

ORDINANCE NO. 2020-728

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CARLTON AMENDING THE CARLTON PARKS DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

RECITALS:

WHEREAS, by Ordinance 641, on November 3, 2005, the City Council of the City of Carlton adopted the Carlton Parks Development Plan, which described existing park facilities, included parks and recreation policies, identified future park needs and proposed parks and recreation facilities improvements; and

WHEREAS, the City of Carlton subsequently acquired new park land, known as Hawn Creek Park, through the development of Carlton Crest Subdivision (Local File #S 04-03) to serve residential development located in the northeast area of the city; and

WHEREAS, ORS 223.304 requires that credit be allowed for construction of a qualified public improvement provided it is identified in the city's capital improvement plan; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Carlton held a public hearing on November 14, 2011, to consider amending the Carlton Parks Development Plan to include the Hawn Creek Park improvements in the Parks Capital Improvement Plan; and

WHEREAS, upon conducting a public hearing the City Council of the City of Carlton found it was in the public's interest to amend the Parks Development Plan to include the Hawn Creek Park improvements in the Parks Capital Improvement Plan, and adopted City Resolution No 2010-127 amending the Parks Capital Improvement Plan as set forth therein; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has requested and received an updated Parks Development Plan prepared by the Willamette Council of Governments; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing on the proposed Parks Development Plan was held on August 4, 2020, to consider amending the plan in its entirety.

NOW THEREFOR BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CARLTON AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Title 3, Article 2, Section 3.12.320 hereby amended to delete the Carlton Parks Development Plan, dated November 3, 2005, as previously amended, from Exhibit A thereto, and to include on Exhibit A thereto, the Parks Development Plan dated December, 2019, set forth on Exhibit A attached hereto and made a part hereof.

ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Carlton, Oregon, on August 4, 2020 by the following votes:


AYES: Rake, Ward, Mullen, Rhoads, Carl, Wilder, Watkins & Maher

NAYS: 0

ABSENT: 0

ABSTAIN: 0

APPROVED and signed by the Mayor on August 4, 2020.



Brian Rake, Mayor

ATTEST: 

City Recorder



Carlton Parks Development Plan



December 2019

Adopted by Ordinance No.

Prepared for:

The City of Carlton, Oregon

Prepared by:

Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Governments

Prepared for:

City of Carlton, Oregon

Brian Rake, Mayor

Prepared by:

Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Governments Salem, Oregon

2014 Carlton Parks Committee

Kathie Oriet

Carey Rhoads

Ginger Williams

Val Anctil

Nancy Carl Joe

Della Valle

Andy Eldien

Carol Fredrick

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Steve Reimann

Lynne Salewski

Linda Watkins

2019 Carlton City Council

Brian Rake, Mayor

Shirley Ward-Mullen

Kathy Rich

Carey Rhoads

Scott Carl

Linda Watkins

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2019 Planning Commission

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Carlton is preparing for population growth and an increase in residential development. The city has experienced only moderate growth in recent years, but several large residential subdivision projects planned for the community will result in a steady increase in population in coming years. The City created and adopted a parks development plan in 2014 that included a Capital Improvements Program (CIP) for park facilities.

With the increase in residential development in the city, it is important to plan for future development of parks and recreation facilities as well. Such facilities contribute greatly to the quality of life in small communities. In addition, the development of a parks development plan and CIP serve as the basis for calculating Systems Development Charges (SDCs) for parks. SDC funds are an important mechanism for funding development of new recreational facilities to meet the needs of a growing population.

This plan was developed under guidance from the Carlton Parks Committee. The Parks Committee assisted in identifying facilities and determining and refining necessary system improvements. The Planning Commission and City Council then prioritize system improvements for inclusion in the CIP.

The Parks Planning Process

Park facilities can help meet the demand for recreational activities and enhance a community's quality of life. Providing adequate park facilities can be a challenge for many growing communities.

Lack of resources—both staff and money—limits many communities' ability to develop and maintain adequate parks systems. Identifying system priorities and matching them with available resources requires careful planning. Many communities develop and adopt park system master plans to guide development of their parks system.

Parks provide a variety of resources and opportunities for communities. These include passive and active recreation opportunities, preservation of open space and wildlife habitat that may include environmentally sensitive land such as wetlands or coastlines, and preservation of historic, cultural, and natural resources. In addition, parks may serve as informal meeting places in a community—drawing residents together and creating a sense of cohesiveness and community.

Local governments may prepare and adopt local parks master plans pursuant to Statewide Planning Goal 8: Recreational Needs and OAR 660-034-0040. These plans may be integrated with local comprehensive land use plans. Parks master plans help to give a community direction in developing future parks and making improvements to existing parks to meet residents' needs.

Purpose of this Plan

The purpose of this Parks Development Plan is to identify park and recreation amenities that will meet the needs of the community. The Plan will serve as a guide for future development of parks within the community. More specifically, the purpose of this plan is to:

- Identify current and future park and recreation needs.
- Identify park and recreation goals and policies.
- Develop a list of proposed parks and recreation facility improvements designed to meet future needs.
- Identify general areas where new parks facilities could be developed.
- Develop costs estimates for proposed parks and recreation facilities improvements.
- Identify reimbursement and improvement SDC requirements.

- Identify funding strategies and sources for proposed parks and recreation facilities improvements.

Methods

A variety of methods were used to create this plan. Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Governments (MWVCOG) staff used the following approach:

1. Background research on the demographics and park resources of Carlton.
2. Inventory of the condition and amenities of each of Carlton's existing parks.
3. Research on park standards and classifications to be a basis for developing standards and classifications specific to Carlton.
4. Meeting with the Carlton Parks Committee to identify a list of needed improvements and amenities.
5. Research on costs for capital improvement projects.
6. Research on possible funding options for the capital improvement plan.

Organization of this Plan

This plan is organized into seven chapters:

- **Chapter 1: Introduction**
- **Chapter 2: Community Profile** examines trends in population, housing, age composition, school enrollment, racial composition, income levels, poverty rates, and employment, as they relate to parks planning.
- **Chapter 3: Goals and Policies** outlines the City's parks and recreation policy framework.
- **Chapter 4: Park Inventory** provides an inventory of parks available in Carlton, including information on the condition, amenities, and classification of each facility.
- **Chapter 5: Proposed Parks Improvements** provides a description of proposed improvements within the existing park system.
- **Chapter 6: Capital Improvement Program** presents a 5-year capital improvement program (CIP). The CIP focuses on specific park improvements with cost estimates and a short- or long-term ranking for each project.
- **Chapter 7: Parkland Acquisition Plan** calculates the amount of parkland needed through 2040 to keep pace with growth in Carlton. This chapter also includes a preliminary cost estimate to acquire needed parkland and discusses acquisition strategies.

Appendices:

- **Appendix A: Funding Options** Contacts, names, phone numbers, and websites for various funding options.
- **Appendix B: Ladd Park Concept Plan** Provides a conceptual site plan outlining proposed changes to Ladd Park.
- **Appendix C: Hawn Creek Park Development Plan** Provides a site plan for the development of Hawn Creek Park.
- **Appendix D: Wennerberg Park Plan?**

Chapter 2 Community Profile

Carlton’s location and demographic characteristics present opportunities and constraints for the community’s park system. This chapter describes socioeconomic data for Carlton. Demographic trends provide an understanding of present and future park need. Development trends provide information on the rate, type, and location of growth. All of these factors should be considered when siting future park facilities and in prioritizing capital improvements. The community profile information can also be used in grant proposals to fund specific parks and recreation improvements.

