

City of Sandy

Agenda

Parks & Trails Advisory Board Meeting

Meeting Location: Sandy
Community/Senior Center, 38348
Pioneer Blvd.

Meeting Date: Wednesday, March
9, 2022

Meeting Time: 7:00 PM



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1. MEETING FORMAT NOTICE

Meeting Format Notice:

The Parks and Trails Advisory Board will conduct this hybrid meeting both in-person and electronically using the Zoom video conference platform.

If interested in attending in person the meeting will be held at the Sandy Community Center, located at 38348 Pioneer Blvd., Sandy, OR 97055.

Members of the public may listen, view, and/or participate in this meeting using Zoom. Using Zoom is free of charge. See the instructions below:

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- If you do not have access to a computer or telephone and would like to take part in the meeting, please contact the Sandy Community Center (503-668-5569) by January 10, 2022 and arrangements will be made to facilitate your participation.

2. ROLL CALL

3. PUBLIC COMMENT

4. CONSENT AGENDA

4.1. Meeting Minutes

[Parks & Trails Advisory Board - 09 Feb 2022 - Minutes - Pdf](#)
[Parks & Trails Advisory Board - 09 Feb 2022 - Minutes - Html](#)

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5. CHANGES TO THE AGENDA

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[Amended Parks and Trails System Master Plan - Pdf](#)
[Amended Parks and Trails System Master Plan - Html](#)
- 6.2. Sandy Pool Exploratory Task Force Final Report 158 - 219
[Sandy Pool Exploratory Task Force Final Report - Pdf](#)

7. OLD BUSINESS

8. STAFF UPDATES

9. ADJOURN



MINUTES
Parks & Trails Advisory Board Meeting
Wednesday, February 9, 2022 City Hall-
Council Chambers, 39250 Pioneer Blvd.,
Sandy, Oregon 97055 7:00 PM

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT: Don Robertson, Board Member, David Breames, Board Member, Will Toogood, Board Member, Alexandria Gale, Board Member, Upekala Wijayratne, Board Member, and Stacy McMahon, Board Member

BOARD MEMBERS ABSENT: Sarah Schrodetz, Board Member

STAFF PRESENT: Laurie Smallwood, Councilor, Sarah Richardson, Community Services, and Rochelle Anderholm-Parsch, Parks and Recreation Director

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- If you would rather access the meeting via telephone, dial 1-669-900-6833. When prompted, enter the following meeting number: 869 3209 2043
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2. Roll Call

Tiana Rundell Parks Maintenance attended as city staff.

3. Public Comment

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5. Changes to the Agenda

6. New Business

6.1. Election of Officers

Moved to a later time in the meeting.

Board was in favor of a Co Vice Chair and David Breames and Alex Gale volunteered. Stacy McMahon volunteered to serve as Secretary.

Don Robertson noted that elections will be required to take place during the last meeting of each fiscal year which is June.

6.2. Board Input on Department Goals

Rochelle Anderholm-Parsch, Parks and Recreation Director provided the board with an overview of Council Goals and Department Goals as they relate to the Council goals. The department sought the board's input on priorities and department goals for 2022-23. Presentation Slides are available in the agenda packet.

Goal #1 • Support department efforts in moving forward the next phase of the Community Campus project. Goal #2 • Continue work with Development Services on several projects. Goal #3 • Initiate Department-wide cost recovery work. Goal #4 • Develop a formalized policy and process to recruit, train, retain, and celebrate volunteers Goal #5 • Build upon and expand the existing Pesticide Policy to create a full Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Policy. Goal #6 • Provide input on the prioritization of the Parks and Recreation Department's Capital Improvement Projects (CIP).

Goal #1 Don Robertson shared his support for the project and noted it aligned with Council goals. Stacy McMahon asked about a timeline and Rochelle noted that those questions will be more clearly defined in the next phase of the process. Will Toogood said he had been walking the property a lot lately and agreed it is a big project best broken down into smaller bites, and supports the goal. Alex Gale has also walked the property often and likes that it is tied into council goals, and finds it easy to support. Pek wondered what will be prioritized first? Laurie Smallwood, Council Liaison explained that the front building will need to be demolished, the bunker building can still be utilized. Council has been waiting on the Pool Exploratory Task Force to complete their

work before determining next steps. Pek is very interested in the natural area, and assumes there are plans for that in the design. Laurie noted that it is outlined in the Parks and Trails Master Plan as well as the Campus plan.

Goal #2 Don noted that this couldn't happen fast enough and will have a positive impact on the budget and the city's ability to acquire land for parks and to develop parks. Board is in support.

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Goal #5 Pek noted an IPM which would include EDRR (early detection, rapid response) and having a bunch of volunteers trained to identify invasive species it becomes way easier to tackle those populations when they are small. Board supports the goal.

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Staff Report

Meeting Date: March 9, 2022

From Rochelle Anderholm-Parsch, Parks and Recreation Director

SUBJECT: Amended Parks and Trails System Master Plan

DECISION TO BE MADE:

Does the Parks and Trails Advisory Board support the proposed amendments to the Sandy Parks and Trail System Master Plan.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT:

Staff, along with ESA | Environment Science and Associates (the Parks and Trails System Master Plan consultant), amended the 2021 Parks and Trails System Master Plan (PTMSP). Revisions were required to align the PTMSP with the Transportation System Plan Update, refresh Census data, and align the level of service and needs analysis methodology with proposed Code amendments.

This summarizes revisions to the 2021 Parks & Trails Master Plan that have been incorporated into the 2022 Amended Parks & Trails Master Plan.

The following pages were revised:

PTMSP Report

- Cover – Updated report title to “Amended”
- Footer throughout – Updated report title to “Amended”, updated date to “February 2022”
- Acknowledgements – Revised to include Rochelle Anderholm-Parsch
- Table of Contents – Revised to delete Appendix G (Code amendments) which will be addressed under separate cover and adoption process.
- Pg. 9 – Updated Figure 3 and text with 2020 Census data
- Pg. 10 – Updated Table 1 and text with 2020 Census data
- Pg. 29 – Text updated to reflect revised population and level of service calculations
- Pg. 30 – Updated Table 9 to reflect 2020 Census data and revised trail LOS calculations
- Pg. 33 – Updated Table 10 with 2020 Census data and revised LOS and Needs calculations
- Pg. 35 – Updated Table 11 to reflect 2020 Census data and revised LOS calculations
- Pg. 55 – Updated Table 12 to reflect changes to the Tier 1 Trails CIP list resulting from coordination with the TSP

PTMSP Appendices

- Pg. A-1 – Updated Table A-1 to reflect changes to the Trail CIP resulting from TSP coordination with the TSP

- Pg. A-4 to A-5 – Updated Table A-4 to reflect changes to the Trail CIP resulting from TSP coordination with the TSP (includes calculating linear feet into acres)
- Deleted Appendix G (Code amendments) which will be addressed under separate cover and adoption process.

PTSMP Tables & Figures

- Tables 8, 9, 10 and C-1 were updated to reflect staff suggested changes to the existing trail inventory. The net result was a .38 miles reduction in existing trail than in the prior plan, which reduces your current level of service slightly, and increases the current need.
- Figures 6, 8 and 14 were updated to reflect the trail adjustments as directed by staff.

RECOMMENDATION:

The Parks and Trails Advisory Board supports the amendments as presented.

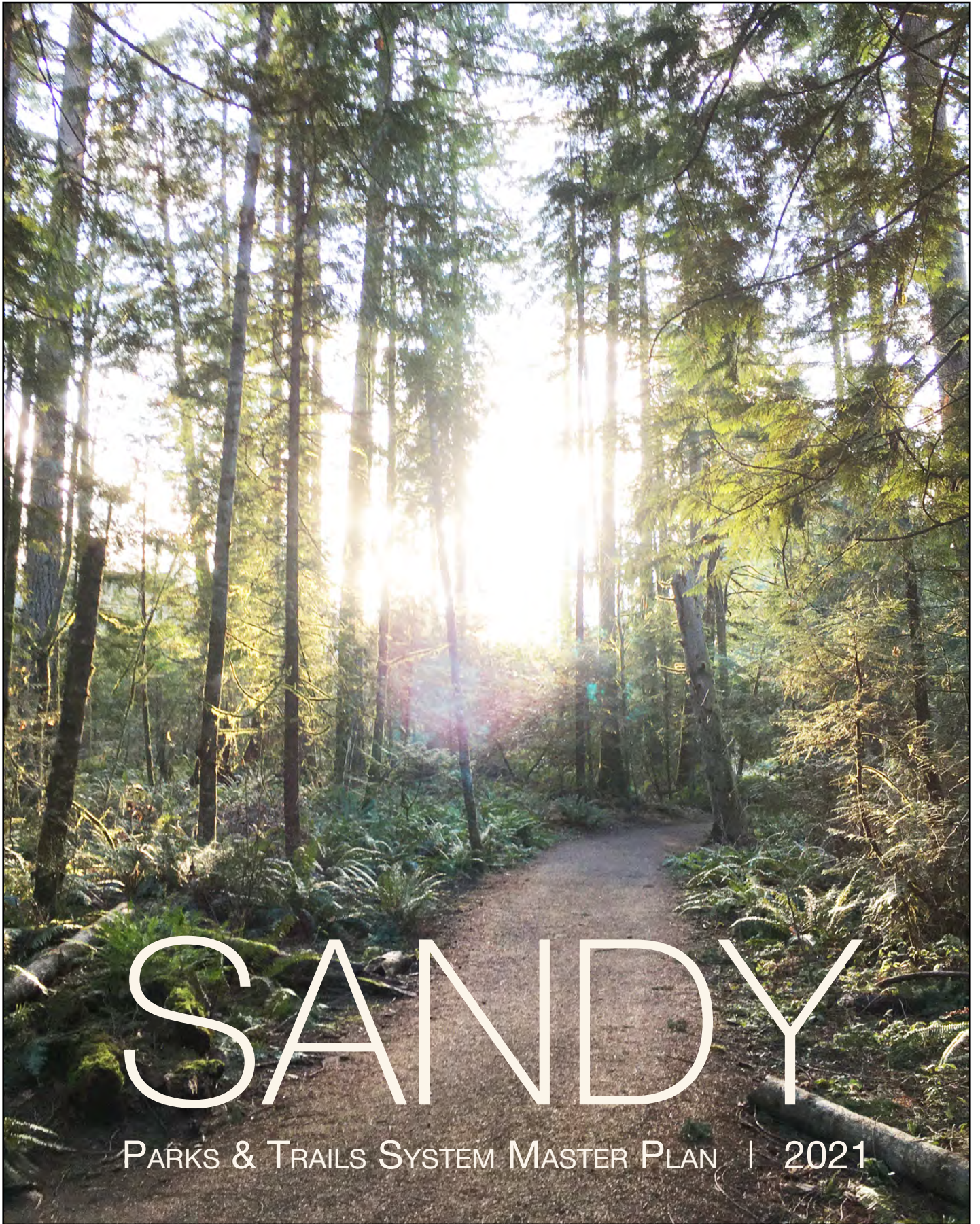
SUGGESTED MOTION LANGUAGE:

I move that we support the Amended City of Sandy Parks and Trails Master Plan.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS/EXHIBITS:

Amended City of Sandy Parks and Trails Master Plan

Amended Sandy Parks and Trails Master Plan Appendices_2022-0216



SANDY

PARKS & TRAILS SYSTEM MASTER PLAN | 2021

Amended

CITY OF SANDY
PARKS AND TRAILS MASTER PLAN
Update

Prepared for
City of Sandy

February 2022



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Suite 310
Portland, OR 97214
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OUR COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY | ESA helps a variety of public and private sector clients plan and prepare for climate change and emerging regulations that limit GHG emissions. ESA is a registered assessor with the California Climate Action Registry, a Climate Leader, and founding reporter for the Climate Registry. ESA is also a corporate member of the U.S. Green Building Council and the Business Council on Climate Change (BC3). Internally, ESA has adopted a Sustainability Vision and Policy Statement and a plan to reduce waste and energy within our operations. This document was produced using recycled paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

Stan Pulliam, Mayor
Carl Exner
Don Hokanson
Jeremy Pietzold
Laurie Smallwood
Rich Sheldon
Kathleen Walker

PARKS & TRAILS ADVISORY BOARD (PTAB)

Don Robertson
Rachel Stephens
Sarah Schrodetz
David Breames
Makoto Lane
Mary Casey
Will Toogood

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Dayna Brown
Kate Holleran
Chelsea Lincoln Lane, Oregon Trail School District
Emily Meharg, City Staff
Sarah Richardson, City Staff
Tanya Richardson, City Staff
Don Robertson, PTAB
Laurie Smallwood, City Council
Kathleen Walker, PTAB (former), City Council

CITY STAFF

Nancy Enabnit, Project Manager
Jordan Wheeler, City Manager
Tanya Richardson, Community Services Director
Rochelle Anderholm-Parsch, Parks & Recreation Director
Sarah Richardson, Recreation Manager
Kelly O'Neill, Development Services Director
Emily Meharg, Senior Planner
Joe Preston, Parks Superintendent
Mike Walker, Public Works Director

DESIGN TEAM

Tracy Johnson, PLA, ESA
Derek Sergison, PLA, ESA
David Reese, PLA, ESA
Adrienne DeDona, JLA
Doug Gabbard, FCS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2021 Sandy Parks and Trails Master Plan provides a framework for managing the continuing growth and maintenance of the City's parks and recreation resources through the year 2035. The document is intended to be reviewed and updated regularly in response to plan progress and changing conditions. The plan is a reflection of the community's values and a significant accomplishment made possible by a collaborative effort involving community stakeholders, City Council, the Parks and Trails Advisory Board, the Technical Advisory Committee, and City staff.

The plan is divided into six sections with supporting material included in appendices:

- Chapter 1 describes the purposes of the plan, reports progress made since the prior plan, and identifies related planning documents that have bearing on Sandy's parks and trails system.
- Chapter 2 characterizes the physical and demographic context of the planning area and summarizes public outreach efforts.
- Chapter 3 outlines the park system's organization, classifies and inventories park and trail assets, and briefly discusses other regional recreation providers.
- Chapter 4 explains the concept of level of service and uses it to identify needs in the existing park and trail resources and set goals for future acquisition, development, operations, and maintenance growth.
- Chapter 5 provides recommendations for general priorities and improvements to existing parks, concepts for existing undeveloped parks and trails, and guidance on potential funding and operations changes.
- Chapter 6 identifies strategies to implement and fund the recommended improvements and includes near term capital improvements projects.
- The Appendices contain full capital project lists, design guidelines, existing park and trail inventories, additional context for the undeveloped park concepts in Chapter 5, and a full description of public outreach during the planning process.

Unlike land-constrained Portland and its suburbs, the City of Sandy is largely surrounded by tracts of natural, low density residential, and agricultural lands. The availability of undeveloped land presents an opportunity for the parks and trails system to be extensive, well connected, and high quality. On the other hand, Sandy is one of the fastest growing communities in Oregon and faces consistent pressure to develop land for residential use. The City must be strategic and forward looking to preserve the unique character and charm of beloved assets like Meinig Memorial Park, the Tickle Creek Trail, and Jonsrud Viewpoint, while continuing to develop a diverse, accessible system that serves all community members.

Future parks will be designed to incorporate amenities, features, and practices which prioritize a diverse, inclusive, accessible, and sustainable park system that incorporates public art where possible.

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

The City of Sandy, Oregon, is located approximately halfway between the state's largest population center, Portland, and its highest mountain, Mt. Hood. The City is adjacent to its namesake, the Sandy River and surrounded by mountains, forests, streams and rolling foothills. The scenic nature of Sandy's setting makes it an attractive bedroom community to the Portland-metro area. It also serves as the first full service city for those headed west from Mt. Hood.

1.1 PLAN PURPOSE

This update to the 1997 City of Sandy Parks Master Plan was undertaken to address the City's steady population growth, recent expansion of the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB), and completion of most of the projects identified in the 1997 Plan. The update sets the year 2035 as the target planning horizon. The general purpose for the amendment is to:

- Update the previous plan to reflect current parks and trails system conditions
- Identify the type and geographic distribution of proposed new parks and trails to meet the needs of continued population expansion
- Recommend improvements to existing parks to repair or replace older features to reduce maintenance costs and improve user experiences
- Recommend funding strategies for future park and trail projects
- Update the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) to help guide priorities over the 15 year planning period.

