall character of the city and offer residents with outdoor recreational opportunities. The 29 acres of city-owned parks within the City of Turner include two mini-parks, Burkland Park and Second Street Park; and one community park, Fifth Street Park. Burkland Park is a centralized 0.30 acre mini-park owned by the City and is located on the northeast corner of 2nd and Boise Streets. Second Street Park is a 0.30 acre mini-park. The park is a developed site that offers active recreational opportunities for the Holly Loop neighborhood. Fifth Street Park is a newly expanded park on the west edge of the city, located at the northern terminus of Fifth Street. The park is divided into an existing 15-acre partially developed southern portion and a recently acquired 13.4 acre forested parcel to the north.

Parks and recreation needs were addressed through a variety of forms of community input. Primary methods included the public workshop and a distributed survey to Turner residents in October 2013. Public feedback indicates that parks need to provide more variety to meet the full range of residents' recreation needs. In response, parks should involve multi-use opportunities for multiple generations.

Rather than focus on specific functions that a park system can serve, the advisory committee indicated that the vision for Turner parks is **to provide multi-use opportunities for a multi-generational population**. This idea of serving a variety of functions was evident in later discussions about goals, land acquisition and park design.

These six goals represent key areas of concern for Turner's park system.

Goal 1. Organizational Capacity

Encourage public participation, engage with partners and pursue funding opportunities in order to develop the resources to maintain the parks system. These resources are necessary for ensuring that the parks system meets the needs of the community.

Goal 2. Safety, Maintenance and Access

Establish benchmarks by which to evaluate parks decisions regarding safety, maintenance and access. Investments in the parks system should enhance, or at the very least maintain existing levels of service in these areas.

Goal 3. Park Identity

Develop different park properties to highlight particular uses and needs. In order to enhance the park system as a whole, each type of park should have its own unique developed and branded identity.

Goal 4. Create a Trails Network

Engage with experts and local residents to identify specific strategies for a trail system in Turner. As a network, trails require significant planning. The city would need to purchase or gain access to land through other means, such as easements. A plan that looks at needs and opportunities in detail would provide the best foundation for developing and funding a successful trail network. The City of Turner would like to pursue several types of trails.

Goal 5. Fifth Street Park Enhancement

Invest in Fifth Street Park to maximize its value for the community.

Goal 6. Develop the Neighborhood Park System

Investigate opportunities to acquire new parkland in under-served neighborhoods, and enhance parks to serve more of the community. Fifth Street Park serves Turner as a community park, but only two parks serve individual neighborhoods. Burkland Park serves the Downtown area, and Second Street Park serves Holly Loop. Additional neighborhood and mini-parks would provide park services more equitably across the community.

A major focus of this Master Plan update is to develop a design concept for the recently acquired 13.4-acre northern portion of Fifth Street Park. The northern acquisition is currently contains high-quality riparian forest and small wetlands. It is currently undeveloped. A process that included site analysis, community needs

assessment, a public workshop, and feedback from the parks Project Advisory Committee (PAC) informed the design concept.

The final park design is organized around the four major zones (Oak Woodland Zone, Athletics, Games, and Play Zone, Riparian Forest Zone, and Creek Zone), with the majority of the land reserved for ecosystems services and passive recreation. The park layout is intuitive for visitors while maintaining an organic form. A major design intention is to minimize tree removal and to maximize the use of space by clustering new structures. The design provides visitors with a variety of recreation experiences with paths through a variety of vegetation types, access to Mill Creek, and sports and other active play options.

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

The City of Turner Parks System Master Plan (Master Plan or Plan) provides a long-term vision for the City of Turner Parks System. The Master Plan articulates the community's vision to provide healthy and enjoyable recreational opportunities to city residents and visitors. The Master Plan provides specific tools and guidance for achieving the goals and vision of city staff and the community at large.

The Park System Master Plan update and accompanying five-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) provide a guide for the city to plan and develop the park system according to the community's needs.

Purpose of this Plan

Park facilities are key services that meet the park and recreation needs of community residents and visitors while enhancing the community's quality of life. Parks provide access to nature and affordable recreation activities that are available to residents of all ages. Parks master plans help give communities direction in developing future parks and making improvements to existing parks.

This plan is an update of the 2005 Turner Parks Master Plan. Since the 2005 planning process, the City of Turner has added more than 13 acres to its park system, including an expansion of Fifth Street Park, and the addition of Second Street Park.

The Turner Parks Master Plan seeks to provide a foundation for planning based on the community's vision of the park system. The Parks Master Plan ensures that the needs of residents are identified and incorporated into future decisions concerning local parkland. The Master Plan:

- Inventories existing park facilities and amenities, including an analysis of their current condition;
- Identifies park needs based on demographic and economic trends and citizen input;
- Presents a vision and goals to guide the Turner Park System;
- Provides a concept plan for the development of the newly expanded Fifth Street Park; and
- Includes a separate Capital Improvement Program (CIP) that prioritizes improvements based on need and contains funding options and opportunities for each improvement.

Steps in the Planning Process

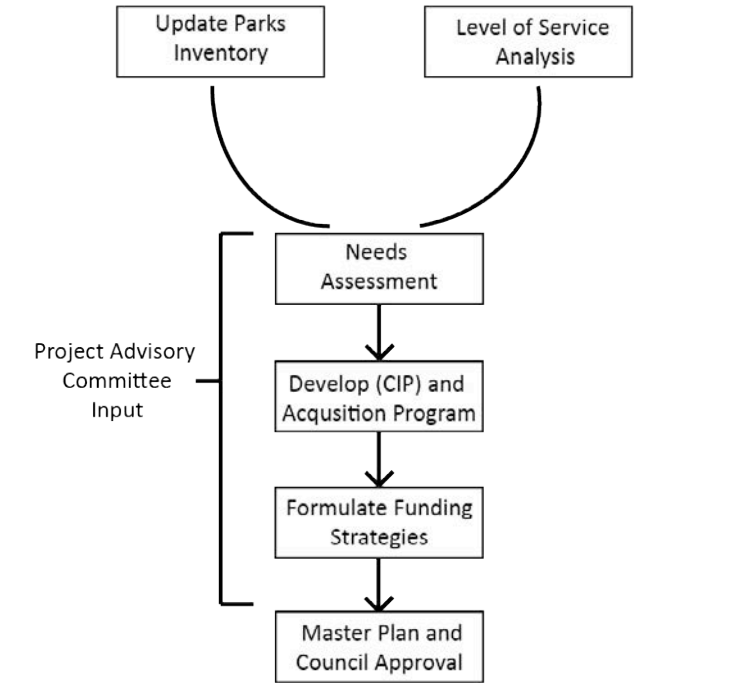
The National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) recommends a systems approach to parks planning. This approach "places importance on locally determined values, needs, and expectations. The systems planning approach is defined as the process of assessing the park, recreation, and open space needs of a

community and translating that information into a framework for meeting the physical, spatial, and facility requirements to satisfy those needs."[1] NRPA provides guidelines that may be adapted by individual communities to best suit local needs. The systems plan can then be integrated into planning decisions and strategies that address other community needs such as housing, commerce, schools, environmental management, transportation, and industry.

The process for this Master Plan update involved several steps, as shown in Figure 1-1. An inventory of local park facilities and determination of the level of service (LOS) are the first steps. The inventory involves looking at the amenities offered at each park, the condition of the amenities, and the condition of the park itself. The LOS (expressed as acres of developed parkland per 1,000 residents) allows the community to assess current service conditions and determine the appropriate facilities needed to satisfy future demand.

The next step is the community needs assessment. The needs assessment considers factors such as population growth, demographic characteristics, and outdoor activity participation trends. The needs assessment, combined with the inventory and level of service analysis, is used to create a capital improvement program (CIP). The CIP identifies projects that implement the Master Plan. The CIP also includes an evaluation of funding options. Together, these components make up the Parks Master Plan for a community—giving the community direction to accommodate the needs of current and future residents.

Figure 1-1. The Parks Planning Process



Source: Community Planning Workshop

[1] Mertes, James D and James R. Hall. Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines. 1995.

Methods

A variety of methods were employed to create this Master Plan. In general, the planning process involved the following steps:

- Demographic and economic research on community trends and identification of existing facilities resources;
- Inventory of the condition and extent of park facilities at city-owned, school, and regional recreational facilities in the area;
- Facilitation of a community workshop, analysis of a parks survey and Project Advisory Committee (PAC) meetings to identify opportunities and constraints of the parks system;
- Research of costs for capital improvement projects; and
- Research of potential funding sources for the capital improvement program.

Relationship to Other Plans

The following documents have bearing on the current parks planning process and were considered during the creation of this Master Plan:

- Turner Comprehensive Plan (updated 2011)
- Turner Downtown Improvement Plan (2009)
- Local Wetlands Inventory
- Riparian Ordinance

Organization of this Plan

This plan is organized into five chapters including this chapter and three appendices. The following chapters are organized as follows:

- **Chapter 2: Community Profile** explores local population, housing, age composition, school enrollment, racial composition, income levels, employment, and poverty rates as they relate to parks planning.
- **Chapter 3: The Park System** includes information regarding the current park facilities of all types, in and around the city, that are available to Turner residents. The inventory includes city-owned, Cascade School District facilities, and regional recreation providers in the area. This chapter provides analysis of the level of service for existing facilities.
- **Chapter 4: Parks and Recreation Needs Analysis** examines park and recreation needs for Turner. This chapter reviews the community input that CPW gathered through a workshop, questionnaire and survey. Park needs are also evaluated through special analysis of existing parks and underserved neighborhoods.

- **Chapter 5: System Vision and Goals** identifies the vision, goals and objectives of the park. This chapter also provides strategies for park and open space land acquisition for the future.
- **Chapter 6: Fifth Street Park Concept** describes the intended improvements to Fifth Street Park, including the new acquisition. The design includes a layout of zones in the park and details about specific park elements.

This plan includes three appendices:

- **Appendix A: Park Classifications** provides a detailed description of the different types of park classifications used by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA).
- **Appendix B: Fund Raising Strategies** outlines funding sources for CIP projects and land acquisition, and provides a detailed list of potential funding sources to finance park improvements. The list includes the names, addresses, phone numbers, and websites for funding options.
- **Appendix C: Community Input Summary** provides a summary of the opportunities and constraints gathered about the current and future park system from the community workshop.

CHAPTER II: COMMUNITY SETTING

The parks planning process involves identifying current community needs while predicting future trends. Since people use parks differently, understanding community demographic characteristics and trends can help to ensure that parks best fit the diverse needs of varied populations.

Regional Context and Planning Area

Turner is located in a narrow valley that separates the Salem Hills on the west from the Waldo Hills to the east. The narrowest point of 'Turner Gap' is only 1,600 ft. wide. Hillside elevations approach 300 feet higher than the valley below with steep slopes that exceed 25% in some areas. Once a glacial-era channel for the North Santiam River, this gap now provides a channel for Mill Creek, the City's primary waterway. Battle Creek and Perrin Lateral feed Mill Creek from the Salem Hills.[2]

Turner's location in the fertile Willamette Valley benefits the local economy. Agriculture and food processing are important to the region's economy, as are lumber, manufacturing, and education. The mild climate, abundant rainfall, and fertile valleys favor certain crops such as timber, loganberries, filberts (hazel nuts), cherries, marion berries, hops, nursery stock, grass seed, and prunes.[3]

The City of Turner is located in the eastern portion of the Mid-Willamette Valley of Oregon in close proximity to the Willamette River and The North Santiam River. Turner occupies 1.44 square miles[4] of area within its Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) and is located in Marion County, Oregon. As of July 2012, Turner had a population of approximately 1,865[5] people according to population estimates from Portland State University (PSU).

Turner is located within Marion County, which has a population of approximately 320,495 people according to a 2012 certified estimate from the Portland State University's Population Center.[6] Turner comprises less than 1% of the total population of Marion County. Map 2-1 displays the regional planning area.

The City of Turner's Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) and its city limits share the same boundary lines. Turner has all planning and infrastructure responsibility for public land that is inside the (UGB). In 2000, the City committed to improving and expanding its municipal domestic water supply system and wastewater conveyance and treatement infrastructure. According to the City of Turner Comprehensive Plan, the retrofitted water and wastewater system allows the city to accommodate

[2] Community Planning Workshop. 2005 City of Turner Master Parks Plan Update.

[3] Community Planning Workshop. 2005 City of Turner Master Parks Plan Update.

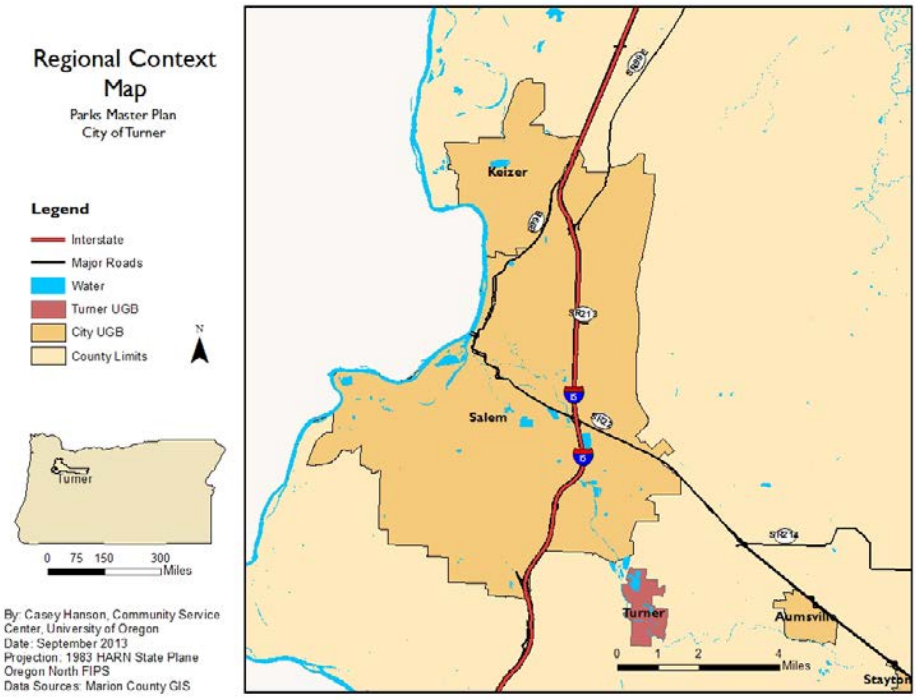
[4] City of Turner. Comprehensive Plan 2000.

[5] (PSU) July 2013. City of Turner Total Population Estimate.

[6] (PSU) July 2013. Marion County Total Population Estimate.

an additional 3,500 people within city limits.[7] This will allow the city to grow to over 5,000 residents without need for additional infrastructure.

Map 2-1. Turner Regional Context Map



Demographic Characteristics

An accurate understanding of the demographics of Turner is integral to the parks planning process. People of different social, economic and cultural backgrounds use parks and open space differently—teenagers might favor a skate park, while older citizens may enjoy a light walking path or exercise equipment. A snapshot of the current status of Turner's residents accompanied by a projection of future changes help to make the plan more useful for the community now and until the next master plan update.

The data for the following demographic analysis of Turner was obtained from the United States Census, Turner Comprehensive Plan and Portland State University's Population Research Center. When necessary, the data was extrapolated to determine approximate 2013 and future values. Included within this section is information about the population, ethnicity, age and sex, and educational characteristics of Turner.

Population Trends

Turner has grown considerably faster than Marion County and Oregon as a whole over recent years. As the evolution of the Oregon regional economy continues to

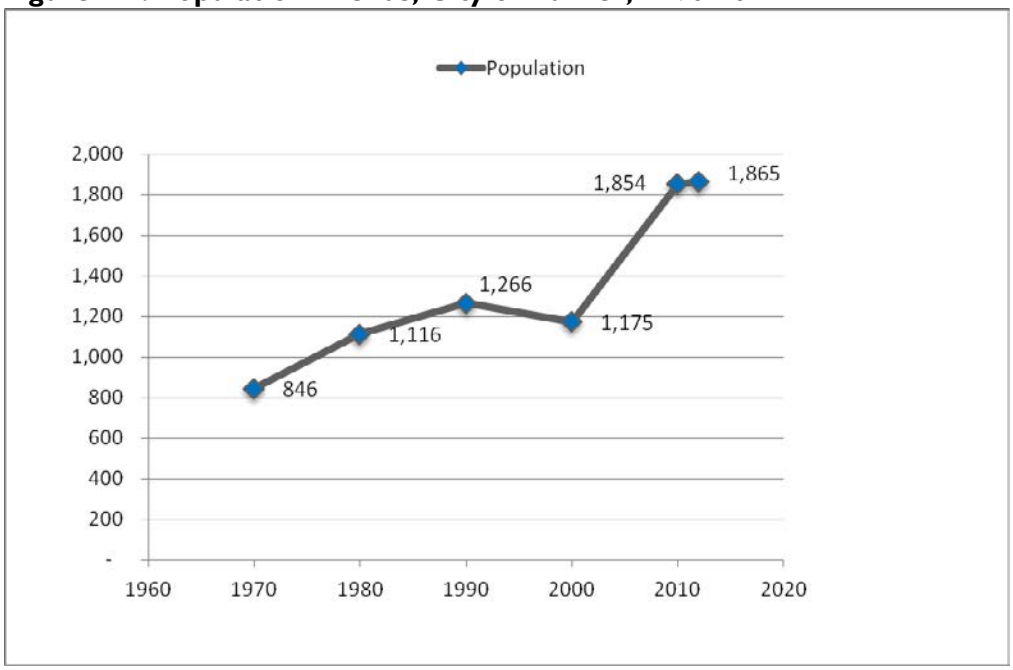
[7] City of Turner. Comprehensive Plan 2000.

progress, many cities have been forced to cope with a declining economic base. Turner did not undergo drastic changes to its local economic base, which is comprised mainly from the aggregate and mining industries. As a result, Turner was largely unaffected by the lumber industry decline between 1980 and 2000, leading to a stable growth pattern. Turner's population grew at an average annual growth rate (AAGR) of 3.9%[8] from 1,175 people in the year 2000 to 1,865 by 2012.

According to the Population Research Center at (PSU), as of April 2012 there were about 1,865 residents in Turner, Oregon.[9] Working age adults represent a significant portion of the population; (ages 20-64) however, a large growth in young children and the elderly has accompanied growth in the other age groups. While no age group is predominant in the community the change over time suggests larger groups of young children and the elderly. This has significant implications for the parks planning processes and other planning activities in the city.

Turner is a relatively small city in terms of population; however, it added 1,019 residents from 1970 to 2013—a 120% increase. Figure 2-1 shows population trends in Turner; interestingly the city lost population between 1990 and 2000 and subsequently gained over 700 residents between 2000 and 2013.

Figure 2-1. Population Trends, City of Turner, 1970-2012



Source: 2012 Data from PSU Certified Estimate and Other population data from Turner Comp Plan

Population Projection

Table 2-1 displays the population estimates and projections from 2007 to 2030 for Turner. Turner has grown at a relatively faster pace than Marion County and Oregon as a whole. According to coordinated Marion County population

[8] Turner Comprehensive Plan. AAGR Extrapolation.

[9] PSU. 2012 Population Estimate.

projections, Turner is projected to grow at an AAGR of 3.4% to approximately 3,664 residents by 2030.

The projections provided in Table 2-1 are similar to other projections found in Turner's Comprehensive Plan and (PSU) population estimates. The population projection estimates are not an exact prediction because many factors can change the growth rate trends that have been prevalent in a community. Rather the projections are intended to provide a future estimation of population growth to city staff about the city and how to plan and provide adequate recreational opportunites to its current and future residents.

Table 2-1 Population Forecasts for Marion County and Turner

Area	2007 (est)	2010	2020	2030	2007-2030 Change Number	2007-2030 Change Percent	Average Annual Change Number	Average Annual Change Percent
Marion County	311,070	328,350	386,667	444,381	133,311	42.9%	5,796	1.6%
Turner	1,690	1,970	2,753	3,664	1,974	116.8%	86	3.4%

Source: PSU, Population Forecasts for Marion County, its Cities and Unincorporated Areas, 2010-2030

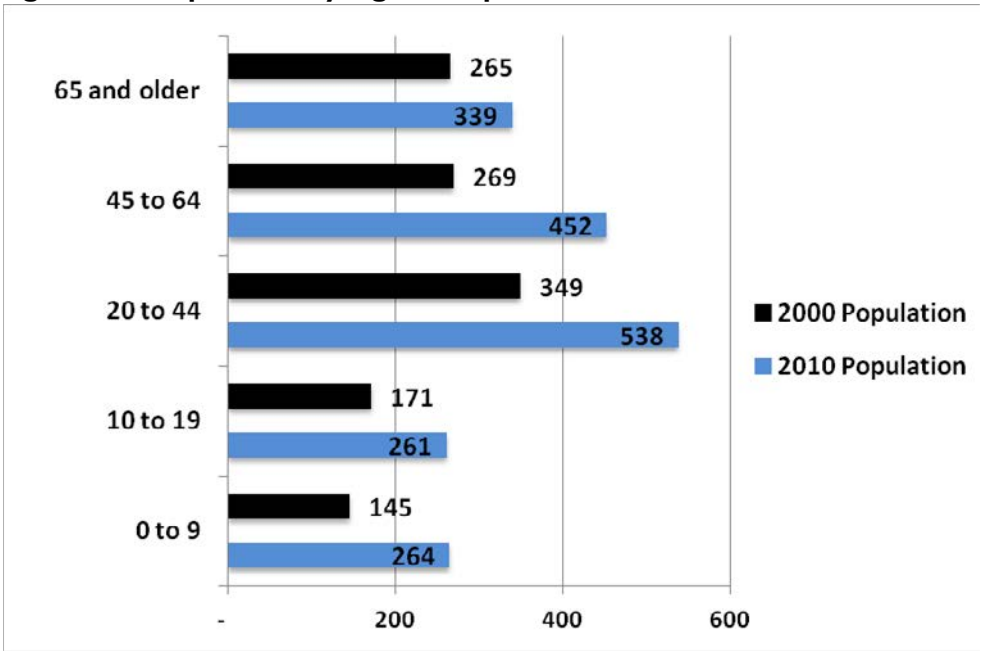
The 2011 Salem-Keizer Metropolitan Area Economic Opportunities Analysis (ECONorthwest) and the Housing chapter of the 2011 Turner Comprehensive Plan indicate that the Turner Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) has an adequate buildable land supply to accommodate the expected population growth and economic development objectives.