Demographic Characteristics

Population

Table 2-1 shows population trends between 1970 and 2018 for Carlton, Yamhill County, and the State of Oregon while Figure 2-1 provides a population forecast to 2040 for the City of Carlton. Carlton grew at an average annual growth rate (AAGR) of 1.6 percent between 2010 and 2018. This growth rate was higher than both the 1.0 percent AAGR of Yamhill County and Oregon’s annual growth rate of 1.1 percent for the same time period.

Table 2-1. Population Trends in Carlton and Yamhill County (1970-2018) and Oregon 1970-2018

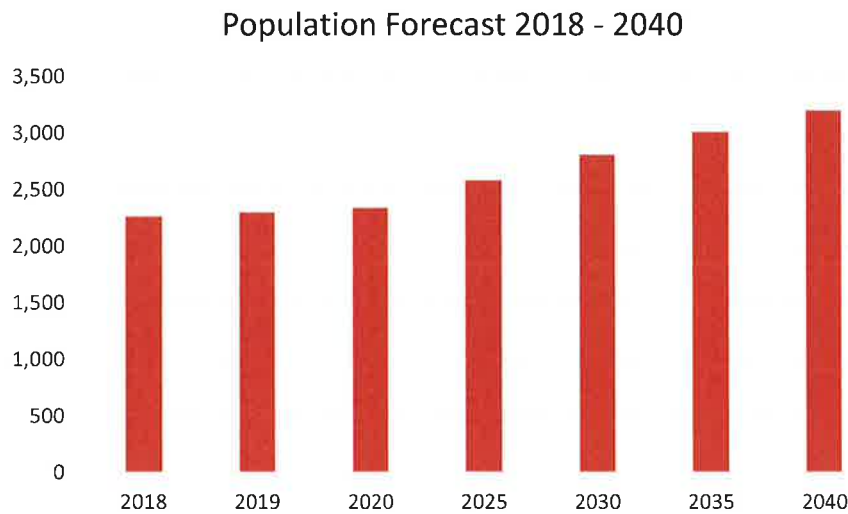
Year	Carlton	AAGR	Yamhill County	AAGR	Oregon	AAGR
1970	1,126		40,213		2,091,385	
1980	1,302	1.5%	55,332	5.2%	2,633,105	2.6%
1990	1,289	-0.1%	65,551	2.6%	2,842,321	0.8%
2000	1,514	1.6%	84,992	2.9%	3,421,399	2.0%
2010	2,007	2.9%	99,193	1.6%	3,831,074	1.1%
2018*	2,270	1.6%	107,415	1.0%	4,195,300	1.1%

* Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 2010, Portland State University Center for Population Research, and MWVCOG

State law requires Portland State University (PSU), in coordination with local governments, to issue 50-year population forecasts to be applied by local governments when changing the comprehensive plan or a land use regulation of the government (ORS 195.033). PSU, in coordination with Yamhill County and the City of Carlton, have developed a coordinated forecast for the city’s population through 2067. In addition, Oregon Administrative Rules (ORS) 660-015 requires local governments to apply 20-year population forecasts to demonstrate need for parks and open space when implementing comprehensive plan changes or land use regulations. The coordinated 2040 population forecast for Carlton is 3,204 persons. This coordinated population forecast is used in this plan to estimate future parkland needs for Carlton.

Future population growth will create increased demand for infrastructure—including parks—for Carlton. By 2040, the existing parks system will be servicing a larger population. The City will need to acquire new parkland if it desires to maintain the current level of service. The projected future need for additional parkland is presented later in Chapter 7: Parkland Acquisition Plan also uses this projection.

Figure 2-1 Population Forecast for Carlton 2018 – 2040



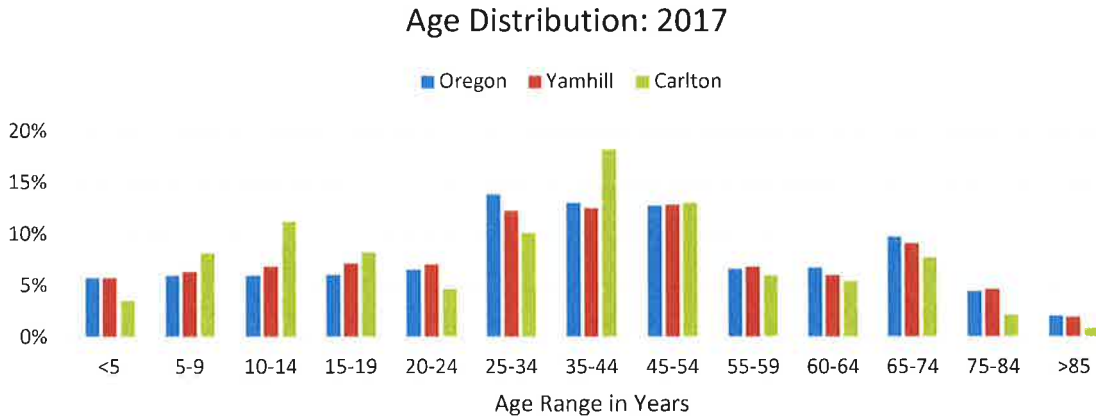
Source: Portland State University Population Research Center

Age Characteristics

Age is an important factor in parks planning. Each age group has different needs and desires. Current and future age distribution of a community should influence the facilities and amenities offered in parks.

The US Census shows that in 2010, the median age in Carlton was 34.3 years. This is similar to the median age for Yamhill County, 34.1 years, and younger than the Oregon median age, 36.8 years. The age composition of Carlton, Yamhill County, and Oregon is shown in Figure 2-1.

Figure 2-2. Age Distribution: Oregon, Yamhill County, City of Carlton, 2017



Age: ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates, 2013-2017
American Community Survey 5-year Estimates

	Oregon State		Yamhill County		City of Carlton	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
<5	231,854	5.80%	5,913	5.80%	69	3.60%
5-9	242,780	6.00%	6,510	6.40%	158	8.20%
10-14	242,234	6.00%	7,062	6.90%	218	11.30%
15-19	245,601	6.10%	7,380	7.20%	160	8.30%
20-24	264,705	6.60%	7,272	7.10%	91	4.70%
25-34	558,821	13.90%	12,623	12.30%	197	10.20%
35-44	527,675	13.10%	12,873	12.60%	355	18.30%
45-54	514,194	12.80%	13,166	12.90%	254	13.10%
55-59	268,331	6.70%	7,059	6.90%	117	6.00%
60-64	273,843	6.80%	6,274	6.10%	106	5.50%
65-74	392,682	9.80%	9,407	9.20%	152	7.80%
75-84	179,433	4.50%	4,818	4.70%	42	2.20%
>85	82,974	2.10%	2,009	2.00%	18	0.90%
Median age (years)	39.2		38.2		36.9	

Source: American Community Survey

Race and Ethnicity

Carlton's population is gradually becoming more diverse in ethnic and racial composition. Table 2-2 summarizes these trends between 2010 and 2017. The city's population is still predominantly white, and is less diverse than Yamhill County or Oregon.

Table 2-2. Race and Ethnic Composition in Carlton, Yamhill County, and Oregon, 2010-2017

Race/Ethnicity	Oregon		Yamhill		Carlton	
	2010	2017	2010	2017	2010	2017
White (alone)	83.6%	84.9%	89.9%	88.2%	91.8%	90.0%
Black or African American (alone)	1.6%	1.9%	0.8%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%	1.2%	1.6%	0.3%
Asian	3.0%	4.1%	1.1%	1.4%	0.3%	0.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Some other race	4.2%	3.0%	5.1%	3.9%	3.2%	2.5%
Two or more races	3.1%	4.6%	2.4%	4.0%	2.9%	6.6%
Hispanic or Latino Origin (of any race)	8.0%	12.7%	8.0%	15.7%	4.6%	9.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2013-2017; ¹ Percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

School Enrollment

The US Census shows that the median age in Carlton is less than the Yamhill County median age and less than Oregon's median age. According to the 2017 American Community Survey, 31.4 percent of the population in Carlton was 19 years of age or younger. In Yamhill County, 26.3 percent of the population was 19 years of age or younger in 2017. For Oregon in 2017, this figure was 23.9 percent.