1.2 PROGRESS SINCE PREVIOUS MASTER PLAN

When Sandy adopted its first Parks Master Plan in 1997, the parks system was limited to a handful of parks and undeveloped parcels and relied heavily on school, church, and regional park facilities to serve the community. To meet growing demand, the City initiated the planning process by inventorying existing facilities, assessing recreational needs, and crafting recommendations for park development. Current and projected demographics and public engagement efforts informed recommendations which highlighted the following goals:

- Upgrade existing park facilities
- Acquire land for future parks, especially larger tracts, to meet community park needs
- Adjust system development charges to provide funding for future park development
- Develop new pedestrian and bicycle trails and provide connections between parks

- Develop new parks alongside residential and commercial development to ensure equitable access to parks and trails for a growing population

The 1997 Plan also prioritized athletic fields, indoor or covered facilities, sport courts, and the preservation of open space and natural areas. The community expressed interest in developing a cooperative partnership between Sandy and the Oregon Trail School District for joint use, maintenance, and funding of facilities.

Since the adoption of the 1997 Plan, Sandy's population has more than doubled and many of the Plan's goals have been achieved:

- Meinig Memorial Park facilities were upgraded
- The City added 5 mini parks, 6 neighborhood parks, a community park, an urban plaza, a skate park, and over 200 acres of natural and open space
- System development charges were established and have been used as a steady source of funding to develop and improve park and trail facilities
- Nearly two miles of the Tickle Creek Trail has been completed
- Park land is acquired via dedication or purchased using fee in lieu of land payments as a condition of development. Fee in lieu and System Development Charge (SDC) money is combined with grants, partnerships, and volunteer labor to acquire land and develop parks to support new residential development.



Basketball Court at Timberline Park

1.3 RELATED PLANS

Sandy Comprehensive Land Use Plan

The Sandy Comprehensive Land Use Plan is the guiding document for all planning and development efforts in the city. Goal 8 of the Plan directs the City to maintain, preserve, enhance, and reinforce its desirable and distinctive characteristics and those of its individual neighborhoods by providing parks and open space for each neighborhood. The Plan outlines policies and goals to guide park planning efforts. These include:

- Ensure new residential development contributes equitably to park land acquisition, development, and maintenance.
- Establish methods to maintain and enhance the quality and quantity of parks, open space, and recreational facilities and services. Ensure that these facilities and services serve the diverse recreational needs and interests of area residents and are accessible to all members of the community.

- Establish viewpoints for natural vistas and protect natural resources.
- Establish user fees for recreation uses and facility reservations.
- Use improvement funds such as transportation SDC's for sidewalk projects and bicycle facilities that implement elements of the Transportation System Plan.

The Plan also identifies the need to:

- Develop a Parks Master Plan outlining park locations, recreational facilities, and services.
- Develop a parks system that provides both active recreation and exercise and passive enjoyment of the outdoors.
- Locate parks near schools and cooperate with the school district on joint recreational facilities.



Trail at Sandy River Park

The Plan outlines funding policies to use system development charges, bonds, grants, and donations for new parks, open space and facilities. It calls for recreation user fees for recreation uses and facility reservations. The Plan calls for the City to consider the dedication of a portion of road construction and improvement funds for sidewalk projects and bicycle facilities and highlights the need for park maintenance volunteers.

Recommended changes to Goal 8 of the Comprehensive Plan are proposed in Chapter 5 of this report. Sandy will be embarking on a Comprehensive Plan update in 2021, with adoption anticipated in 2023.

Sandy Transportation System Plan

The City's Transportation System Plan (TSP) serves as the foundation for the construction of arterial and collector streets, helps shape the future development of Sandy, and serves as a valuable resource for staff, policy makers, and the public.

The current plan was adopted in 2011. The Bicycle and Pedestrian components of the plan are currently in the process of being updated with expected adoption in 2022. The update will identify strategies to improve mobility throughout Sandy by addressing bike and pedestrian needs, connectivity, increased traffic volumes, funding opportunities, street design, development conditions, and user preferences. Elements of the current (2011) plan that serve both recreation and transportation needs have been incorporated into this plan, including access way / trails that are not associated with roadway projects, and a proposed pedestrian over crossing of Highway 211.

Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

The Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) identifies current trends in recreation participation and demand and key planning issues facing communities, and provides state and local recommendations to address these issues. The 2019–2023 SCORP identified five important demographic and societal changes facing outdoor recreation providers in the coming years, including an aging population, an increasingly diverse population, lack of youth engagement in outdoor recreation, an underserved low-income population, and the health benefits of physical activity.

The 2019-2023 SCORP identified Sandy’s UGB as a high priority area for families with children and middle old populations (75-84 years). As a high-priority city, Sandy is eligible for potential ranking prioritization when applying for Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) grants.

Individual Park Master Plans

The City of Sandy has completed master plans for a number of parks in the system over the past decade. Elements or initial phases of these plans have been implemented, with future phases remaining incomplete. Those master plans supplemented these planning efforts and are included to identify planned improvements, community needs, and estimated costs. Reference master plans include:

- Bornstedt Park Master Plan
- Sandy River Park Master Plan



CHAPTER 2

Community Profile

The City of Sandy's parks and recreation facilities serve a population that is 2-3 times larger than the 12,612 people within City limits. These areas include residents of the villages of Mt. Hood, Boring, Eagle Creek and Estacada. Sandy manages lands within City limits, while Clackamas County manages lands within the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) and Urban Growth Reserve (UGR). The Sandy UGB expanded in 2017 and 2020.

2.1 PHYSICAL CONTEXT AND PLANNING AREA

Regional Location

Sandy is separated from surrounding cities and towns by rural reserves. The areas of Clackamas County to the east of Sandy are unincorporated small villages: Alder Creek, Brightwood, Wemme, Welches, Zigzag, Rhododendron and Government Camp. These villages are surrounded by the Mt. Hood National Forest and Bureau of Land Management lands, which offer more than a million forested acres providing a wide range of recreational opportunities. Residents in these villages come to Sandy, to meet many of their shopping and personal needs. The larger towns south and west of Sandy including Boring, Eagle Creek and Estacada, are composed of some denser residential areas and large areas of farm and agricultural nursery lands interspersed with large home lots. Farther west, towards Gresham, the nursery land transitions to a more populated and urban setting.



Figure 1 Vicinity Map

Planning Area

The planning area for Sandy's Parks and Trails Master Plan Amendment is defined as the City's Urban Growth Reserve (UGR), with an emphasis on the areas within the recently expanded urban growth boundary (UGB). The undeveloped areas within the UGB and UGR, but outside the City limits, are currently under the planning jurisdiction and policies of Clackamas County until they are annexed into the City.

Sandy is bisected by two state highways that act as significant physical barriers to community connectivity: Highway 26 provides access from Portland and Gresham to the Mt. Hood National Forest. State Highway 211 begins at an intersection with Highway 26 in Sandy and heads south to Estacada, Molalla and beyond.

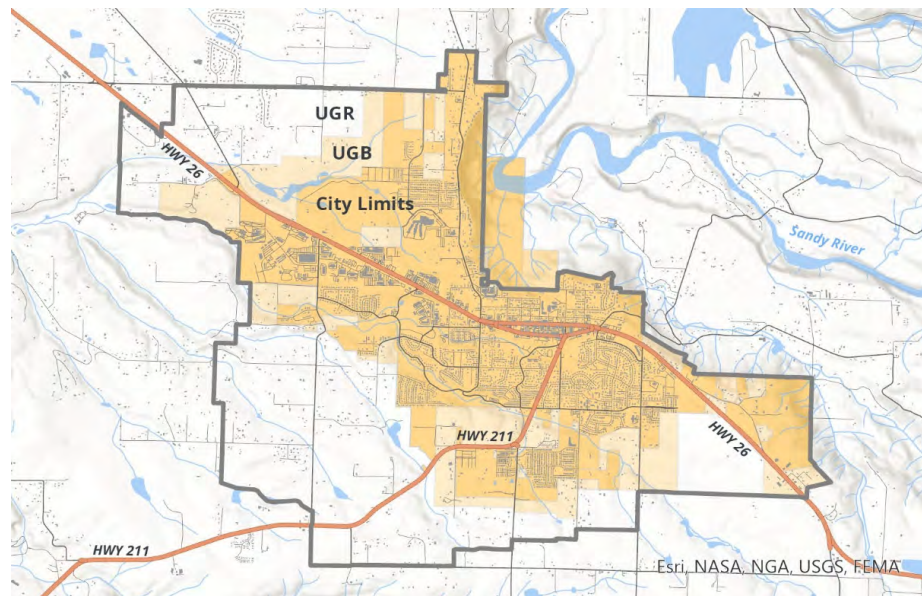


Figure 2 Planning Area

Climate and Surroundings

Sandy's climate is fairly mild with wet winters and occasional wind storms, especially east winds along Bluff Road. Temperatures average in the mid 40's in winter and in the mid 60's in summer. Annual rainfall averages over 75 inches.

Land cover of non-urbanized areas within the planning area consists of a mixture of open agricultural fields (berry fields and nursery stock), small patches of forests, and large lots with single family homes. Forest lands are a mixture of hardwoods (alder, big leaf maples, and vine maples) and conifers (Douglas fir, western hemlock and western red cedar). There are numerous small creeks draining to Tickle Creek, Sandy River, and Deep Creek which support salmon runs. Wildlife is abundant in and around Sandy with signs and sightings of raccoons, possum, coyotes, bear, cougars, bobcats, bald eagles, osprey and a variety of birds.

Topography is the most limiting factor for development in Sandy. The north edge of town is defined by the Sandy River canyon and a precipitous drop of nearly 600 feet of elevation. The City sits at 1,000 feet above sea level and elevations generally rise as you head east towards Mt. Hood. Drainages increase south of Sandy and generally flow to the Clackamas River.

2.2 DEMOGRAPHICS

In 2020, there were nearly 4,700 estimated households in Sandy with an average size of 2.77 people. Of those households, 40% had children under the age of 18, and one third included someone over the age of 60. Sandy uses federal census data and population studies conducted by Portland State University.

Population and Age

Sandy’s population grew steadily over the previous decades and is expected to continue this trend through 2035.

Population Growth				
Year	2000	2010	2020	Projected 2035
Population	5,361	9,570	12,612	19,100
Percent Change		79%	32%	51%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Metro, Clackamas County, and Portland State University

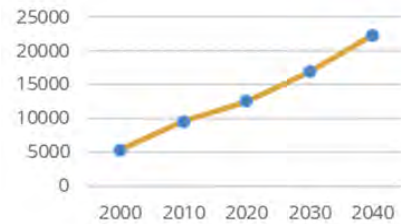
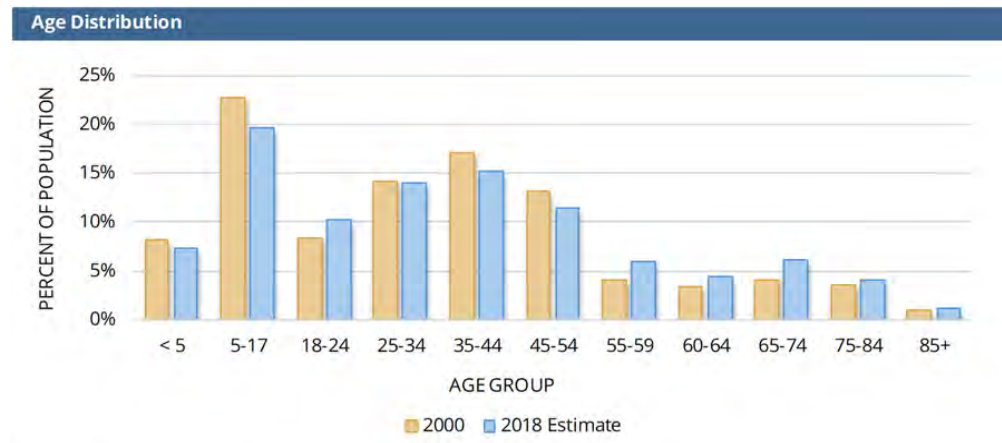


Figure 3 Population



The general age group composition remained relatively consistent between 2000 and 2018. Although adults over the age of 55 comprise a smaller percentage of the total population, the older age groups are exhibiting a growing trend which aligns with statewide and national trends. The percentage of adults over age 55 increased from 16% to 22% of the total population.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Portland State University

Figure 4 Age Distribution

Race, Ethnicity, and Language

While Sandy remains predominantly white, diversity has been steadily increasing since 2000. The portion of Sandy’s population identifying as Hispanic or Latino increased five-fold since the last parks planning effort. Steady growth of this demographic is expected to continue.

TABLE 1
RACE AND ETHNICITY

Race and Ethnicity	2010	2020
White alone	90%	84%
Black or African American alone	0.9%	1.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2.5%	4.1%
Asian alone	2.3%	2.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.6%	0.6%
Some Other Race alone	3.8%	6.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8.9%	10%
Not Hispanic or Latino	87.5%	90%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

An estimated 10% of Sandy’s population speaks a language other than English, and an estimated 97% of the population speaks English only or speaks English “very well.”

TABLE 2
LANGUAGE

Language	
Speak only English	90%
Speak a language other than English	10%
Spanish	5.5%
Other Indo-European languages	4.1%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	0.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Income and Employment

In 2018, an estimated 2% of the Sandy labor force was unemployed. Median household income was consistent with state-wide estimates at \$64,296.

An estimated 11% of Sandy residents’ income was below poverty level with those under the age of 18 contributing a higher rate (around 16%) and those over 18 a slightly lower rate (around 9%).

2.3 PLANNING PROCESS AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Planning for the update of the 1997 Parks Master Plan has been ongoing for a number of years. A variety of surveys and other community outreach has been conducted both prior to and through the current Parks and Trails Master Plan update process to insure that the final master plan is in line with community needs and desires. A summary of the types of outreach and input received is included below. A more detailed public engagement summary can be found in Appendix F.

Prior Surveys

2013 Community Needs and Perceptions Survey

In 2013, the City issued an online Parks and Trails Survey to City residents with more than 600 surveys returned. Nearly 97% of the respondents had visited a park within the last year with Meinig Park, Tickle Creek Trail, and Jonsrud Viewpoint being the most popular destinations.

One third of survey respondents said they visited a park daily, another 25% visited weekly or bi-weekly, and another third visited a city park at least monthly. Nearly 90% felt that the city parks were in good or excellent condition.

When asked about park types and park features needed in Sandy, the most common responses included restrooms, picnic facilities and off-leash dog parks. Sandy has since added one dog park, but interest in additional dog parks remains high and users desire more amenities at existing facilities.

Most residents felt that park funds should be allocated to maintain existing facilities and construct new facilities on existing park land rather than be used to purchase additional land for parks and trails.

2018 Longest Day Parkway

In 2018, City staff had a booth at the Longest Day Parkway event held in June to reconnect with the public and gather updated information regarding needs and preferences. The event included a series of display boards with a dot-voting exercise and a one-page questionnaire, which was a streamlined version of the 2013 survey. The responses to the questionnaire were fairly similar to the 2013 survey, with the top parks and park features closely aligned. Notably, the number of respondents that visited parks up to twice a month was substantially higher at 84% of Longest Day Parkway attendees, over 61% of survey participants. This could be in part due to the population likely to participate in this type of event. In the dot exercise, spraygrounds, obstacle courses, and natural play equipment were the top choices across age groups. Kids indicated a preference for an updated skatepark, and trails and natural space, while adults preferred trails and natural space, and sports fields and courts to round out their top five priorities. The survey participants included 44 adults and 107 children

2019 Community Survey

In 2019, the City conducted a Parks and Recreation Survey to City residents. Over 5,000 copies were mailed to residents and an online option was also available. More than 1,200 responses were received, 12% online and 88% by mail. The primary purpose of the survey was to solicit feedback from the community on how to use manage the old Cedar Ridge Middle School, pool and grounds which had been recently acquired by the City. Nearly 75% of respondents supported expanding or renovating the existing pool. The survey also asked for preferences for which amenities to include within the park. Top priorities included paths or trails to the river, playground, outdoor sports fields, and dog park.

Other Surveys

In addition to the surveys noted above, Sandy has conducted several surveys to garner input on potential redevelopment of the former Cedar Ridge Middle School and Olin Bignall Aquatic Center complex, also known as the Sandy Community Campus. Specifically, a survey was conducted in 2014 to gauge interest on the City acquisition of the School District facility. More than half of respondents felt that continued operation of the pool was very important and supported a potential monthly fee to help fund it. In 2020, a survey was conducted to investigate the potential of pursuing an Aquatic and Recreation Fee District to help fund pool renovations, operations and maintenance costs. Initial response included

46% “No”, 43% “Yes”, and 11% “Don’t know”. The formation of a recreation district would require passage by voters, and the analysis of the survey results indicated that the Aquatics & Recreation District formation was not likely to pass.