Age Characteristics

The age of a city's residents has important implications for parks planning. Age groups have different expectations and desires for recreational and park opportunities. The present and future age groups in Turner should be accounted for when developing a parks master plan. For example, Turner has increasingly larger shares of its population represented by individuals between the ages of 0-19 and 45-64; this suggest a need to plan for a 'baby-boomer' population aging as well as a larger proportion of residents who are children and teenagers. These age groups use parks and open space in varying ways and will expect and require different types of recreational opportunities.

The median age of Turner residents is approximately 39.6 years; this is down from 41 years in 2000. During this same time period, Oregon and Marion County increased their median ages at a similar rate over the 2000-2010 time period. Figure 2-2, indicates the population of age groups of Turner for 2000 and 2010.

Figure 2-2. Population by Age Group, Turner, 2000 & 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Summary File 1—100%

Table 2-2 shows population by age and gender. The data show the City of Turner is undergoing a change in its age population distribution including an increase in young people. This suggests that the updated Master Plan should accommodate a growing younger population of residents.

Similarly, the number of people aged 45-64 and 65+ grew 68% and 28% respectively during the 2000 through 2010 period. Like much of the United States and Oregon, the older age groups will continue to expand at a rate faster than younger age groups. Parks plans should make efforts to accommodate this segment of the population accordingly.

In summary, Turner's total population is growing relatively quickly as compared to many cities in Oregon. In addition to the total population growth, children (age 0-5) and adults (age 45-64) are the fastest growing segments of the total population. These age groups indicate a need for certain open space and recreational opportunities such as soft walking paths and exercise facilities for the adult population and playgrounds and sports facilities for children and teenagers.

Table 2-2. Turner Population by Age, 2000 and 2010

Population Groups	2000	2010	Percent Change
Total Population	1,199	1,854	54.6%
Male	577	891	54.4%
Female	622	963	54.8%
Under 5	70	128	82.9%
5-19	246	266	8.1%
20-44	349	538	54.2%
45-64	269	452	68.0%
65+	265	339	27.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Summary File 1—100%

Ethnicity and Race

An accurate depiction of the racial background and ethnicities of a city are important to planning processes. In many instances, people from dissimilar ethnic backgrounds use parks and recreational facilities in different ways than other residents. For example, Hispanics may desire sports facilities and recreational fields that provide the opportunity to play competitive or recreational soccer with friends and family members. In addition, signage and interpretive information should be presented in a bilingual format so that Hispanics are accommodated in the park system.

Turner has a relatively small but sizeable population of Hispanic individuals—in 2000, Hispanics accounted for 4.5% of the total population with 52 individuals; that population grew considerably to 136 individuals that currently comprise 7.9% of the total population of Turner. As national and state demographic statistics indicate, the Hispanic population will continue to grow at a steady pace, Turner should accommodate these individuals so that they plan parks to provide for this growing segment of the population. The following Table 2-3 displays racial and ethnic demographic information for Turner in 2000 and 2010.

Table 2-3. Race and Ethnicity, Turner 2000 and 2010

	2000		2010	
Ethnicity	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Black	1	0.1%	13	0.8%
Native American	20	1.7%	31	1.8%
Hispanic/Latino	52	4.5%	136	7.9%
Not Hispanic	1,147	-	1,718	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Summary File 1—100%

Summary of Demographic Findings

- Turner is growing relatively quickly from 1,199 residents in 2000 to nearly 1,865 residents in 2012. The average annual growth rate during this time period was approximately 3.9%.
- During the time period of 2000-2010, the population of children age 0-5 grew from 70 residents to 128; an 82% percent change.
- Turner has a relatively large population of females compared to males; as of 2010 almost 53% of the total population is female—963 individuals.
- Turner has a relatively large population of Hispanic individuals (136); that segment of the population has grown considerably from 2000. This suggests that the city staff should be working to accommodate this ethnic group in its parks plans.
- The range of age groups in Turner's population could benefit greatly from parks of all sizes. A variety of parks allow for every community member to enjoy active and passive recreation opportunities.

Economic Characteristics

The economic base of Oregon experienced a decline in the timber industry in the mid 1980's, with this decline came a change in the landscape of the employment in the state and the region. Currently, much of Oregon is focusing on transforming its economy from a resource extraction base to a service and manufacturing focused economy. The city of Turner is a part of the Salem-Keizer metropolitan area, which provides employment for many Turner residents. Major employers within Turner include Action Wood Products, TreeLine Transportation, Turner Elementary School, and Turner Retirement Homes[10].

Income

The economic characteristics of a community, similar to its educational attributes may impact the willingness of citizens to fund the park system through an endowment, general fund taxes or other methods. Furthermore, additional policies that could better fund the park system will require a willingness and support from residents to support the recommended strategies.

A disposable income that allows residents to pay for park services or the creation of park district could greatly benefit the park system of Turner. Accordingly, citizens must have the capability to afford the additional expenditures. Data on Turner as compared to Oregon and Marion County suggest a slightly diminished capacity to fund the parks by drawing from its residents in the form of a parks fee or other policy measure

[10] City of Turner correspondence

Turner has a lower average median income than Marion County. Table 2-4 indicates the median income for families and households, poverty levels and unemployment characteristics for Turner and Marion County. The American Community Survey generated these averages through aggregating data over a five-year span (2007-2011); the income distribution is displayed using 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars.

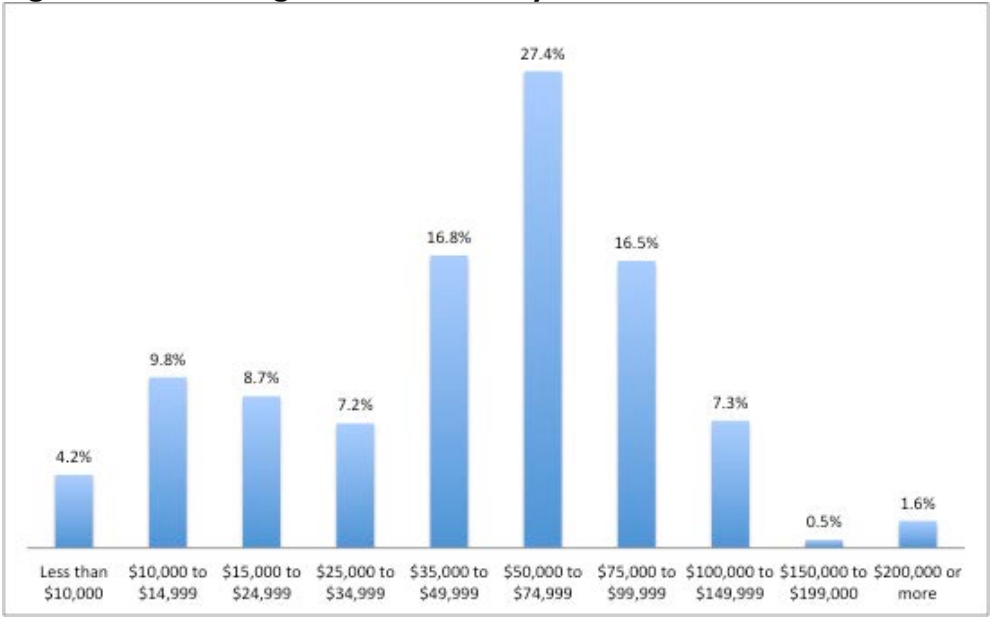
Table 2-4. Income Characteristics, Turner, 2007-2011 (5-year average)

Economic Characteristics	Marion County	Turner
Household Median Income	$46,191	$43,317
Family Median Income	$54,618	$50,991
Below Poverty Level	17.3%	16.7%
Unemployment	11.5%	9.9%

Sources: 2011 U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-Year Estimates

Figure 2-3 indicates the percentage of Turner households within various income brackets as of the 2011 ACS 5-Year Estimate.

Figure 2-3 Percentage of Households by Income, Turner, 2007-11



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey

CHAPTER III: THE TURNER PARK SYSTEM

The park classification and inventory are critical components of the Master Plan. They identify the quantity and condition of parkland, facilities, programs, and services within the city. This chapter focuses on Turner's park inventory. The City of Turner has three parks totaling approximately 29 acres. The growing population in Turner will increase the need for parks and open space in the area.

Parks Inventory

A critical aspect of planning for the future of a city's park system is to conduct an inventory and condition assessment of existing parks and open space. This section provides information on existing city parks, as well as parks not owned by the city. The inventory includes a condition assessment including a list of concerns provided for city-owned facilities.

Some of the parks inventoried are not within the city limits or the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB). However, these parks are included in the inventory because they serve residents and visitors by providing recreational opportunities and open space.

The park classification system (Appendix A) provides guidelines to evaluate the current park system and future needs. The two types of parks represented in Turner are the mini-park and community park. Mini-parks are generally between 2,500 square feet and one acre in size and address limited, isolated, or unique recreational needs. The focus of a community park is on meeting community-based needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces. Community parks are generally between 5 and 50 acres.

City Parks

City parks contribute to the overall character of the city and offer residents with outdoor recreational opportunities. The 29 acres of city-owned parks within the City of Turner include two mini-parks, Burkland Park and Second Street Park; and one community park, Fifth Street Park.

Burkland Park (mini-park)

Burkland Park is a centralized 0.30 acre mini-park owned by the city and is located on the northeast corner of 2nd and Boise Streets. The city has recently acquired an adjacent parcel that will expand this park (see Map 3-1 – pending). This addition is currently undeveloped and is not included in the primary inventory. The park is a developed site that offers active recreational opportunities for the community. The park is used for annual civic events. A plaque in the northeast corner of the park is a dedication plaque to Donald Burkland for donating the park to the City of Turner.

Burkland Park is enclosed by a chain-linked fence, but is accessible from streets on the north and east sides. On-street parking accommodates 22 vehicles with one designated handicapped space. The park is ADA accessible.

Amenities

- Paved walkways
- One Bike rack
- One large play structure
- One large oak tree
- Male and Female restrooms each with two stalls, ADA accessible, has maintenance issues
- Gazebo with six picnic tables
- Three grills, one large and two small
- Three trash cans
- Two picnic tables outside of gazebo area
- Irrigation system
- Signage
- One Bench, isolated from other park features

The park facilities do not have routine maintenance and have deteriorated since 2005. The City may want to examine its procedures for maintaining the park and existing facilities.

The park is located between downtown commercial development to the west and south and residential housing to the north and east. Boise and Streets have sidewalks that border the north and east sides of the park. An alleyway forms the western boundary.

Second Street Park (mini-park)

Second Street Park is a 0.30-acre mini-park. The land is owned by the City of Salem, and has been leased to the City of Turner. The park is a developed site that offers active recreational opportunities for the Holly Loop neighborhood. Lawn covers a majority of the property complemented by some trees. A sign designates the entrance of the park.

The park is accessible from 2nd Street in the Holly Loop area of town. The park has five on-street parking spaces.

The park is located within a residential area, and the transmission station for the City of Salem lies directly to the west of the park.

Amenities

- Three play areas
- One large plastic play structure in good condition
- One merry-go-round, has maintenance issues
- One swing set in good condition
- Two small benches
- One plastic picnic table, chained to fence
- One metal trash can, chained to fence
- One bike rack with eight spots

Fifth Street Park (community park)

Fifth Street Park is a newly expanded park on the west edge of the city, located at the northern terminus of Fifth Street. The park is divided into an existing 15-acre partially developed southern portion and a recently acquired 13.4-acre forested parcel to the north. The existing developed southern portion and the undeveloped northern portion of the park are inventoried separately in order to highlight their unique qualities.

Northern Portion

The northern expansion is owned by the city and is undeveloped. The property is a riparian oak woodland that has been overgrown with blackberries and poison oak. This portion of the park does not have trails and remains in its natural condition. This area is fenced off from the southern portion of the park.

Amenities

- The northern expansion of Fifth Street Park does not have any amenities yet. See the Fifth Street Park Concept Design (Chapter VI) for future development intentions.

Southern Portion

The developed 15-acre southern portion of Fifth Street Park lies directly to the south of the new expansion. The city owns the park, which is partially developed with a generous amount of open space surrounding the central ball field. A dense canopy of Oregon White Oak trees encloses the park and natural grasses and groundcover grow throughout the property.

The park is only accessible from Fifth Street due to Mill Creek and the railroad. A large gravel parking area is located adjacent to the ball field. The park has signage at the entrance and some parking signs.

A variety of land use types surrounds the park. The area east of the park is bordered by railroad tracks that run from the northeast to the southeast corner of the park and industrial development. This functionally limits access to the area, which is currently through the existing developed portion on the northern end of Fifth Street. Turner's urban growth boundary and city limits, which are aligned with Mill Creek, form the western boundary of the park. Low-density housing abuts the southern edge of Fifth Street Park.

Amenities

- One baseball field with backstop
- Two horseshoe pits, with maintenance issues
- Two picnic tables
- Five barbeque grills
- One entry sign
- Three new ADA accessible restroom stalls
- One temporary trash can for baseball games

Concerns

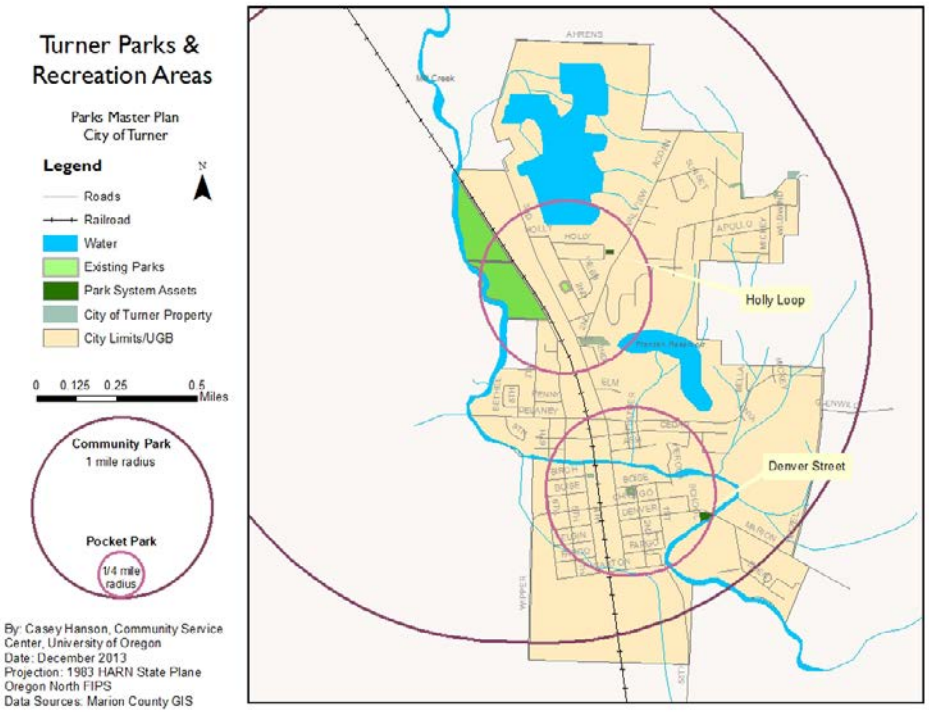
- Parking area maintenance
- Negative of signage
- Horse shoe pits need repair

- Three BBQs do not have picnic tables nearby
- Out-of-the-way location for some residents
- Road safety issues

Additional Turner Park System Assets

The City of Turner owns some additional properties that are a part of the park system (see Map 3-1). In particular, the parcel on Denver Street may provide a passive recreation area and an access point for Mill Creek. The property on Holly Loop, while unsuitable for park development, is an asset that may contribute to the park system in some other way. The pending development in the northern area Turner anticipates developing a new park near Turner Road.

Map 3-1. Turner Park System Assets



School District Facilities

While school facilities are only open to the public during limited daylight hours, they provide significant recreation for residents during non-school hours. The NRPA strongly advocates building good relationships between school districts and park and recreation agencies. These parks provide a broader scale of recreational connections and opportunities for the community.

The Cascade School District owns several nearby schools that have the potential to serve the community during non-school hours:

- Turner Elementary

- Cloverdale Elementary
- Cascade Middle School
- Cascade High School

The following school facility descriptions detail each school's location and amenities.

Turner Elementary School

Turner Elementary is the only school facility located in Turner. The school is located on the east side of School Avenue behind the swimming pool. The school grounds include approximately 8.62 acres[11] that wrap around the backside of the school. The school facilities are open to the public during non-school hours and are owned by the Cascade School District.

There are two access points to the park. One entrance is located on Mill Creek Road and the second entrance is at the front of the school on School Avenue. There are approximately five parking spaces in the undeveloped parking area along Mill Creek Road, and approximately 35 spaces in the front of the school. The school facilities include baseball, football, and soccer fields; basketball; tetherball and four-square courts; play structures; swing sets; a pool; and bleachers for spectators.

Mill Creek delineates the northern and eastern park boundaries. Aldersgate Ministry of Oregon is situated on the opposing side of Mill Creek. The Ministry contains a generous amount of open space and outdoor fields. A mix of commercial and multi-unit housing developments are located to the south and west of the park.

Cloverdale Elementary School

Cloverdale Elementary is located approximately three miles southwest of Turner. The school's rural setting creates a unique character to the recreational facilities. It is open year-round to the public during non-school hours.

Access is available from Parrish Gap Road. There is a designated parking lot with approximately 30 spaces. The onsite facilities include play equipment and shed, basketball courts, baseball fields, tetherball, and hard surfaced play areas.

The surrounding rural residential character is a unique quality of the park. The park is primarily surrounded with agricultural fields.

[11] City of Turner Comprehensive Plan, 2001.

Cascade Junior High and High School

Cascade Junior High and High Schools are located on the same property four miles outside of Turner on Marion Road. The recreation facilities are owned by the Cascade School District.

Access to the school facilities is available from Marion Road. Amenities include two football stadiums, a baseball stadium, soccer fields, half basketball courts, and several practice fields. Active recreational opportunities are abundant at this school facility. Multiple lots around the school offer sufficient parking to accommodate visitors. Agricultural lands and rural residential development neighbor the school facilities.

Regional Parks

Regional parks provide a wide array of opportunities for active and passive recreation that draw residents and visitors of all ages. Regional parks tend be more than 50 acres and serve a larger area than other park classification types. These state and county parks preserve unique landscapes and frequently attract tourists.[12] [13] They provide a variety of recreational and educational opportunities including picnicking, camping, swimming, hiking, boating, and wildlife watching.

County Parks

Marion County operates thirteen parks and recreation areas within 25 miles of Turner. The neighboring counties of Polk, Benton and Linn Counties also own nearby county park facilities. These parks include day-use parks and camping facilities, boat ramps, waysides, and historic sites.

Marion County Parks

- Aumsville Ponds
- Bonesteele Park
- Denny Park
- Evergreen Wayside
- Joryville Park
- Lake Labish Park
- Little North Fork
- Parkdale Park
- Saint Louis Fish Ponds

12 Marion County Parks Department. Accessed online, http://publicworks.co.marion.or.us/Parks/, 2004.

13 Oregon Parks and Recreation Department. Accessed online, http://www.oregonstateparks.org/searchpark.php?region=willamette_valley, 2004.

- Santana Park
- Scotts Mills Park
- Spong's Landing Park
- Wiseman Island

State Parks

There are five Oregon State Parks within easy driving distance of Turner, including:

- Holman State Wayside (15 miles northwest)
- Silver Falls State Park (21 miles east)
- Willamette Mission State Park (21 miles northwest)
- North Santiam State Recreation Area (23 miles east)
- Maud Williamsons State Recreation Site (23 miles northwest)

Level of Service Analysis

The baseline Level of Service (LOS) analysis is based on the City's 2013 population and parkland inventory. The level of service is a figure that can be used to evaluate changes in park service for a community, but should not be used in comparison with other communities. Park needs vary by community, and there is no ideal or standard level of service.

LOS is a simple way to measure the amount of parkland provided in a system usually expressed as acres of developed parkland per 1,000 people.[14] Table 3-1 shows the baseline LOS for city-owned parks, based on Turner's 2013 population of 1,865. Although currently undeveloped the Fifth Street Park expansion is included in this LOS because of the city's intention to develop it as a part of Fifth Street Park.

[14] Developed parkland typically contains facilities and amenities. Open space parkland is defined as areas generally free from development or developed with low intensity uses that respect natural environmental characteristics.

Table 3-1. Park Acreage and Level of Service, Turner, 2013

Park Classification	Park	Acreage	Turner LOS (acres/1,000 residents)
Mini-Park			
	Burkland Park	0.3	
	2nd Street Park	0.3	
	Subtotal	**0.6**	0.3
Community Park			
	5th Street Park	28.4	
	Subtotal	**28.4**	15.2
Total		**29.0**	**15.5**

Source: Community Planning Workshop, City of Turner and PSU Population Research Center

According to the County's coordinated population forecast, Turner is expected to have 3,664 residents by the year 2030. At that population, the LOS will fall to 7.9 acres of parks per 1,000 residents if additional parkland is not acquired.

Conclusion

More than 98% of the city's park acreage is in Fifth Street Park. The implication of this finding is that the city is well served in the community park classification, but potentially underserved in the neighborhood park and mini-park classifications.