The 2017 Census shows that over half of the Carlton residents enrolled in school were children attending elementary school.

Table 2-3. School Enrollment in Oregon, Yamhill County, and Carlton, 2017

School Enrollment	Oregon		Yamhill		Carlton	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	953,282	(X)	25,587	(X)	652	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	55,980	5.90%	1,190	4.70%	22	3.40%
Kindergarten to 12th grade	626,100	65.70%	17,517	68.50%	508	77.90%
Kindergarten	46,420	4.90%	1,291	5.00%	14	2.10%
Elementary: grade 1 to grade 4	192,658	20.20%	5,237	20.50%	153	23.50%
Elementary: grade 5 to grade 8	190,294	20.00%	5,656	22.10%	177	27.10%
High school: grade 9 to grade 12	196,728	20.60%	5,333	20.80%	164	25.20%
College, undergraduate	224,653	23.60%	6,244	24.40%	109	16.70%
Graduate, professional school	46,549	4.90%	636	2.50%	13	2.00%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2017

Housing Trends

Tenure

Housing characteristics provide information that can be useful for parks planning. The rate, type, and location of housing development are important variables that provide information on where future parks should be located. Moreover, this data is useful for parks planning because it gives insight into the potential funding base (e.g. property taxes and systems development fees).

According to the 2017 US Census, 76.9 percent of the occupied housing units in Carlton are owner occupied. This figure is higher than for either Yamhill County or Oregon, as indicated in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4. Housing Tenure and Average Household Size by Housing Tenure in Oregon, Yamhill County, and Carlton, 2017

Housing Tenure/Household Size	Oregon		Yamhill		Carlton	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Total:	1,571,631	X	35,952	X	636	X
Owner occupied	969,453	61.7%	24,428	67.9%	489	76.9%
Renter occupied	602,178	38.3%	11,524	32.0%	147	23.1%
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.57		2.71		2.93	
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.4		2.67		3.44	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017

Building Permits

Carlton experienced relatively slow to moderate residential growth in recent years. The PSU Forecasts for Yamhill County, its Cities and Unincorporated Areas (2017-2067) indicates that between 2000 and 2010, 191 new housing units were constructed in Carlton, representing an average annual growth rate of 2.9%. The PSU Coordinated Population Forecast (2017-2067) anticipates the average annual growth rate between the years 2017 and 2035 to be 1.7% with its share of countywide population growth expected to be 2.7 percent for those years. The specific assumptions for the City of Carlton include: "The 5-year average annual housing unit growth rate is assumed to rapidly increase to 2.02 percent during the first 10 years and then decline thereafter. The occupancy rate is assumed to be steady at 92.4 percent throughout the 50-year horizon. PPH (Persons Per Household) is assumed to be stable at 2.83 over the forecast period."

Economy

The economy of Yamhill County is shifting from a dependence on the forest products industry to an economy with expanding technology, service, and tourism sectors. Agriculture still plays a dominant

role in the local economy and the expanding local winery industry brings together the agricultural and tourism sectors. With its small-town character and convenient location to both McMinnville and Newberg, Carlton serves as a “bedroom community” and provides quality of life attributes that are important for families. The City’s park system can serve an important role in maintaining the quality of life that Carlton residents enjoy.

Income and Poverty

Carlton's residents earned a median household income (averaged for the years of 2012-2016) higher than in Oregon and Yamhill County as shown in Table 2.5.

Table 2-5. Median Household Income in Carlton, Yamhill County, and Oregon, (2012-2016 - 5-year estimates)

Location	
Carlton	\$59,417
Yamhill County	\$54,951
Oregon	\$53,270

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2012-2016)
¹In 2016 inflation-adjusted dollars

Table 2-6 shows the percentage of persons below the poverty level in Carlton, according to the American Community Survey, averaged for the years of 2012-2016. The percentage is lower than estimated for both Yamhill County and Oregon during the same time period.

Table 2-6. Percentage of Persons below Poverty Line in Carlton, Yamhill County, and Oregon, (2012-2016 - 5-year estimates)

Location	
Carlton	5.7%
Yamhill County	15.7%
Oregon	15.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2012-2016)

Summary

- By 2040, the park system in Carlton is projected to be serving a population of 3,204 residents.
- Compared to Yamhill County and the State of Oregon, Carlton has a younger population that needs to be considered in the planning process.
- Carlton has a relatively high rate of home ownership, which can be indicative of a willingness to commit public resources to park and recreation improvements.
- Median income has been increasing in Carlton while poverty rates have remained relatively lower than that of Yamhill County and the State of Oregon. Poverty and income trends need to be considered in the any parks planning process, as they can affect the public's willingness to pay for new facilities.
- Demographic trends should be periodically reviewed to ensure parks planning keeps pace with community needs.

Chapter 3

Goals and Policies

As part of the Parks Development Plan, the City adopts the following goals and policies:

Goal 1: To provide Carlton residents with increased and improved recreational facilities and opportunities.

Policies:

1. Provide park and recreation facilities that adequately serve all residential areas of the town.
2. Provide a full range of recreational activities to serve Carlton residents on a year-round basis.
3. Improve existing park and recreational facilities to meet the community's needs.
4. Develop new recreational facilities consistent with the City's Park Development Plan.
5. Adequately maintain City parks, open space and recreational facilities.

Goal 2: To provide a variety of parks and recreation facilities and services to benefit the broadest range of age, social, economic and special group interests and abilities.

Policies:

1. Provide adequate and accessible recreation facilities for all age groups. Design both active and passive recreational facilities that can be used by elderly and handicapped citizens.
2. Encourage the development of bicycle and pedestrian pathways as potential recreational resources for members of the community.
3. When possible, require land divisions and planned unit developments to provide for pedestrian access to parks and potential park sites.

Goal 3: To encourage the continued provision of park and recreational facilities throughout the community. Reasonable efforts should be made to acquire park and open space areas to meet current and future long-range recreational needs.

Policies:

1. Parkland, open space and easements shall be acquired through parkland dedication, purchase, eminent domain, or donation in developing areas and new subdivisions.
2. The City will actively pursue financial assistance for park development, including: Land and Water Conservation Fund, Local Government Grant Program, Recreational Trails Program (RTP), and other related funding sources.
3. The City recognizes the importance of the Hawn Creek drainage as a significant natural resource within the community. The City encourages retention of land in and around the Hawn Creek floodplain as open space and for future use as a pedestrian and bicycle trail.
4. The City recognizes the importance of preserving the Union Pacific abandoned railroad corridor and developing the right-of-way as a multi-use recreational trail in the future.

Chapter 4

Park Facility Inventory and Classification An important element of planning for the future of a city's park system is to conduct an inventory and condition assessment of existing facilities and amenities. This chapter provides information on parks and recreation facilities within Carlton. There is also a condition assessment, including a list of key deficiencies, provided for the city-owned facilities.

Standards for park space and facilities were first established nationally based on "standard demand" and have been modified at state and local levels to reflect specific demand. These standards were first established by committees of recreation professionals based on practical experience in the field.

In 1983, the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) published a report titled, "Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines," which set a national standard for the provision of parkland based on population. Until recently, that standard was 9.6 acres of parkland per 1000 residents. The NRPA no longer makes a recommendation, but, rather, states what is typical each year. Currently the typical amount of parkland is 10.1 acres per 1000 residents. This figure can be used as a benchmark or goal for the City to measure against when evaluating its current level of service. The City of Carlton currently has 23.16 acres of parkland, which represents 10.2 acres of parkland per 1000 residents. In the year 2040, based on a population forecast of 3,204 residents, the City should have 32.68 acres of parkland to stay in line with the National average. This would require an addition of 9.5 acres by 2040.