2020 Parks & Trails Master Plan

The City of Sandy began the Master Plan update with an inventory of existing parks. Parks maintenance staff conducted and documented routine facility condition inventories and identified deferred maintenance needs. Staff reviewed updates to the Transportation Plan, participated in the expansion of the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) planning process, and reviewed updates to national park land standards.

The City conducted a series of stakeholder meetings, technical advisory committee meetings, open houses, and online surveys to collect data on existing park use patterns, desires and priorities. The Parks Board worked with City planners to review population projections and potential City boundary adjustments that would influence future park locations. The Board developed a preliminary needs assessment based on the findings.

The City reviewed the current development code’s role in parks and trails development and noted opportunities for system expansion.

Technical Advisory Committee

The city formed a technical advisory committee to guide and inform the PTSMP update. The committee was composed of one City Councilor, two Park and Trail Advisory Board members, two City staff, one School District representative, and several local community representatives. The technical advisory committee met six times during the course of the project to review public input, comment on draft maps and reports, and review the proposed master plan.



Stakeholder interviews

A series of stakeholder meetings were conducted to collect input from key user groups within the community. Twelve stakeholders were interviewed to inform the PTSMP update. They represented a diverse array of community groups, residents, and special interests. Key topics included special recreational amenities (skate parks, pump tracks, dog parks, community gardens), sports fields, maintenance and operations, accessibility and universal design, the trail system, and balanced distribution of parks and amenities.

Public Open Houses

Several public open houses were held over the course of the project. The first open house was held at the Sandy Community/Senior Center and was intended to gather input on park distribution, needs and desired park amenities. A questionnaire and comment form was collected at the meeting. The second open house was held at the Sandy Vista Apartments Community room. The meeting included the maps and posters from the first open house, translated into Spanish, as well as a translated questionnaire. The second open house featured bi-lingual staff who were able to present materials and answer questions in both English and Spanish. The third open house was held online due to the ongoing public health crisis. The online open house featured a number of stations with survey questions related to the materials embedded at each station. The online open house materials were translated into a Spanish language flyer and distributed at Sandy Vista Apartments as a follow up to the second open house.



CHAPTER 3

Existing Park System

Sandy is among the fastest growing cities in Oregon. To plan a parks system that will adequately serve its future population, the City must first assess its current condition. Department structure, community partnerships, funding sources, and the park facilities themselves all contribute to the success of the system in meeting anticipated growth.

3.1 ORGANIZATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

Organization

The Parks, Buildings, & Grounds Department program maintains and makes minor improvements to the city's parks, open spaces, public spaces, and public buildings. These activities are funded primarily out of the General Fund.

- **Staff and Roles** - Sandy's parks, grounds, trails, and open spaces are maintained by three full-time employees and a seasonal worker employed during the summer months. Parks maintenance staff also perform minor building maintenance for some City facilities. Local landscaping firms are contracted to maintain landscaping at the library, police building, community center, and two landscape island at either end of downtown.
- **Policy and Planning** - Policy for Sandy's parks system is created by the City Council with assistance from a seven-person citizen advisory board. One City Council member is assigned as a liaison between the Parks & Trails Advisory Board and the Sandy City Council. The Parks & Trails Advisory Board is a volunteer board that supports planning and advocacy for the parks system and assists with park improvement projects.

Partnerships

- **Oregon Trail School District (OTSD)** – The City occasionally provides funding for sports fields and court improvements, and the district rents out facilities for youth and adult recreation sport leagues, summer camps, parades, pet shows, and other community events.
- **AntFarm** - AntFarm is a non-profit dedicated to serving community youth including job and environmental skills training through hands-on volunteer work. The City partnered with AntFarm and its YouthCore Crew to construct trails at Sandy River Park and a community garden at Bornstedt Park.
- **Mt Hood Athletic Club** - The City occasionally partners with the Mt. Hood Athletic Club for special events including fun runs and senior activities.
- **Non-profits and For-profits** - The City is finalizing a permit process that includes an application, fee structure, insurance requirements, and permits to formalize the increasing use of City parks and trails for fundraisers and other events.

- **Volunteers** - Sandy has a long history of parks related volunteerism, including a 100-person effort to construct the Fantasy Forest Playground in Meinig Park, fundraising for dog parks and other improvements, and service day outings such as Solv-it in Sandy. However, there is no coordinated parks and trails volunteer organization to provide consistent operations and maintenance assistance.



Fantasy Forest playground at Meinig Park

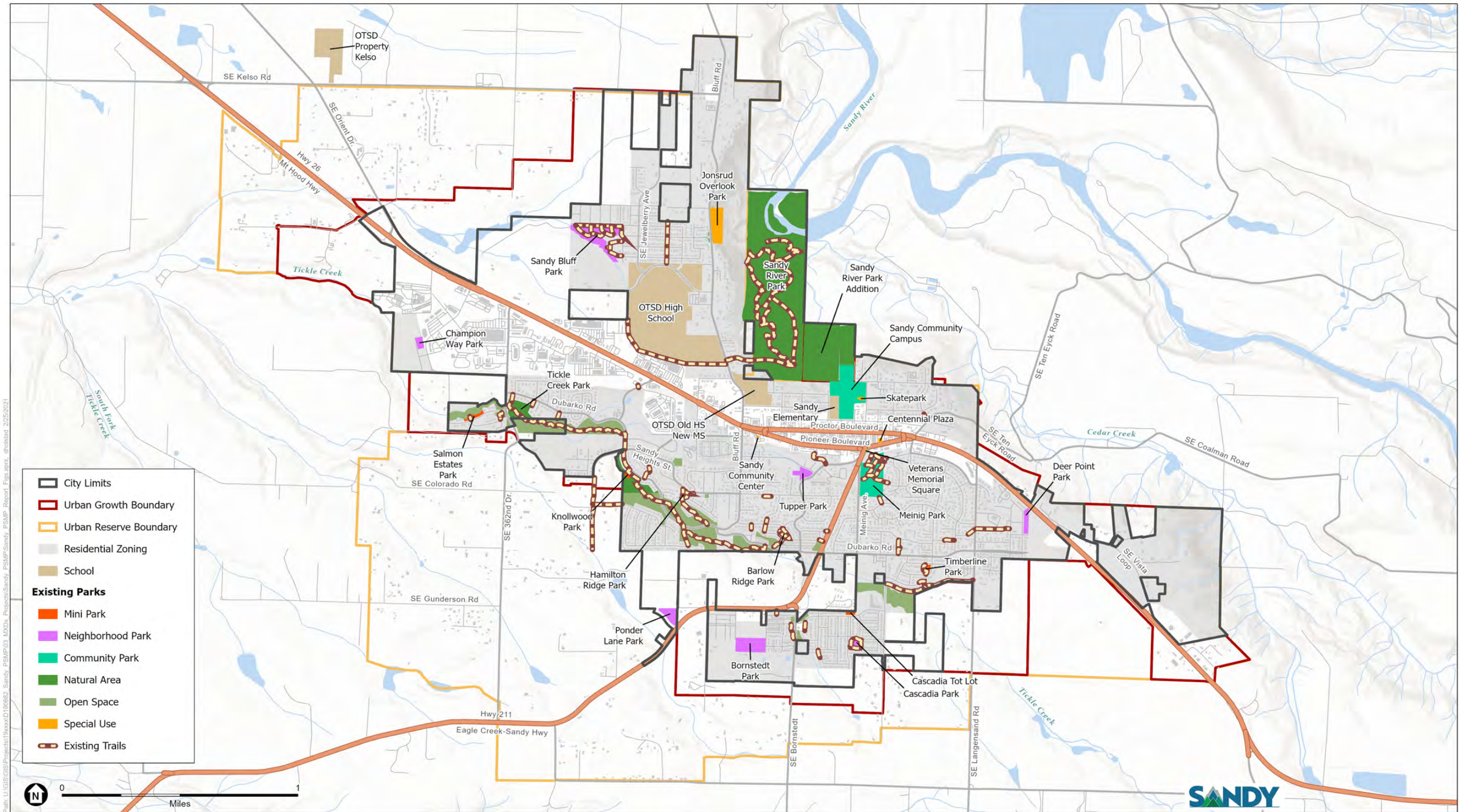
3.2 PARK CLASSIFICATION AND INVENTORY

Sandy classifies its park facilities according to the Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) developed by Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD). According to this plan,

“The most effective park system to develop and manage is one made up of a variety of different types of parks, open space areas, and recreational venues, each designed to provide a specific type of recreation experience 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.”

The prior Park Master plan defined nine park and trail classifications, a number of which were owned and/or operated by other regional providers. Under the Parks and Trails Master Plan update, the park classifications were reviewed and streamlined to focus efforts on the key types of parks that the City currently has in its inventory, and the classifications that are likely to be the most beneficial to the community moving forward. The park system has been reorganized to include five primary classifications to meet the needs of the community:

- Mini parks,
- Neighborhood parks,
- Community parks,
- Natural areas and open space,
- Special use areas.



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA; USFWS NWI, Open Street Map, City of Sandy, OR.



Map 5
Existing Park Inventory

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The following classifications were developed from the SCORP guidelines and selected as most applicable to Sandy’s park system. Each existing park was inventoried for total land area, area developed, and current amenities.

Mini Parks

Mini parks, sometimes called pocket parks, are the smallest park classification. Mini parks provide basic recreation opportunities on small lots, within residential areas serving an area within approximately 5-minute walking time (approximately ¼ mile) from neighbors. Typically less than one acre in size (¼ to ¾ acre), these parks are designed to serve residents in immediately adjacent neighborhoods. Mini parks provide limited recreation amenities, such as small playgrounds, benches, picnic tables, and accessible paths, and normally do not provide off-street parking. Mini parks should be used sparingly, primarily to fill service area gaps in developed neighborhoods, due to their high maintenance demand and limited service area. Sandy currently has six mini parks, all of which are developed.



Timberline Ridge Mini Park

**TABLE 3
MINI PARK INVENTORY**

MINI PARKS			Existing Amenities																					
Park Name	Total Acres	Developed Acres	Restroom	Drinking Fountain	Playground	Splash Pad	Picnic Shelter	Group Shelter	Picnic Tables	Stage / Amphitheater	Community Garden	Open Field	Baseball Field	Soccer Field	Skate-park	Sport Court	Parking	Benches	Dog Park Fenced	Dog Waste Station	Hiking / Walking Path	Bike Trails	Interpretive Area	Trail Signage
Barlow Ridge Park	0.81	0.81		✓	✓				✓							✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	
Cascadia Park Tot Lot	0.04	0.04			✓				✓											✓				
Hamilton Ridge Park	0.78	0.78		✓	✓				✓			✓						✓		✓	✓			
Knollwood Park Tot Lot	0.60	0.60			✓													✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Salmon Estates Park	0.77	0.77			✓							✓						✓		✓	✓			
Timberline Ridge Park	0.87	0.87		✓	✓				✓							✓		✓		✓	✓			
Total	3.87	3.87																						

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks provide close-to-home recreation opportunities, primarily for passive and non-organized recreation activities. They are located within approximately 5-10 minute walking time (approximately ¼ - ½ mile) from local residences, without crossing major roads and/or other structures that can be considered barriers for safe and easy walking and biking. They serve up to a one-half-mile radius, although service areas are also influenced by neighborhood configuration, geographical and transportation barriers, and are generally 2-5 acres in size. Neighborhood parks typically include amenities such as playgrounds, outdoor sports courts, sports fields, picnic tables, pathways, and multi-use open grass areas. They may or may not provide off-street parking. Neighborhood parks can, when practical, be located next to elementary schools in order to provide more efficient use of public resources. Neighborhood parks should avoid inclusion of amenities that could be a draw to people travelling from further distances, such as dog parks, skate parks, and splash pads, unless appropriate support facilities such as restrooms and parking are also provided. Sandy currently has seven neighborhood parks, with four developed parks and three undeveloped parcels.



Deer Point Neighborhood Park

**TABLE 4
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK INVENTORY**

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS			Existing Amenities																					
Park Name	Total Acres	Developed Acres	Restroom	Drinking Fountain	Playground	Splash Pad	Picnic Shelter	Group Shelter	Picnic Tables	Stage / Amphitheater	Community Garden	Open Field	Baseball Field	Soccer Field	Skate-park	Sport Court	Parking	Benches	Dog Park Fenced	Dog Waste Station	Hiking / Walking Path	Bike Trails	Interpretive Area	Trail Signage
Bornstedt Park	5.03	5.03	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓						✓		✓	✓			
Cascadia Park	1.83	1.83		✓			✓		✓			✓						✓		✓	✓			
Champion Way Park	0.99	0.00																						
Deer Point Park	1.41	0.00										✓						✓		✓	✓			
Ponder Lane	2.00	0.00																						
Sandy Bluff Park	8.37	8.37	✓	✓								✓						✓	✓	✓	✓			
Tupper Park	1.66	1.66	✓	✓					✓		✓					✓		✓		✓				
Total	21.29	16.89																						

Community Parks



Stage at Meinig Community Park

Community parks are typically larger in size and serve a broader purpose than neighborhood parks. Their focus is on meeting the recreation needs of several neighborhoods or large sections of the community, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces.

Community parks are typically 10 to 30 acres, depending on the spatial requirements of the facilities provided and the amount of land dedicated to natural resource protection. Community

parks provide both active and passive recreation opportunities that appeal to the entire community serving an area within approximately 15 minutes driving time or three miles. While community parks may be proximate to a neighborhood and can provide typical neighborhood park amenities, they are normally designed to be driven to. Community parks typically accommodate large numbers of people, and offer a wide variety of facilities, such as group picnic areas and large shelters, sports fields and courts, large children’s play areas, swimming pools and splash pads, community gardens, extensive pathway systems, community festival or event space, and green space or natural areas. Community parks require additional support facilities, such as off-street parking and restrooms and can also serve as regional trailheads. Sandy currently has two community parks, one of which, Meinig Park, is developed. Sandy Community Campus includes a few amenities such as fields that are left over from its prior role as a school campus, and it houses the Sandy Skate Park but it is primarily undeveloped. Both parks are at the small end of the potential size range which limits the quantity and size of amenities they can accommodate.

**TABLE 5
COMMUNITY PARK INVENTORY**

COMMUNITY PARKS			Existing Amenities																					
Park Name	Total Acres	Developed Acres	Restroom	Drinking Fountain	Playground	Splash Pad	Picnic Shelter	Group Shelter	Picnic Tables	Stage / Amphitheater	Community Garden	Open Field	Baseball Field ¹	Soccer Field	Skate-park	Sport Court	Parking	Benches	Dog Park Fenced	Dog Waste Station	Hiking / Walking Path	Bike Trails	Interpretive Area	Trail Signage
Sandy Community Campus & Skate Park	14.00	0.25										✓	✓ ¹	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓			
Meinig Memorial Park	10.82	10.82	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓		✓	✓			
Total	24.82	11.07																						

¹ Field is unmaintained and in poor condition

Natural and Open Space

Natural areas are lands set aside for preservation of significant natural resources, remnant landscapes, open space, and for visual aesthetics/buffering. They may preserve or protect environmentally sensitive areas, such as wildlife habitats, wetlands, riparian corridors, or unique and/or endangered plant species. Natural areas can vary in size from small parcels (less than 10 acres) to large properties of more than 100 acres, and typically serve the entire community. Public access to natural areas may be limited due to the sensitive nature of the habitats and features. Some nature parks may be managed secondarily to provide passive recreation opportunities. These sites may contain trails, interpretive displays, viewpoints, picnic and seating areas. Sandy currently has six natural areas, four of which include trails and other light passive use. Natural area acreage is not considered developed at the same level as other park classifications, but may include developed areas such as trails and trailheads.