CHAPTER IV: PARKS AND RECREATION NEEDS ANALYSIS

This chapter summarizes key findings that have not only helped guide the overall vision and goals as summarized in Chapter 5 but also the Fifth Street Park Concept in Chapter 6. The chapter lays out public involvement findings, which discuss input and feedback from the community through the workshop held in October 2013, a distributed survey to residents, and a spatial analysis of parks' service areas to existing neighborhoods.

Public Workshop Findings

The Community Planning Workshop (CPW) team conducted a workshop in October to gather community input for the update of this 2013 Turner Parks Master Plan Update. From the workshop, three key findings emerged.

Parks Service

Approximately 12 people provided input on the parks system as a whole during the workshop. The majority of people asserted that the park system was adequately serving the community and that they would rather see improvements to the existing park system before acquiring and developing new space for parkland. Participants indicated that they utilize the existing parks for a variety of activities, and that their use of the parks and activities are heavily dependent upon the time of year and the weather. A majority of the questionnaire respondents visited the park at least once a week if not more and the main reason for those who did not was because they did not live in the City of Turner.

Fifth Street Park

Fifth Street Park was indicated as being the most-used, followed by Burkland Park and Second Street Park. People at the workshop indicated that they used Fifth Street Park for a variety of uses including: dog walking, relaxing, water activities, passive recreational uses and firefighter training.

Prompted by an image board, participants were also asked to identify desired activities in Fifth Street Park specifically. The top four activities were interacting with the water, playing on playground equipment, hiking on unpaved trails, and playing with my dog. Having a picnic, walking/biking on paved trails, and playing sports were tied for fifth place. Camping was the only activity to have more than one negative "vote." For full results of the community workshop image board, see Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. Community Workshop Image Board Results

Activity	Tally
Get to the Water	8
Play on Playground Equipment	7
Hike on unpaved trails	6
Play with my dog	6
Have a picnic	5
Walk and Bike on Paved Trails	5
Play sports	5
Share my artistic skills	4
View wildlife	4
Sit and observe	3
Study Nature	3
Celebrate	2
Play on Stumps, Logs, and Boulc	2
Perform	2
Explore science	1
Go camping	1 yes, 4 no

Source: Community Planning Workshop

Burkland Park and Second Street Park

Participants indicated that Burkland Park was primarily used by families and young children, and that both the frequent closing of bathrooms and the lack of adult recreational amenities kept them away from the park. A resident indicated the lack of restroom facilities decreased the desirability of using Second Street Park; however, her children could access and use the park because of the proximity to their home. Participants indicated that they frequently used parks outside Turner because of the unique amenities, size and open spaces provided. Participants suggested the following amenities for the Turner Parks System such as:

- a skate park
- land or open space for a dog park
- improving the banks along Fifth street park to improve access and safety for children using the stream as a tubing route
- an official open space area for elderly residents south of Cedar Lane

Parks Survey Findings

For those that could not attend the workshop, the city distributed a questionnaire to gather more information. Forty-seven individual Parks Surveys were submitted to the City. Four additional surveys were turned in to represent student classrooms.

The survey was intended to gather general public input, but was not designed to provide a statistically random sample. Rather, it was intended to identify key themes as identified by Turner residents. Given that limitation, CPW has focused on common themes in terms of what respondents appear to want. Through the surveys emerged some key findings.

Playground and Water Access

Seventy responses indicated a desire for playground equipment and 65 for swimming access. The margin between these options and others was significant as shown in Table 4.2. For new park services in the 13-acre acquisition, camping received the most votes (73 responses), but it also received several (3) negative votes, indicating a sensitive issue since the disinclination was explicitly noted. The second most popular choice was nature trails (53 responses). Results suggest there is a mixed opinion on the desire for a second ball field. See Table 4.3 for further information.

Table 4-2. Fifth Street Park Survey Results

What park services would you like to see enhanced at Fifth Street Park?	Individual Surveys	Classroom Surveys	Total
Walking Trail	26	7	33
Picnicking	21	10	31
Swimming Access	16	49	65
Exercise Trail	12	12	24
Playground Equipment	26	44	70
Volleyball	7	22	29
Other	15	1	16

Source: Community Planning Workshop

Table 4-3. Fifth Street Park Acquisition Survey Results

With the new 13 acres north of Fifth Street Park what new park services would you like to see developed?	Individual Surveys	Classroom Surveys	Total
A 2nd baseball field	7	7	14
Camping	9	64	73
Nature trails	30	23	53
Nature Education	14	9	23
Frisbee Golf	14	21	35
Other	19	0	19

Source: Community Planning Workshop

An Interactive Fountain

Respondents favored an interactive fountain (95 responses) for the Burkland Park expansion by a wide margin. Swing sets and basketball roughly tie as a second amenity.

New Parks in Turner

When asked where new parks should be developed, many left this question blank. Responses for other ideas led to suggestions for trails around town, like in Val View. This supports the input CPW received from residents during the workshop, that the parks provide adequate service to the community.

Table 4-4. Burkland Park Survey Results

What new services should be developed at the new addition to Burkland Park downtown?	Individual Surveys	Classroom Surveys	Total
Swing sets	18	27	45
Interactive fountain	22	73	95
Basketball	13	37	50
Other	10	2	12

Source: Community Planning Workshop

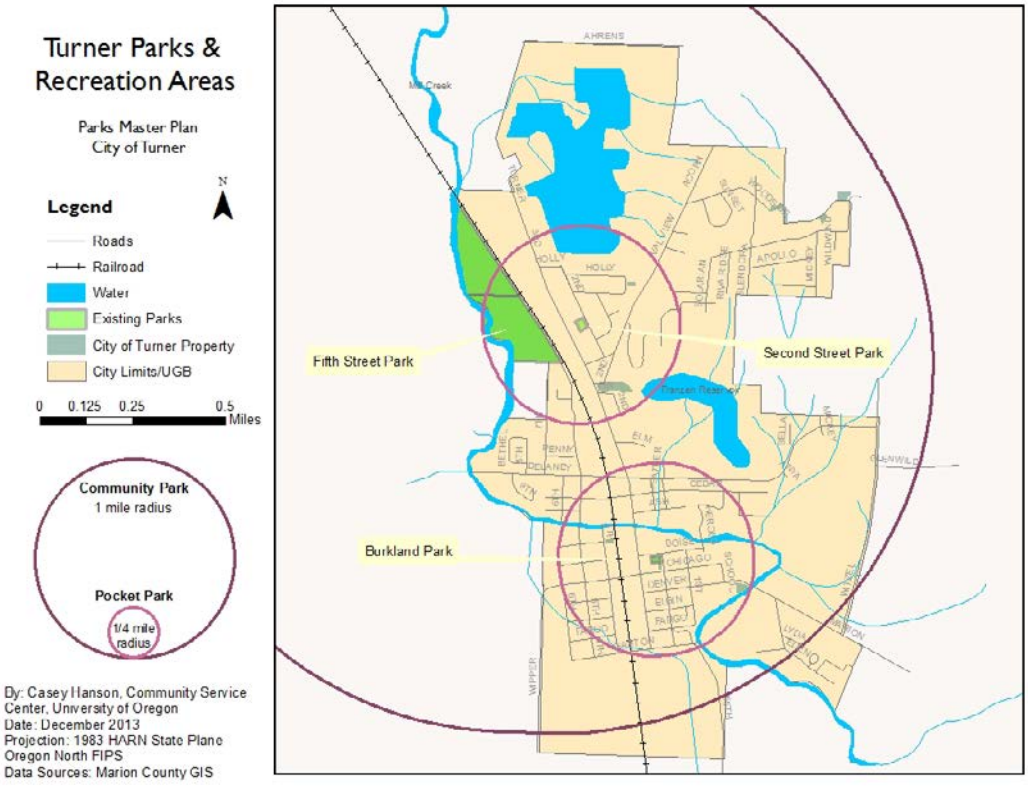
Analysis of Park Service Areas

Parks need to serve a diverse population. It is important that the city provide different sizes and types of parks that are accessible to different community members. Turner has two predominant types of parks, mini-parks and community parks. Typically, a quarter mile is the farthest distance people are willing to walk to visit a park.[15] Map 4-1 shows park service areas for Fifth Street Park, Second Street Park, and Burkland Park. The service areas are measured at ¼ mile for pocket parks (i.e. Second Street Park and Burkland Park) and 1 mile for community parks (i.e. Fifth Street Park).

The service areas represent the area from which most of the users come to use the park. The one-mile service area of the Fifth Street Park encompasses almost all of Turner. Burkland Park services most of the downtown area. As shown on the map, certain areas of the City lack in mini-parks. Specifically, three areas are currently underserved by the parks system, in the fact that no neighborhood park exists in those areas. These areas are Bethel Loop, Angel's Peak, and Val View, which the Project Advisory Committee has also acknowledged.

[15] Harnik, P. and Simms, J. 2004. Parks: How Far is Too Far? *Planning,* 70 (11):8-11.

Map 4-1. Turner Parks and Recreation Service Areas



Map 4-1 also suggests that physical barriers to service areas may limit service. For example, it may be difficult for small children to cross the railroad and major roads to access the Fifth Street Park. Both of the pocket parks are located east of the railroad which may make it difficult for residents west of the railroad to access these parks.

Conclusions

Parks and recreation needs were addressed through a variety of forms of community input. Primary methods included the public workshop and a distributed survey to Turner residents in October 2013. Public feedback indicates that parks need to provide more variety to meet the full range of residents' recreation needs. In response, parks should involve multi-use opportunities for multiple generations.

No common theme exists for what would make residents use Turner's parks more but it is clear that through the questionnaire that residents desire active forms of recreation. While organized sports remains a primary interest for the city, other activities such as open space and natural areas are equally as valuable. Ideally different activities can provide each park with an enhanced identity. When proceeding with new ideas, the City should be aware of conflicting views on providing camping and a ballpark at the Fifth Street Park and reach out to address citizens' concerns. Findings suggest that Turner should consider enhancing existing parks before acquiring land for new parks.

CHAPTER V: PARK SYSTEM VISION AND GOALS

The Project Advisory Committee developed a vision and goals for the City of Turner Parks System based on information about the community, the parks system itself, and an analysis of unmet needs. The goals focus on broad priorities for the parks system, with more specific objectives to provide direction in achieving those goals.

Overall Vision

Rather than focus on specific functions that a park system can serve, the advisory committee indicated that the vision for Turner parks is **to provide multi-use opportunities for a multi-generational population**. This idea of serving a variety of functions was evident in later discussions about goals, land acquisition and park design.

Goals and Objectives

These six goals represent key areas of concern for Turner's park system. Under each goal, objectives offer specific strategies to accomplish the goal. The Master Plan's Goals and Objectives are organized first by system-wide goals followed by aspect-specific goals, rather than by priority of action.

Goal 1. Organizational Capacity

Encourage public participation, engage with partners and pursue funding opportunities in order to develop the resources to maintain the parks system. These resources are necessary for ensuring that the parks system meets the needs of the community.

Objective 1.1 Evaluate parks maintenance costs when pursuing capital improvements and land acquisition, and as a part of the city budget review process.

Objective 1.2 Promote opportunities for residents to be involved in the parks system through committees, volunteer opportunities, and community celebrations.

Objective 1.3 Develop park recognition and branding by re-naming parks, and encouraging park events.

Objective 1.4 Consider and pursue partnership opportunities that enhance ability to improve the park system.

Objective 1.5 Develop a dedicated funding stream for the maintenance and enhancement of Turner parks.

Goal 2. Safety, Maintenance and Access

Establish benchmarks by which to evaluate parks decisions regarding safety, maintenance and access. Investments in the parks system should enhance, or at the very least maintain existing levels of service in these areas.

Objective 2.1 Enhance park safety through thoughtful design, encouraging legitimate use, and enforcement of rules. Without these measures, improvements may be vulnerable to vandalism, and secluded areas may attract illicit users.

Objective 2.2 Plan for maintaining new and existing investments through budget allocations, partnerships, volunteers, or other means. Prioritizing maintenance will allow Turner to get the most long-term value from its park system.

Objective 2.3 Maximize the ability of residents to get to and use park amenities.

- Plan for vehicle access (private transportation, emergency vehicles, and in some cases, busses or maintenance vehicles) in Fifth Street Park and future parks.
- Balance security needs (the restriction of parks, facilities or equipment) with the desire of community members to use the park system. Provide clear information regarding use of the park, amenities and hours.
- Coordinate with transportation improvements to provide multimodal access (sidewalks, bike paths, and/or transit options) to city parks.
- Provide welcoming infrastructure for all community members (e.g. facilities that meet or exceed ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) requirements, multi-lingual signage).

Goal 3. Park Identity

Develop different park properties to highlight particular uses and needs. In order to enhance the park system as a whole, each type of park should have its own unique developed and branded identity.

Objective 3.1 Maximize opportunities to use Fifth Street Park, as the largest park in Turner, for large-scale gatherings, unique features and amenities. It can serve as an asset for the residents of Turner and as an attraction for the region.

Objective 3.2 Emphasize the ways that neighborhood parks, such as Second Street Park and Burkland Park, serve the community in a different way. These parks allow residents to play and gather in a public space within walking distance of homes. This is particularly important from an equity point of view for serving residents who may be unable to travel to further parks.

Objective 3.3 Enhance opportunities for local residents to access Mill Creek for recreational activities. A trail network could enhance this asset and connect Turner both internally and to other communities. Goal 4 specifically addresses the need to put effort towards this particular park identity.

Objective 3.4 Explore the possibility of expanding Burkland Park and the surrounding area into a new type of park facility. Burkland Park currently serves as a neighborhood park, but its strategic location downtown could anchor a new park identity for Turner – a civic center. The 2009 Downtown Improvement Plan recommends an expansion of public space around Burkland Park. A concentration of civic structures (e.g. City Hall), a festival street, and meeting spaces (e.g. a plaza) could create more opportunities for civic engagement.

Goal 4. Create a Trails Network

Engage with experts and local residents to identify specific strategies for a trail system in Turner. As a network, trails require significant planning. The city would need to purchase or gain access to land through other means, such as easements. A plan that looks at needs and opportunities in detail would provide the best foundation for developing and funding a successful trail network. The City of Turner would like to pursue several types of trails.

Objective 4.1 Establish a Trails Plan to support the development of multiple, connecting trail types in Turner.

Objective 4.2 Develop an initial trail network within Fifth Street Park. The 13-acre expansion of Fifth Street Park provides an opportunity for the City of Turner to begin a trail network without additional land acquisition. Nature and/or exercise trails through this area would provide a service that is currently unavailable within Turner.

Objective 4.3 Explore opportunities for trails to access and enhance Mill Creek. A trail that provided access to the creek and a scenic route through town would complement current uses of both city parks and the creek itself.

Objective 4.4 Provide bicycle/pedestrian trails throughout the community of Turner. A City of Turner trail network could connect key destinations, including parks and other public spaces throughout the city. Such a network would provide additional transportation and recreation opportunities for residents and visitors.

Objective 4.5 Create trail connections with neighboring communities. Residents of Turner frequently travel to Salem and Aumsville. Trail connections to these communities would offer additional options for such travel.

Goal 5. Fifth Street Park Enhancement

Invest in Fifth Street Park to maximize its value for the community.

Objective 6.1 Pursue the design concept presented in Chapter VI. Key elements of this design include:

- Four design zones – Oak Woodland Zone; Athletics, Games, and Play Zone; Riparian Forest Zone; and Creek Zone
- A trail network that enhances access to Mill Creek
- Partnership opportunities through the riparian education center and additional ball field

Objective 6.2 Prioritize enhancements that will attract residents to the park and draw in visitors from the region, elevating its visibility and the value associated with the parks system.

Goal 6. Develop the Neighborhood Park System

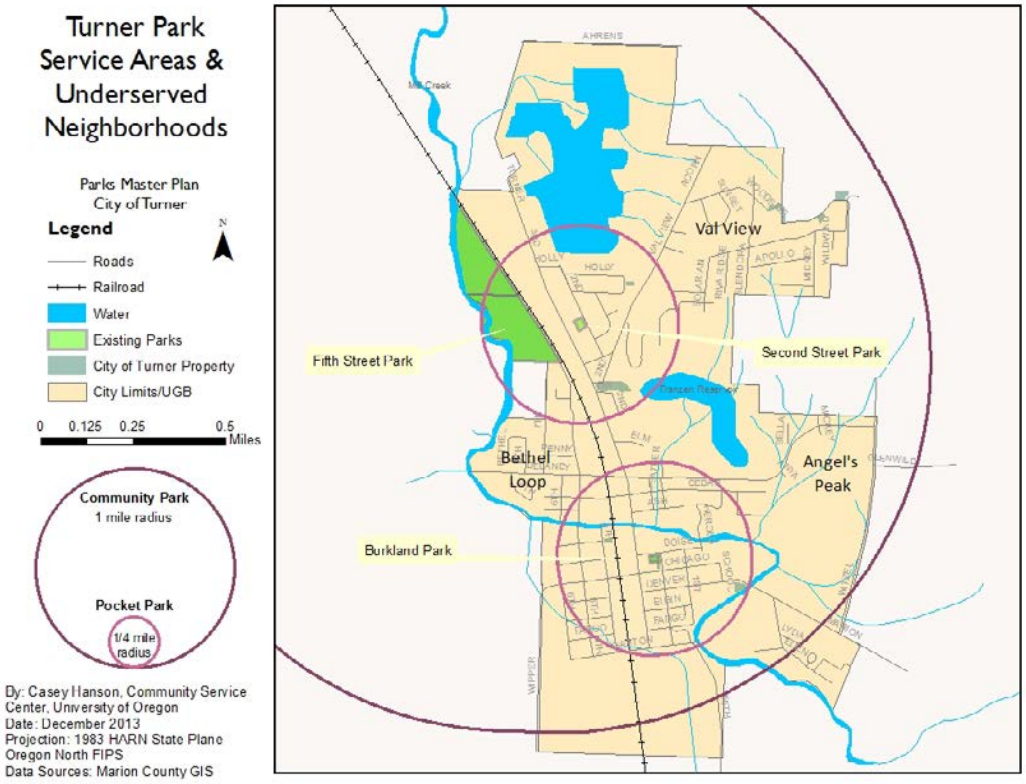
Investigate opportunities to acquire new parkland in under-served neighborhoods, and enhance parks to serve more of the community. Fifth Street Park serves Turner as a community park, but only two parks serve individual neighborhoods. Burkland Park serves the Downtown area, and Second Street Park serves Holly Loop. Additional neighborhood and mini-parks would provide park services more equitably across the community.

Objective 6.1 Focus initial acquisitions on the neighborhoods of Val View, Angel's Peak, and Bethel Loop (see Map 5.1). The Project Advisory has identified these specific neighborhoods as priority areas for developing additional parks.

Objective 6.2 Consider proactive and creative options for acquiring additional parkland (see Parkland Acquisition Strategies below).

Objective 6.3 Design neighborhood parks to provide amenities for all ages through the use of comfortable, shaded seating and picnic areas, restrooms, and adult-oriented activities/features (e.g. chess tables, artwork).

Map 5-1. Turner Underserved Neighborhoods Map



Parkland Acquisition Strategies

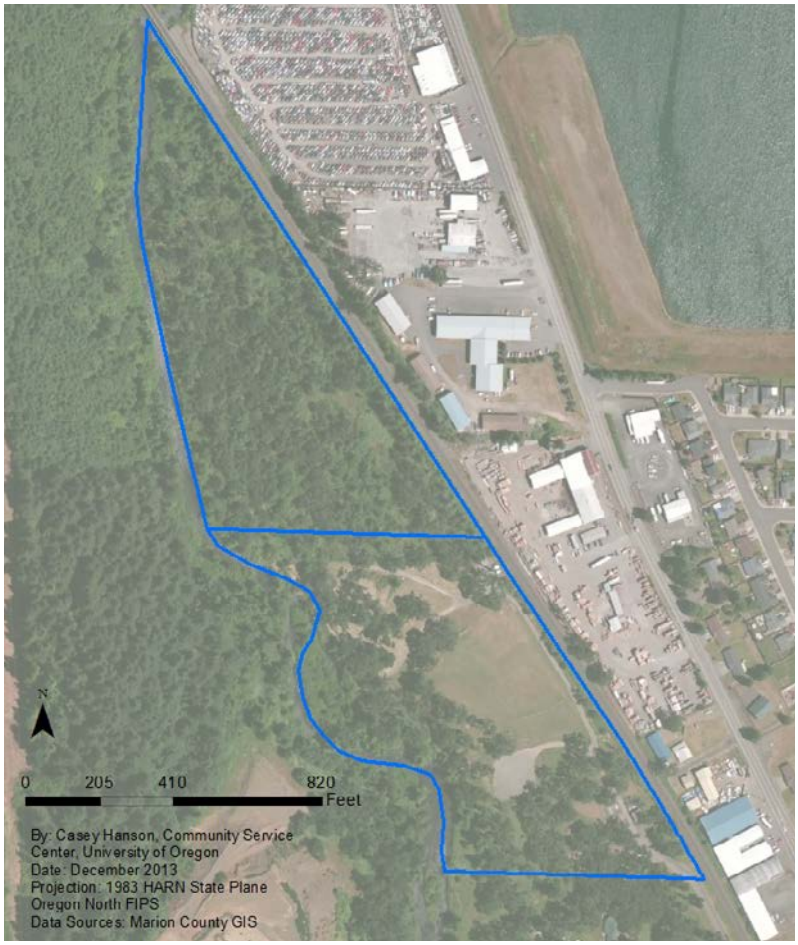
Many of the above goals involve parkland acquisition to some degree. The city has particular goals around acquiring land for neighborhood parks and trails. The city has already demonstrated remarkable creativity in the development of Second Street Park, which was developed on land leased from the City of Salem. Below are some strategies for acquiring new parkland.