Additionally, the State of Oregon has a recommended level of service standard for parks, which was developed by the Oregon State Parks Department in 2013. The State standard recommends a range between 6.25 to 12.5 acres of parkland per 1000 residents. The total recommended acreage is broken down into the number of acres recommended for various types of parks, including: pocket parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, etc., as outlined in the 2013 publication, "A Guide to Community Park and Recreation Planning." The Oregon State Parks Department recommends 1.0 to 2.0 acres per 1000 residents for neighborhood parks and 2.0 to 6.0 acres per 1000 residents for community parks. By this standard, the City of Carlton should currently have between 2.27 and 4.54 acres of neighborhood parks and between 4.54 and 13.62 acres of community parks. The City currently meets and exceeds these standards with 4.34 acres of neighborhood parks and 18.86 acres of community parks. In the year 2040, the City should have 3.20 to 6.41 acres of neighborhood parks and 6.41 to 19.22 acres of community parks to meet the State standards.

Activity Classifications: Recreational facilities are frequently classified as resource-based or activity-based. Resource-based facilities are centered around particular natural resources, which may provide opportunities for picnicking, hiking, hunting, water sports, fishing, or simply enjoying nature. Activity-based facilities are developed for the enjoyment of particular activities, such as basketball, baseball, or football, or recreational programs, such as aerobics, painting, and senior citizen activities. The distinction between these two types is not clear-cut because many resource-based sites often contain activity-based facilities.

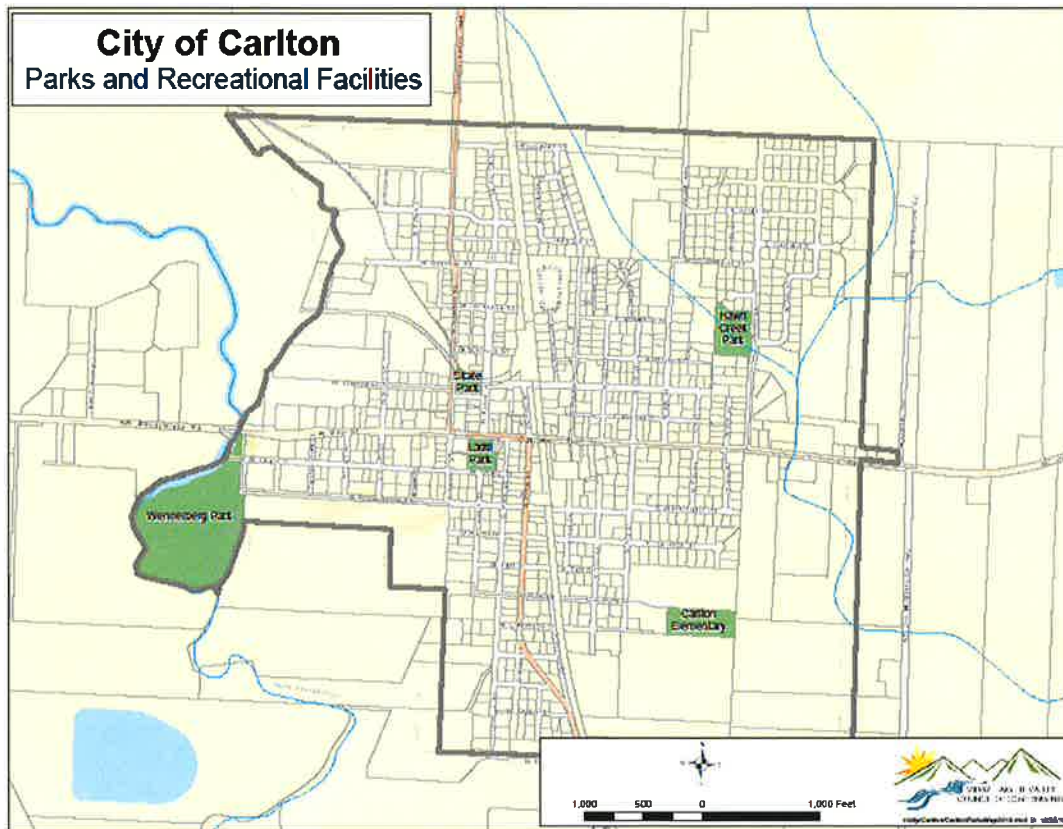
The most effective park system is one composed of a variety of different types of parks, open

space areas, and recreational venues, each designed to provide a specific type of recreational activity or opportunity. A park system that is classified and used properly is easier to maintain, encounters less conflicts between user groups, and minimizes negative impacts on adjoining neighbors. A good park classification system also helps assess what facilities are available for current use and what types of parks will be needed to serve the community in the future.

Park Inventory – The City of Carlton owns and maintains approximately 23.16 acres of parkland. These parklands are classified as neighborhood parks and community parks. City parks offer a range of opportunities and provide amenities for a variety of user groups. Important to the character of the city, these parks contribute to the overall sense of place for residents.

Figure 4-1 shows the location of existing city parks in Carlton.

Figure 4-1 Map of Carlton Parks and Recreational Facilities



Neighborhood Parks

Ladd Park

The city park located downtown is approximately 1.46 acres in size and contains picnic facilities, playground equipment, a sports court, the city pool (1935) and site of the 1921 Ladd Fountain. The pool is open daily during the summer months with classes and special swims. The park is well situated in regard to the downtown commercial core.

Features:

- Picnic facilities
- Ladd Fountain
- City pool
- Basketball Court

Future Needs:

- Multipurpose Sport Court
- Sports court cover for year-round use
- Gazebo/Stage
- Ladd Fountain Upgrade
- Veteran Memorial Upgrade



Hawn Creek Park

Hawn Creek Park is located in the northeast section of the city, adjacent to Hawn Creek. The park is approximately 2.88 acres in size and currently undeveloped. This park was dedicated as part of the Carlton Crest Subdivision, a 155-unit subdivision that was granted preliminary approval in June 2005.

The parkland includes approximately 1.45 acres within the 100-year floodplain of Hawn Creek and an additional 1.35 acres on either side of Hawn Creek that can be developed as a Neighborhood Park.

Features:

- Adjacent to Hawn Creek

Future Needs:

- Pedestrian access (Sidewalk/trail)
- Playground equipment, benches
- Picnic shelter
- Landscaping
- Half basketball court



Community Parks

Wennerberg Park

Wennerberg Park, located at the western edge of the city limits and adjacent to the South Yamhill River, is approximately 18.86 acres in size. The park provides for a mixture of recreation activities, with three baseball fields, two picnic pavilions, barbecue sites, and access to the North Yamhill River. A new large multi-use picnicking and day use facility has been completed. The new facility include a shelter with a fixed overhead roof, barbecues, potable water, electricity, and ADA compliant parking and access to the shelter.