**TABLE 6
NATURAL AREA AND OPEN SPACE INVENTORY**

NATURAL & OPEN SPACE			Existing Amenities																					
Park Name	Total Acres	Developed Acres ¹	Restroom	Drinking Fountain	Playground	Splash Pad	Picnic Shelter	Group Shelter	Picnic Tables	Stage / Amphitheater	Community Garden	Open Field	Baseball Field	Soccer Field	Skate-park	Sport Court	Parking	Benches	Dog Park Fenced	Dog Waste Station	Hiking / Walking Path	Bike Trails	Interpretive Area	Trail Signage
Knollwood Park	5.45	NA																✓		✓	✓	✓		
Sandy River Park	116.28	NA															✓				✓	✓		
Sandy River Park Addition	24.16	NA																			✓	✓		
Sandy Community Campus	7.10	NA																						
Tickle Creek Park	4.92	NA																			✓	✓		
Tickle Creek Open Space Parcels	66.73	NA																						
Total	224.64	NA																						

¹ Natural areas are generally not considered developed at the level of other park types

Special Use Areas



Centennial Plaza

The Special Use classification covers a broad range of park and recreation lands that are specialized or single-purpose in nature. Parks in this category can include waterfront parks, boat ramps, memorials, historic sites, waysides, sites with significant geologic or scenic features, and single purpose such as dedicated sports complexes, dog parks, skate parks, display gardens. Special use parks that have a community or regional draw may

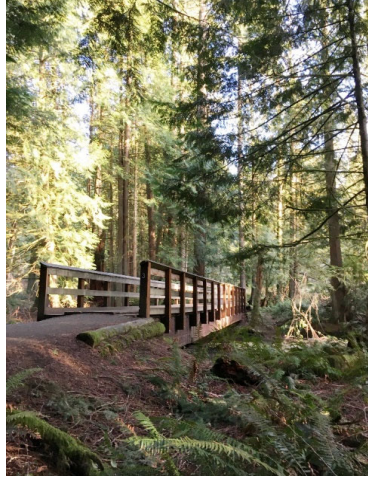
require supporting facilities such as parking or restrooms. Park size is dependent on the special use and can vary from very small to many acres. Sandy currently has four special use areas.

**TABLE 7
SPECIAL USE AREA INVENTORY**

SPECIAL USE AREAS			Existing Amenities																						
Park Name	Total Acres	Developed Acres	Restroom	Drinking Fountain	Playground	Splash Pad	Picnic Shelter	Group Shelter	Picnic Tables	Stage / Amphitheater	Community Garden	Open Field	Baseball Field	Soccer Field	Skate-park	Sport Court	Parking	Benches	Dog Park Fenced	Dog Waste Station	Hiking / Walking Path	Bike Trails	Interpretive Area	Trail Signage	
Jonsrud Viewpoint	4.91	0.80		✓													✓	✓						✓	
Centennial Plaza	0.22	0.22	✓	✓			✓			✓															
Community / Senior Center	0.10	0.10	✓	✓													✓								
Veterans Memorial Square	0.04	0.04	✓																					✓	
Total	5.27	1.16																							

3.3 TRAIL SYSTEM INVENTORY

Trails



Bridge on the Tickle Creek Trail

The trail classification encompasses a number of trail types including shared-use and pedestrian, hard and soft surface trails and paths to accommodate a variety of activities such as walking, running, biking, dog walking, rollerblading, skateboarding, and horseback riding. Trails may be located within parks or along existing streets and roadways and can serve as part of the bicycle and pedestrian components of the City transportation system. Shared-use trails are designed for use by pedestrians, bicyclists, skateboarders, wheelchairs, and other non-motorized vehicles. These trails are usually hard surfaced to provide accessibility for people with disabilities and wide enough to accommodate both bicyclists and pedestrians. Hard surfaced pedestrian trails are generally found within

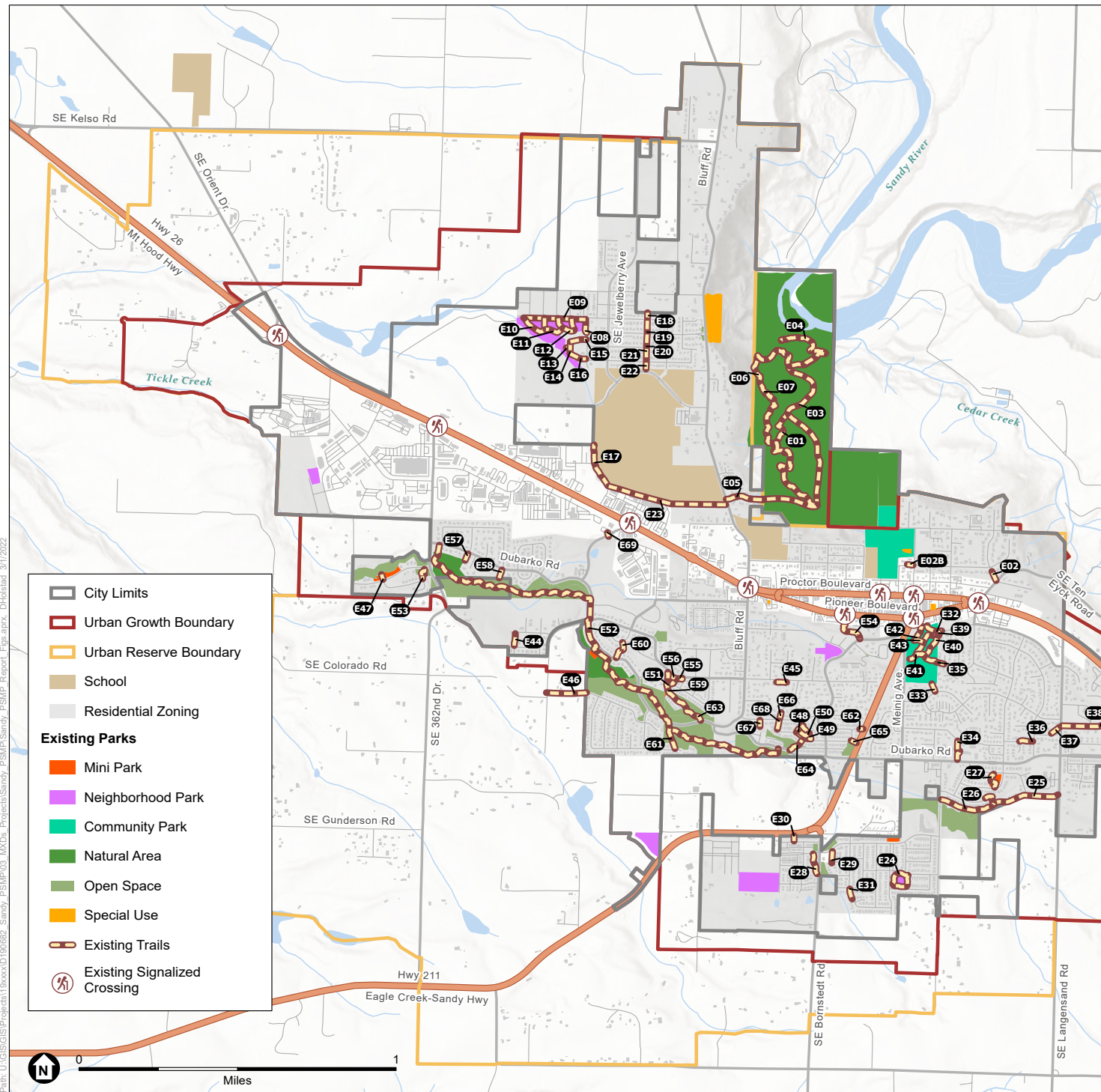
smaller parks and as secondary trails within larger parks. Soft surfaced trails are composed of soft-surface materials, such as soil, crushed rock, hog fuel, and wood chips. Most soft surfaces do not provide accessibility for people with disabilities but are preferable for some recreation activities, such as running and hiking. Trails may include amenities such as directional and control signage, gates, benches, overlooks, drinking fountains, lighting, trailhead kiosks, and interpretive signs.

**TABLE 8
TRAIL INVENTORY**

TRAILS & PATHS WITHIN PARKS		TRAILS & PATHS OUTSIDE PARKS	
Park Name	Miles of Path / Trail	Associated Feature	Miles of Path / Trail
Sandy River Park	3.85	Tickle Creek	2.10
Sandy Bluff Park	0.70	Sandy High School ¹	0.53
Cascadia Park	0.16	Neighborhood Paths	1.05
Timberline Park	0.06	Kate Schmidt Trail	0.14
Meinig Park	0.50	Total	3.82
Salmon Estates Park	0.07		
Barlow Ridge Park	0.21		
Hamilton Ridge Park	0.21		
Total	5.76		

¹High School trail includes restricted access nature trail not always available for public use.

²Trail outside of parks have been converted from miles to acreage for level of service (LOS) in Table 9, based on an assumed 15-foot trail corridor width. Trails within parks are included in park LOS.



Keynote	Trail Name	Feet	Miles	Keynote	Trail Name	Feet	Miles
E01	Sandy River Midway Trail	732	0.14	E35	Meinig Park Access Kimberly Drive	114	0.02
E02	Ten Eyk Road to Hood Street	169	0.03	E36	Mitchell Court to Davis Street	224	0.04
E02B	Hood Street Connection	97	0.02	E37	Barker Court to Langensand Road	170	0.03
E03	Upper Sandy River Trail	4,011	0.76	E38	Langensand Road to Antler Avenue	751	0.14
E04	Lower Sandy River Trail	1,685	0.32	E39	City Hall to Lower Parking	1,020	0.19
E05	Marcy Street Connector to Sandy River Park Trail	627	0.12	E40	Bathroom Path	429	0.08
E06	Final Jim Slagle Loop Trail	4,995	0.95	E41	Lower Parking to Amphitheater	429	0.08
E07	Jim Slagle Loop Featured Hike	8,129	1.54	E42	Fantasy Forest to Lower Parking	291	0.06
E08	Bachelor Avenue to Golden Rain Street	256	0.05	E43	Bridge Path	156	0.03
E09	Sandy Bluff Park North Sidewalk	1,030	0.2	E44	Ichabod to Katrina	208	0.04
E10	Sandy Bluff Park Pod 4	661	0.13	E45	Sandy Heights Street Seaman Avenue to Beebee Court	164	0.03
E11	Sandy Bluff Park Pod 3	512	0.1	E46	Solso Path	670	0.13
E12	Sandy Bluff Park Pod 2	412	0.08	E47	Salmon Creek Estates Park Entrance	86	0.02
E13	Bachelor Avenue to Sandy Bluff Connector	66	0.01	E48	Barlow Ridge Trail	307	0.06
E14	Bachelor Avenue to Sandy Bluff Park West	207	0.04	E49	Barlow Ridge Trail 2	616	0.12
E15	Bachelor Avenue to Sandy Bluff Park North	270	0.05	E50	Barlow Ridge Trail 3	164	0.03
E16	Bachelor Avenue to Sandy Bluff Park South	285	0.05	E51	Hamilton Ridge Paths	329	0.06
E17	Kate Schmidt Trail Section	761	0.14	E52	Tickle Creek Trail	8,481	1.61
E18	Golden Rain Street to Olson Street	93	0.02	E53	Salmon Creek Estates Trail	275	0.05
E19	Green Mountain Street to Golden Rain Street	195	0.04	E54	Bruns Road to Tupper Road Connector Trail	457	0.09
E20	Emerald Cascade Street to Green Mountain Street	204	0.04	E55	Hamilton Ridge Tot Lot	124	0.02
E21	Coralburst Street to Emerald Cascade Street	203	0.04	E56	Off Road Trail Hamilton Tot Lot	333	0.06
E22	Coralburst Street to Bell Street	111	0.02	E57	Tickle Creek Trail Entrance by Orr Street	123	0.02
E23	Sandy HS Edge Trail (SHS Owned, Restricted Access)	1,992	0.38	E58	Tickle Creek Trail Entrance near Double Creek	147	0.03
E24	Cascadia Village Park Trail	836	0.16	E59	Sandy Heights Street to Hamilton Ridge Drive	334	0.06
E25	Wall Street Alley Trillium Street to Langensand Road	1,363	0.26	E60	Towle Drive to Dubarko Path	319	0.06
E26	Wall St Alley to Jacoby Road	949	0.18	E61	Rachel Drive to Tickle Creek Trail	363	0.07
E27	Timberline Park Path	324	0.06	E62	Sawyer Street to Highway 211	54	0.01
E28	Bornstedt Road Entrance	356	0.07	E63	Hamilton Ridge Drive to Dubarko Road	793	0.15
E29	Cascadia Village Drive to Redwood Street	200	0.04	E64	Barlow Parkway to Dubarko Road	281	0.05
E30	Galway Street to Highway 211	90	0.02	E65	Barlow Parkway to Highway 211	93	0.02
E31	Haskins Street to Jerger Street	181	0.03	E66	Miller Street to Seaman Avenue	104	0.02
E32	Meinig Park Access McCormick Drive	79	0.01	E67	Miller Street to Dubarko Road	111	0.02
E33	Meinig Park Barker Court Access	143	0.03	E68	Miller Street to Barlow Parkway	149	0.03
E34	Dubarko Estates to Evans Street Path	373	0.07	E69	Crosswalk Ruben Lane near Freightway Lane	67	0.01

- City Limits
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Urban Reserve Boundary
- School
- Residential Zoning
- Existing Parks**
- Mini Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Community Park
- Natural Area
- Open Space
- Special Use
- Existing Trails
- Existing Signalized Crossing



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA; USFWS NWI, Open Street Map, City of Sandy, OR.



Map 6
Existing Trail Inventory



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3.4 OTHER PROVIDERS

Below are some significant parks and natural areas managed by other providers within a ten-mile radius of Sandy.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

- **Sandy Ridge Trail System** – 15+ miles of single track mountain biking trails approximately 10 miles east of Sandy.

Oregon Parks and Recreation District (OPRD)

- **Milo McIver State Park** – 2,000-acre park with developed campgrounds, river recreation and fishing access, hiking and equestrian trails, and disc golf. Situated along the Clackamas River near Estacada.
- **Bonnie Lure State Recreation Area** – 150-acre passive day use nature park along the Clackamas River near Eagle Creek.

METRO

- **Oxbow Regional Park** – 2,000-acre park with developed campgrounds, river recreation and fishing access, hiking and biking trails, playgrounds, and wildlife viewing. Situated along the Sandy River east of Gresham.

Clackamas County Parks

- **Boring Station Trailhead** – Transition point between the Springwater Corridor and the Cazadero Trail. Small park in Boring with playground, restroom, picnic shelter.
- **Eagle Fern Park** – 360-acre day-use park with hiking, creek access, fishing, and picnic shelters.
- **Barton Park** – 300-acre park with developed campgrounds, hiking, multiple day use and event amenities, and a variety of river recreation opportunities. Situated along the Clackamas River.
- **Barlow Wayside Park** – 180-acre passive day use nature park with trails near the Sandy River and BLM Sandy Ridge Trail System



Barlow Wayside Trail – Clackamas County Parks

Portland Water Bureau

- **Dodge Park** – Day use river recreation, fishing, playground, and picnic facilities situated along the Sandy River north of Sandy.

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CHAPTER 4

Level of Service and Needs Assessment

The needs assessment provides the information necessary to make informed decisions on how many parks, trails, and facilities to provide in Sandy now and in the future. The community needs identified will be used as a basis for determining recommendations for system-wide improvements, including acquiring or developing new park sites and improving existing parks.

4.1 LEVEL OF SERVICE

The Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan defines level of service standards as “measures of the amount of public recreation parklands and facilities being provided to meet that jurisdiction’s basic needs and expectations.”

Level of service (LOS) standards are presented as a range and are meant to be flexible in accommodating the unique demographic, geographic, and economic characteristics of communities. LOS is usually represented as the ratio of park acres or trail miles per 1,000 residents.

Current Total LOS

Sandy’s current LOS was calculated to consider both total park acreage and developed park acreage for each classification. The Current City of Sandy LOS was then compared to the Standard that was established in the 1997 Parks Master Plan and the SCORP recommended ranges to evaluate progress since the last plan. The prior plan set aspirational goals to increase the level of service for almost all park classifications. Sandy has made substantial progress since the 1997 plan. The total park acreage LOS is currently 22.08 acres / 1000 population, which exceeds the standard of 17.40 acres / 1000 set in 1997. The total acreage is bolstered by significant increases in natural area and open space acreage. Analysis of the primary park classifications is summarized below:

- Mini parks - Sandy is exceeding the standard for mini parks, and is above average when compared to the SCORP.
- Neighborhood parks - Sandy is slightly exceeding the standard for total park acreage, with a developed park acreage that is slightly below the target City standard, and is in the middle of the SCORP recommended LOS range.
- Community parks – Sandy is below the standard in both total and developed acreage, and is at the low end of the recommended SCORP range.