- **Funding for parkland acquisition** – The City of Turner currently has a Park System Development Charge (SDC), but it has had limited effectiveness in providing funds for the parks system. The City could revise this tool to better support the needs of the parks budget.
- **Coordination with other programs** – Natural hazard mitigation, particularly around flooding, can provide funds for projects that serve the purposes of both FEMA and the local parks system.
- **Availability of parcels** – Public outreach is a long-term strategy for encouraging local property owners to sell or donate their property to the City.
- **Alternatives to outright purchase** – Particularly regarding land for trails, easements are an alternative to purchase which provides more flexibility in accessing land.

CHAPTER VI: FIFTH STREET PARK CONCEPT DESIGN

This chapter presents a conceptual design program for Fifth Street Park. The acquisition of the 13.4-acre northern portion of the site provides a unique opportunity for Turner to expand its signature community park.

Map 6-1. 2013 Fifth Street Park Map



Introduction

Fifth Street Park is the largest park in City of Turner (see Map 6-1). The developed portion of the park is approximately fifteen acres and includes a baseball field, recently built restrooms, horseshoe pits, a gravel parking area, and several informal access points along Mill Creek. A major focus of this Master Plan update is to develop a design concept for the recently acquired 13.4-acre northern portion of Fifth Street Park. The northern acquisition is currently contains high-quality riparian forest and small wetlands. The site is currently undeveloped. A process that included site analysis, community needs assessment, a public workshop, and feedback from the parks Project Advisory Committee (PAC) informed the design concept. The design concept developed by the project team is presented on the following pages.

The project team also recommends that Fifth Street Park be rebranded to reflect the unique features of the park. Inspirations for a new brand for the park could include the oak woodland in the southern half of the park, the site's easy access to Mill Creek, and the unique riparian forest in the northern half of the park.

Finally, the project team recommends that design and construction in Fifth Street Park be completed in accordance with Turner's Riparian Ordinance, requiring that the building of any large structures and the removal of healthy, native vegetation be done outside of a designated buffer zone, which is variable depending on the slope of the bank of Mill Creek. Removal of inappropriate artifacts, such as brush/burn piles should be prioritized in an action plan for park improvements. Likewise, removal of non-native vegetation, such as Himalayan blackberries will quickly improve public perception and use of the park.

These design recommendations can be used to describe the proposed park project to potential funding sources during the fundraising process. When adequate funds have been raised and a design firm has been selected for the project, the design concept can be used to begin the process of creating construction-ready design documents.

Program

Collaborating with members of the Turner Parks Project Advisory Committee, CPW assembled the following program of capital projects to be added to the existing park site.

Structures

- A riparian education center- 1,000 sq. ft. building, parking, and space for pick-up/drop-off
- Playground-3,000 sq. ft.
- Concession Stand-150 sq. ft. – to be built as an addition to the restroom building
- Picnic Structure-1,000 sq. ft. – to be built as an addition to the restroom building
- Baseball Clubhouse- 200 sq. ft. –provides storage and changing room areas
- 2 footbridges to connect the trail system to the large island in Mill Creek

Parking

- Parking—recommend 102 designated spaces. This recommendation is based on standards found in similar park designs, city park design standards, and landscape architectural standards texts.

Natural Areas Access

- A “beach” area for accessing the creek
- Trails

Athletic/Games Facilities

- One sand volleyball court
- One additional adult baseball field
- Enhanced horseshoe pits
- An exercise trail

Landscape Needs

- A one-acre dog park
- Splash pad-1,000 sq. ft.
- 800 linear feet of new 12 ft. wide gravel roadways, with pullouts to aid circulation

Seating

- Benches and picnic tables

Communication

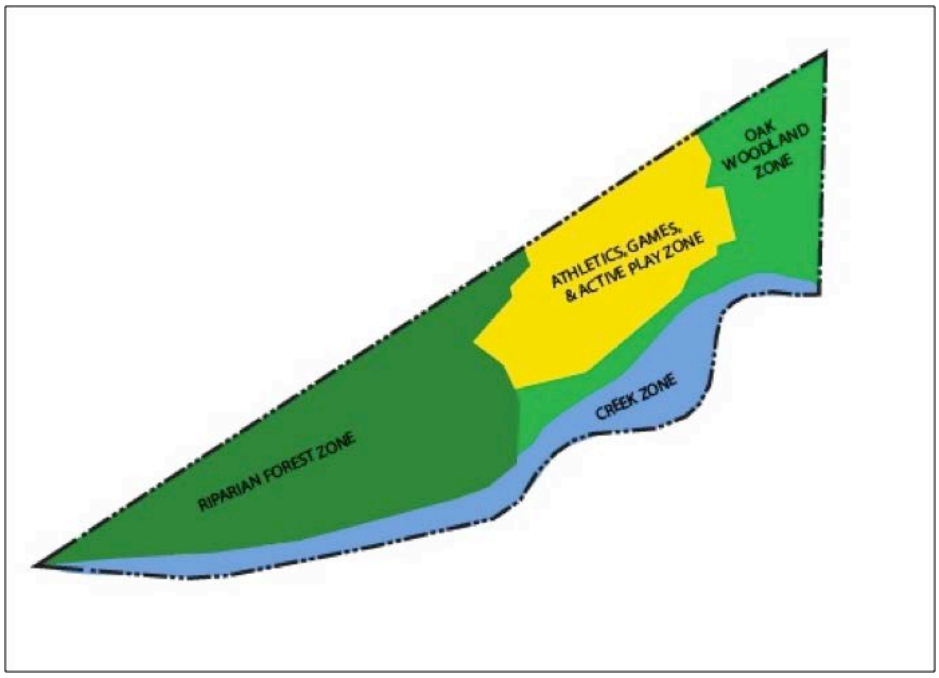
- Signage on Delaney Road
- A welcome area at the entrance

Overview of the Design

Park Design Zones

CPW divided the site into several zones for the purpose of identifying opportunities and core elements of the concept plan. Map 6-2 shows the park design zones.

Map 6-2. Park Design Zones



Source: Community Planning Workshop

Oak Woodland Zone

The Oak Woodland zone is where most people will access the park via Fifth Street and is defined by the healthy, mature, and lovely oak canopy. The area includes the welcome signage and a gateway element to serve as a threshold to welcome visitors to the park. Picnic facilities, directional signage, and walking trails are the major elements in this area. The character of this area is calm. This area is delineated from the athletics & play zone by the gravel road and interfaces with the Creek Zone on the western edge and the Riparian Forest Zone to the north.

Athletics, Games, and Play Zone

The Athletics, Games, and Play Zone is located in the center of the park and contains facilities for active play. Two baseball fields (one existing and one proposed) and associated infrastructure are contained in this area along with a picnic shelter, horseshoe pits, playground with splash pad, and a volleyball court. This area of the park is lively and colorful with team sports and playful children. A aesthetically designed fence should be constructed to separate the playground and splash pad from the gravel road.

Riparian Forest Zone

The healthy, intact riparian forest found in the northern part of Fifth Street Park is rare in Oregon and the designer's touch in this area is light. At the southern edge of the forest a proposed environmental education center offers riparian forest learning opportunities for students throughout the Mid-Willamette Valley. A dog park is carefully integrated into a clearing in the eastern area of the forest. Accessible trails and benches give visitors the opportunity to explore this unique

natural treasure. It is recommended that the City of Turner work with the local conservation district to implement a plan that will make this area accessible to visitors and that will improve ecosystems functions. Siting of design elements in the following plan are conceptual and detailed natural areas mapping should be completed to determine best siting and construction techniques for any development within the riparian forest.

Creek Zone

The western edge of Fifth Street Park meets Mill Creek, a beautiful year-round waterway. Ecosystem restoration and erosion control help to keep the waterway clean and the habitat healthy. The trail system parallels the creek here and gives visitors several opportunities to access the water, including a gravel beach area where the land has been graded for easy, safe access to the water. Visitors can connect to trails on an island in the middle of the creek via two bridges that connect to the main trail system.

Figure 6.3 Park Design Drawing

Source: Community Planning Workshop

Final Design Element Description

The final park design is organized around the four major zones (Oak Woodland Zone, Athletics, Games, and Play Zone, Riparian Forest Zone, and Creek Zone) described above, with the majority of the land reserved for ecosystems services and passive recreation. The park layout is intuitive for visitors while maintaining an organic form. A major design intention is to minimize tree removal and to maximize the use of space by clustering new structures. The design provides visitors with a variety of recreation experiences with paths through a variety of vegetation types, access to Mill Creek, and sports and other active play options.

Oak Woodland Zone

Entry Gateway – To create a clear threshold for the park and welcome park visitors a sculptural gateway should extend across the roadway at the Fifth Street entrance to the park. To fit in with the character of the park, this element should be rustic in nature but should be built for beauty and durability.

Picnic Tables – Picnic tables are provided in the oak woodland. Several tables are grouped to allow for large group picnics and others are spaced further apart for small groups.

Athletics, Games, and Play Zone

New Baseball Field – A new 300' baseball field is proposed to the north of the existing baseball field. The field may include a pitcher's warm up area.

Clubhouse—A new clubhouse building (600 sq. ft.) is located between the baseball diamonds and will provide a changing area and storage for maintenance equipment. The building is wired for electricity.

Playground – An ADA accessible play area is situated to engage with the picnic shelter, a small lawn, and the splash pad. This park feature provides an area where kids can climb, jump, swing, slide, and explore. The play structure should be bordered by trees on the north, south, and western sides to create a visual border between the play area and gravel road and also to provide shade on the structure making it comfortable and safer to use on hot, sunny days. A wood fence separates the playground from the gravel road and parking area. The playground should be designed using sturdy, durable materials.

Splash Pad – The splash pad provides a fun, cooling diversion on hot summer days. The splash pad includes water jets that fire from a concrete pad. The pad is located adjacent to the play structure and near the restroom to minimize the cost of plumbing infrastructure. A wood fence separates the splash pad from the gravel road and parking area.

Concession Stand – A 150' concession stand will provides a place to sell snacks on game days. This concession stand can be rented to baseball leagues and other groups. The concession stand will be connected to the existing bathroom structure to take advantage of water and electrical infrastructure.

Picnic Shelter – The picnic shelter provides a covered area and picnic tables for events and larger groups. The picnic shelter structure will be connected to the concession stand and restroom structures and is located adjacent to the playground area to give seating and protection from the elements for adults while children play.

Riparian Forest Zone

Dog Park – A one-acre dog park is integrated into a clearing in the riparian forest, giving canines and their people a place to play off-leash. The area should be fenced and removal of large canopy trees should be minimized in the creation of this area. A garbage can, dog waste receptacle, walking trail, and benches should be provided in this area.

Riparian Education Center – The Riparian Education Center is a 1,000-1,500 sq. ft. building with four parking spaces located at the southern end of the riparian forest zone. The building may be built on stilts or elevated some other way to avoid damage from seasonal flooding.

Creek Zone

Bridges – Two bridges provide access to the large island in Mill Creek. The bridges should be rustic in character and built with sturdy, durable materials. Americans with Disability Acts standards should be followed in the design and construction of the bridge with special attention paid to the tread, slope, and width of the structure.

Beach – A gravel beach provides access for recreational use of Mill Creek (e.g., swimmers, fishers, canoeists, tubers, etc.). The beach is located across Mill Creek from the southern end of the large island. One bridge is located at the northern end of the beach area.

Elements Shared Between Zones

Trail System – A trail system provides approximately 6000' of walking and/or bicycling trails. Starting at the Fifth Street entrance and meandering through the oak woodland, along Mill Creek, and through the riparian forest, the trails may provide access to Mill Creek, to the large island in Mill Creek, and may potentially connect to private land on the west side of Mill Creek. A possible extension of the trail system at the north end of the park underneath the railroad bridge could provide future access to the park from Third Street. Benches may be provided at scenic stopping points along the trail. Exercise equipment may be placed along a section of the trail in the Oak Woodland Zone if deemed desirable.

Sections of trail in the Riparian Forest Zone should be sited carefully to keep sensitive natural areas intact, with special attention paid to avoiding building in

wetland areas. To avoid the impacts of flooding to trails and to decrease impact of trail construction to sensitive habitats, alternatives to terrestrial trails should be considered, such as elevated boardwalks.

Parking – The current park design accommodates parking for approximately 102 cars. *Time-Saver Standards for Landscape Architecture* [16] cites the need for 35 parking spaces per baseball diamond, and six parking spaces per volleyball court, which supports the need for 76 parking spaces in the design. The other 26 spaces are recommended to support passive recreation uses at Fifth Street Park.

The project team also recommends that the City of Turner work with baseball leagues that use the site to implement creative alternatives to reduce parking loads on game days at the park such as carpooling agreements and volunteer parking attendants to help direct overflow parking.

It is recommended that any areas of the plan that show parking options that will not be used should be in-filled with trees to off-set trees that were taken down for construction of the new baseball field.

Bicycle Parking – Two "Inverted-U style" bicycle racks should be located adjacent to each parking area, to accommodate and encourage bicyclists to visit the park.

Vegetated Screens – Vegetated screens along the park's eastern edge and surround the pumphouse can be planted to maintain a visual separation from the adjacent lumber yard and railroad tracks. These strips of native conifer forest with understory and mid-story can be thinned or cleared if future redevelopment of the adjacent areas is deemed compatible with park uses.

Directional Signage – Signage as located at the park's entry, on Delaney Road, and throughout the park to keep visitors oriented to the site and to raise awareness for the park. This signage should tie into the park's new brand. Signage at parking areas should include a park map. Other signage should be placed at all trail intersections.

Roadways – The gravel roadway is extended to create a loop and give access to the Riparian Education Center. Gates on eastern side of the road close it off, giving access only to emergency vehicles. The roadway should be 12' wide at all points to accommodate emergency vehicles with several 8' turnouts to allow cars to pass each other safely.

Interpretive panels or kiosks – These educational panels or kiosks are sited throughout the park to teach visitors about the ecosystems and human systems at work in and surrounding the park. For this plan, the location of individual signs has not been determined but there should be at least one in each of the major park zones.

Benches – Benches are placed along the trails to provide seating at particularly scenic points. Benches should be chosen with an eye towards durability and easy maintenance rather than initial capital costs.

[16] Dines, N and Harris, *Time-Saver Standards for Landscape Architecture,* New York: McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, 1997. Print.

Project Prioritization

The lists below provide guidance in phasing the building of the projects.

Cost effective improvements

These are low cost projects that will be relatively simple to implement. These projects are critical to improving the functionality and the image of Fifth Street Park.

- Removal of brush piles and other inappropriate artifacts
- Park Rebranding
- Trail System and directional signage
- Bike racks
- Improved signage on Delaney Road
- Benches
- Picnic Tables
- Invasive species removal
- Horseshoe pit relocation
- Welcoming gateway
- Remove unwelcoming signage/replace with positive messaging

Necessary Infrastructure

These projects will require more capital investment to implement and are critical to the functionality and increased usage of Fifth Street Park.

- Complete grading of ground and utility infrastructure for restrooms
- Better parking area(s) that equals current parking level
- Road upgrades
- Erosion control and restoration on creek bank
- Beach & other water access points
- Picnic Shelter

Opportunistic Projects

Further market analysis is recommended before implementing these high-cost projects.

- Volleyball Court
- New baseball field
- Parking area improvements
- Dog Park
- Riparian Education Center
- Exercise trail
- Interpretive panels or kiosks
- Playground
- Splash pad

APPENDIX A: PARK CLASSIFICATIONS

The park classification system provides guidelines to evaluate the current park system and future needs. CPW used the National Recreation and Parks Association's (NRPA) classifications and definitions as a reference.

For each category of parks, CPW defined the category, benefits, functions, size, service area, and amenities. The system includes six park classifications: (1) mini-parks; (2) neighborhood parks; (3) community parks; (4) school facilities; (5) regional parks; and (6) trails and open space.

Mini-park

The smallest park classification is the mini-park, which is used to address limited, isolated, or unique recreational needs. These may include:

- Play/picnic areas adjacent to downtown shopping districts or neighborhoods
- Landscaped public use areas in industrial/commercial areas
- Scenic overlooks

Mini-parks are generally between 2,500 square feet and one acre in size. However, any park area less than five acres could technically be considered a mini-park. The service area for a mini-park is roughly a circle with a radius of one-quarter mile.

Neighborhood Park

Neighborhood parks are considered the basic unit of a park system and serve as the recreational and social focus of a neighborhood. Typically, they are developed for passive and active[17] recreation, and accommodate a large variety of user types. Uses include:

- Sports
- Play Areas
- People Watching
- Picnicking
- Paths

According to NRPA, neighborhood parks are generally five to fifteen acres. Neighborhood parks should be centrally located in a service area of one-quarter to one-half mile.

[17] Passive recreation does not involve fields, rather it is more generally trail- based hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, wildlife viewing, picnicking, etc. Active recreation involves playing fields and group participation such as baseball, soccer, playgrounds, etc.

Community Park

The focus of a community park is on meeting community-based needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces. They are larger in size and serve a broader purpose than neighborhood parks. Uses of community parks are both passive and active, including:

- Informal and unstructured recreation
- Trails
- Picnic/sitting areas
- Nature study areas and facilities for cultural activities
- Some have basketball and tennis courts, ball fields, and skateboard/biking facilities

The optimal size for these parks is between 15 and 50 acres; however, the actual size should be based on the land area needed to accommodate the desired uses. Typically, community parks serve two or more neighborhoods and have a service area of one-half to three miles in radius.

School Facilities

School facilities may provide additional recreational opportunities for the community outside of school hours. This is an efficient and cost effective way to expand recreational opportunities for residents, as they can serve the same function as neighborhood parks. Active and passive recreational uses include:

- Sports
- Play areas
- Open space

Regional Parks

Nearby regional parks provide larger scale recreational opportunities for the community. These county and state owned parklands preserve unique landscapes in the area. Regional parks offer many types of recreational opportunities including:

- Camping
- Trails
- Picnic/sitting areas
- Natural study areas and facilities for cultural activities
- Swimming
- Fishing
- Wildlife viewing

- Boating

Trails and Connectors

Trails and connectors are public access routes that emphasize safe travel for pedestrians to and from parks and around the community. These facilities offer a variety of trail-oriented recreational opportunities such as walking, biking, and running. At present, Turner has one trail along Mill Creek near Tabernacle Lane.

Open Space

Open space parks provide visitors with a unique outdoor experience. These parks offer few facilities or amenities, but allow access to minimally developed areas in a community. Open Space Parks offer a variety of recreation activities including:

- Wildlife viewing
- Walking
- Horseback riding
- Picnicking

APPENDIX B: FUND RAISING STRATEGIES

Providing the necessary resources for parks and open space can be a challenge for small communities. This Master Plan Update identifies capital improvement projects and acquisition priorities for Turner's park system based on community input. The city will need to pursue new and ongoing funding sources to fulfill identified capital improvement and maintenance goals. A funding strategy is also necessary to meet the city's parkland acquisition goals. Turner should strive to have a diversified funding and support strategy that is comprised of short and long-term sources.

This appendix presents recommended funding and support strategies. This includes an evaluation of public (federal, state, and local) and private funding sources. Non-monetary support in the form of partnerships and volunteerism as well as monetary support are presented.

Key questions the city should ask as it pursues a funding and support strategy are:

- How much funding is needed to maintain existing park and recreation facilities?
- How much will be needed to maintain future park and recreation facilities?
- What stable, long-term funding sources can be created for ongoing maintenance, land acquisition and capital improvement needs?
- What long-term partnerships can be pursued?
- Where should future parks be located that maximize the use of available funding?

Recommended Funding Strategies

Funding sources most appropriate to Turner are expanded upon in the following sections. The intent is to help the city understand where current park funding originates and provide options for diversifying those sources. Specific funding sources and contact information for each category is provided in at the end of this appendix.

Dedications and System Development Charges (SDC's)

The City of Turner has replaced their mandatory dedications ordinance (Section 7.400 of the 2002 Land Development Code) with a System Development Charge (Attachment A, Resolution 05-15). Both of these regulations are tools to increase the supply of parkland as the population of the city grows. The City of Turner should periodically review the SDC to ensure that it is adequately meeting the city's need for additional parkland resources.

Donations

Two key motives for donation are philanthropy and tax incentives. These benefits should be emphasized when collaborating with landowners. There are many

strategies for securing donations including building public relations, creating a healthy community, and boosting employee morale. Another strategy includes existing tax structures that have built in incentives for donating land. It is important to note that for some potential donors, tax considerations are the primary reason for considering a major land donation.

Soliciting donations, like partnering, takes time and effort on the part of City staff, but can be mutually rewarding. However, before donations are secured it is important to set up a foundation to accept and manage them. The City should begin working to set-up such a group or recruit volunteers to provide the services. Generally, donations are not stable sources of land or finances and should not be relied upon for a major portion of funding.

However, such funding strategies have a successful track record in Turner. Donald Burkland donated Burkland Park to the City of Turner. This is an excellent example of how donations can benefit the community by enhancing the park system. Similarly, Fifth Street Park could be renamed to honor a resident that provides funding or adjoining land to improve the park.

Pursuing donations through partnerships may provide advantages to all parties involved. For example, working a land transaction through a non-profit organization may provide tax benefits for the donor, can provide flexibility to the City, and can reap financial benefits for the non-profit.

Grants

Grants are a good strategy to supplement park acquisition and development funds. Many grant organizations fund park acquisition and improvements, although few provide funds for ongoing maintenance activities. Two factors that make grants challenging are (1) most grant organizations have lengthy processes that will require staff time and effort, and (2) grants usually have very specific guidelines and only fund projects that specifically address their overall goals. Moreover, grants should not be considered a long-term stable funding source.

Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund grants administered by the Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation, for example, require that the proposed project be consistent with the outdoor recreation goals and objectives contained in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). Because grants are usually highly competitive, staff time should be allocated carefully to apply for grants that are a good fit. Likewise, partnerships should be pursued for volunteer grant writing.

Because many grant agencies look favorably upon collaborative projects, a potential benefit of grant proposals is that they can foster partnerships between agencies, organizations, and the City. The “Funding Options” section outlines organizations’ goals and provides contacts for state, regional, and federal grant opportunities.

Partnerships

Partnerships can play an important role in the acquisition of new park and recreation facilities and in providing one-time or ongoing maintenance support. Public and private organizations as well as the Cascade School District may be willing to partner with the City. Such partnerships can provide funding resources to acquire additional parks and recreation services. Certain organizations may be interested in improving or maintaining an existing facility through a sponsorship. This method is a good way to build cooperation among public and private partners.

The specific partnering process employed depends on who is involved. Potential partners include Oregon State University, State agencies such as the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (especially for acquisition of lands with habitat potential), local organizations such as South Salem Little League, land trusts, and national organizations such as the Nature Conservancy.

Partnerships with local organizations can also provide an educational component. Likewise, retirees could use their knowledge and experience to research and compose grant applications. While researching grant opportunities, retirees could train others to acquire the needed skills to perform the tasks.

Although partnerships may not yield monetary benefits, there are other important benefits including:

- Removing service duplication or use of complementary assets to deliver services;
- Enhancing stability because future service is more probable where partnerships exist;
- Enhancing organizational effectiveness and image;
- Pursuing projects that the city would not have the resources to complete;
- Identifying opportunities through partner organizations; and
- Providing educational opportunities.

The key problem with partnerships is that there is no guarantee of success. Developing projects with partners requires considerable time and energy.

Bonds

To issue long-term debt instruments (bonds), a municipality obtains legal authorization from either the voters or its legislative body to borrow money from a qualified lender. Usually the lender is an established financial institution, such as a bank, an investment service that may purchase bonds as part of its mutual fund portfolio, or sometimes, an insurance company.

Issuing debt is justified based on several factors:

- Borrowing distributes costs and payments for a project or improvement to those who will benefit from it over its useful life, rather than requiring today's taxpayers or ratepayers to pay for future use.
- During times of inflation, debt allows future repayment of borrowed money in cheaper dollars.
- Borrowing can improve a municipality's liquidity to purchase needed equipment for project construction and improvements. Debt issuance also does not exhaust current cash-on-hand, allowing such general fund revenues to be used for operating expenses.[18]

The longer the maturity term, the higher the interest rate required to borrow for that period of time because borrowers have to compensate investors for locking up their resources for a longer time.

Oregon law requires that all Unlimited-Tax General Obligation (ULTGO) bonds be authorized by a vote of the people. The *Oregon Bond Manual – 4th Edition*[19], recommends municipalities hire a bond counsel prior to the bond election to ensure that all requirements are met for a legal bond election.

The Bond Manual also notes that approval of an ULTGO bond requires considerable effort. Some examples of ways to gain public support include attitude polls, forming a bond issue citizens' committee, holding public meetings, leaflets, and door-to-door canvassing. Note that under Oregon law, no public resources may be used to advocate a pro or con position regarding a ballot measure. Accordingly, any printed materials must be purely explanatory in nature.

A fundamental rule associated with issuing long-term debt instruments is that they may not be issued for maturity longer than the project's useful life. People should not be paying for a major park or recreational facility after it is no longer in use.[20] Furthermore, Turner should be very clear about the specific actions to be carried out with the bond revenue. Working with the community is an important aspect of passing a bond.

The key benefit of bonds for park acquisition is that the city can generate a substantial amount of capital. This capital can then be used to purchase parkland to accommodate needs far into the future. The Master Plan advocates acquisition and development of 2-4 new mini-parks over the next 20 years. Given the relatively modest capital costs of these improvements, the Master Plan does not recommend consideration of bonds at this time.

---

[18] *Oregon Bond Manual – 4th Edition*, 1998, Oregon State Treasury and Municipal Debt Advisory Commission.

[19] *Oregon Bond Manual- 4th Edition*, 1998, Oregon State Treasury and Municipal Debt Advisory Commission

[20] Crompton, John L. 1999. *Financing and Acquiring Park and Recreation Resources*. Champaign, IL, Human Kinetics.

Levies

A local option levy for capital improvements provides for a separate property tax levy outside the city's permanent rate limit. This levy may be used to fund a capital project or a group of projects over a specified period of time, up to ten years. Revenues from these levies may be used to secure bonds for projects or to complete one or more projects on a "pay as you go" basis.

The advantages of levies include reduced interest, increased flexibility, enhanced debt capacity, improved borrowing terms, and increased fiscal responsibility. The major disadvantages of this approach are insufficient funding, intergenerational inequity (if, for example, long-term facilities are paid for disproportionately by current users), inconsistency of funding requirements, and use of accumulated reserves. There are also legal requirements including property tax limitations imposed by Article XI, Section 11 of the Oregon Constitution.[21]

Local option levies require voter approval and are subject to the double majority requirement. In addition, increases in the assessed valuation of each property are limited to three percent per year (Section 11(1)(b)), with special exemptions for property that is improved, rezoned, subdivided, or ceases to qualify for exemption. In combination with the fixed permanent rate, the limitation on the growth in assessed value will limit the growth of taxes on individual properties to an average of 3% per year. Due to these limitations, local option levies are not generally considered to be a good alternative to the use of general obligation bonds for large projects or groups of projects.

Property tax levies can be used for facility operations and maintenance, land acquisition, and capital improvements.

Land Trusts

Land trusts use many tools to help landowners protect their land's cultural, natural or historic qualities. Land in land trusts may provide open space for visual or recreational purposes. Tools used by land trusts include:

- Conservation easements (which allow land to be protected while a landowner maintains ownership)
- Outright land acquisition by gift or will
- Purchases at reduced costs (bargain sales)
- Land and/or property exchanges

A landowner can donate, sell, or exchange part of their land rights to a land trust, in cooperation with the City. There is a tax incentive to donate the land as a charitable gift, although it is the responsibility of the landowner to pursue the tax deduction.

[21] Section 11 was created via House Joint Resolution 85, 1997 and adopted by the people of Oregon, May 20, 1997 via Measure 50

Collaborating with land trusts and landowners takes considerable time and effort. Steps included in the process are:

- Determining the public benefit of a landowner's property for preservation. This step identifies the natural or historic values of the land;
- Working with the landowner to develop goals and objectives for the land;
- Gathering information including, title and deed information, maps, photographs, natural resources information, structural features, and land management and mining history;
- Conducting an environmental assessment for evidence of hazardous materials or other contaminants;
- Determining whether a new survey is needed to establish easement boundaries; and
- Designing the terms of the easement.

Contact information for land trusts that operate in the area can be found in the "Funding Options" section.

Funding Options

The following list provides brief descriptions and contacts for the funding strategies presented above. This list includes monetary sources as well as non-monetary sources such as partnerships with community groups and volunteerism.

Partnerships

Federal

Bureau of Land Management

The BLM uses a multiple-use approach to managing public land in Oregon. It manages land for wildlife, recreation, timber harvest, livestock grazing, mineral extraction and other public uses. Their mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. The BLM does have grants available for land acquisition if it is to be used for recreation and public purposes. Local government can also obtain parklands at very low or at no cost if there is a developed parks plan.

Contact:

Oregon State Office
Bureau of Land Management
333 SW First Avenue, Portland Oregon 97204
P.O. Box 2965, Portland, Oregon 97208
Phone: (503) 808-6002
Fax: (503) 808-6308
Website: http://www.or.blm.gov/

For the Salem area, the best contact for land acquisition issues is:

BLM Real Estate Specialist
Stuart Hirsh
(503) 375-5623

United States Forest Service

The Pacific Northwest Region of the U.S. Forest Service offers recreation information and opportunities on federal lands. They offer urban and community forestry funds and assist with economic diversification projects.

Contact:

Group Leader, Grants and Agreements
USDA Forest Service - Pacific Northwest Region
333 SW First Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97208
P.O. Box 3623, Portland, Oregon 97204-3440
Phone: (503) 808-2202
Website: http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/

State

Division of State Lands, Wetland Mitigation Banking

The Wetland Program staff work closely with cities in their local wetland planning efforts by providing both technical and planning assistance. Key elements of the program include state and local wetland inventory, wetland identification, delineation, and function assessments as well as wetland mitigation, public information and education.

Contact:

Wetland Mitigation Specialist
Division of State Lands
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 100
Salem, Oregon 97301-1279
Phone: (503) 378-3805, Ext. 285
Website: http://statelands.dsl.state.or.us/

Oregon Youth Conservation Corps

Through assistance received from the Oregon Youth Conservation Corps (OYCC), communities receive needed services, and unemployed youth are placed in gainful activities. The program can provides both work experience and an opportunity for participants to serve as role models for other young people. OYCC funding is distributed in equal amounts to each county in Oregon every summer. The program funds individual projects ranging from $5,000 to $10,000.

The OYCC program consists of grants of labor and capital financing. These grants generally support conservation or environment-related projects proposed by non-profit organizations. Youth corps members work on projects such as:

Construction of trails, boat docks, disability access ramps, fences and picnic tables;

Restoration/preservation of wetlands, stream banks, endangered species and other wildlife habitat, and historical and cultural sites;

Maintenance of all of the above after wind, floods, fire or normal use; and

Plantings, water quality testing, removing non-native plants and weeds, watershed work, managing nurseries, landscaping, mapping, surveying and recycling and community service projects.

Contact:

Oregon Youth Conservation Corps
255 Capitol Street NE, Third Floor
Salem, Oregon 97310
Phone: (503) 378-3441
Fax: (503) 373-2353
Website: http://www.oycc.state.or.us

Local

Public, private, and non-profit organizations may be willing to fund outright or join together with the City of Turner to provide additional parks and recreation facilities and services. This method may be a good way to build cooperation among public and private partners in the Turner-Salem area. A list of potential partners besides police and fire departments, utility providers, and the school district include:

- Boy Scouts of America
- Girl Scouts
- Salem Audubon Society
- Church Organizations
- Santiam Area Regional Agreement
- Friends of Mill Creek
- Oregon 4-H Conference and Education Center
- YMCA
- Boys and Girls Club
- Chemeketans Outdoor Club
- Native Plant Society of Oregon - Willamette Chapter
- Salem Garden Club
- Friends of Straub Environmental Learning Center
- Marion Soil and Water Conservation District

Local businesses may also be willing to partner with the city to provide park services. The Salem Area Chamber of Commerce would be a good place to begin to form such partnerships.

Contact:

Salem Area Chamber of Commerce
1110 Commercial Street NE
Salem, Oregon 97301
Phone: (503) 581-1466
Email: info@salemchamber.org
Website: http://www.salemchamber.org/

Not-for-Profit Organizations

American Farmland Trust

This organization works for the preservation and protection of agricultural lands throughout the United States, with a focus on planning for urban growth that keeps agricultural needs in mind. It is a private non-profit that receives funding from foundations, corporations and government sources. The organization has a land acquisition division, as well as some grant programs.

(For agricultural lands only)

Contact:

American Farmland Trust
1200 18th Street, NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 331-7300
Fax: (202) 659-8339
Website: http://www.farmland.org/

The Nature Conservancy

This is a national environmental organization focused on preservation of plants, animals and natural communities. They have worked in direct land acquisitions and in obtaining conservation easements for protection of wilderness and agricultural lands. Their grant programs are usually focused on their own acquisition of land, but they are willing to work with communities who want to purchase land if it is then to be set aside for environmental preservation.

Contact:

The Nature Conservancy of Oregon
821 S.E. 14th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97214
Phone: (503) 230-1221
Fax: (503) 230-9639
Website: http://nature.org/oregon

Grants

Private Grant-Making Organizations

National Grants

Kodak American Greenways Awards Program

This program is a partnership of the Eastman Kodak Company, The Conservation Fund, and the National Geographic Society. The program provides small grants, maximum of $2,500, to stimulate the planning and design of greenways in communities throughout America. A Kodak American Greenway Award could be used to create a walking/hiking trail along Mill Creek through Turner and extending into Salem.

Contact:

The Conservation Fund
1800 N. Kent Street, Suite 1120
Arlington, Virginia 22209-2156
Phone: (703) 525-6300
Fax: (703) 525-4610
Website: http://www.conservationfund.org/conservation/

Regional Grants

Paul G. Allen Forest Protection Fund

The Paul G. Allen Foundation focuses its grant making on the acquisition of old growth and other critical forestlands. Priority is given to projects that protect forestlands with a strategic biological value that extend or preserve wildlife habitat, and, where possible, offer opportunities for public recreation and education. The foundation is particularly interested in landscape-scale projects that provide optimal potential for protection of ecological integrity, functional and intact ecosystems, connectivity, and biodiversity conservation.

Contact:

Grants Administrator
PGA Foundations
505 5th Ave South Suite 900
Seattle, Washington 98104
Phone: (206)342-2030
Email: info@pgafoundations.com
Website: http://www.pgafoundations.com

Bonneville Environmental Foundation

Bonneville Environmental Foundation (BEF) watershed project grants to date have ranged from $5,000 to $40,000. Any private person, organization, local or tribal government, located in the Pacific Northwest (OR, WA, ID, MT) may submit a proposal to BEF. Proposals will only be considered, however, from applicants

proposing to complete a watershed biological assessment or applicants operating within the context of a previously completed watershed biological assessment.

Contact:

Bonneville Environmental Foundation
133 SW 2nd Avenue, Suite 410
Portland, Oregon 97204
Phone: (503) 248-1905
Fax: (503) 248-1908
Website: http://www.bonenvfdn.org/about/index.shtm

Ben B. Cheney Foundation

Washington and Oregon institutions are eligible for Cheney Foundation grants. The foundation prefers to focus on areas where the Cheney Lumber Company was active, which includes Tacoma and Pierce County, Southwestern Washington, Southwestern Oregon, particularly around the Medford area, and portions of Del Norte, Humboldt, Lassen, Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity counties in California. The foundation usually funds socially oriented programs in such categories as charity, education, and health services for youth and the elderly and a parks application should emphasize these categories. Letters of inquiry outlining the proposed project are required. Full applications are accepted only from those whose inquiry letters are of interest to the foundation. There are no deadlines.

Contact:

Ben B. Cheney Foundation
1201 Pacific Avenue, Suite 1600
Tacoma, Washington 98402
Phone: (206) 572-2442
Website: http://www.benbcheneyfoundation.org/index.html
Email: info@benbcheneyfoundation.org

The Ford Family Foundation

The Foundation places a high priority on continuing to respond to the needs of rural communities in Oregon and Siskiyou County, California. Communities with a population under 30,000 are eligible for grant funding requests for capital support or time-limited project support rather than on going operating funding. Grants are made in one of three major categories:

- Rural Education
- Rural Home Services
- Rural Civic and Community Enhancement

Contact:

The Ford Family Foundation
1600 NW Stewart Parkway
Roseburg, Oregon 97470
Phone: (541) 957-5574
Fax: (541) 957-5720

Website: http://www.tfff.org/

Meyer Memorial Trust

The Meyer Memorial Trust seeks opportunities to make program related investments in Oregon and Clark County, Washington. General Purpose Grants support projects related to arts and humanities, education, health, social welfare, and a variety of other activities. Proposals may be submitted at any time under this program, and there is no limitation on the size or duration of these grants.

Contact:

Meyer Memorial Trust
425 NW 10th Avenue, Suite 400
Portland, Oregon 97209
Phone: (503) 228-5512
Website: http://www.mmt.org/

State Grants

Oregon Community Foundation Grants

Proposals to the Oregon Community Foundation (OCF) are prioritized for funding based on their fit with a set of basic guiding principles and four specific funding objectives. They will potentially fund parks development and have done so on occasion in the past ten years, but all grants should stress these four objectives.

- To nurture children, strengthen families and foster the self-sufficiency of Oregonians (40-50% of OCF Grants);
- To enhance the educational experience of Oregonians (15-20% of OCF grants);
- To increase cultural opportunities for Oregonians (15-20% of OCF grants);
- To preserve and improve Oregon's livability through citizen involvement (10-15% of OCF grants);

Other considerations are does the campaign to create the park have strong local community leadership and significant numbers of private donors, does it serve an underserved area, is there specific programming--educational or recreational--attached to the park operation that would enrich the community, does it have a feasible plan for long term maintenance, is it a genuinely unique or historically significant site closely linked with the community's identity, etc.

Only about 5 percent of Community Grants are above $50,000. Larger grants tend to be made only for projects that are an exceptionally good fit with OCF priorities, have a broad scope of impact, and address an area to which OCF's board has decided to give special attention.

Contact:

Oregon Community Foundation
1221 SW Yamhill, #100
Portland, Oregon 97205

Phone: (503) 227-6846
Fax: (503) 274-7771
Website:
http://www.ocf1.org/grant_programs/grant_programs_fr.htm

Oregon Department of Forestry

This department supervises all aspects of forest policy in Oregon, appoints the state forester and adopts the rules for forestry practices in the state. They do have grants available for parks programs, but those are restricted to development involving trees and forest canopy (for example, brochures, informational signage and planting of trees are possibilities, but recreational facilities such as basketball courts are not).

Contact:

Urban and Community Forestry Assistance Grants
Forestry Assistance Program
2600 State Street
Salem, Oregon 97310
Phone: (03) 945-7391
Website:
http://www.odf.state.or.us/divisions/management/forestry_assistance

The Collins Foundation

The Collins Foundation's purpose is to improve, enrich, and give greater expression to the religious, educational, cultural, and scientific endeavors in the State of Oregon and to assist in improving the quality of life in the state. In its procedures, the Foundation has not been an "Operating Foundation" in the sense of taking the initiative in creating and directing programs designed to carry out its purpose. Rather, the trustees have chosen to work through existing agencies and have supported proposals submitted by colleges and universities, organized religious groups, arts, cultural and civic organizations, and agencies devoted to health, welfare, and youth.

Contact:

Director of Programs
The Collins Foundation
1618 SW First Avenue, Suite 505
Portland, Oregon 97201
Phone: (503) 227-7171
Website: http://www.collinsfoundation.org/

Public Grant-making Organizations

Federal

Land and Water Conservation Fund

This fund provides federal dollars from the National Park Service that are passed down to states for acquisition, development, and rehabilitation of park and

recreation areas and facilities. The Land and Water Conservation Fund will receive approximately $94 million for FY 2004. Oregon's estimated appropriation of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) for FY 2004 is $1,370,429. Of this amount, approximately 60% is available for Local Governments and 40% is available for state agencies.[22]

To be eligible for LWCF grants, the proposed project must be consistent with the outdoor recreation goals and objectives contained in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and elements of a jurisdiction's local comprehensive land use plan and parks master plans.

Contact:

For accessing of these funds, emphasis should be placed on the grants available to the state of Oregon rather than federal funds.

Land and Water Conservation Fund
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C
Salem, Oregon 97301
Phone: (503) 378-4168 Ext. 241
Fax: (503) 378-6447
Website: http://www.prd.state.or.us/grants_lwcf.php

U.S. Department of Transportation

The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) was enacted June 9, 1998 as Public Law 105-178. TEA-21 authorizes the federal surface transportation programs for highways, highway safety and transit. The TEA-21 Restoration Act, enacted July 22, 1998, provides technical corrections to the original law. TEA-21 funding for parks and connections includes:

- Bicycle transportation and pedestrian walkways;
- Recreational trails program;
- National Scenic Byways Program;
- Transportation and Community and System Preservation Pilot.

Contact:

U.S. Department of Transportation
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590
Phone: (202) 366-4000
Website: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tea21/index.htm and
http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tea21/sumenvir.htm#btapw

State

Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)

[22] Personal communication with Oregon Parks and Recreation Department staff, November 22, 2004.

State Pedestrian and Bicycle Grants

ODOT provides grants to cities and counties for pedestrian or bicycle improvements on state highways or local streets. Grants amount up to $200,000, with a local match encouraged. These grants require the applicant to administer project. Projects must be situated in roads, streets or highway right-of-ways. Project types include sidewalk infill, ADA upgrades, street crossings, intersection improvements, minor widening for bike lanes. These grants are offered every two years.

Contact:

Oregon Department of Transportation
Bicycle and Pedestrian Program
355 Capitol Street NE, Fifth Floor
Salem, Oregon 97301
Fax: (503) 986-4063
Bicycle and Pedestrian Program Manager
Phone: (503) 986-3555

Julie Yip, Coordinator
Bicyclist & Pedestrian Traffic Safety
ODOT Transportation Safety Division
235 Union St NE
Salem OR 97301
Phone: (503) 986-4196
E-mail: julie.a.yip@odot.state.or.us

Transportation Enhancement Program

Funds are available from ODOT for projects that enhance the cultural, aesthetic and environmental value of the state's transportation system. Eligible activities include bicycle/pedestrian projects, historic preservation, landscaping and scenic beautification, mitigation of pollution due to highway runoff, and preservation of abandoned railway corridors. A minimum of 10.27% match is required. There is $3 million of annual funding available for the fiscal years of 2002 through 2005. The application cycle is every two years.

Contact:

Pat Rogers Fisher
Transportation Enhancement Program Manager
Oregon Department of Transportation
Phone: (503) 986-3528
Email: patricia.r.fisher@odot.state.or.us

Transportation Safety Grants

This ODOT program promotes transportation safety such as programs in impaired driving, occupant protection, youth, pedestrian, speed, enforcement, bicycle, and motorcycle safety. Over $1.25 million is awarded annually. There is not an application process. Projects are chosen by problem identification.