Features:

- Three baseball diamonds
- Three picnic pavilions
- River access and natural areas

Future Needs:

- Restrooms update and expansion
- Concession stand for softball and baseball facilities
- Additional pavilion
- Update to softball and baseball facilities
- Sidewalks along Grant Street
- Update to current parking and additional parking

- New Playground Equipment



Table 4-1. Summary of the Oregon Parkland Classification System and Suggested LOS Standards

Type of Facility	Definition	Benefits & Function	Size Criteria	Service Area	Design Criteria	Existing Parks of This Type	
						Name	Acreage
Mini-Parks	Mini-parks offer open space within neighborhoods, providing passive or limited active recreational opportunities. Mini-parks may simply be open lots within neighborhoods or may be more developed with a limited number of amenities. These should be accessible by sidewalks, trails, or low-traffic residential streets.	Mini-parks provide a balance between open space and residential development. They offer opportunities for passive recreation and/or limited active recreation for neighboring residents. Mini-parks add activity and character to neighborhoods and may be an appropriate space for neighborhood gatherings.	0 - .75 acres	¼ mile or less	Mini-parks may offer low-intensity facilities such as benches, picnic tables, multi-purpose paved trails, landscaping, and public art. If the mini-park also offers active recreation, it may include children’s play areas, community gardens, and a limited number of sports courts.	None	0.00
Neighborhood Parks	Developed neighborhood parks offer accessible recreation and social opportunities to nearby residents. These should be accessible by sidewalks, trails, or low-traffic residential streets. Neighborhood parks accommodate the needs of a wide variety of age and user groups.	Neighborhood parks provide access to basic recreation activities for nearby residents of all ages; contributes to neighborhood identity and a sense of place.	.75 – 5 acres	¼ - ½ mile	Neighborhood parks should also include passive recreation opportunities, such as children’s play areas, sports courts and fields, picnic facilities, public art, open turf areas, swimming pools, sitting areas, landscaping, community gardens, restrooms, and pathways. Security lighting and off-street parking may be provided if necessary.	Ladd Park and Hawn Creek Park	1.46 + 2.88 Total: 4.34
Community Parks	Community Parks provide a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities for all age groups. These parks are larger in size and serve a wider base of residents than neighborhood parks. Community parks often include facilities for organized group activities as well as facilities for individual and family activities. Community	Community parks provide a variety of accessible recreation opportunities for all age groups. They also provide educational opportunities, serve recreational needs of families, preserve open spaces and landscapes, and provide opportunities for community social activities and events. These can serve as a community focal point.	5 - 50 acres	½ - 5 miles	In addition to amenities offered at neighborhood parks, community parks may also offer sports facilities for large groups, amphitheaters, group picnic areas, botanical gardens, event space, interpretive facilities, and community centers. Higher quality children's play areas may be provided to create a family play destination.	Wennerberg Park	18.86

	parks also preserve open spaces and unique landscapes.						
School Parks	School Parks may be established through a relationship with the school district which allows neighboring residents to use school grounds during non-school hours. These can serve many of the same functions as Neighborhood Parks.	School Parks offer an opportunity to expand recreational, social, and educational opportunities in an efficient and cost-effective manner.	Varies	Determined by location of school district property	School Parks offer varying amenities such as children's play areas, open turf, sport courts and fields, running tracks, benches, picnic tables, landscaping, and multi-purpose trails.	Carlton Elementary School	2.0 acres (approx.)
Beach or River Parks	Beach and/or River Parks offer residents of the whole community access to these natural resource areas. These parks may or may not be located in close proximity to residential areas. These parks should be accessible by sidewalks, trails, and streets.	Beach and/or River Parks offer unique opportunities to connect residents to the natural features of the area. These contribute to community character and create a sense of place.	Varies	Determined by location of natural areas	Beach and/or River Parks should offer passive recreation opportunities such as sitting areas, picnic tables, wildlife viewing, trails, and landscaping if appropriate. These parks should also offer access to the beach and/or river's edge to provide opportunities for activities such as fishing, swimming, and boating.	None (although Wennerberg Park offers some of these amenities)	N/A
Trails and Connectors	A public access route for commuting and trail-oriented recreational activities, includes sidewalks, bikeways, multi-use trails and paths. These emphasize safe travel for pedestrians to and from parks and around the community.	Provides opportunities for connections between park facilities and neighborhoods, trail-oriented activities, and reduces auto-dependency	Width of trail and right-of-way depends on intended use and location	Determined by location of trails and park facilities	A variety of pathway types are needed to accommodate activities such as walking, running, biking, dog walking, rollerblading, skateboarding, and horseback riding. Trails may be located within parks or be designed as part of the citywide transportation system. Each type of trail should be designed to safely accommodate users, and meet recognized design standards.	None	N/A





School District Facilities

School facilities offer the potential for partnerships between local school districts and municipalities to share recreation amenities. This is an efficient and cost-effective way to expand recreational opportunities for residents, as they may serve many of the same functions as neighborhood parks.

The Carlton Elementary School, located at the intersection of E. Polk Street and S. 3rd Street, is approximately 3.0 acres in size. Recreation amenities include several acres of recreation fields.

Chapter 5

Proposed Parks Improvements

This chapter describes proposed improvements to existing city park system. The improvements were identified by the Carlton Parks Committee, City staff and the City Council to meet community needs.

The Parks Committee expressed a need to provide amenities that appealed to a variety of user groups and helped provide a greater sense of community within Carlton. The improvements are listed here by park facility. Several additional improvements were identified by the project team. The proposed improvements provide the framework for the Capital Improvement Program described in Chapter 6.

Proposed Improvement Projects by Park: Ladd Park

The Parks Committee identified a number of improvements for the City pool facility located within this park. These include demolition and reconstruction of the pool building, the addition of a water slide and wading pool, and construction of a splash fountain that would appeal to younger children.

Other significant improvements to this park include adding a picnic pavilion and restrooms, constructing a cover for the existing basketball court, and additional landscaping. The project team identified signage and additional trash receptacles as other minor improvements.

In 2009, the Lakota Group, as part of the Oregon Main Street Program completed a conceptual site plan for the Ladd Park (see Appendix B). Improvements identified in the conceptual site plan, including the demolition and installation of new landscaping, walkways, and utilities, refurbishing Ladd Fountain, and installing a new information kiosk, have been incorporated into the City's Parks Capital Improvement Program found in Chapter 6.

In 2011, a concept design study for the pool house building was completed by Robertson Sherwood Architects to replace the existing structure with a new 3,350 square foot facility. The project also addresses the desire to collocate flush toilets in the downtown business district that would be accessible to the public outside of the fenced pool area.



Wennerberg Park

The Parks Committee identified a number of improvements to Wennerberg Park. Improving both the access road through the park and parking areas and providing additional access to the Yamhill River were identified as needed projects. Improving river access includes removing noxious vegetation and improving the riparian area through the park.

Other significant improvements include adding a concession facility and additional restrooms and construction of two additional picnic pavilions. The City also wishes to convert one of the existing picnic pavilion areas to a band shelter with the hopes of developing a local music program.



Hawn Creek Park

In 2013, the Parks Committee worked with Nevue Ngan Associates to develop a concept plan and magnitude of cost report for Hawn Creek Park. After working with Nevue Ngan on park features and design options the Parks Committee identified a preferred plan (see Appendix C). Improvements identified in the preferred plan for Hawn Creek Park include installing a walking path, children's play structure, park benches and furnishings, landscaping improvements, shelter area, and a basketball court.

The City also wishes to retain the area in and around the Hawn Creek floodplain as an open space area. These areas shall be maintained to provide a natural storm water and drainage system. The City will consider construction of bicycle and pedestrian pathways in these areas.



Chapter 6
Capital Improvement Program

An important component of a parks master plan is the capital improvement program (CIP). The CIP gives specific details and costs of projects that should be implemented to work towards the goals and actions developed through the planning process. This chapter provides a detailed framework for implementing suggested improvements and additions to the park system for a specified time frame—usually five years. A capital improvement program details what specific park improvements will cost and prioritizes projects. The intent is to provide the City with a capital-budgeting tool that clearly identifies costs, potential funding sources, and priorities.

The CIP reflects community priorities and resources. The Carlton Parks Committee developed the list of potential projects and improvements to existing parks. The Planning Commission and City Council Committee then refined the list of potential improvements and identified them as short-term or long-term projects. Table 6-2 includes the projects identified with cost estimates and whether they were identified for short- or long-term implementation. Short-term projects should be addressed in five years or less, and long-term projects should be addressed in five to ten years.