**TABLE 9
LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS**

Park Classification	Total Acres	Developed Acres	Current Total LOS	Current Developed LOS ¹	1997 Parks Master Plan Standard	SCORP Recommended LOS (Acres) ⁵
Mini Parks	3.87	3.87	0.31	0.31	0.10	0.25 to 0.50
Neighborhood Parks	21.29	16.89	1.69	1.34	1.60	1.0 to 2.0
Community Parks	24.82	11.07	1.97	0.88	2.60	2.0 to 6.0
Natural & Open Space ³	224.64	NA	17.81	17.81	12.00	2.0 to 6.0
Special Use Parks	5.27	1.16	0.42	0.09	1.10	No Guidance
Trails (Acres) ⁴	6.95	6.95	0.55	0.55	-	0.9 to 2.7
Total	286.84	39.94	22.74	20.98	17.40	6.15 to 17.2

¹ Level of Service (LOS) calculated based on Acres / 1000 Population

² Current Population based on U. S. Census 2020 of 12,612.

³ Natural Area level of service is based on total acreage.

⁴ Trail miles have been converted to acreage based on an average 15-foot trail corridor. Trails within parks are included under park classification LOS.

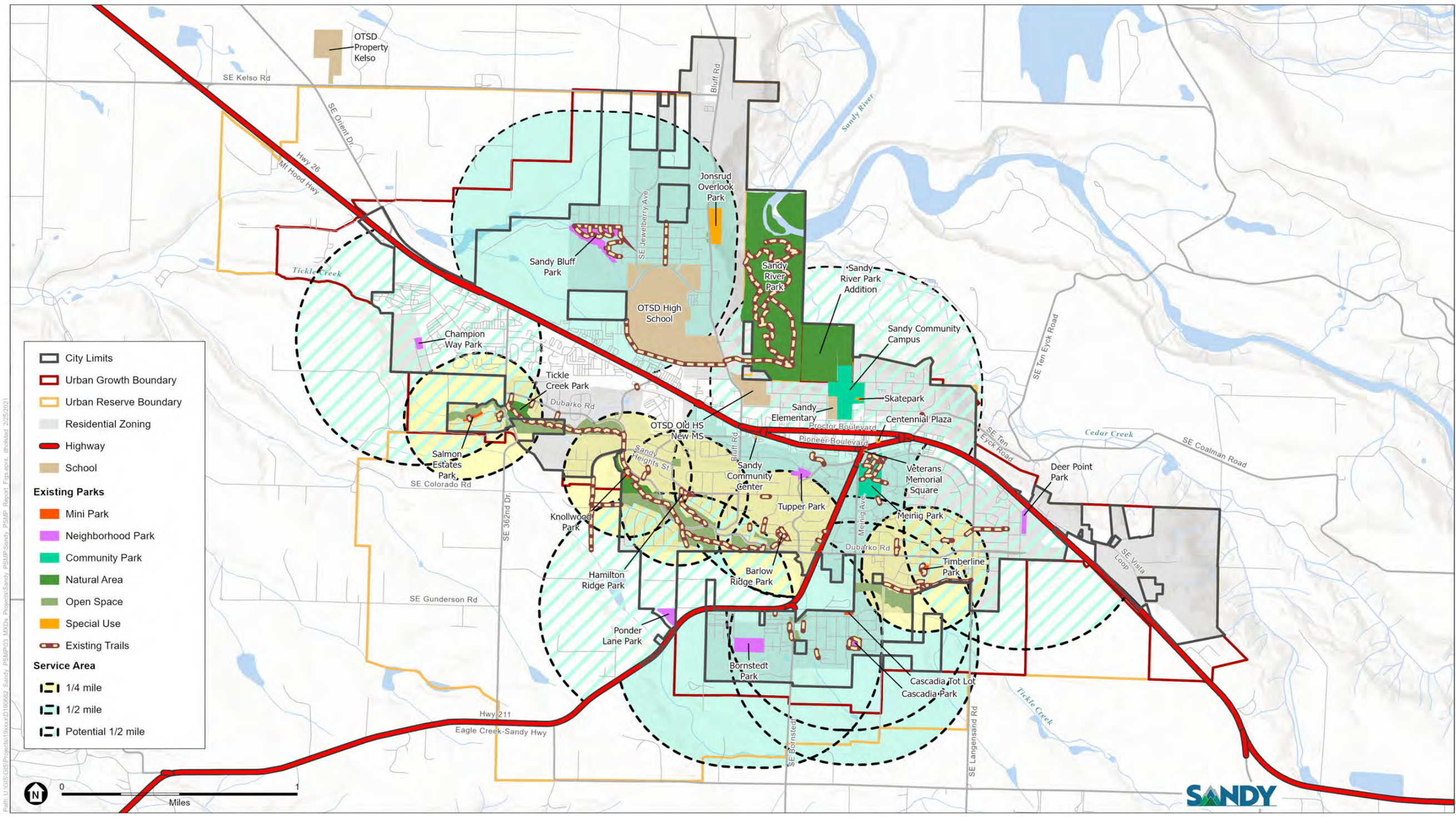
⁵ SCORP Recommended LOS for Trails is 0.5 to 1.5 miles per 1000 Population or 0.9 to 2.7 acres per 1000 based on the 15-foot corridor.

Current Geographic LOS

The geographic service area analysis examines whether residential areas in Sandy are within a reasonable travel distance of mini and neighborhood parks. Service areas for these parks range from 1/4- to 1/2- mile radius, the service areas for existing mini and neighborhood parks are featured in Figure 7.

Because mini and neighborhood parks are generally accessed by walking or biking, major roads, railroad tracks, and natural obstacles such as rivers are considered barriers to access that the service area may not cross. Minor roads, signalized intersections, crosswalks, bridges, under- and over-passes can provide safe crossing, and help to mitigate the access barriers. The following high volume roads are considered barriers:

- **Highway 26** (Pioneer/Proctor Boulevard) is a major regional state highway and bisects the town into north and south. There are multiple signaled pedestrian crossings west of downtown, however some users may feel comfortable crossing in the downtown area where the traffic is divided, the road narrows, and speeds are reduced.
- **Highway 211** begins at an intersection with Highway 26 at the east end of downtown and joins a series of smaller towns along its route to Woodburn. There are no signaled or signed pedestrian crossings, no sidewalks or bike lanes, and traffic flows at high speeds with limited visibility in some locations. This road is a significant physical barrier dividing neighborhoods south of downtown.



- City Limits
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Urban Reserve Boundary
- Residential Zoning
- Highway
- School
- Existing Parks**
- Mini Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Community Park
- Natural Area
- Open Space
- Special Use
- Existing Trails
- Service Area**
- 1/4 mile
- 1/2 mile
- Potential 1/2 mile

0 1 Miles



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA; USFWS NWI, Open Street Map, City of Sandy, OR.



Map 7
Existing Park Service Areas

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4.2 PARK AND TRAIL NEEDS

Communities establish their target park and trail LOS based on community values and goals and the availability of park land. The recommended LOS identified below is intended to balance the distribution of parks by classification to better meet the needs of the community. When compared to the SCORP recommended range, Sandy's target LOS for the 2035 planning horizon aims at the low end for mini parks, middle range for community parks and trails, high end for neighborhood parks, and a continuation of exceeding recommended acres of natural and open space. Specific figures are established in the table below.

**TABLE 10
PARK AND TRAIL NEEDS ANALYSIS**

Park Classification	Current Developed LOS ¹	SCORP Recommended LOS	Sandy LOS (Acres)	CURRENT	FUTURE	TOTAL
				Current Acres Needed ^{2,3}	Future Acres Needed ⁴	Total Acres Needed
Mini Parks ⁷	0.31	0.25 to 0.50	0.25	-0.72	1.62	0.91
Neighborhood Parks ⁷	1.34	1.0 to 2.0	2.00	8.33	12.98	21.31
Community Parks ⁷	0.88	2.0 to 6.0	3.00	26.77	19.46	46.23
Natural & Open Space ⁵	17.81	2.0 to 6.0	15.00	-35.46	97.32	61.86
Special Use Parks	0.09	No Guidance	-	-	-	-
Trails (Acres) ⁷	0.55	0.9 to 2.7	1.50	11.97	9.73	21.70
Total⁶	20.98	6.15 to 17.2	21.75	47.1	141.1	152.0

¹ Level of Service (LOS) calculated based on Acres / 1000 Population

² Current need based on 2020 United States Census population of 12,612.

³ Acres Needed includes development of existing undeveloped parcels and acquisition to meet current needs.

⁴ Future need based on Sandy Urbanization Study estimated an Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of 2.8%, for a 2035 population of 19,100.

⁵ Natural Area level of service is based on total acreage.

⁶ Total Current parks and acres needed excludes surplus acreage in mini parks and natural areas.

⁷ Parks subject to land dedication or fee-in-lieu to support growth, 6.75 Acres / 1000 Population.

Assessment

While Sandy has made much progress growing its parks and trail system, there is still work to do. Several neighborhood parks such as Champion Way, Deer Point, and Ponder Lane, as well as the newest community park, Sandy Community Campus, remain undeveloped open space which provides minimal recreational opportunity for neighbors. The large natural area of Sandy River Park and newly acquired adjacent parcel are underutilized by the broader community due to inadequate development of access points, trails and support facilities such as parking and restrooms. Over-development of mini parks has strained maintenance resources and resulted in service area gaps between parks.

Based on the recommended level of service target and planning for population growth, Sandy should plan to acquire and develop parks and acreage as noted in Table 10. This roughly equates to 2 mini parks, 9 neighborhood parks, 2 community parks, and nearly 20

miles of trails over the next 15 years. Natural areas will likely be acquired through donation or conservation easement with varying parcel sizes.

Geographic distribution of parks and trails should be equitable and responsive to natural and developed barriers that disrupt service areas. Non-standard amenities, such as skate spots, splash pads, dog parks, nature trails, etc., should also be distributed equitably across the system. This will likely require redevelopment of aging, existing facilities to add or expand amenities to avoid desirable public space clustering around new development.

As noted above, Sandy is currently underserved for developed community parks. This translates to below average access to larger active recreation facilities when compared to SCORP guidelines. Special urgency should be given to the development of community parks to meet demand for active recreation. Sandy's parks system is lacking in sport courts, sport fields, and other active use spaces like disc golf and off-road cycling. These uses are best incorporated into community parks along with a variety of other passive recreation opportunities that appeal to a broad swath of user groups. Amenities such as ball fields, skate parks, and pump tracks are usually located in community parks because they tend to be a regional draw, require adequate space to accommodate the diversity of uses, and need support amenities such as restrooms and parking.

Sandy should also prioritize the development of larger neighborhood parks with programming and space to serve multiple user groups over continued reliance on mini parks which serve a narrower demographic, offer fewer amenities, and require higher levels of maintenance. Larger neighborhood parks could help to improve geographic distribution of a number of elements that are in the current park system, but not at the level necessary to serve all community members. Neighborhood parks can have the capacity to accommodate splash pads, dog parks and community gardens, if sited and distributed appropriately.



With its community garden, splash pad, and parking, Bornstedt Park provides elements with broader appeal than a traditional neighborhood park

4.3 RECREATION AMENITY NEEDS

In addition to park and trail needs, the quantity and distribution of specific recreation facilities, such as picnic tables, basketball courts, and sports fields was assessed. The level of service was determined based on the quantity of each item in the current park system relative to the quantity per 1,000 population.

The resulting level of service was then compared to the SCORP recommended level of service for each facility type. Sandy is doing fairly well in providing access to most of the standard facilities, with a few areas that require attention to address current deficiencies. Facilities that are below the recommended level of service for the current population include volleyball, tennis courts, picnic tables, disc golf, baseball and softball fields. Optional facilities are things that a community may or may not choose to focus on as a priority. A pump track and an indoor swimming pool are the optional facilities that are currently below the recommended level of service and are likely not meeting the needs of the community based on public input. Sandy has one existing indoor pool which is currently closed and was not included as an available facility in the analysis. A non-motorized boat launch could potentially be provided in the future if an appropriate river front site becomes available. Sports fields have not been an historic priority for Sandy. However, multi-use fields could be developed to serve soccer, lacrosse and other field sport needs. While Sandy currently has a skatepark that meets the SCORP recommended level of service for current and future population, it is an older facility which will be need in renovation or replacement in the near term.

TABLE 11
RECREATION FACILITY LEVEL OF SERVICE

Facility Type	Total Facilities in Community	SCORP Recommended Facility LOS ¹	Current Facility LOS ¹	Current Facility Need (Deficit)	Future Facility Need (Growth) ²
Standard Facilities					
Picnic shelters ^{3,4,5,7}	8	0.30	0.63	-4	2
Day-use picnic tables ^{3,4,5,7}	35	10.00	2.77	91	65
Basketball courts / multi-use courts ^{3,4,5}	3	0.20	0.24	0	1
Playgrounds ^{3,4,7}	10	0.40	0.79	-5	3
Soccer fields / Multi-use field ^{4,5}	1	0.20	0.08	2	1
Tennis / Pickleball courts ⁵	0	0.35	0.00	4	2
Off-leash dog parks ⁵	1	0.04	0.08	0	0
Disc golf courses ⁷	0	0.02	0.00	0	0
Volleyball courts	0	0.20	0.00	3	1
Skateboard parks ⁶	1	0.04	0.08	0	0
Amphitheaters	3	0.03	0.24	-3	0
Baseball & Softball fields	1	0.20	0.08	2	1
Optional Facilities					
Pump Track (not in SCORP) ^{3,5,6}	0	0.00	0.00	1	0
Indoor swimming pools ^{3,4}	0	0.05	0.00	1	0
Splash Pads (not in SCORP) ⁶	1	0.00	0.08	-1	0
Community Gardens (not in SCORP) ³	1	0.00	0.08	-1	0
Non-motorized boat launches	0	0.25	0.00	3	2
Lacrosse fields	0	0.15	0.00	2	1
Football fields	1	0.10	0.08	0	1

¹Level of Service (LOS) calculated based on Acres or Miles / 1000 Population

²Future need quantity assumes current need has already been fulfilled

Top Priorities from Public Input

³PTSM Open House 1 Dot Exercise top 10, February 2020.

⁶PTSM Online Open House, October 2020

⁴PTSM Survey 1 top 10, February 2020.

⁷Longest Day Parkway Input, June 2018.

⁵PTSM Stakeholders interviews, January 2020.

In addition to the traditional facilities included in the SCORP, there are a number of emerging recreation trends that should be considered for addition to the Sandy park system including pickleball, a pump track, sensory gardens, and nature play. Passive recreation including unprogrammed spaces, natural areas, trails and paths are also priorities.

The priority deficiencies should be a focus that can be addressed as existing undeveloped park land is developed into neighborhood and community parks, as noted in the assessment above.

4.4 PLANNING, OPERATIONS, AND MAINTENANCE NEEDS

Parks maintenance staff consists of three full time equivalent (FTE) positions and two ½ FTE position hired on a seasonal basis that are increasingly difficult to fill. Staff commit approximately 15% of their time to building maintenance at City facilities, in addition to overseeing about 275 acres of park land and nearly 10 miles of trails.

According to the National Recreation and Park Association, Sandy’s parks maintenance staff to population ratio is below the lowest end of the national average. Median FTE staffing for jurisdictions serving 20,000 residents or less is 10 per 10,000 residents. With an estimated 2020 population of 11,650 and density of over 3,000 residents per square miles, Sandy’s staffing is below the lower quartile of 5 FTE for sparsely populated jurisdictions (less than 500 residents per square mile).



Aging amenities at Tupper Park

Low staffing levels make it difficult to perform anything more than standard maintenance such as mowing, garbage collection, and restroom cleaning and replenishment. Routine maintenance activities that may be deferred due to limited staff resources can result in reduced longevity of park features, resulting in more frequent replacement. Structures for example require power washing, painting, refinishing, and maintenance checks on hardware and connections to prevent compounding damage from weather exposure that can lead to rot, rust, and structural failure.

Park amenities have finite lifespans and must be replaced at some point. Some low cost features, such as benches or tables, can be repaired or replaced as part of regular maintenance. In other cases, the entire park or portions of the park must be redeveloped to meet modern safety and accessibility standards, respond to increased use demands or environmental factors, or simply replace larger, more expensive elements like custom play structures or sport courts. This type of major maintenance is generally not factored into operations and maintenance budgets and should be considered in capital improvement plans.

CHAPTER 5

Recommendations

This chapter summarizes recommendations for the development of new parks and trails and non-capital recommendations for operations and maintenance. These recommendations are based on the combined results of the existing facilities inventory, needs assessment, and public and stakeholder engagement. Several overarching themes recurred frequently during the planning process including the need for walking and biking connections to parks, additional amenities at existing parks, equitable distribution of park programming and recreation types across the city, access to large, multi-use fields, and improvement of existing undeveloped sites.