Contact:

Julie Yip, Coordinator
Bicyclist & Pedestrian Traffic Safety
ODOT Transportation Safety Division
235 Union St NE
Salem OR 97301
Phone: (503) 986-4196
E-mail: julie.a.yip@odot.state.or.us

Kelly Mason
Grants Assistant
Oregon Department of Transportation
Phone: (503) 986-4202
E-mail: kelly.m.mason@odot.state.or.us

More ODOT funding information can be found on Oregon's Economic Revitalization Team website: http://www.oblpct.state.or.us/Gov/ERT/about_us.shtml

This website includes a detailed table of available state funding, program contacts, application cycles, and a description of who can apply.

Oregon Economic and Community Development Department

Oregon Tourism Commission

The Commission focuses on tourism-related projects within a larger economic development strategy. They offer matching grants of up to $100,000 for tourism projects such as marketing materials, market analyses, signage, visitor center development planning, etc., but not for construction. The funding cycle varies.

Contact:

Mt. Hood and The Gorge Region
Oregon Tourism Commission
Phone: (503) 986-0004

Specific Oregon Economic and Community Development Department funds can be found at the Economic Revitalization website:
http://www.oblpct.state.or.us/Gov/ERT/about_us.shtml

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

Water Quality Non-point Source Grants

Approximately $2.7 million is available each year in grants from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality for non-point source water quality and watershed enhancement projects that address the priorities in the Oregon Water Quality Non-point Source Management Plan. These grants require a minimum 40% match of non-federal funds and a partnership with other entities. Applications are generally due around June 15th each year. Contact the program for specific deadlines. Funds are awarded February of the following year.

Contact:

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Ivan Camacho
camacho.ivan@deq.state.or.us
Phone: (503) 229-5088

Specific Oregon Department of Environmental Quality grants can be found at the http://www.deq.state.or.us/programs.htm or the Economic Revitalization Team's website: http://www.oblpct.state.or.us/Gov/ERT/about_us.shtml

Oregon Division of State Lands

Easements

The Oregon Division of State Lands grants easements for the use of state-owned land managed by the agency. An easement allows the user to have the right to use state-owned land for a specific purpose and length of time. This does not convey any proprietary or other rights of use other than those specifically granted in the easement authorization. Uses of state-owned land subject to an easement include, but are not limited to gas, electric and communication lines (including fiber optic cables); water supply pipelines, ditches, canal, and flumes; innerducts and conduits for cables; sewer, storm and cooling water lines; bridges, skylines and logging lines; roads and trails; and railroad and light rail track.

Contact:

Western Region Staff
Oregon Division of State Lands
Phone: (503) 378-3805

Wetlands Program

The Oregon Division of State Land's Wetlands Program staff implement the wetland program elements contained in the 1989 Wetlands Conservation Act. They also help implement the Removal-Fill Law. The program has close ties with local wetland planning conducted by cities, providing both technical and planning assistance.

Contact:

Wetland Mitigation Specialist
Division of State Lands
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 100
Salem, Oregon 97301-1279
Phone: (503) 378-3805, Ext. 285
Website: http://statelands.dsl.state.or.us/

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department administers several grant programs including the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (described under "Public Grant-Making Organizations" in this section), Local Government, and Recreation Trails grants.

Local Government Grants

Local government grants are provided for the acquisition, development and rehabilitation of park and recreation areas and facilities. Eligible agencies include city and county park and recreation departments, park and recreation districts, and port districts. The Local Government Grant program provides up to 50 percent funding assistance. For cities/park districts with population less than 5,000 and counties with populations less than 30,000, the program provides up to 60 percent funding assistance. Projects that do not exceed $50,000 total cost and a $25,000 grant request, qualify as small grant requests.

Contact:

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
Marilyn Lippincott
Senior Grants Project Coordinator
Phone: (503) 986-0711
Fax: (503) 9986-0793

Grants Coordinator
Phone: (503) 986-0712
Fax: (503) 986-0793

Recreation Trail Grants

Every year, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department accepts applications for Recreational Trail Program (RTP) grants. Types of projects funded include:

- Maintenance and restoration of existing trails;
- Development and rehabilitation of trailhead facilities;
- Construction of new recreation trails; and
- Acquisition of easements and fee simple titles to property.

Grant recipients are required to provide a minimum 20% in matching funds. Projects must be completed and costs billed within two years of project authorization.

Contact:

Recreation Trails Grants
Phone: (503) 986-0750
Fax: (503) 986-0793

General Contact:

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
Salem Headquarters
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C
Salem, Oregon 97301
Phone: (503)986-0707
Website: http://www.prd.state.or.us/grants.php

Heritage Conservation Division
Kimberly Dunn, Grants Coordinator

kimberly.dunn@state.or.us
Phone: (503) 986-0670
Fax: (503) 986-0793

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) administers a grant program that awards more than $20 million annually to support voluntary efforts by Oregonians seeking to create and maintain healthy watersheds. Types of grants provided by OWEB include: upland erosion control, land and/or water acquisition, vegetation management, watershed education, and stream habitat enhancement. A grant from OWEB could be used to enhance the Mill Creek watershed.

Contacts:

Grant Program Manager

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 360
Salem, Oregon 97301-1290
Phone: (503) 986-0203
Fax: (503) 986-0199
Website: http://www.oweb.state.or.us/

Program Representative, Willamette Basin
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 360
Salem, Oregon 97301-1290
Phone: (503) 986-0185
Fax: (503) 986-0199

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Sport Fish and Restoration Program Funds

Cities, counties, park and recreation districts, port districts, and state agencies may receive funding from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Funds are awarded at the start of each federal fiscal year to priority projects. This is a matching fund program of 75% federal and 25% by the State Marine Board. Eligible projects include acquisition and construction of public recreational motorized boating facilities, such as: boat ramps, boarding floats, restrooms, access roads, parking areas, transient tie-up docks, dredging and signs.

Contact:

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Avenue NE
Salem, Oregon 97303-4924
Phone: (503) 47-6000
Website: http://www.dfw.state.or.us/ and
http://www.boatoregon.com/Facilities/FundSource.html

Park and Recreation District

Special districts, such as a park and recreation district, are financed through property taxes and/or fees for services. A governing body elected by the voters directs all districts. A good source for information is the Special District Association of Oregon (SDAO).

SDAO was established in 1977 to pursue the common interests and concerns of special districts. SDAO has outlined to the process of forming a special district.

Contact:

Executive Director
Special Districts Association of Oregon
727 Center Street NE, Suite 208
PO Box 12613
Salem, Oregon 97309-0613
Phone: (503) 371-8667; Toll-free: 1-800-285-5461
Fax: (503) 371-4781
E-mail: sdao@sdao.com
Website: www.sdao.com

Land Trusts

Local and national land trusts may be interested in helping to protect open space in the Turner area.

The Wetlands Conservancy

The Wetlands Conservancy (TWC) is a non-profit land trust. It was founded in 1981 and is dedicated to preserving, protecting, and promoting the wildlife, water quality and open space values of wetlands in Oregon.

Contact:

Executive Director
The Wetlands Conservancy
PO Box 1195
Tualatin, Oregon 97062
Phone: (503) 691-1394
Email: wetlands@teleport.com

Land Trust Alliance

Since 1982, the Land Trust Alliance has assisted nonprofit land trusts and organizations protect land through donation and purchase by working with landowners interested in donating or selling conservation easements (permanent deed restrictions that prevent harmful land uses), or by acquiring land outright to maintain as open space. They are a member-based organization, so becoming a member is a first step towards applying for assistance from this organization.

Contact:

Program Director

Land Trust Alliance
3517 NE 45th St
Seattle, Washington 98105-5640
Phone: (206) 522-3134
Fax: (206) 522-3024
Email: ltanw@lta.org
Website: www.lta.org

Trust for Public Land

Land conservation is central to the Trust for Public Land's mission. Since 1972, the Trust for Public Land is the only national nonprofit working exclusively to protect land for human enjoyment and well-being. The trust helps conserve land for recreation, enjoyment and to improve the health and quality of life of American communities.

The Trust for Public Land offers the following:

- Research on park trends and best practices
- Help forging a community vision for parks and open space
- Help developing public-private partnerships for land-protection
- Assistance with real estate negotiation to acquire new properties
- Help with private and public fund-raising for parks

Contact:

Oregon Field Office
Trust for Public Land
806 SW Broadway, Suite 300
Portland, OR 97205
Phone: (503) 228-6620
Fax: (503) 228-4529
Website: www.tpl.org

Northwest Land Conservation Trust

The trust works with Oregon landowners to establish conservation easements to preserve and protect, agricultural land, forest land, wildlife habitat, wetlands, scenic open space, and other natural resources.

Contact:

Northwest Land Conservation Trust
P O Box 18302
Salem, Oregon 97305-8302
Email: nwlct@open.org
Website: http://www.open.org/~nwlct/

The Greenbelt Land Trust

The Greenbelt Land Trust is a nonprofit organization that works to protect and enhance the open space amenities essential to the quality of life in the Mid-Willamette Valley.

Contact:

The Greenbelt Land Trust
PO Box 1721
Corvallis, Oregon 97339
Phone: (541) 752-9609
Email: info@greenbeltlandtrust.org
Website: www.greenbeltlandtrust.org

APPENDIX C: COMMUNITY INPUT SUMMARY

Background

In order to gather community input on the 2013 update of the Turner Parks Master Plan, the Community Planning Workshop (CPW) team conducted a community workshop on Saturday, October 19. A CPW questionnaire was distributed at the community workshop. Nineteen people stopped by the workshop (17 participated in activities, and nine filled out the questionnaire, while two dropped off surveys only). In addition to the community workshop, the City of Turner created and distributed a parks survey, which CPW has incorporated into their assessment of community needs.

Community Workshop Findings

Of the 19 people who attended the community workshop, two did not participate in activities, eight were children (under 16 years of age), and nine were adults. The nine adults all filled out the questionnaire provided. Based on the results of the questionnaire, a majority of respondents visit the park at least once a week if not more. Those who don't frequent the parks typically don't because they do not live in Turner. No common theme exists for what would make residents use Turner's parks more. It is clear though, that respondents of the questionnaire desire active forms of recreation. Eight out of the nine visit parks outside of Turner, but usually less than once a month, again for a wide range of reasons.

Entire Parks System

Approximately 12 people gave input on the parks system as a whole during the workshop; most people (around 10) concluded that they believed that the park system was adequately serving the community. The same people recommended that they would rather see improvements to the existing park system before acquiring and developing new space for parkland. Participants indicated a range of park use, but most suggested that the time of year and the weather were heavily dependent on the frequency and type of use at the city's parks.

Current Parks Use

Fifth Street Park was indicated as being the most-used, followed by Burkland Park and Second Street Park. People at the workshop indicated that they used Fifth Street Park for a variety of uses including: firefighter training, dog walking, relaxing, water activities, and passive recreational uses. Participants indicated that Burkland Park was primarily used by families and young children, and that the bathrooms being closed frequently and the lack of adult recreational amenities kept them away from the park. A resident indicated the lack of restroom facilities decreased the desirability of using Second Street Park; however her children could access and use the park because of the proximity to their home. Participants indicated that they frequently used parks outside Turner because of the unique amenities, size and open spaces provided.

Participant Suggestions

Participants suggested the following amenities for the Turner Parks System:

- skate park
- land or open space for a dog park
- improving the banks along Fifth street park to improve access and safety for children using the stream as a tubing route
- an official open space area for elderly residents near Herold Street

Prompted by an image board, participants were also asked to identify desired activities in Fifth Street Park specifically. The top four activities were interacting with the water, playing on playground equipment, hiking on unpaved trails, and playing with my dog. Tied for fifth place were have a picnic, walk/bike on paved trails, and play sports. Camping was the only activity to have more than one negative "vote." For full results of the community workshop image board, see Figure 1.

Figure1. Community Workshop Image Board Results

Activity	Tally	Activity	Tally
Get to the Water	8	View wildlife	4
Play on Playground Equipment	7	Sit and observe	3
Hike on unpaved trails	6	Study Nature	3
Play with my dog	6	Celebrate	2
Have a picnic	5	Play on Stumps, Logs, and Boulders	2
Walk and Bike on Paved Trails	5	Perform	2
Play sports	5	Explore science	1
Share my artistic skills	4	Go camping	1 yes, 4 no

Source: Community Planning Workshop

Parks Survey Findings

Forty-seven individual Parks Surveys were submitted to the City. Four additional surveys were turned in to represent student classrooms. Because the classroom surveys did not submit the total number of students, CPW does not have an accurate sample size for the survey. However, we estimate approximately 80 students, for a total estimate of 127 responses. Given the population of Turner (~1865), this does not represent a statistically valid sampling. Given that limitation, CPW has focused on common themes in terms of what respondents appear to want. For complete responses, see Figure 2.

Regarding park services for Fifth Street Park, the two most common choices were playground equipment (70 responses) and swimming access (65 responses) by a wide margin. For new park services in the 13 acre acquisition, camping received the most votes (73 responses), but it also received several (3) negative votes, indicating a sensitive issue. The second most popular choice was nature trails (53 responses). Notably, a second ball field received both positive and negative votes. Respondents favored an interactive fountain (95 responses) for the Burkland Park expansion by a wide margin, with swing sets and basketball roughly tied. The final question asked where new parks should be developed. Many left this question blank. Other

common responses were for trails around town, in Val View, and that Turner doesn't need new parks.

Figure 2. City of Turner Parks Survey Results

What park services would you like to see enhanced at Fifth Street Park?	Individual Surveys	Classroom Surveys	Total
Walking Trail	26	7	33
Picnicking	21	10	31
Swimming Access	16	49	65
Exercise Trail	12	12	24
Playground Equipment	26	44	70
Volleyball	7	22	29
Other	15	1	16

Other:

A way to see fish
Turf
Community Garden
None of the above, it floods
Bike Trails would be great!
Speed limit enforced down 5th street
Toddler areas
Soccer field
Bocci ball
soccer field - much needed
GaGa ball
More cell towers
Bike trails-paved
None
Dog park (fenced, one part for small dogs, one for larger)
We already have three parks, they are rarely used, why do we need more to maintain. Spend the money on flood control. Build berms. Dredge the creek. Take out dirt from 5th St. Bridge down to the Fifth St. Park so we don't flood.

With the new 13 acres north of Fifth Street Park what new park services would you like to see developed?	Individual Surveys	Classroom Surveys	Total
A 2nd baseball field	7	7	14
Camping	9	64	73
Nature trails	30	23	53
Nature Education	14	9	23
Frisbee Golf	14	21	35
Other	19	0	19

Other:

Dog park
keep it simple
Bike Trail
off leash dog park
Bike trails!
no (a 2nd ball field)
It's in a FLOOD zone
no (a 2nd ball field)
Gardening
not liking this (camping)
Bocci Ball
no (camping)
Soccer field
no!! (camping)
Dog park
No camping
More cell towers
None
Dog park

What new services should be developed at the new addition to Burkland Park downtown?	Individual Surveys	Classroom Surveys	Total
Swing sets	18	27	45
Interactive fountain	22	73	95
Basketball	13	37	50
Other	10	2	12

Other:

Bocce ball
Miniature golf course
Gardening
More cell towers-so we can B??? Down on our kids
Covered picnic area with water and electricity
Additional picnicing and/or another covered structure with barbeque
Benches for seniors

???? (over interactive fountain)
Laser tag x23
Giant slide with loop de loop x12
None
pet friendly walking area

Where do you feel new parks need to be developed?

I like the idea of a bike/walking trail that parallels Mill Creek.
Top of Val View Hill
I don't think another park is needed. I think you should put money towards the parks we have now. Love water pad idea. Interactive area! Maybe one like at the Baxter Park in South Salem. Maybe one at each park--Burkland and Fifth St. Love having the parks be upgraded
In the Lulay development on the hill
Anywhere we have available land to promote and wellness among our aspiring generation
Not in Turner-they need cell tower money
If and when Jay Compton should develop the rockpit area, a large area on the property along Val View Drive should be reserved for trails and open space--not homes
I don't think we need additional parks
We don't need anymore parks. You don't need to spend all the money you take. Start returning it!!!
Near the east end of Delaney Road, possibly near the cemetary
Around gravel ponds, headed out of town towards Salem, add fishing.
On Val View
Basketball court at Aldersgate
Near the school :)
Empty lot by Perky's
Skate Park x 15
Soccer
somewhere in Angel Parks

Source: City of Turner

APPENDIX D: CITY PARK TREE ASSESSMENT REPORT

This appendix includes (1) a tree assessment report for the existing developed portion of Fifth Street Park conducted in 2011 by the Oregon Department of Forestry's Urban and Community Forestry Assistance Program, and (2) the city park trees assessment report spreadsheet.

Introduction: The Value of a Tree Risk Management Plan

Although just about every Oregon city dweller loves the idea of parks shaded by majestic trees in the summer, few people realize the level of on-going attention and tree risk management parks with mature trees require. Too often cities are reluctant to assess their large park trees because they are afraid of what they might find out and fear they don't have the funds to deal with it. Yet once a city knows how to manage trees in their parks, city staff can much more efficiently and responsibly prioritize how best to allocate time, energy, and money for the tasks. Even if resources are severely limited, it is extremely important to prioritize and plan to reduce tree risks, even if it means that it will take several seasons to complete the work. Not only is this a prudent way to manage a park full of trees, it is also a proactive use of public funds.

Unfortunately, short of clear cutting all the trees in a park and grinding out their stumps, tree risk in public parks cannot be eliminated – lessened, yes – but not eliminated. One goal of a tree risk assessment is to identify obvious risks, such as "widow-makers" (unattached tree limbs hung-up in a tree's crown), decay that could lead to branch or whole tree failure, or damaged roots that could compromise a tree's stability. Another goal is to rate the tree risk on a scale, so that remedial actions can be prioritized according to greatest need. Remedial action need not be as extreme as removing the tree, sometimes it simply involves pruning a limb or moving a picnic table out of harm's way.

Background, Overview, and Methodology:

Earlier this Spring, Turner City Administrator, David Sawyer, attended a meeting with Kristin Ramstad, Community Assistance Forester with the Oregon Department of Forestry, and learned about a tree risk assessment she had conducted on some park trees in Dayton. He expressed an interest to have a similar assessment done on the Turner City Park trees. On July 21st, Kristin and I met with Mr. Sawyer to discuss the Turner City Park tree assessment project. Mr. Sawyer was interested in learning more about the existing tree risk in the park in anticipation of the potential redevelopment of the baseball field. He also stated an interest in knowing the number and types of trees growing along the

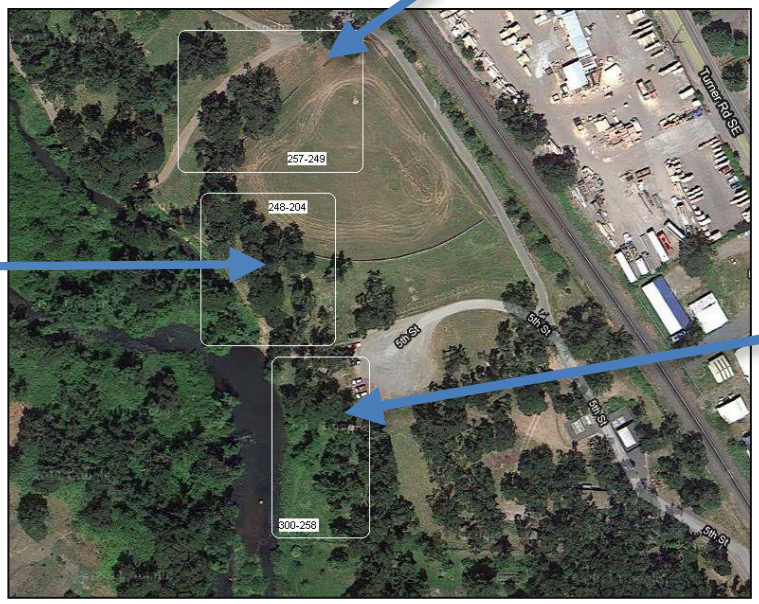
bank of Mill Creek to better convey their shade contribution to the waterway.

The purpose of this tree risk assessment is to provide the City of Turner with a preliminary guidance on the management of the inherent risk to public safety from the trees in the Turner City Park. This is a project I have undertaken as a summer intern for the Oregon Department of Forestry's Urban and Community Forestry Assistance Program, under the guidance of Kristin Ramstad. I recently graduated from Oregon State University with a Bachelor's degree in Forest Management and I will matriculate there in the fall to pursue my Master's degree in Urban Forestry under the tutelage of Paul Ries.

From an evaluation perspective, the park has three distinct sections.

The North end of the park is characterized by two distinctly large and old Oregon white oaks *(Quercus garryana)*, which tower over the north side of the baseball fence line with crowns over 100 feet in diameter. One Oak tree is in the northeast corner.

At the West side of the park, the trees are mostly Oregon white oak. These trees are categorized as riverside bank, riparian, baseball adjacent or BBQ areas making them high seasonal use.



The south side of the park has Oregon white oak and Oregon Ash *(Fraxinus latifolia)* along the riverside banks and riparian areas, but it is not in a high traffic area which lowers their risk rating.