Capital Improvement Projects by Park

Table 6-1 displays the proposed capital improvement projects for each City-owned park in Carlton. The projects are intended to meet community needs. Each project is ranked as short-term or long-term, and a cost estimate is given with the source of the estimate.

To create the capital improvement program, MWVCOG staff determined prices for the improvement suggestions from the list of proposed improvements presented in Chapter 5. Sources for the prices came from City of Carlton staff, project costs from other cities, construction cost estimates, parks and recreation products suppliers, RS Means Site Work and Landscape Cost Data (2003), and generalized estimates by MWVCOG staff. City budget information was used to calculate the hourly cost of Carlton’s parks employees.

Total costs for each park in Tables 6-1 and 6-2 represent an estimated range of costs for the capital improvement projects for the next five years. Because there is a great deal of variation in prices and prices were unavailable for some projects, it is recommended that the City of Carlton consult with local contractors before beginning these projects. In some cases, price ranges are listed for these projects to give the City a general estimate when deciding what capital improvement projects to undertake.

Table 6-1. Five-Year Cost Estimates for Capital Improvement Projects for Parks and Recreation Facilities in Carlton

Park	Estimated Improvements Cost
Ladd Park	\$332,600
Wennerberg Park	\$291,000
Hawn Creek Park	\$186,950
Skate Park	\$442,510 - 538,410
Total for all parks	\$ 1,253,060 – 1,348,960

Source: MWVCOG, 2014

Table 6-2. Capital Improvement Projects. Costs, Priorities, and Funding Options by Park Short Term = (1-5 years), Long Term (5-10 years)-

Park	Capital Improvement Projects	Schedule	Cost Estimate	Source of Cost Estimate	Funding Options
1. Ladd Park					
	b) Splash fountain	Long	\$50,000	Waterworks International & City of Hubbard	Parks budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
	e) Small picnic pavilion	Short	\$30,000	Nevue Ngan Associates	Parks budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
	f) Refurbish Ladd Fountain	Short	\$15,600		Parks budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
	g) Additional pool lanes	Long	\$175,000		Parks budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
	h) Landscaping improvements	Short	\$10,000	RS Means Site Work & Landscaping Cost Data (2003)	Parks budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
	i) Trash Receptacles (4)	Long	\$2,000	RS Means Site Work & Landscaping Cost Data	Parks budget
	j) Downtown Park Renovation Improvements (site demo, new walks/curbs, utilities, fencing, etc.)	Short	\$50,000		Parks budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
Total Cost Estimate for Ladd Park			\$ 332,600		
2. Wennerberg Park					
	a) Restroom at south end of park (pit type)	Short	\$50,000	Romtec, Inc	Parks budget, Grants
	b) Picnic tables (16)	Long	\$16,000	Nevue Ngan Associates	Parks budget, Donations

Park	Capital Improvement Projects	Priority	Cost Estimate	Source of Cost Estimate	Funding Options
	c) Playground equipment	Short	\$75,000	Various suppliers	Parks budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
	d) Large day use facility	Short	\$150,000	City of Myrtle Creek, Town of Lancaster, NY, City of Golden	Parks budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
Total Cost Estimate for Wennerberg Park			\$291,000		
3. Hawn Creek Park					
	a) Play structure	Short	\$30,000	Nevue Ngan Associates	Parks budget, Partnerships, Donations
	b) General construction, demolition/erosion control (sidewalks)	Short	\$26,540	Nevue Ngan Associates	Parks budget, Donations
	d) Planting/landscaping	Short	\$29,000	Nevue Ngan Associates	Parks budget, Donations
	e) Furnishings (garbage cans, 4 benches, 4 picnic tables)	Short	\$8,700	Nevue Ngan Associates	Parks budget, Donations
	f) Basketball Court	Long	\$10,500	Nevue Ngan Associates	Parks budget, Partnerships, Donations
	g) Shelter area	Short	\$32,800	Nevue Ngan Associates	Parks budget, Partnerships, Donations
Total Cost Estimate for Hawn Creek Park			\$186,950	Total cost estimate includes 20% contingency, mobilization, OH&P.	
4. Skate Park					
	a) 8,000-10,000 sq.ft. facility	Short	\$280,000 – 350,000	Dreamland Skatepark Design	Parks budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
	b) Picnic tables (2)	Short	\$2,000	Nevue Ngan Associates	Parks budget, Grants, Donations
	c) Trash receptacles (2)	Short	\$1,000	Nevue Ngan Associates	Parks budget, Donations
	d) Landscaping	Short	\$15,000		Parks budget, Donations
	e) General construction (sidewalks, paving, clearing)	Short	\$25,000		Parks budget, Partnerships, Grants, Donations
Total Cost Estimate for the Proposed Skate Park			\$442,510 – 538,410	Total cost estimate includes 20% contingency, mobilization, OH&P.	
COST ESTIMATE FOR ALL PARK IMPROVEMENTS			\$2,710,560 – 2,806,400		

Source: City of Carlton, MWVCOG, 2019.

Chapter 7

Future Parkland Acquisition Plan

The City of Carlton is currently well served by parks. In reviewing the current park system, Parks Committee members expressed satisfaction with the current amount of parkland available, while identifying a number of needed improvements to existing facilities. The Parks Committee did recognize the need to provide additional parkland in developing areas of the City to maintain the existing level of service as the city grows.

This chapter describes parkland needs for Carlton based on the city's coordinated population projection for 2040. It then discusses land costs estimates and strategies for both short-term and long-term land acquisition.

Current and Future Park Service

The 2040 population estimate for Carlton is 3,204 persons¹. In 2018, there were 23.16 acres of parkland within the city or 10.2 acres per 1,000 residents. In order to maintain this level of service over the next 20 years, Carlton will need to acquire 9.5 acres of new parkland. Table 7-1 shows the Oregon State Parks Department's suggestions for parkland by park type and current and future levels of service. The table shows how much parkland would be needed by type if the City desires to maintain the 2018 level of service by park type. Land for both neighborhood and community parks will be needed to maintain this standard.

If the Carlton population reaches the 2040 projection of 3,204 persons, it would need a total of 32.68 acres of parkland to maintain its current level of service standard. The total new land needed to satisfy the standard level of service is approximately 9.5 acres. The table shows how much parkland would be needed by park type for the city to maintain the 2018 level of service.

Table 7-1. Comparison of Recommended Park Standards and Level of Service in 2018 and 2040

Park Classification	ORPA Recommended Standard – Per 1,000 residents	2018 Acreage	2018 LOS/1,000 Residents in acres	2040 Total Acreage Needed	2040 Acres Needed to Acquire
Neighborhood Park	1.0 – 2.0 acres	4.34	2.27	7.27	2.95
Community Park	2.0 – 6.0 acres	18.86	8.30	7.93	2.87
Total LOS/Acreage	6.25—12.5 acres	23.18	10.20	32.68	9.5

Source: OPRD SCORP 2013-2017, PSU Population Research Center, MWVCOG

Future parkland acquisition will focus on the need to purchase additional land to develop additional Neighborhood and Community parkland in areas not currently within one-quarter to one half mile of an existing park facility. Possible future park locations include land located along Hawn Creek, east of Roosevelt Ave, and exploring the possibility of expanding ball field park facilities and developing an RV park facility near Wennerberg Park.

Approximate Cost to Maintain Standard

This section presents an estimate of how much it will cost to acquire 9.5 additional acres of parkland. The estimate is based on sales records of vacant residential parcels, larger than one (1) acre, in Carlton between 2004 and 2013 and real market land values for vacant residential parcels within the existing city limits. These land values are derived from the Yamhill County Assessment database. The recent sales date showed that land values in excess of \$6,000 per acre are anticipated.