5.1 GENERAL PRIORITIES

The following are general recommendations that should be considered in Park and Trail planning and development within the City of Sandy.

- Develop one new community park with sports fields
- Improve geographic distribution of key amenities: dog parks, community gardens, splash pads.
- Improve trail connections and pedestrian transportation throughout the city.
- Provide safe pedestrian crossings for Highways 26 and 211, and Bluff Road. Crossings could be signalized, over- or under-passes.
- Fill service area gaps so that all residential areas are served by either a neighborhood or mini park.
- Develop undeveloped park land: Champion Way, Deer Point, Ponder Lane, and Sandy Community Campus.
- Add unique amenities not currently offered in the park system such as a pump track, pickleball courts, a disc golf course, sensory gardens, nature play, sports field(s), and other unique features.
- Develop a new universal access playground that provides for a range of mobility types and user ages. The playground should be inclusive and provide for children with special needs, including fencing, sensory elements.
- Renovate existing parks to update aging equipment, such as playgrounds, sport courts, and paths: Tupper, Sandy Bluff, Meinig.
- Renovate existing paths and trails throughout the system to provide accessible routes to parks and amenities in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act Standards for Accessible Design.

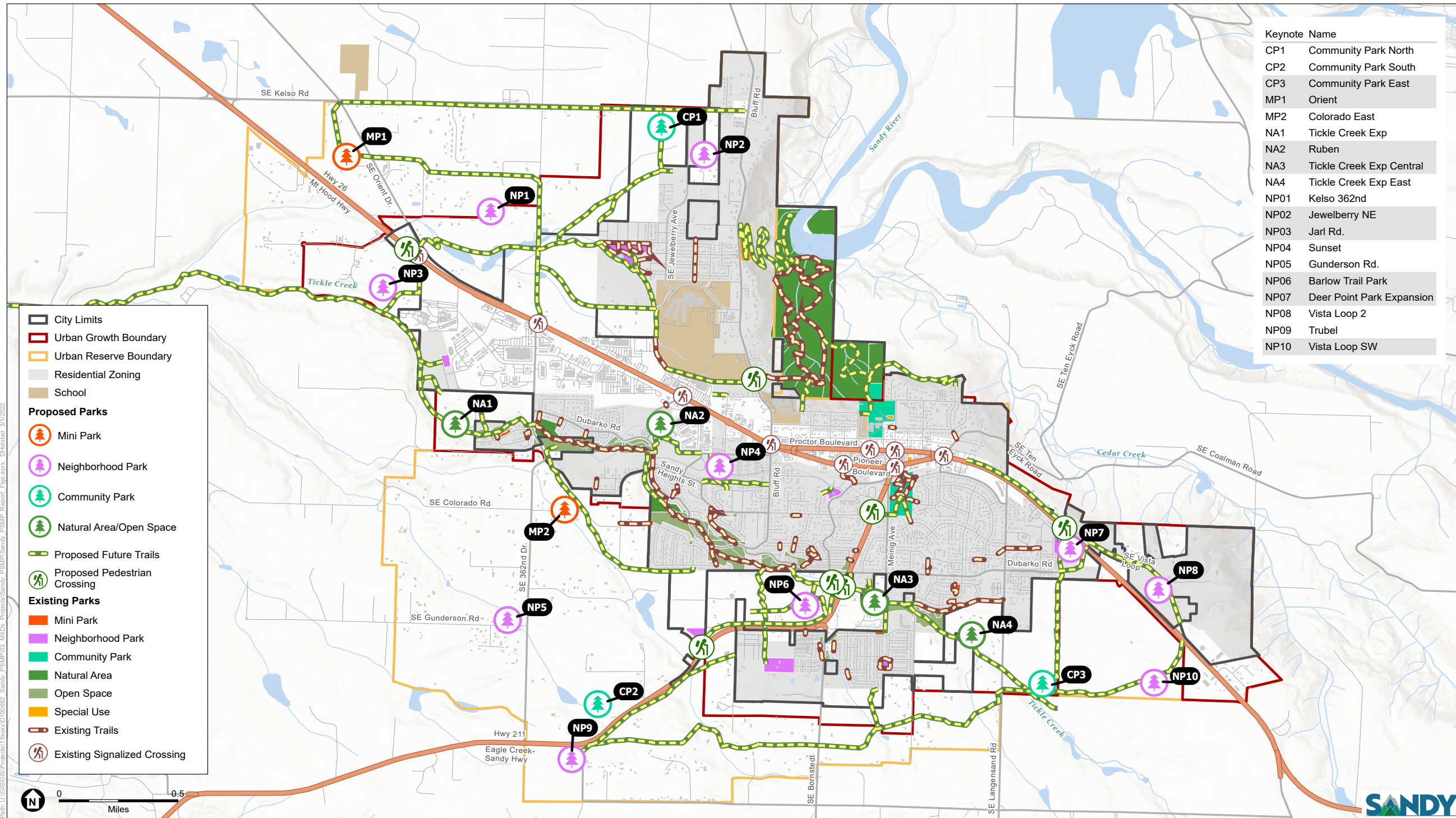
- Negotiate a public access easement with the Oregon Trail School District to allow unrestricted access/use of E17 and E23 trails along south edge of the high school.
- Focus on neighborhood and community park development.
- Minimize acquisition and development of mini parks to only highly constrained areas and small service area gaps without options for larger parcels.
- Prioritize neighborhood parks over mini parks when land is available.
- Residential areas should be served by the ¼-mile service area of a mini park or the ½-mile service area of a neighborhood park.
- Incorporate natural areas, wildlife habitat and native pollinator gardens into all park classifications.

5.2 PARK AND OPEN SPACE IMPROVEMENTS

Proposed Parks

The proposed park system is depicted in Figure 8. It identifies general areas where park land might be acquired to help expand the park system. Many of the proposed parks are located in the Urban Growth Boundary or the Urban Reserve Boundary and would serve new areas of the City in the future. The plan provides a conceptual distribution of proposed parks within the planning area to serve the needs of the current and future population. Specific land acquisitions will be determined based on land availability, areas of residential development, and site suitability for park development. Due to potential variability in park land availability and parcel size, a few additional park sites have been included on the map. After acquisition, park sites will proceed through site specific master planning, which may include site analysis, public outreach, and conceptual design, prior to proceeding with permitting, design, and construction.





Keystone Name	
CP1	Community Park North
CP2	Community Park South
CP3	Community Park East
MP1	Orient
MP2	Colorado East
NA1	Tickle Creek Exp
NA2	Ruben
NA3	Tickle Creek Exp Central
NA4	Tickle Creek Exp East
NP01	Kelso 362nd
NP02	Jewelberry NE
NP03	Jarl Rd.
NP04	Sunset
NP05	Gunderson Rd.
NP06	Barlow Trail Park
NP07	Deer Point Park Expansion
NP08	Vista Loop 2
NP09	Trubel
NP10	Vista Loop SW

- City Limits
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Urban Reserve Boundary
- Residential Zoning
- School
- Proposed Parks**
- Mini Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Community Park
- Natural Area/Open Space
- Proposed Future Trails
- Proposed Pedestrian Crossing
- Existing Parks**
- Mini Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Community Park
- Natural Area
- Open Space
- Special Use
- Existing Trails
- Existing Signalized Crossing



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA; USFWS NWI, Open Street Map, City of Sandy, OR.



Map 8
Proposed Park System

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Existing Parks

Several existing parks within the City include undeveloped or underutilized areas that could better serve the community if they were renovated or expanded to increase the availability of popular amenities.

Bornstedt Park Phase 2

Phase 1 is complete and includes a looped path, splash pad, playground, picnic tables, a community garden, and two picnic shelters. As depicted in Figure 9 below, Phase 2 will include a half-sized basketball court, viewing mound, a community center, and parking, and half street improvements along the north and west sides. This park offers the only splash pad in the city, and even without the planned parking lot, there is ample street parking. These factors combine to make this a destination park and the city should consider including a plumbed restroom as surrounding development continues and use intensifies.



Figure 9 Bornstedt Park Master Plan

Jonsrud Viewpoint

Access to Jonsrud Viewpoint is narrow, and highly constrained by Bluff Road on the west and the steep slope below to the east. It currently functions as single lane pull through drive aisle with a few parallel parking spaces along the side. If a trail connection is developed to connect Jonsrud down the bluff to Sandy River Park, other improvements should be considered at the viewpoint, including accessibility and safety improvements for pedestrian paths, parking reconfiguration, picnic tables, and additional benches.

Meinig Memorial Park

The Fantasy Forest is a wooden play structure, and will require major redevelopment at some point in the future, although maintenance staff estimates at least 10 additional years of use. Although Meinig Park has one plumbed restroom, the City should consider locating another in closer proximity to the heavily used playground and event stage area. An undeveloped portion of the park with informal natural surface trails is separated from the larger park by a small stream and steep slope. This area could be programmed, but



Fantasy Forest Playground at Meinig Park

consideration should be given to its quality as natural and open space. Trails throughout the park are being undermined by the creek or damaged by tree roots, and may require replacement within the next few years. General park improvements could include delineating circulation and improving structures at event space, adding lighting, and improving paths to meet accessibility standards.

Sandy Bluff Park

Sandy Bluff Park includes the only dog park in the City, as well as a playground, looped trails, and a bench. Near term priorities for improvement at the park include adding shade structures and other amenities to the dog park, replacing the play structure and improving accessibility to it, and adding picnic facilities and more benches.

Sandy Skate Park

The Sandy Skate Park is currently a standalone special use facility on the edge of the Sandy Community Campus. The skate park is at least 20-years old. There have been significant design and technological advancements in skate parks over its lifespan and its showing its age. A new or revamped skate park was a high priority during public outreach, and is included a potential element of the Sandy Community Campus (SCC) redevelopment. The skate park could be replaced in its current location or combined with the SCC and relocated within the broader planned park improvements.



Sandy Skate Park



Tupper Park

Tupper Park

This aging neighborhood park will require significant redevelopment in the near term. The play structure is at the end of its life span and the sport court pavement is failing. The sport court and much of the lawn are often unusable from poor drainage. Sandy should consider daylighting the creek, adding accessible routes to features, and improving drainage as part of any redevelopment plans.

Sandy River Park

The City should consider implementation of the previously developed Sandy River Park Master Plan. The park currently has no dedicated parking facilities and a few trails. The plan describes an expanded hierarchical trail system, parking and restroom facilities, wayfinding, and riverbank restoration. The plan includes offsite trail connections to other nearby parks including Jonsrud Viewpoint and Sandy Community Campus, which could contribute to an off-street trail network on the north side of Sandy. The plan should be updated to reflect the recent purchase of the adjacent forested parcel to the east and describe the trail connections to the Sandy Community Campus in greater detail.



Jim Slagle Loop Trail at Sandy River Park

Undeveloped Parks

The following concepts present possible solutions for undeveloped parcels that could be developed into new parks. Three of these are classified as neighborhood parks: Champion Way, Deer Point, and Ponder Lane. The Sandy Community Campus is an underdeveloped community park located at the site of the former Cedar Ridge Middle School. See Appendix D for additional details on each of these park sites.

Planning for these new parks should include a focus on filling some of the specific amenity needs within the community, such as a pump track, sport field(s), disc golf, and other features noted elsewhere in this plan.

Champion Way Neighborhood Park

Champion Way is an existing, undeveloped 0.99-acre park located on the west side of Sandy, just south of Highway 26 and the Sandy Cinema. The gently sloping park is bounded by fenced retaining walls on both street frontages, houses and an alley on a third side, and transitions to a steeply sloping forested area on the fourth. The concept would introduce standard neighborhood park amenities including an accessible looped path, playground, open lawn, picnic shelter and tables, and screening planting.

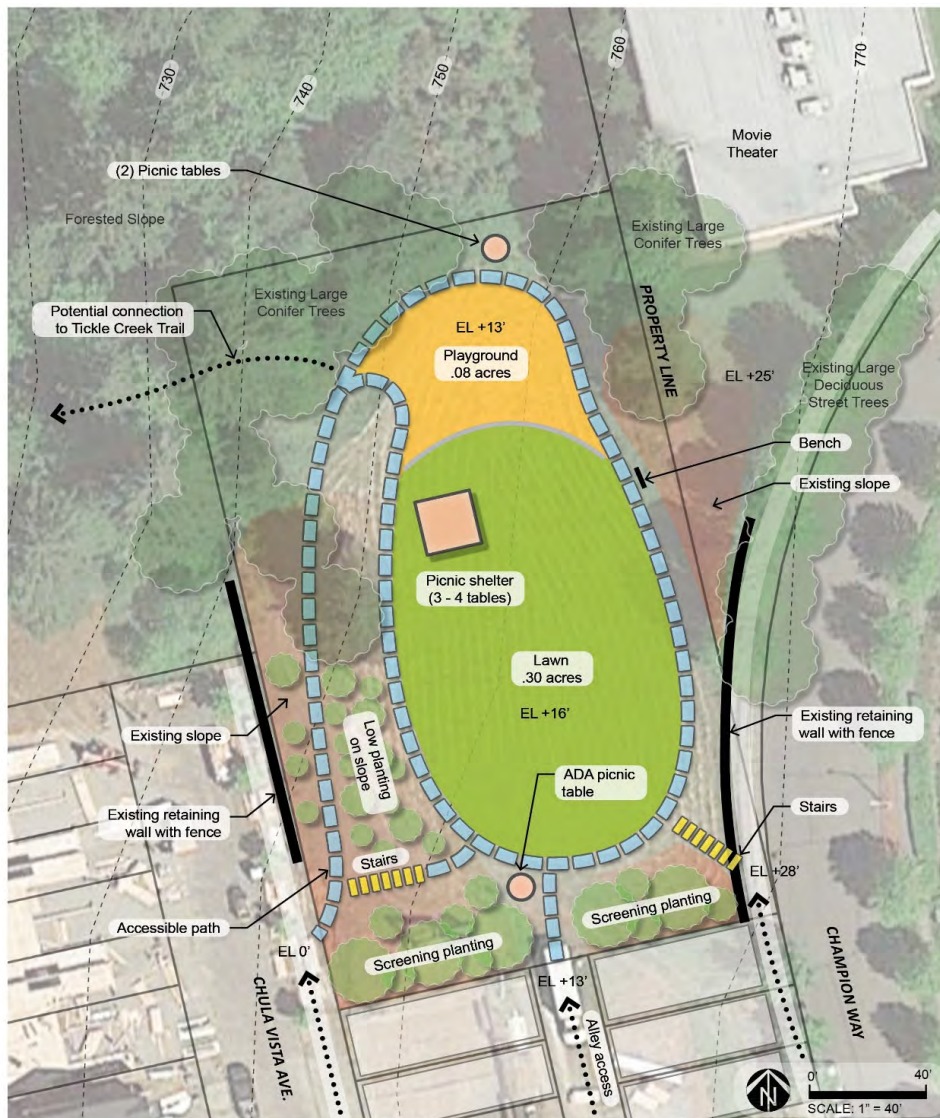


Figure 10
Champion Way Neighborhood Park Concept

Deer Point Neighborhood Park

Deer Point is an existing, undeveloped 1.41-acre park located on the east side of Sandy, just south of Highway 26 and Sandy Vista apartments. The long, narrow, gently sloping parcel is bounded by neighborhood streets on two sides, Highway 26 on a third, and fields with clusters of mature trees to the east. The concept provides standard neighborhood park amenities including an accessible looped path, playground, multi-use field, picnic shelters and tables, and a sport court with the option to expand east into the undeveloped parcel identified as NP 7, Deer Point Expansion on **Figure 8**.



Figure 11
Deer Point Neighborhood Park Concept

Ponder Lane Neighborhood Park

Ponder Lane is a recently acquired, undeveloped 1.94-acre parcel located on the south side of Sandy. The gently sloping park is bounded on the east by a single family residence, Highway 211 to the south, and an under-construction Gunderson Road and neighborhood development to the west and north, respectively. The concept would introduce standard neighborhood park amenities including an accessible looped path, playground, multi-use field, picnic shelter and tables, a fenced off-leash dog park, and a small parking area. See Appendix E for additional detail.



Figure 12
Ponder Lane Neighborhood Park Concept

Sandy Community Campus

This underdeveloped community park consists of school buildings, pool (currently closed), parking lot, and the surrounding land which includes the skate park, football field, track, and trails that connect to Sandy River Park natural area. The pool and buildings will remain closed for the time being and are not considered part of this master plan. City Council is studying options for the Cedar Ridge pool and buildings.

A preliminary concept for redevelopment of the park was created as part of the Aquatic Facility Analysis. The entire park will be too expensive to develop all at one time. The concept was broken into four phases.