On July 21st and 22nd, 2011, Kristin Ramstad and I tagged and evaluated most of the trees in Turner City Park in the City of Turner, Oregon. I returned by myself on July 26th and 27th to finish. With aluminum nails, we affixed aluminum tags to the E side of each tree (facing away from Mill Creek) at approximately seven feet above ground. We assessed a total of 97 trees; the tags are numbered from 204 to 300. The tags were grouped in 3 areas: trees 204-248 are in the BBQ area, trees 249-257 are around the baseball field, and trees 258-300 are in the riparian area. The assessment spreadsheet includes the name, DBH[1] measurement, a description of risk factors, risk rating, tree-specific comments, and suggested corrective actions for each tree in the park. We did not use any tools to penetrate the trees' bark (other than tagging the tree with aluminum number tags), or excavate around their root zones. All observations were made standing on the ground, and circling the tree.[1]

The Value of Rating Risk on a Scale

We have evaluated the trees in Turner City Park using the risk rating system described by the USDA Forest Service Publication, *Urban Tree Risk Management: A community Guide to Program Design and Implementation*, which uses a **10 point system** (plus extra points as needed). The value of rating trees on a scale is that it allows city tree managers to understand the tree hazards risk in both a nuanced and practical way. It enables a city to create policy and procedure documents that state, for example, that "trees that earn a risk rating of 7 and above will be monitored annually," or that "if a tree's risk rating cannot be lowered to below 9 by remedial action (pruning, moving target, restricting access), then it will be prioritized as a candidate for removal." The beauty of using an Excel spreadsheet for this purpose is that it can be sorted in various ways to aid decision-making. If a more sophisticated query-able database is desired, an Excel spreadsheet can also be imported into an Access database.

Tree Risk Prioritization Diagram

One way to think about your stand population is to evaluate your trees from four perspectives. (See included "Prioritizing Tree Risk" diagram.) Trees are assessed according to their size, their condition, their structural defects, and the quality/longevity of the species of the tree. Large trees, in poor condition, with significant defect, that are brittle fast growing species would be

[1] DBH means Diameter at Breast Height; a measurement of the diameter of a tree trunk taken at 4 ½ feet above the ground, unless otherwise noted.

high priority candidates for removal. An example of such a tree may be a giant poplar or cottonwood. As is illustrated by the diagram, trees may be prioritized for removal or remedial treatment according to the number of circles that overlap.

Monitoring

You will note in the Corrective Action column on the Assessment spreadsheet, that I recommend monitoring many trees. What does it mean to "monitor" a tree from a public safety perspective? Both on an annual basis and on a "periodic event" basis, such as after a strong winter storm, city staff should visit all of the oak, ash, and fir trees in the park and check them out. Trees that manifest any of the signs described below should have their risk-rating increased.

- Look for the amount of branches on the ground, and try to determine which trees they came from. Be on the lookout for any tops that have been blown out of trees. (For many and/or large limbs, or tree tops, on the ground, increase risk rating by 2 points.)
- Look for any dead wood that has been hung-up in the branches of the trees that could potentially be blown down onto park users. There is a reason these "hangers" are termed "widow-makers." (Increase risk rating by 2 pts)
- At the base of the trees, especially the leaning ones, look to see if any of the soil has been "heaved," or loosened. (If so, increase risk rating by 2 points.)
    - On trees with significant lean, you may want to set up a simple "plumb-bob" system to see if the lean is increasing. To do this, you screw a smallish eye-screw into the underside of a branch, on the side of the tree where the lean is most pronounced. From this you hang a plumb-bob" (or something comparable), until it hangs close to the ground. Mark the spot with a marker that can be found again, but is as unnoticeable to the public as possible. Remove the plumb-bob and string (but leave the screw in the branch), and return monthly (in the winter) or bimonthly (in the summer), to restring the plumb-bob and observe any movement away from the original marker. If the plumb-bob has moved 3-5" between visits, it is time to consider removing the tree.

    - For more technologically-oriented communities, staff can set up a theodolite system that can be used to monitor a tag placed on the tree for changes over the course of a year.

- Observe – and report to a knowledgeable arborist -- any fungi along the trunk of the tree, or at the base of the tree (touching the trunk). These may be indicative of incipient or advance root disease. Mushrooms that are growing from the grass or mulch near the tree

usually are not something to be concerned about. Mushrooms at the base of the tree – growing on trunk or root tissue -- do require the immediate attention of a qualified, preferably International Society of Arboriculture-certified, arborist.

Observations and Recommendations for Future Action:

Overall, most of the trees in Turner City Park are in fair to good health. However, they have been neglected and will require some pruning to improve their risk rating. The native oak *(Quercus garryana)* at the north side of the park are significantly older than the other trees. The south side of the park contains several other native species of Oregon ash *(Fraxinus latifolia)*, a few red alder *(Alnus rubra)*, and even one hawthorn *(Crataegus spp.)*.

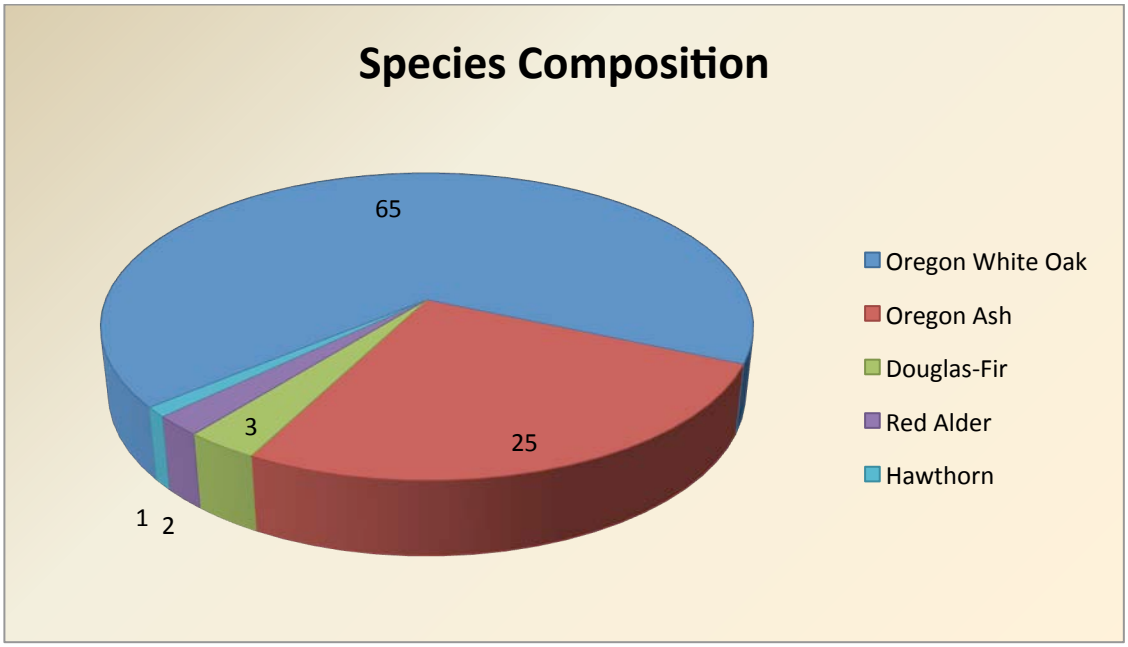


Figure 1 - Species Composition of Sampled Trees in Turner City Park

The age and size of the stand gives you a glimpse into the past and future of a tree stand. While most of the oaks are well established in Turner City Park, the smallest diameter tree measured was 8 inches DBH. Most of the smaller DBH trees were Oregon ash. Many cities have a goal to manage a stand into perpetuity by allowing new or young trees (especially oaks in this case) to replace older trees as they die.

Oaks have a long life span and grow fairly slow compared to other trees. Planting replacement oaks requires long term planning, plenty of sunlight, and a lot of water for

the first five years during the hot months. Oaks require more patience, but less maintenance in the run than the average tree.

Ash are a short lived, fast growing species. They tend to grow easier in or near riparian areas. Ash requires a lot of pruning maintenance, especially when they are young. Ash will give you faster results than oak, but it will be on a much shorter rotation.

Oregon white oak management: Large native remnant Oregon white oak trees occasionally experience "widow-makers" (dead wood hung up in upper limbs) even in outwardly healthy trees. This is often caused during high wind events or snow/ice storms, or it can be caused by limb die-back as the trees age. Turner's city park has a number of oak trees with dead or hung-up limbs. Removing the widow-makers and pruning off the dead limbs, as city resources allow, will reduce the hazard rating of these trees. Until these trees are pruned, I recommend that the City warn against – and even take steps to limit -- citizens entering the park during high wind or storm events, and to monitor this area of the park routinely for downed and hanging limbs.

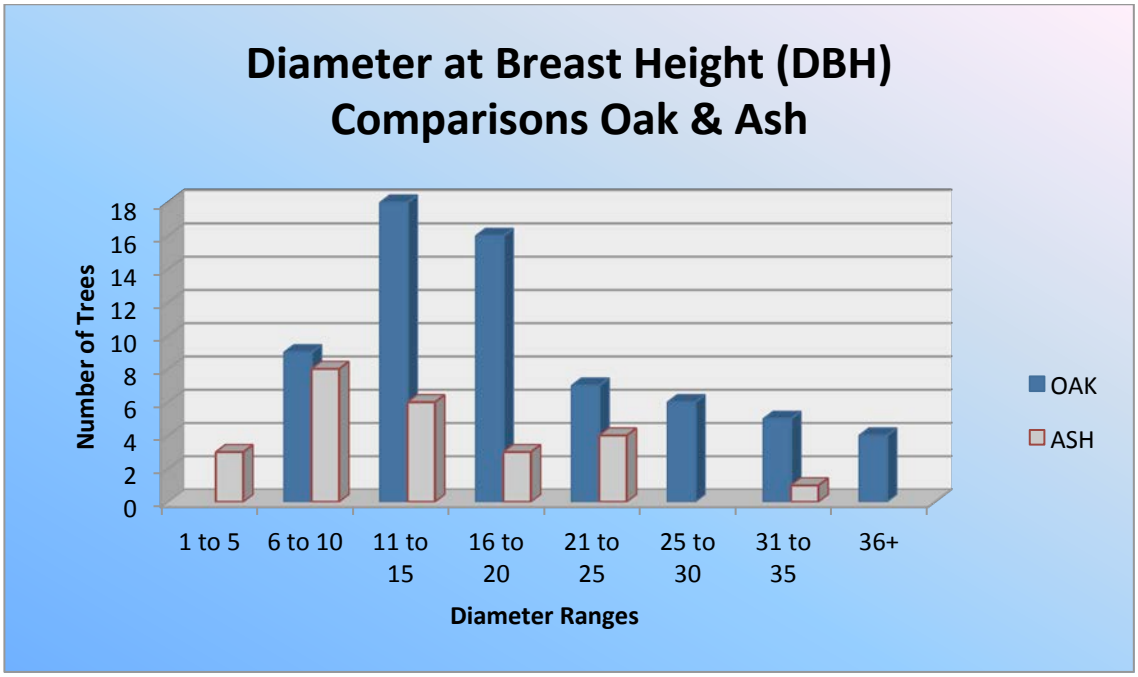
Sometimes it is necessary to remove trees that have become too dangerous and/or will become a liability. Sometimes, for the health of the stand, it is actually better to remove the smallest trees rather than the large ones. This approach is referred to as "thinning from below." In the case of Turner City Park, we recommend removing one tree, a small Cherry *(Prunus spp.)* that is all but dead except for a few leaves near the top. It is suppressed by the larger oaks and will become dangerous as it dies, especially if kids try to climb it.

Irrigation management: it is extremely important NOT to irrigate under old oak (and fir trees) during the dry months. Since these trees have developed with Oregon's "Mediterranean climate" for decades, watering them during the summer months actually stresses the trees. If the trees are stressed, then they will be more prone to disease and decline. In particular, summer watering under Oregon white oak can increase the incidence of *Armillaria*, a fungal root disease that can lead to whole tree failure. The oaks have survived in this floodplain and are accustomed to periodic winter flooding and soil saturation, but do better in drier soil during summer.

Planting new oaks: Oregon white oaks are easily out-competed by young Douglas-fir and other deciduous trees. To maintain the oak stand throughout the park, plant new OWO trees in as much sun and with as much space around them as possible.

The oaks on the north side of the baseball field are extremely old and large (64' and 56' diameters). While the trees provide a great amount of shading, they also need to be pruned and monitored due to their large branches. On the west side of the baseball field, several average (11'-20' DBH) size trees border the fence. These trees will require some pruning, but they are generally healthy. The baseball area can have a lower risk through some pruning, opening up the baseball field for use by players and fans alike.

It's important to note that all newly planted trees should be watered through the first three dry seasons. The graph below shows the DBH comparisons of oak and ash.



The graph below shows the total diameter distribution of the sampled trees. While it represents a fairly typical "bell-shaped" curve, it would be preferable if the 1 to 5 diameter class was larger. The city might consider planting and protecting some new species in open areas to allow for growth replacement.

Oregon ash management:

Oregon ash is a common native riparian tree species in Oregon. It tends to grow with red alder, bigleaf maple, and cottonwood. Like these other tree species, it tolerates poor drainage and thrives in sunlight. It is completely "at home" in this area of Turner's city

park. It is the dominant species in the floodplain below the berm, and the ash trees along the river shade the water on sunny days.

From a safety standpoint, however, Oregon ash trees present a few challenges to the city. Generally speaking, trees that grow quickly tend to have brittle wood. These trees also send up many shoots from cut or broken limbs. The shoots, as they age and gain weight, can break out of the tree unexpectedly. Whereas oak trend to hold on to dead branches, ash trees tend to have both dead branches as well as weakly-attached living branches in their crowns. Both oak and ash can become extremely large trees, but ashes are somewhat less predictable as they age, and can sometimes lose large branches without warning.

For the short term, the fastest way to reduce hazard in the ashes is to prune out the deadwood and improve the branch structure of the trees. For the long term, a strategy for this tree population of the park may be to actively diversify the species in this area. Shade and wet-soil tolerant species such as Western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*) and Red alder (*Alnus rubra*) could be added to the mix. Cottonwoods, although native, are not recommended due to its fast growth and weak wood. Some non-natives species could be planted away from the streams, closer to the berms, to increase species diversity. These species could include red oaks, lindens, and Dutch Elm Disease resistant elm trees.

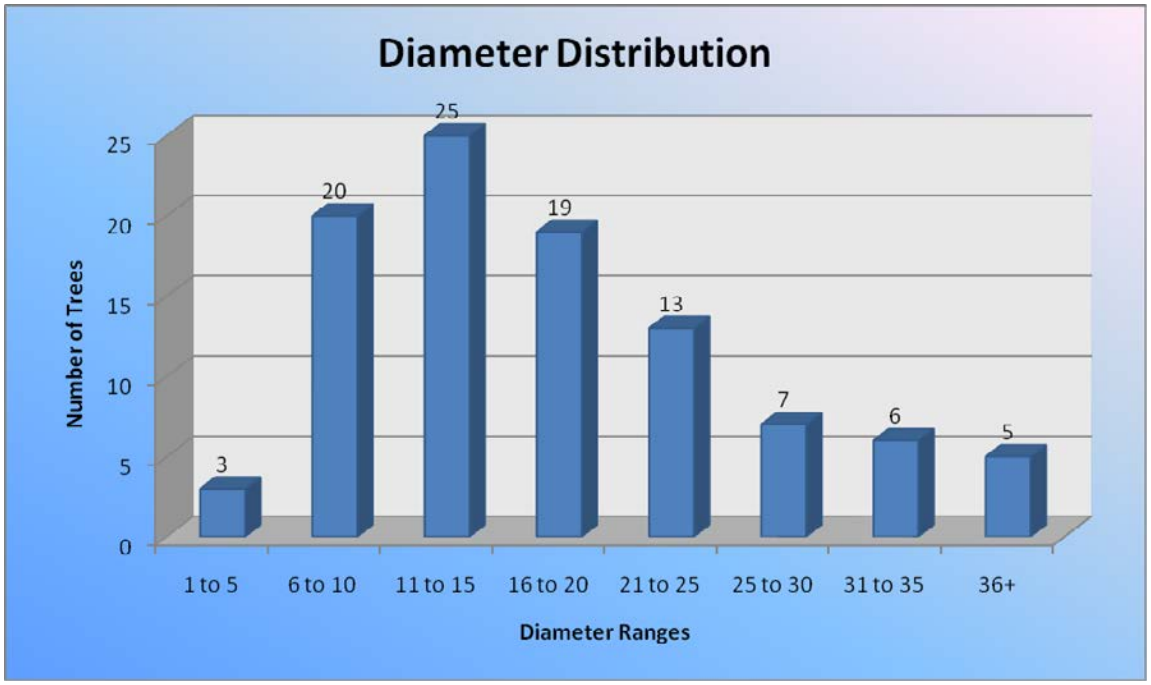


Figure 2 - Diameter Distribution of Turner City Park Trees

Risk Rating System. It should be noted that the highest Rating at tree can receive is 10+ and the lowest Rating a 3. Please see the "Guide to Risk Rating Codes" attachment for details on individual categorical ratings.

Trees with high risk ratings. There are 38 trees, out of a total of 97, with risk ratings of 7 out of 10, and above. Of these thirty-eight trees, only one is recommended for removal. To understand how each species affects the overall risk of Turner City Park, I have included a graph showing risk rating of Oak, Ash, and Other species.

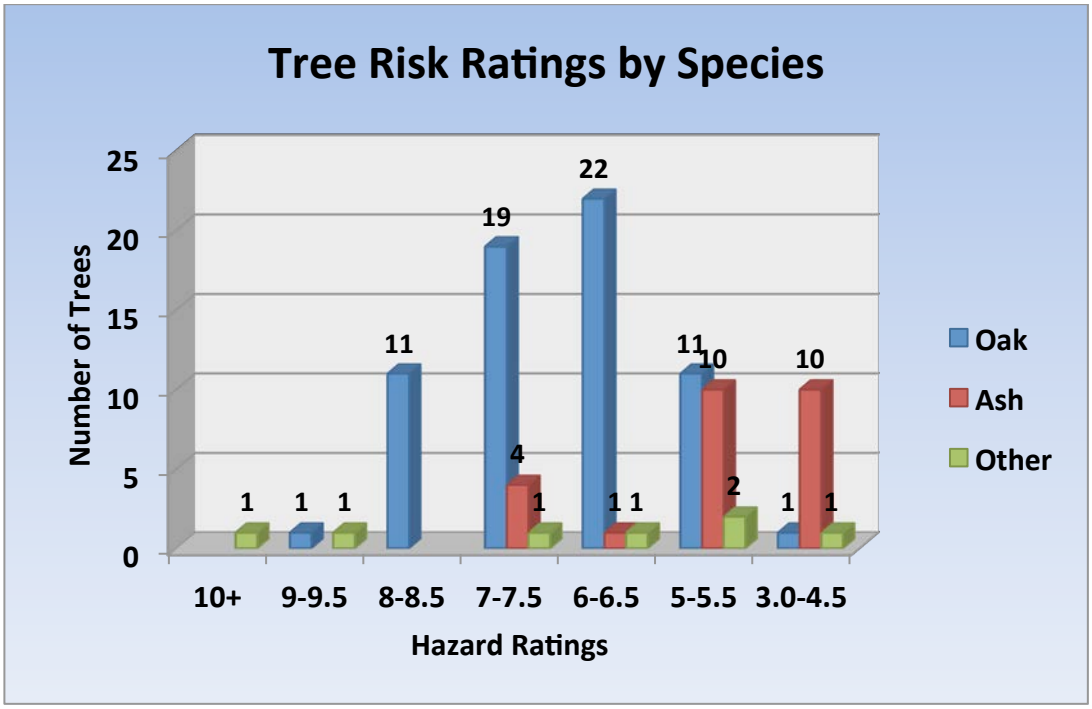


Figure 3 - Tree Risk Ratings by Species

The rest have been deemed hazardous primarily because they need pruning or because their overall structure and form are problematic. Using the Prioritizing Tree Risk diagram, most of these trees would be overlapping in two or three circles. Once pruned, the risk ratings of most of these trees will be reduced. Most of these trees shall still need to be monitored, however. Also note that some risk ratings are elevated slightly due to proximity of seasonal high use areas.

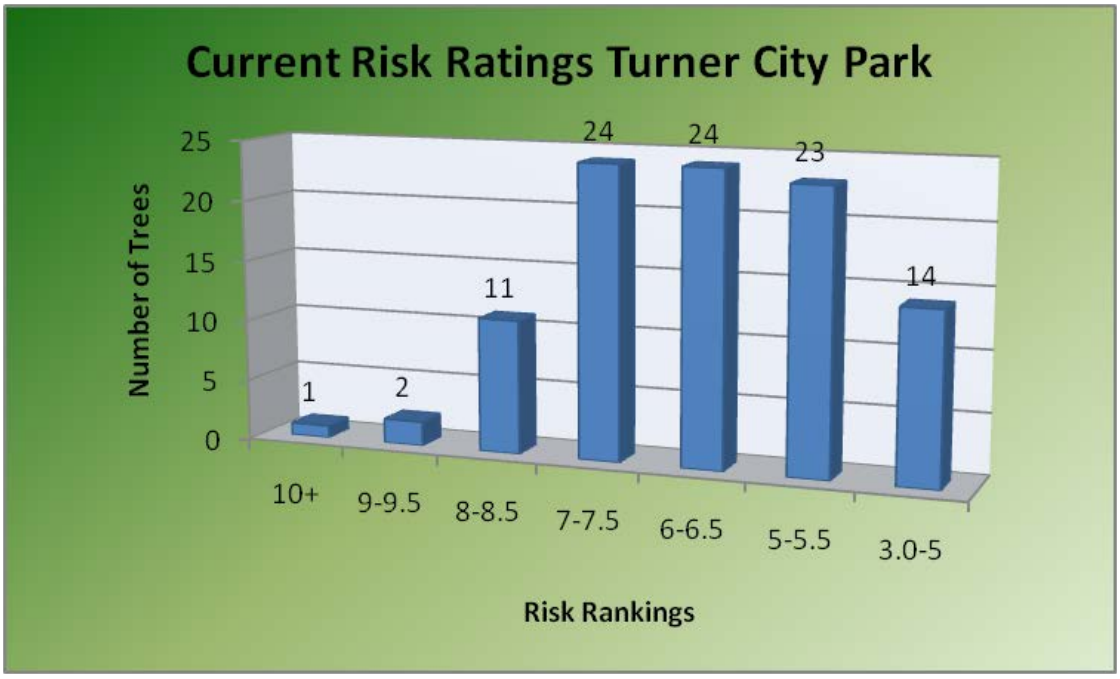


Figure 4 - Current Risk Ratings of Turner City Park

What can be done about high risk trees? As stated before, 38 out of 97 trees (approximately 40 percent) have a 7 or higher risk rating. I recommend that the city lower this level of tree risk by reducing the tree hazards in the following ways: looking at hazards in highest use areas first then removing widow makers that are small and easy to reach, followed by the larger and taller branches. These actions will of course depend upon the city's budget, but volunteer work might help to alleviate some of that cost burden. Specifically, 6 of the 38 trees have widow makers, which when removed coupled with pruning will reduce the rating by 2 points each. 63 of the total 97 trees can be pruned for dead or weak branches and reduce their Ratings by one point. If we focus on pruning the 38 trees with ratings of 7 or higher, we can reduce this number down to 11 trees (approximately 11% of the total trees).