Using this data, the estimated cost to acquire the necessary parkland to maintain the 2018 level of service is \$64,000 per acre (in 2018 dollars). The overall estimated acquisition cost for 9.5 acres is \$224,000. This figure is included in the City's Capital Improvements Program for Parks and Recreation Facilities. This figure represents a significant investment for the city and the implication of this estimate is that the City should think long-range and strategically about acquisition.

Currently, Carlton does not require the dedication of parkland in lieu of their systems development charge (SDC). In the short-term, Carlton can acquire land through purchase, partnerships, and donations.

This section provides guidance on how to determine the suitability of potential parkland, when using both short and long-term strategies. The City shall assess the following criteria when they decide to accept land:

- The topography, geology, access, parcel size, and location of land in the development available for dedication;
- Potential adverse/beneficial effects on environmentally sensitive areas;
- Compatibility with the Parks Development Plan in effect at the time of dedication;
- Vehicular and pedestrian access to the site;
- Availability of previously acquired property; and
- Parkland need based on maintaining the 2018 level of service standard per 1,000 residents by park type.

Other land may become part of the Carlton park system through donation. The following criteria will be considered to determine land suitable for parks, recreation, or open space. The questions are used to rate potential parkland sites for environmental attributes and compatibility with the goals of the Parks Development Plan. Parcels that receive a yes to "meets criteria" on three or more of these criteria should be further considered for acquisition.

- Is the property located within an area identified as strategic or a priority – such as the northeast portion of the community north of Main Street?
- Are the topography, geology, access, parcel size, and location of land in the development good for parks?
- Is the action compatible with the Parks Development Plan, Public Facilities element of the Comprehensive Plan, and the City of Carlton Parks Acquisition Plan in effect at the time of dedication?
- Is the site accessible by multiple transportation modes or can be accessed by multiple transportation modes?
- Are there potential adverse/beneficial effects on environmentally sensitive areas?
- Does it protect natural and historical features, scenic vistas, watersheds, timber and wildlife for parks



Appendix A Funding Information

The following list provides brief descriptions and contacts for possible funding sources for parks and recreation facilities and improvements.

Partnerships

Federal

Bureau of Land Management

Contact:

Salem District Office Bureau
of Land Management 1717
Fabry Rd SE
Salem, OR 97306
Phone: (503) 375-5646
Website: <http://www.blm.gov/or/index.php>

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Contact:

Pacific Region
911 NE 11th Ave
Portland, OR 97232
Phone: (503) 231-6120
Website: <http://www.fws.gov/pacific>

State

Department of State Lands, Wetland Mitigation Banking

Contact:

Department of State Lands
775 Summer Street NE
Salem, Oregon 97301-1279
Phone: (503) 986-5200
Website: <http://www.oregon.gov/dsl/pages/index.aspx>

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Contact:

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
4034 Fairview Industrial Drive SE Salem,
Oregon 97302
Phone: (503) 947-6000
Website: <http://www.dfw.state.or.us/>

Not-for-Profit Organizations

American Farmland Trust

(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/>

Greater Yamhill Watershed Council

Contact:

237 NE Ford Street, Suite 9
P.O. Box 1517
McMinnville, OR 97128
Phone: (503) 474-1047
Website: <http://www.yamhillwatershedcouncil.org>

Rail to Trails Conservancy

Contact:

The Duke Ellington Building
2121 Ward Ct., NW 5th Floor
Washington, DC 20037
Phone: (202) 331-9696
Website: www.railstotrails.org/index.html

Resource Assistance for Rural Environments (RARE) Program

Contact:

University of Oregon
Phone: (541) 346-3881
Website: <http://www.rare.uoregon.edu>

The Nature Conservancy

Contact:

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

Yamhill Soil and Water Conservation District

Contact:

2200 SW 2nd Street #C
McMinnville, OR 97128
Website: <http://www.yamhillswcd.org>

Grants

Private Grant-Making Organizations

National Grants

Kodak American Greenways Awards

This program is a partnership between Eastman Kodak, The Conservation Fund, and the National Geographic Society. The Conservation Fund forges partnerships to protect America's legacy of land and water resources. Through land acquisition, community initiatives, and leadership training, the Fund and its partners demonstrate sustainable conservation solutions emphasizing the integration of economic and environmental goals.

Contact:

The Conservation Fund
1655 N. Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1300
Arlington, Virginia 22209
Phone: (703) 525-6300
Website: <http://www.conservationfund.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.

- 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);

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
Website: <http://www.ocf1.org/>

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:

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

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

Ben B. Cheney Foundation

Washington and Oregon institutions are eligible for Cheney Foundation grants. 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
3110 Ruston Way, Suite A
Tacoma, Washington 98402
Phone: (253) 572-2442
Email: info@benbcheneyfoundation.org
Website: www.benbcheneyfoundation.org

Public Grantmaking Organizations

Federal

National Park Service

Land and Water Conservation Fund

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) program uses federal dollars from the National Park Service that are passed down to the states for acquisition, development, and rehabilitation of park and recreation areas and facilities.

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.

Contacts:

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C Salem, Oregon 97301
Website: <http://www.oregon.gov/oprd/GRANTS/pages/lwcf.aspx>

U.S. Department of Transportation

The "Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act" known as MAP-21 was signed into law on July 6, 2012, and became effective October 1, 2012. MAP-21 creates a streamlined, performance-based, and multi-modal program to address the many challenges facing U.S. transportation system, including safety, maintaining, infrastructure condition, reducing traffic congestion, improving efficiency of the system and freight movement, protecting the environment, and reducing costs in project delivery. MAP-21 builds on and refines many of the highway, transit, bike, and pedestrian programs and policies established in 1991. The Department works closely with stakeholders to ensure that local communities are able to build multimodal, sustainable projects ranging from passenger rail and transit to bicycle and pedestrian paths.

Contact:

U.S. Department of Transportation
1200 New Jersey Avenue SE
Washington, D.C. 20590
Website: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/map21/>
Oregon Division
Federal Highway Administration
530 Center Street NE, Suite 420
Salem, OR 97301
Phone: (503) 399-5749

State of Oregon

Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)

State Pedestrian and Bicycle Grants

In 2012, the Bicycle & Pedestrian Program Grants ended and became part of the "Enhance" program. See below.

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:

Transportation Enhancement Program Manager

Phone: (503) 986-3528

www.oregon.gov/ODOT/HWY/LGS/enhancement.aspx and

www.oregon.gov/ODOT/TD/TP/STIP/InstructionsforEnhancement092112.pdf

Transportation Safety Grants

The Transportation Safety Division provides information, direct services, grants and contracts to the public and to partner agencies and organizations. More than half the funding comes from federal funds earmarked for safety programs. The division administers more than 550 grants and contracts each year to deliver safety programs to Oregon citizens.

Contact:

Transportation Safety

Division

ODOT - TLC Building, MS 3

4040 Fairview SE

Industrial Drive

Salem, OR 97302

http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/TS/Pages/about_us.aspx

More ODOT funding information can be found on Oregon's [Regional Solutions Team](http://www.regionalsolutions.oregon.gov) website: <http://www.regionalsolutions.oregon.gov>.

Regional Solutions is an innovative, collaborative approach to community and economic development in Oregon. The State partners with Oregon colleges and universities. Through the use of Regional Solutions Centers, state agency work and fund at the local level to identify priorities, solves problems, and seizes opportunities to complete projects in the most economical and streamlined process possible.

Business Oregon-Infrastructure Finance Authority

From pioneering recycling programs to thoughtful land use laws to bike friendly cities, the commitment

of the Oregon Tourism Commission is everywhere. The Oregon Travel Philanthropy Fund helps pay for stewardship projects around the state.