The proposed Phase 1 schematic design is below. The final design is likely to evolve, but this concept provides guidance on the type of improvements that could be included in Phase 1. The Phase 1 park concept focuses on redevelopment of the east portion of the park and includes a parking lot, a playground, picnic area, basketball court, and a community garden. Sandy Community Campus will also fill a neighborhood park service area gap for community members within ½-mile of the park. The community expressed interest for prioritizing a pump track and the skate park replacement in Phase 1, while reducing parking.

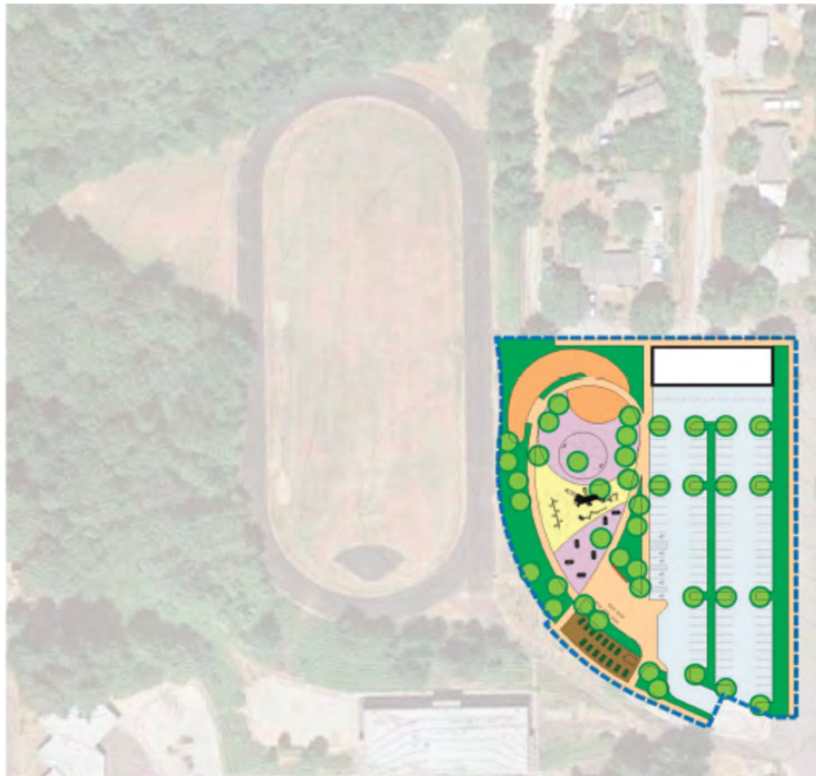


Figure 13
Sandy Community Campus Phase 1 Concept

5.3 TRAIL IMPROVEMENTS

The proposed trail system map includes potential local and regional trails throughout the city. Some of the trails have also been identified in the Transportation System Plan or other regional planning documents or could be incorporated into the new Transportation System Plan update. The goal of the proposed trail system is to create a looped network of trails that connects parks and neighborhoods, and provides opportunities for alternative transportation and recreation throughout the city.



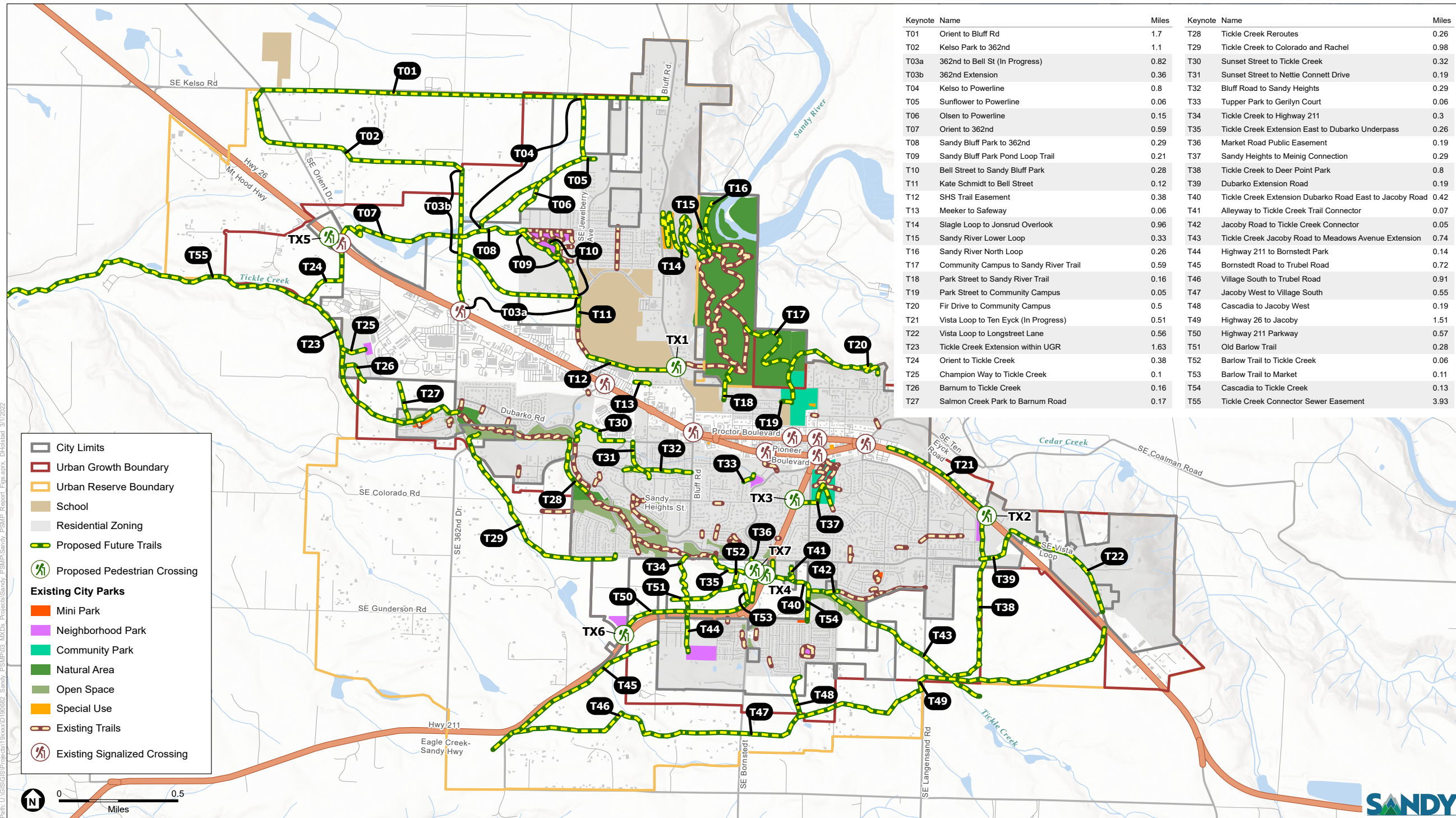
Pedestrian under-pass under Highway 20 in Bend, Oregon

To achieve this goal, an extensive network of trails has been proposed, as depicted in Figure 14, including several major highway crossings. The proposed trail system provides conceptual trail alignments that are intended to provide an alternative pedestrian network, not to replace the sidewalk network or paths associated with road improvements in the Transportation System Plan. Where proposed trails and roads follow similar alignments, trails may be developed initially as gravel multi use paths to serve current needs prior to eventual replacement with paved sidewalks or pathways associated with planned road improvements. Individual trails will require planning and analysis to refine the alignments to meet design criteria, including accommodating steep terrain, avoiding wetlands, potential creek crossings, and connections with other trails. Trail design criteria are further described in Appendix B.

The plan includes new pedestrian crossings at both the east and west ends of the City to facilitate safe crossing of Highway 26, Mt Hood Highway. The plan also includes three crossings of Highway 211, and one crossing of Bluff Road near the high school. The pedestrian crossings could take a number of forms: mid-block crossings with rapid flashing beacon, signalized street intersection, or a grade separated pedestrian bridge or under-pass.

Many of these crossings would be major multi-agency collaborations involving Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), Sandy Public Works, Clackamas County, and others. These projects have been identified in this plan as critical to a safe, linked trail system within the City, but they have been omitted from the CIP list, due to the scale and scope of the projects, combined with the necessary buy-in of ODOT and the likely long range implementation.

Budget estimates for the crossings and assumptions on crossing type have been included in the Capital Improvement Plan. Actual project costs will be determined by the type of crossing that is used, and the extent of permitting, design, and agency coordination required for the project. The crossings may also be included as transportation facilities in the Transportation System Master Plan.



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA; USFWS NWI, Open Street Map, City of Sandy, OR.



Map 14
Proposed Trail System

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The City of Sandy Trail system also has the potential to extend and connect to the larger regional trail network beyond the City planning area. Regional trail connections should be wide, paved multi user trails such as Class 1 or 2 as defined in Appendix B, the Park & Trail Design Guidelines. Regional trails may not be eligible for SDC's because they extend beyond the planning area. The City should work with regional partners such as Metro, to identify and pursue grants and other funding sources. Regional trails that could connect to or through the City of Sandy in the future include:

- Extending the Tickle Creek Trail west to connect with the Springwater Trail
- Extending east to the Sandy Ridge bike trail system and the extensive trail network in Mount Hood National Forest.
- Extending south along Highway 211 to connect to the Cazedero Corridor.



Tickle Creek Trail

5.4 PLANNING, OPERATIONS, AND MAINTENANCE

The following recommendations pertain to non-capital planning, operations and maintenance needs:

- Revise the City of Sandy Development Code, Chapters 17.32 and 17.86, to reflect new parks policies identified in this plan.
- Update Goal 8 of the City of Sandy Comprehensive Plan to align with recommendations included in this plan.
- Update the System Development Charge Methodology to reflect current demographics, population growth projections, and level of service recommendations identified in this plan.
 - Consider including a reimbursement fee for surplus park classifications such as mini parks and natural areas.
 - Include all capacity increasing improvements in the SDC, including new amenities at Meinig and Tupper Parks that are excluded in the current SDC.
 - Update SDC fees annually during the budget cycle relative to economic indices.
 - SDC should be updated based on official 2020 census data when available.
 - Consider SDC fee estimates with and without a General Obligation (GO) Bond. Adjust the rate accordingly if GO Bond isn't passed within 5 years.

5. Recommendations

- Update the fee in lieu calculations related to parkland dedication as defined in the City of Sandy Development Code, 17.86, and update the fees annually during the budget cycle relative to economic indices.
- Establish a method for acquisition of Community Park land, such as through fee in lieu or SDC.
- Investigate the potential to implement a General Obligation Bond to help fund park development and major renovation projects identified in the CIP.
- Investigate the potential to implement a Parks Utility Fee to help fund park maintenance and operations.
- Investigate applying stormwater user fees to supplement parks maintenance funding.
- Develop an asset management program including a detailed inventory and assessment of existing amenities to help plan for and prioritize life-cycle renovation and replacement for the existing park system.
- Increase Parks staffing levels to match system growth, including adding a park planner, up to two maintenance and operations staff to meet current needs.
- Consider adding a volunteer coordinator position.
- Consider shifting contracted landscape maintenance in-house (with commensurate staffing increase) or consolidating under a single contract to reduce management and coordination.



Light bollard, drinking fountain, and picnic table in various conditions at Timberline Ridge mini park



CHAPTER 6

Implementation

This chapter identifies a strategy to implement and fund the improvements recommended in this Plan. This is a long range plan that is anticipated to be implemented over the next 15+ years. As the economy, population, development, and other factors evolve and change, the plan will need to be reevaluated, updated, and modified to keep pace with current community needs and align with actual population growth. Capital Project Lists and Cost Estimates were developed to reflect Sandy's park needs through 2035. These projects are organized based on prioritization criteria developed to guide future decision making. Non-Capital costs to maintain the park system and available and potential funding sources are also discussed.

6.1 PRIORITIES

Projects in this plan have been prioritized as short term (Tier 1, 1 to 5 years), mid term (Tier 2, 6 to 10 years), and long term (Tier 3, 11+ years) to distribute park and trail development over the length of the planning period. Key criteria to guide this prioritization were developed from public input, the needs analysis, and general parks goals and policies. The list below is ranked in approximate priority order:

- Develop undeveloped park sites to serve existing neighborhoods.
- Acquire and develop new park land to meet current and future needs, with a particular focus on community parks and existing neighborhood park service area gaps.
- Develop trails to improve connectivity throughout the city, including safe separated crossings of Highways 26 and 211.
- Renovate and upgrade existing parks to expand capacity.
- Distribute parks equitably throughout the city.
- Plan for future growth within the UGB expansion areas, prioritize based on projected timing and location of future growth.

Short term projects have been selected based on these prioritization criteria. Final project selection and development will be determined by City staff, the Parks and Trails Advisory Committee, funding availability, and other factors. Community priorities and focus areas may change over the course of the plan. The priorities and the proposed project lists should be reviewed biennially during the budget cycle to ensure that they align with economic and demographic changes.

6.2 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The City's capital improvement plan (CIP) is a combination major renovation, and development projects. The list accounts for the priorities identified above. Projects in the CIP are funded through a variety of sources including SDC's, grants, and donations. A general obligation (GO) bond, if approved by voters, could also be a source to fund significant acquisition and development projects. Partnerships, volunteers and other alternative sources may also assist with funding and executing projects, sometimes in the form of in-kind donations of labor or materials. The City General Fund is primarily reserved for Parks Department planning, operations, and maintenance activities and has not been included as a source of funding for capital improvements. Similarly, the land fee-in-lieu funds have not been allocated within the CIP but could be used for acquisition of a large community park parcel identified for development in the CIP.

Costs used in the Capital Improvement Program were derived from a variety of sources.

- Itemized cost estimates were prepared in association with concept plan development for the existing undeveloped park sites (Champion Way, Deer Point, and Ponder Lane), and are included in Appendix D.
- Cost estimates developed through prior park master plan efforts were reviewed. Costs were escalated to account for cost increases since the year the plan was adopted. (Bornstedt, Sandy River Park, and Sandy Community Campus).
- Park development cost estimates for future parks are based on an average size and cost per acre for that park classification, with the assumption that the site is reasonably flat and developable, and is designed to include all standard amenities, some optional amenities, and some half street improvements scaled to the park size.
- Trail development costs are based on a unit cost per linear foot depending on the trail classification, which defines the surface type and width.
- Soft costs, including survey, permitting, design, and project management costs are included in the cost for each project.
- Land acquisition costs were not included in the cost estimates. Land values are highly volatile, and dependent on parcel size, location, development pressure and other factors. Further analysis is anticipated during the Land Dedication / Fee-in-lieu policy review and update.

These costs should be considered to be preliminary budget-level estimates only. Actual project costs will be established for each site as part of the planning and development process. The capital costs included in Table 12 and Appendix A were developed with the following assumptions:

- Costs are based on Quarter 1 of 2021 dollars.
- Costs derived from other planning efforts have been escalated at 3% per year to the current year.
- Annual operations and maintenance fees are excluded from the estimates.
- Land acquisitions costs are excluded from the estimates.