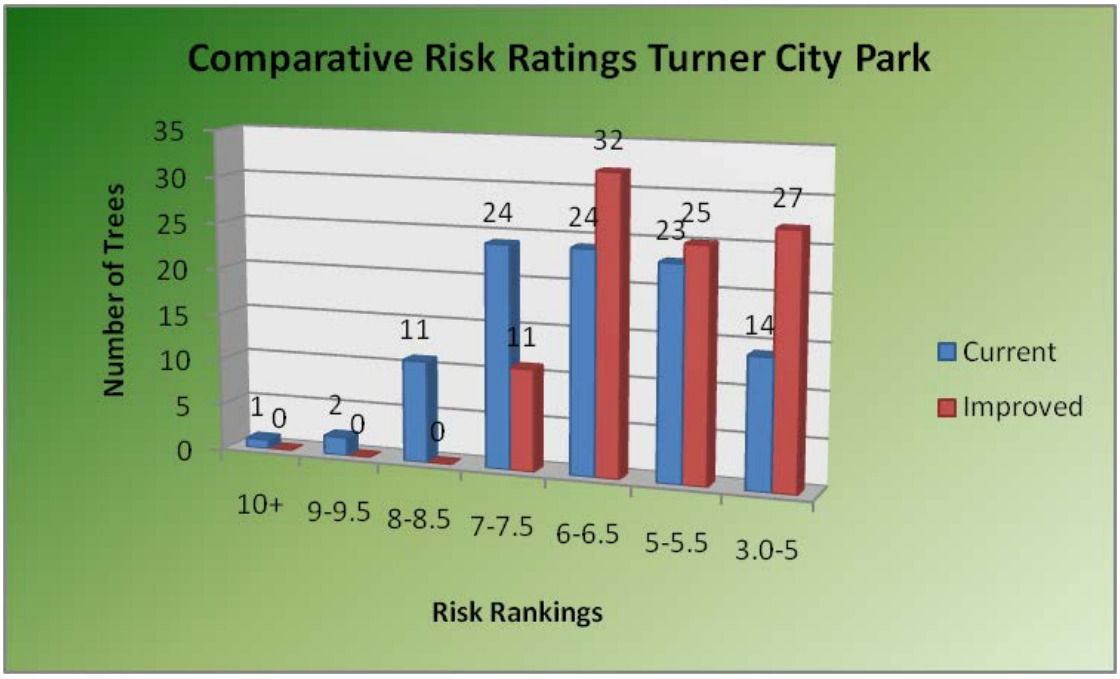


Figure 5 - Comparative Risk Ratings pre and post pruning Turner City Park

What should be done about the trees marked to be monitored? Most of the trees that received a "Yes" Rating in the Monitor column have dead branches or tops. Once the trees are pruned properly, most of those trees can be monitored less frequently with the exception of a few trees with poor architecture or decay.

Another important aspect of Turner City Park is tree location. This park offers several recreational opportunities for its visitors. Mill Creek is the largest draw in Turner City Park, allowing for a nice afternoon cool down in the creek. We created a special location code for the trees we inventoried. R=Riparian, trees that are within an approximate 50 foot buffer of Mill Creek. RSB=Riverside Bank, trees that are directly adjacent to the creek and give direct shade to the water. B=Baseball Field, trees or their branches that are next to or over the baseball fence. BBQ=Barbeque, trees that are adjacent to the BBQ pits and therefore need to be monitored because of higher use. P=Parking Lot, trees that are adjacent to the parking lot and cars that will park there. N=None, trees that did not fit into any of these categories. It should be noted that these location codes affected some of the Target Value Ratings (1-3).

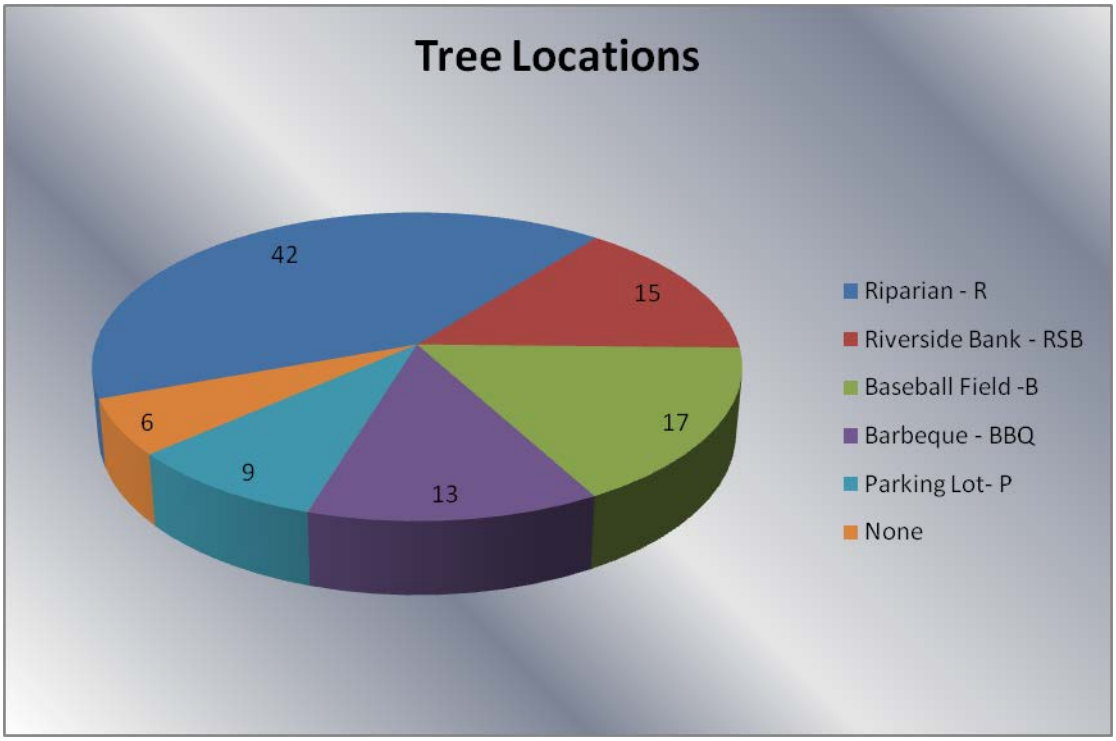


Figure 6 - Various Tree Locations in Turner City Park

Creating Turner's Tree Risk Management Action Plan

The Assessment spreadsheet can be used to sort the trees by risk rating. The spreadsheet may also be expanded to create columns for each maintenance task so that it can be sorted by task. Using only the Assessment spreadsheet and the Prioritizing Tree Risk diagram, the City of Turner can determine and prioritize the immediate and near-future needs of tree care in Turner City Park. The next step is for the City to determine the resources it has available (i.e., funding, staff, equipment) to begin to address some of the maintenance needs of the trees. Even if resources are limited, the City should plan to move incrementally forward each year in mitigating tree hazards and caring for the trees. If a tree failure should occur and cause damage, and the City can show that it has been working on the trees according to a plan, it may be able to reduce its liability for the damage caused by the tree failure. I recommend starting with the trees with widow-makers and removing those dangerous branches, which will increase the safety of the park quickly. Turner should actively manage their trees in Turner City Park by planting new trees and appropriate species. Oregon ash has a much shorter life span than Oregon white oak, so some decisions should be considered such as what species should be planted, where and when you plant the new trees, and the quantity of trees to be planted.

Following-Up

Please do not hesitate to contact me or Kristin if you have questions or concerns about this report or assessment, or would like further information on how and where to find experienced and certified arborists to continue working with the City on assessing the trees in this park. I have included with this report a CD of *Urban Tree Risk Management: A community Guide to Program Design and Implementation* that I have used as a reference for this assessment. This guide may be helpful in clarifying some of the points I have made in this report, and provide insight on how to move the community forward in caring for its great oak trees.

It's my hope that the trees in Turner City Park continue to prosper and provide shade, solace, and serenity to the citizens of Turner.

Aerial View of Turner City Park and Tree ID Grouping

Tree ID#	Species	DBH (in)	Defect Codes	Other Observations/Comments	Failure Probability (1-4 pts)	Type/Size of part most likely to fail (1-3 points)	Target Value (1-3 points)	Other Risk Factors (ORF) (1-2 pts)	Description of ORF	Risk Rating	Corrective Action (codes)	Monitor during/after storms/ice	Location Code	Comments
204	OWO	8	Dead top	TW	2.5	2	3			7.5	PD (-1)	Y	BBQ	
205	OWO	13	Dead branches	TW (Planted too shallow)	2.5	2	3	1	Oak Mistletoe?	8.5	PW, PD (-1)	Y	BBQ	Remove Mistletoe?
206	OWO	12	Dead top & branches	TW	3	2	3	0		8	PW (-1)	N	BBQ	
207	OWO	10			2.5	1	3	0		6.5	PW	N	BBQ	
208	OWO	15	Dead branches	TW	2.5	2	3	0		7.5	PW, PD (-1)	Y	P, BBQ	
209	OWO	19	Dead top & branches	TW	3	2	3	0		8	PD (-1)	Y	P, BBQ	Remove dead tree top immediately, shared trunk
210	OWO	10	Dead top	TW	2.5	1	3	0		6.5	PD (-1)	Y	P, BBQ	
211	OWO	16	Dead branches PTA:LT		3	1	3	0		7	PW, PD (-1)	Y	P, BBQ	A lot of Galls, Intermediate tree
212	OWO	46	Dead branches PTA	TW	3	2	3	0		8	PW, PD (-1)	Y	P, BBQ	Adjacent to Horseshoes, 3 tees,1 trunk
213	OWO	19	Dead branches	TW	2	1	3	0		6	PW (-1)	N	B	Double stem
214	OWO	16	EE		2	1	3	0		6		N	B	
215	OWO	12	Dead branches	TW	2	1	3	0		6	PW (-1)	N	B	
216	RA	10	Dead branches	TW	2	2	1	0		5	PD (-1)	N	RSB	
217	OWO	13	PTA, Dead branches	TW, TBB	3	2	3	0		8	PW (-1)	Y	R	
218	OWO	12	PTA, Dead branches	TW	2.5	2	3	0		7.5	PW (-1)	Y	R	
219	OWO	7	Root exposed, Dead branches	TW	2.5	1	3	1	Widow Maker	7.5	PD,PW (-2)	Y	R	
220	OWO	17	Dead branches	TBB	2	1	3	0		6		N	R	
221	OWO	28	Dead branches	TW	2	2	3	0		7	PD (-1)	Y	R	
222	OWO	11	Dead branches		2	2	3	0		7	PD (-1)	Y		
223	OWO	10	Dead branches		2	1	3	0		6	PW (-1)	N	R	
224	OWO	16	Dead branches	TW	2	1	3	0		6	PW (-1)	N	BBQ	
225	OWO	30	Dead branches	TW	2	1	3	1		7	PW (-1)	N	B	

Tree ID#	Species	DBH (in)	Defect Codes	Other Observations/Comments	Failure Probability (1-4 pts)	Type/Size of part most likely to fail (1-3 points)	Target Value (1-3 points)	Other Risk Factors (ORF) (1-2 pts)	Description of ORF	Risk Rating	Corrective Action (codes)	Monitor during/after storms/ice	Location Code	Comments
226	OWO	17	PTA, EE, Dead branches	TW	2	1	3	0		6	PW (-1)	N	R	concrete slab @ base
227	OWO	11	Dead branches	TW	2	1	3	1	Widow Maker	7	PD,PW (-2)	Y	R	
228	OWO	18	EE, Dead branches		2	1	3	0		6	PD (-1)	N	R	
229	OWO	14		TW	1.5	1	3	0		5.5		N	R	
230	OWO	10	EE, Dead branches		2	1	3	0		6	PD,PW (-1)	N	R	
231	OWO	12	EE, Dead branches	TW, missing bark	2	1	3	0		6	PD,PW (-1)	N	R	
232	OWO	17			2	1	2	0		5		N		
233	OWO	15	Dead branches		2.5	1	3	0		6.5	PD,PW (-1)	N	BBQ	
234	OWO	12	Dead branches		2.5	1	3	0		6.5	PD,PW (-1)	N	BBQ	
235	OWO	18	Heavy Crown, dying branch		2.5	2	3	0		7.5	Remove branch @ base, PD,PW (-2)	Y	BBQ	
236	OWO	15			2.5	1	3	0		6.5		Y	B	
237	OWO	17		TW	2	1	2	0		5		N		
238	OWO	11	Dead stem, dead branches	TW	2.5	2	3	1	remove dead stem	8.5	PD,PW (-2)	Y	B	
239	OWO	18	Dead branches	TW	3	2	2	0		7	PD,PW (-1)	Y		
240	Prunus	7	Dead Tree	TW	4	3	2	1		10	Remove Dead Tree	Y		
241	OWO	22	Dead branches	TW	2.5	2	3	0		7.5	PD,PW (-1)	N	B	
242	DF	22	Dead branches		2.5	1	3	1	Widow Maker	7.5	PD,PW (-2)	Y	B	
243	OWO	30	Dead branches	TW	2.5	2	3	1	Widow Maker	8.5	PD,PW (-2)	Y	R	
244	OWO	17	Dead branches, EE		2.5	1	2	0		5.5	PD,PW (-1)	N	RSB	
245	OWO	11			2	1	3	0		6		N	R	
246	OWO	8			2	1	3	0		6		N	R	

Tree ID#	Species	DBH (in)	Defect Codes	Other Observations/Comments	Failure Probability (1-4 pts)	Type/Size of part most likely to fail (1-3 points)	Target Value (1-3 points)	Other Risk Factors (ORF) (1-2 pts)	Description of ORF	Risk Rating	Corrective Action (codes)	Monitor during/after storms/ice	Location Code	Comments
247	OWO	10			2	1	3	0		6		N	R	
248	OWO	26	Dead branches		2.5	2	3	0		7.5	PD,PW (-1)	N	B	Branches hanging over BB fence
249	OWO	33		Bark Inclusion w/250	3	2	3	1	Widow Maker	9	PD,PW (-2)	Y	B	DF & OWO growing too close
250	DF	29		Bark Inclusion w/249	3	2	3	1	Major Epicormic Branch 10"DBH	9	PD,PW (-2)	Y	B	DF & OWO growing too close
251	OWO	64" at 3 ft	Dead branches	TW	2.5	2	3	0		7.5	PD,PW (-1)	Y	B	Many stems, Branches hanging over BB fence
252	OWO	56	Dead branches	TW	2.5	2	3	0		7.5	PD,PW (-1)	Y	B	Many stems, Branches hanging over BB fence
253	DF	15			2.5	1	3	0		6.5		Y		Next to giant oak. Suppressed tree, possibly remove?
254	OWO	32	Dead branches	TW	2.5	2	3	0		7.5	PD,PW (-1)	Y	B	
255	OWO	25	Dead branches	TW	2.5	2	3	0		7.5	PD,PW (-1)	Y	B	
256	OWO	34	Dead branches	TW	2.5	2	3	0		7.5	PD,PW (-1)	Y	B	
257	OWO	34	Dead branches	TW	2.5	1	3	0		6.5	PD,PW (-1)	Y	B	Branches hanging over BB fence
258	OA	20	Dead branches PTA EE	TW	3	1	1	0		5	PD,PW (-1)	N	R	
259	Hawthorn	6	Dead branches	TW	3	1	1	0		5	PD,PW (-1)	N	R	
260	OA	8	Dead branches	TW	2.5	1	1	0		4.5	PD (-1)	N	R	
261	OA	11	Dead branches	TW	2.5	1	1	0		4.5	PD (-1)	N	R	
262	OA	11	Dead branches	TW	2.5	2	1	0		5.5	PD (-1)	N	R	
263	OA	10	Dead top	TW	2.5	1	1	0		4.5	PW	N	R	
264	OA	21	Dead (missing top)	TW	3	1	1	0		5		N	R	
265	OA	8	PTA	TW	2.5	1	1	0		4.5	PW	N	R	
266	OA	11		TW	2	1	1	0		4	PW	N	R	
267	OA	17	Dead branches	TW	2.5	1	1	0		4.5	PD, PW (-1)	Y	R	
268	OA	7	Dead top		2.5	2	1	0		5.5		Y	R	
269	OA	13	PTA:LT, EE	TW	2.5	1	1	0		4.5		Y	RSB	

Tree ID#	Species	DBH (in)	Defect Codes	Other Observations/Comments	Failure Probability (1-4 pts)	Type/Size of part most likely to fail (1-3 points)	Target Value (1-3 points)	Other Risk Factors (ORF) (1-2 pts)	Description of ORF	Risk Rating	Corrective Action (codes)	Monitor during/after storms/ice	Location Code	Comments
270	OA	31	Decay, PTA	TW	3	1	1	0		5		Y	RSB	
271	OA	8	Dead branches	TW	2	1	2	0		5	PD, PW (-1)	Y	R	
272	OA	10		TW	2	1	2	0		5		Y	R	Remove dead tree nearby
273	OA	4	Dead branches		2	1	2	0		5	PD, PW (-1)	Y	R	Nearby trees in clumps, (2 DBH)
274	OA	5	Dead branches		2	1	2	0		5	PD, PW (-1)	Y	R	
275	OA	21	Dead branches & top	Anthracnose, TW	3	2	2	0		7	PD, PW (-1)	Y	R	
276	OWO	22	Dead branches	TBB	2.5	1	2	0		5.5	PD, PW (-1)	Y	P	
277	OWO	18	Dead branches	TW	2.5	1	2	0		5.5	PD, PW (-1)	Y	P	
278	OA	20	Dead branch, Dieback, EE	TW (At Ground)	2.5	2	2	0		6.5	PD, PW (-1)	Y	R	
279	OA	13	PTA:LT, EE	Anthracnose, TW	2.5	1	2	0		5.5		Y	R	
280	OA	6		Anthracnose	1.5	1	1	0		3.5		N	RSB	
281	OA	9	Dead branches	Anthracnose	1.5	1	1	0		3.5		N	RSB	
282	OA	23	Dead branches & top, PTA	TW	3	2	2	0		7	PD, PW (-1)	Y	RSB	
283	OA	12	Dead branches & top, PTA	Crown Dieback, TBB, TW	3	1	3	0		7	PD, PW (-1)	Y	R	
284	OA	23	Dead branches & top, PTA	Crown Dieback, TBB, TW	3	1	3	0		7	PD, PW (-1)	Y	R	
285	OWO	17	Dead branches		2.5	1	2	1	Bark Inclusion	6.5	PD, PW (-1)	Y	RSB	
286	OWO	37	Dead branches		2.5	1	2	0		5.5	PD, PW (-1)	Y	RSB	Measured height below crotch
287	OWO	9	Dead branches	TW	2.5	1	2	2	Widow Maker	7.5	Remove WM (-2), PD	Y	RSB	
288	OWO	13	Dead branches		2.5	1	2	0		5.5	PD, PW (-1)	Y	RSB	
289	OWO	18	Dead branches		2.5	1	2	0		5.5	PD, PW (-1)	Y	RSB	
290	OWO	24	Dead branches	TW	2.5	1	2	0		5.5	PD(-1)	Y	RSB	Forked @ 6ft
291	OA	3		Anthracnose	1	1	1	0		3		N	RSB	Adjacent to 2nd Ash sapling
292	OWO	25			1.5	1	2	0		4.5		N	R	
293	OWO	17	Dead branches	TW	1.5	1	2	1	Branch inclusion	5.5	PD(-1)	Y	R	DBH measured above knot

Tree ID#	Species	DBH (in)	Defect Codes	Other Observations/Comments	Failure Probability (1-4 pts)	Type/Size of part most likely to fail (1-3 points)	Target Value (1-3 points)	Other Risk Factors (ORF) (1-2 pts)	Description of ORF	Risk Rating	Corrective Action (codes)	Monitor during/after storms/ice	Location Code	Comments
294	OWO	21	Dead branches	TBB, TW	2.5	2	3	1	Reduce branch weight	8.5	PD, PW (-1)	Y	P	
295	OWO	21	Dead branches	TW	3	2	3	0		8	PD, PW (-1)	Y	P	
296	OWO	26	Dead branches	TBB, TW	3	2	3	0		8	PD, PW (-1)	Y	R	
297	OWO	22	Dead branches	TBB, TW	2	1	3	0		6	PD, PW (-1)	Y	R	DBH measured close to fork
298	OWO	14	Dead branches		2	1	3	0		6	PD, PW (-1)	Y	R	
299	RA	26	Root Exposed, Dead branches	TW- carving	1.5	1	1	0		3.5	PD, PW (-1)	N	RSB	
300	OWO	34	RPD,D,EE,PTA, Dead branches	TBB	2.5	2	3	1	OLD TREE - AGE	8.5	PD, PW (-1)	Y	R	Prune dead & weak wood to reduce RR