Contact:

Oregon Tourism Commission/Travel Oregon
250 Church Street SE
Suite 100
Salem, OR 97301
Web site: www.traveloregon.com

Business Oregon

Contact:

775 Summer St NE, Suite 200
Salem, OR 97301-1280 866-
467-3466
<http://www.oregon4biz.com/>
(See: Resource and tools including Oregon Cultural Trust listed below.)

Oregon Cultural Trust

The mission of the Oregon Cultural Trust (made up of five partner agencies (Oregon Arts Commission, Oregon Humanities, Oregon Heritage Commission, State Historic Preservation Office, Oregon Historical Society) is to lead building an environment in which cultural organizations are sustained and valued as a core part of Oregon's vibrant communities an economy. Three categories of grants are offered: development, participation, and partner. The Cultural Trust provides extensive support to rural areas with the help of coalition volunteers.

www.culturaltrust.org/what-we-support

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Water Quality Nonpoint Source Grants (319 Grants)

Approximately \$1.5 million is available each year in grants from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality for nonpoint source water quality and watershed enhancement projects that address the priorities in the Oregon Water Quality Nonpoint Source Management Plan. Applications are generally due around June 15th each year. Contact the program for specific deadlines. Funds are awarded February of the following year.

Contact:

DEQ
811 SW 6th Ave. Portland, Oregon 97204-1390
Phone: (503) 229-5696

Western Region
700 Front St NE
Salem, OR 97301-1039
Phone: (503) 378-7944

Specific Oregon Department of Environmental Quality funds can be found at the <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/grants/grants.htm>

Oregon Department of State Lands

Easements

The Oregon Department of State Lands grants easements for the use of state-
The Department of State Land grants easement for 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, and 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 for other than domestic or irrigation purposes, ditches, canal, and flumes;
sewer, storm and cooling water lines; bridges, skylines and logging lines; roads and trails; and railroad and
light rail track. Terms of the easement depend on the type of use and location of the easement, among
other factors. (Note: Many easements also need a removal-fill permit from DSL.

Contact:

Department of State Lands
775 Summer St. NE Salem,
OR 97301-1279
Phone: 503-986-5200
<http://www.oregon.gov/dsl/lw/Pages/easements.aspx>

Wetlands Program

The Oregon Department of State Lands' 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:

Department of State Lands
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 100
Salem, Oregon 97301-1279
Phone: (503) 986-5200
Website: <http://www.oregon.gov/dsl/pages/index.aspx>

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 "Federal Grant-Making Organizations" in this
section), Local Government, and Recreation Trails grants.

Contact:

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
725 Summer Street NE
Salem, Oregon 97301
Phone: (503) 986-0705
Website: <http://www.oregon.gov/oprd/GRANTS/pages/index.aspx>

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.

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
- Acquisition of easements and fee simple titles to property

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

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) is a state agency that provides grants to help Oregonians take care of local streams, rivers, wetlands and natural areas. Community members and landowners use scientific criteria to decide jointly what needs to be done to conserve and improve rivers and natural habitat in the places where they live. OWEB grants are funded from the Oregon Lottery, federal dollars, and salmon license plate revenue. The agency is led by a 17-member citizen board drawn from the public at large, tribes, and federal and state natural resource agency boards and commissions.

Contact:

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

775 Summer Street NE, Suite 360

Salem, Oregon 97301-1290

Phone: (503) 986-0178

Website (grants): <http://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/GRANTS/Pages/index.aspx>

Oregon State Marine Board

Facility Grant Program

The Oregon State Marine Board provides facility grants to cities, counties, park and recreation districts, port districts, and state agencies. Grant funds may be used for master planning, design and engineering, land acquisition, new construction, or expansion and rehabilitation of public recreational boat access and vessel waste collection facilities.

Contact:

435 Commercial St NE #400

Salem, OR 97309-5065

Phone: 503-378-8587

Web: www.oregon.gov.OSMB/Pages/contact_us.aspx

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:

Realty Manager
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
P.O. Box 59
Portland, Oregon 97207 Phone:
(503) 872-5310 Ext. 5385

Park and Recreation District

Special districts, such as a park and recreation district, are financed through property taxes or fees for services, or some combination thereof. 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 formed in 1979 to give special districts a stronger and united voice at the Oregon Legislature. SDAO has outlined to the process of forming a special district.

Contact:

Special Districts Association of Oregon
PO Box 12613
Salem, Oregon 97309-0613
Phone: (503) 371-8667; Toll-free: 1-800-285-5461 E-
mail: sdao@sdao.com
Website: www.sdao.com

Land Trusts

There are local and national land trusts that may be interested in helping to protect land in the Carlton area.

The Wetlands Conservancy

The Wetlands Conservancy (TWC) is a non-profit organization. It was founded in 1981 and working to conserve, protect, and restore Oregon's wetlands. In its protection efforts, it is dedicated to promoting community and private partnerships.

Contact:

4640 SW Macadam #50
Portland, OR 97239
Phone: (503) 227-0778
Website: www.oregonwetlands.net

Land Trust Alliance

The Land Trust Alliance is a national conservation program that increases the pace of conversation, enhances the quality of conservation, and works to create laws and resources to protect the land.

Contact:

Land Trust Alliance
Northwest Program
1353 Officers Row
Vancouver, WA 98661
Phone: (971) 202-1483

Coalition of Oregon Land Trusts

322 NW 5th, Suite 301D
Portland, OR 97209
Phone: 503-719-4732
Email: ltanw@lta.org
Website: www.lta.org

Trust for Public Land

The Trust for Public Land was founded to create parks and protect land for people to enjoy and includes efforts toward providing easy access to safe, green space to play. The Trust for Public Land helps raise funds for conservation, works to protect and restore natural spaces; collaborates with communities to plan, design, and build parks, playgrounds, gardens, and trails; our providing leadership and expertise to local challenges.

Contact:

Trust for Public Land
806 SW Broadway, Suite 570
Portland, Oregon 97204
Phone: (503) 228-6620
Email: oregon@tpl.org
Website: www.tpl.org

Northwest Land Conservation Trust

Northwest Land Conservation Trust is a nonprofit and is governed by a Board of Directors experienced in agricultural, forestry, and environmental matters. The Trust serves private land owners who wish to protect and preserve the environmental features of their land through the use of conservation easements.

Contact:

Northwest Land Conservation Trust
P O Box 613
Turner, Oregon 97305-0613
Phone: (503) 873-8777
Email: nwlct@open.org
Website: <http://www.nwlct.org>

Appendix B

Ladd Park Concept Plan

In 2009, the City of Carlton in partnership with the Carlton Business Association (CBA), received design assistance through the Oregon Main Street Program to develop a plan to renovate Ladd Park. The project consultant provided three (3) design options that the community voted on in June 2009. Based upon feedback received from the community, the project consultant prepared a final design to renovate Upper Park (see Upper Park Conceptual Site Plan below). In addition, the project consultant prepared a five (5)-phase plan for completing the design and a list of sources to help fund the project.

On March 2, 2010, the Carlton City Council held a work session to review the proposed conceptual plan for Upper Park. The Council agreed to adopt the plan for Upper Park as a conceptual plan subject to further refinements needed to address city concerns and contingent upon the availability of funding resources. Preliminary concerns with the Upper Park Conceptual Site Plan expressed at the Council work session held on March 2, 2010 include the following:

- The need for vehicle access to the park for maintenance staff and emergency vehicles;
- Modification of the proposed kiosk placement to a location outside of the public right-of-way (sidewalk) area;
- The provision of larger open space/play areas that are uninterrupted by walkways; and
- Modifications to the playground area (consider moving closer to the basketball court area).



Upper Park Carlton, Oregon

Conceptual Site Plan

LAKOTA

June 30, 2009

Appendix C
Hawn Creek Park Development Plan