TABLE 12
TIER 1 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Map ID	Site	Improvements	Cost
Tier 1 Existing Parks			
NP	Deer Point Park	Design, permitting, & development	\$ 1,442,800
NP	Champion Way Park	Design, permitting, & development	\$ 998,700
NP	Ponder Lane Park	Design, permitting, & development	\$ 1,848,000
NP		Dog Park; Playground; Picnic Area	\$ 250,000
CP	Sandy Community Campus - Phase 1	Parking area, playground, picnic, skate park	\$ 3,633,200
NA	Sandy River Park - Phase 1	Trailhead, trails	\$ 800,000
Tier 1 Existing Park Improvement Cost			\$ 8,972,700
Tier 1 Proposed Parks			
NP 4	Sunset	Fill service area gap on portion of City owned parcel	\$ 1,700,000
NP 7	Deer Point Expansion	Expand existing undeveloped park	\$ 1,700,000
CP 1	Community North	Develop future community park in north	\$ 5,900,000
NA 1	Tickle Creek Expansion - West	Opportunity acquisitions/ donations along creek	\$ -
Tier 1 Proposed Park Improvement Cost			\$ 9,300,000
Tier 1 Proposed Trails			
T03 (P21)	362 nd	8' wide asphalt trail	\$ -
T04	Kelso to Powerline	6' - 8' wide gravel trail	\$ 185,800
T05	Sunflower to Powerline	5' concrete path	\$ 32,500
T06	Olson to Powerline	5' concrete path	\$ 81,300
T08 (P19)	Sandy Bluff Park to 362 nd	8' wide asphalt trail	\$ 198,100
T09 (P19)	Sandy Bluff Park Pond Loop Trail	8' wide asphalt trail	\$ 143,500
T10 (P19)	Bell Street to Sandy Bluff Park	8' wide asphalt trail	\$ 191,300
T11 (P19)	Kate Schmidt to Bell Street	8' wide asphalt trail	\$ 82,000
T12 (P19)	SHS Trail Easement 1	8' wide asphalt trail	\$ 259,600
T13	Meeker to MH Athletic Club	5' concrete path	\$ 32,500
T17	Community Campus to Sandy River Trail	3' wide natural surface trail	\$ 23,700
T19	Park Street to Community Campus	3' wide natural surface trail	\$ 2,000
T21	Vista Loop to Hood Street	6' - 8' wide gravel trail	\$ -
T28 (P16)	Tickle Creek Reroutes	8' wide asphalt trail	\$ 93,750
T30	Sunset Street to Tickle Creek	3' wide natural surface trail	\$ 12,800
T31	Sunset Street to Nettie Connett Drive	5' wide concrete path	\$ 103,000
T32	Bluff Road to Sandy Heights	3' wide natural surface trail	\$ 11,600
T33	Tupper Park to Gerylyn Court	5' concrete path	\$ 32,500
T35 (P17)	Tickle Creek Extension East to Dubarko Underp	6' - 8' wide gravel trail	\$ 125,000
T38	Tickle Creek to Deer Point Park	5' concrete path	\$ 432,000
T39	Dubarko Extension Road	8' wide asphalt trail	\$ -
T40 (P22)	Tickle Creek Extension Dubarko East to Jacoby ³	8' wide asphalt trail	\$ 400,000
T41	Alleyway to Tickle Creek Trail Connector	5' concrete path	\$ 37,500
T42	Jacoby Road to Tickle Creek Connector	5' concrete path	\$ -
T44	Bornstedt Park	5' concrete path	\$ 78,000
T50 (P23)	Highway 211 Parkway	8' wide asphalt trail	\$ 406,250
T54	Cascadia to Tickle Creek	6' - 8' wide gravel trail	\$ 30,200
TX1	Bluff Road Crossing (Mid-block)		\$ -
Tier 1 Proposed Trail Improvement Cost			\$ 2,995,000
Total Tier 1 Cost			\$ 21,267,700

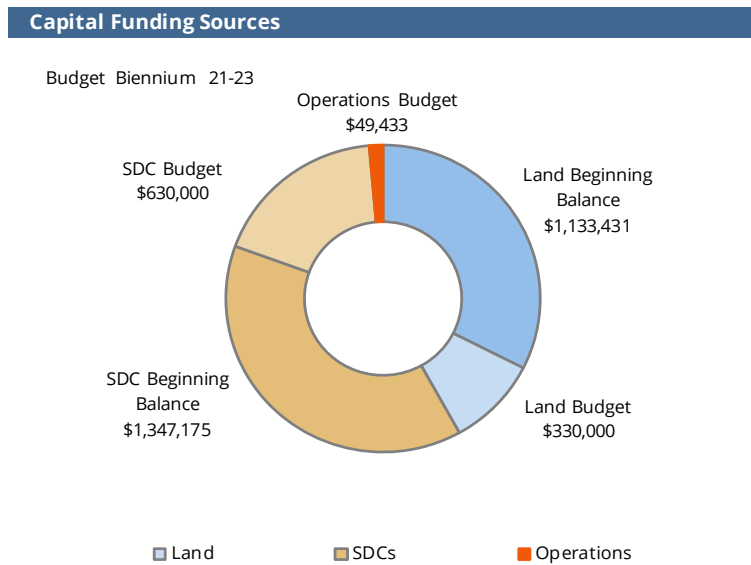
Assumptions:

- Capital project cost estimates are based on 2021 dollars. Costs derived from other planning efforts include escalation of 3% per year up to 2021 dollars
- Annual operations and maintenance fees are excluded from the estimates
- Costs include soft costs (master planning, survey, design, permitting) of 30%
- Land Acquisition costs are excluded from the estimate

The complete Capital Improvement project lists for the 15-year planning period in this plan is included in Appendix A. Tier 1 or near term projects have been identified and prioritized for development within the next five years. These projects generally fulfill the top priorities identified above.

6.3 FINANCING STRATEGIES

There are numerous funding sources available to address both capital and non-capital funding needs for park and trail acquisition and development. The most commonly used funding sources are outlined below. A summary of additional potential grant options is included in Appendix E. Sandy uses a variety of funding approaches to achieve parkland acquisition and park and trail construction. The existing beginning balance and forecast budget from the primary funding sources (land fee in lieu and SDC's) for the current biennium are depicted in Figure 15. No other funding sources, such as grants, were included in the City budget for Parks and Trails.



Source: City of Sandy Draft Budget Biennium 21-23

Figure 15
FY 2021-2023 Budget Parks Capital Funding

This budget information was reviewed and updated to reflect current available balances and develop capital funding estimates for the next 5 years. Funding levels can be expected to fluctuate from year to year and are influenced by the economic climate, population growth, construction activity and other factors. The Tier 1 capital project list exceeds the available funding from the current funding sources alone. In addition to the funding sources included in the biennial budget, the capital funding estimate includes the assumption that additional funding sources will be leveraged to fulfill the plan

goals. These additional funding sources include grants, donations, volunteers, urban renewal funds, and a general obligation bond. The annual SDC estimate is based on the FY 19-21 biennial budget and is likely to adjust upward with an SDC update and increase in residential development generating more funding than in prior budget cycles.

TABLE 13
CAPITAL FUNDING ESTIMATE

Funding Source	Amount
SDC Annual Budget Estimate	\$ 315,000
General Fund	\$ -
Grants	\$ 100,000
Donations / Volunteers	\$ 50,000
Estimated Annual Revenue	\$ 465,000
Estimated 5-year Revenue	\$ 2,325,000
Park System Development Charge (SDC) Balance ¹	\$ 1,355,028
Urban Renewal Funds	\$ 3,300,000
General Obligation Bond	\$ 15,000,000
Estimated 5-Year Capital Funding Total	\$ 21,980,028

¹ Fund balance as of 4/27/2021

Currently, the primary funding source for land acquisition has been either land dedication or fee-in-lieu funding. This process is described in greater detail in the following section. Similar to the SDC's, the fees collected have not kept pace with the current cost of land in the area. Due to this, the revenue generation has been below the potential, and is anticipated to improve after Chapter 17.86 of the Sandy Development code is updated. Additional funding sources that could be used for land acquisition in addition to development include grants and bonds. The available balance could be used to acquire new park land to help fulfill needs identified through this planning process.

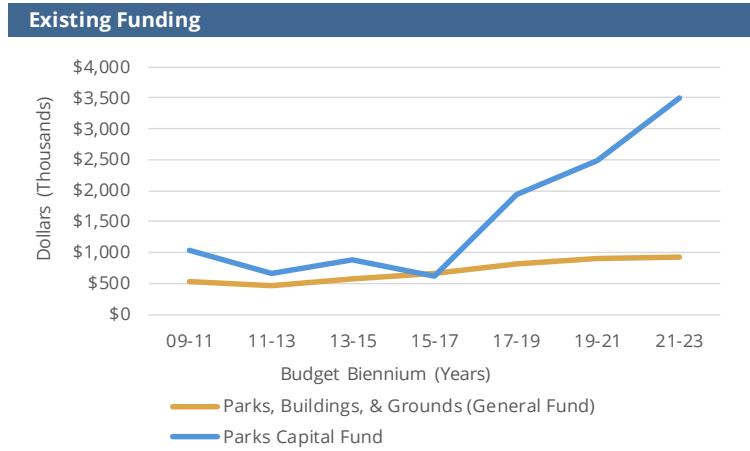
TABLE 14
LAND ACQUISITION FUNDING ESTIMATE

Funding Source	Amount
Land (Fee in Lieu) Annual Budget Estimate	\$ 165,000
Estimated 5-year Land (Fee-in-Lieu) Revenue	\$ 825,000
Land (Fee in Lieu) Beginning Balance ¹	\$ 1,133,431
Estimated 5-Year Land Acquisition Total	\$ 1,958,431

¹ Fund balance as of 4/27/2021

6.4 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

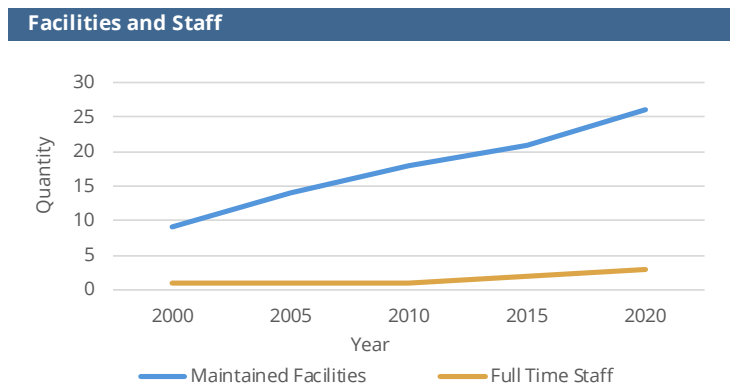
Operations and maintenance budgets are currently funded through the City General Fund. Figure 16 below shows a comparison of the parks maintenance funding and the parks capital fund. The parks capital fund is a combination of SDC's and fee in-lieu funds collected. The steep growth aligns with population growth and development in recent years.



Source: City of Sandy Biennial Budgets

Figure 16
Existing Funding Trend

Figure 17 depicts the relationship between the number of full time staff and the number of maintained facilities over the previous 20 years, and closely correlates with the increased capital funding in Figure 16. Nearly half of the park system’s facilities have been added in the past 15 years. As noted previously staff are already stretched to adequately maintain the current parks and trails. As these facilities age, and the park system expands, the maintenance burden will increase. The City should plan for additional staff and increased maintenance costs when drafting future budgets.



Source: City of Sandy Biennial Budgets, Google Earth

Figure 17
Maintenance Staff Levels and Facilities Maintained

Operations and maintenance can be funded through a variety of sources. The general fund provides the current funding, but is stretched by many demands. As the park system grows, other funding sources should be explored. Sources of funding for operations and maintenance are more limited than those for capital projects. Two options to consider to fund maintenance of the growing park system are a parks utility fee and a local option levy.

6.5 FUNDING SOURCES

Existing Funding Sources

Park Land Dedication Policy

The park land dedication policy is defined in Chapter 17.86 of the Sandy Development Code and used to acquire land. New residential subdivisions, planned developments, multi-family or manufactured home park developments are required to provide park land to serve future residents of those developments.

Since the adoption of the 1997 Plan, the City has had the option to choose to require land dedication or collect fee in lieu funds on a case-by-case basis as development occurred. When park or trail land dedication is required, a formula is used to determine the acreage required based on the number of residential units and anticipated population. The land dedication requirement is in addition to SDC's collected for development.

The land dedication generally provides smaller neighborhood parks to serve new subdivisions. Fees collected can be combined to purchase larger parcels, such as community parks.

In addition, developers may propose the designation and protection of open space and/or greenway corridor areas as part of the City platting process. This open space does not count towards parkland dedication requirements. Open spaces may include natural areas of undisturbed vegetation, steep slopes, stream corridors, wetlands, or restored vegetation areas. Greenway corridors may link residential areas with parks and open space areas and may contain pedestrian and bike paths.

System Development Charges

Parks and trails system development charges (SDCs) are one-time fees assessed on new development to cover a portion of the cost of providing parks and trails to serve population growth associated with new development. The fees are assessed as part of building permits and may include two components: 1) a reimbursement fee to recover the cost of eligible existing improvements in the transportation and parks systems that will serve the new development and 2) an improvement fee to contribute to the cost of planned, eligible capacity-increasing park improvements which will serve the new development. Sandy's current park and trail SDC's have not been increased regularly to keep pace with market growth and development pressure, and are currently among the lowest in the region. As

noted in the recommendations in Chapter 5, an SDC methodology update should be implemented as soon as possible, to bring Sandy's rates in line with our communities in the region and insure that new development is paying an appropriate share of the current and future park system.

Potential Funding Sources

Grants

Historically grants have been used to assist in development of some parks in the City of Sandy. A wide array of grants are available from or administered through a number of sources including Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Oregon Department of Transportation, Housing and Urban Development Block Grants. They generally require a percentage funding to be matched from another source. The match can be SDC's, donated or volunteered time, or recent prior expenditures such as land acquisitions. Additional detail on selection of specific grants that are likely to be most applicable to the Sandy park and trail system are included in Appendix E.

General Obligation Bond

There are several types of bonds that can be used a variety of public improvements. A general obligation bond can be used to fund capital improvements, renovations, and new facilities if approved a vote. A bond could form the basis for a comprehensive funding package to implement major acquisitions and development. A general obligation bond has been included in the 5-year revenue estimate.

Parks Utility Fee

A parks utility fee could be implemented a fee added to the monthly utility bill. The fee level would be determined by the revenue generation desired to support parks maintenance and operations, or could be divided between operations. The City Council has the authority to impose a fee without a vote of the electorate. A utility fee could be combined with other funding sources to provide revenue for maintenance or to support capital improvements funded through other sources. Implementing a fee of \$3.00 per month per single family residence and \$2.25 per multi family residence could generate adequate funding to support one or two additional FTE positions for operations and maintenance. Revenue generated by a utility fee could also be divided between parks operations and debt service on a bond.

Local Option Levy

A local option levy could be used to generate revenue to fund operations, maintenance, and/or capital projects. It is a tax based on assessed property value and must be approved in an election. The levy period is dependent on the intended use of the funds. An operations and maintenance levy would assess additional property taxes for a fixed period, after which time it would need to be renewed by another round of voter approval.

APPENDIX A

Capital Project List

The full capital improvement plan for the duration of the planning period is included in the following tables. The plan is broken into three tables: existing park, proposed park and proposed trail capital costs.

**TABLE A-1
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN SUMMARY**

Improvement Category	Cost
Existing Park Improvements	\$ 18,214,900
Proposed Park Improvements	\$ 34,980,000
Trail Improvements	\$ 13,313,100
Total	\$ 66,508,000

**TABLE A-2
EXISTING PARK CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

Park Class	Site	Improvement Notes	Cost
Tier 1			
NP	Deer Point Park	Design, permitting, & development	\$ 1,442,800
NP	Champion Way Park	Design, permitting, & development	\$ 998,700
NP	Ponder Lane Park	Design, permitting, & development	\$ 1,848,000
NP	Sandy Bluff Park	Dog Park; Playground; Picnic Area	\$ 250,000
CP	Sandy Community Campus - Phase 1	Parking area, playground, picnic, skate park	\$ 3,633,200
CP	Meinig Memorial Park	Path renovations, creek restoration	\$ 100,000
NA	Sandy River Park - Phase 1	Trailhead, trails	\$ 800,000
Tier 1 Total Proposed Park Improvement Cost			\$ 9,072,700
Tier 2			
NP	Bornstedt Park - Phase 2	Half street, half-sized sport court, and viewing mound	\$ 652,000
NP	Tupper Park	ADA Improvements; Playground; Sport Court; Furnishings; Drainage; Stream daylighting	\$ 750,000
CP	Sandy Community Campus - Phase 2	Site grading, track removal, park trails, informal play area	\$ 2,481,100
CP	Meinig Memorial Park	ADA improvements, lighting, trails, dog park,	\$ 273,200
NA	Sandy River Park - Phase 2	Trails, river bank restoration	\$ 650,000
Tier 2 Total Proposed Park Improvement Cost			\$ 4,806,300
Tier 3			
CP	Sandy Community Campus - Phase 3	Amphitheater and event space	\$ 2,731,700
CP	Sandy Community Campus - Phase 4	Challenge course, bike pump track	\$ 1,104,200
CP	Meinig Memorial Park	Playground Renovation	\$ 500,000
NA	Sandy River Park Addition	Trails included in Community Campus	\$ -
Tier 3 Total Proposed Park Improvement Cost			\$ 4,335,900
Total Existing Park Improvement Cost			\$ 18,214,900

Assumptions:

1. Capital project cost estimates are based on 2021 dollars. Costs derived from other prior planning efforts include escalation of 3% per year up to 2021 dollars
2. Annual operations and maintenance fees are excluded from the estimates
3. Costs include soft costs (master planning, survey, design, permitting) of 25% for NP and CP, 30% for MP

**TABLE A-3
PROPOSED PARK CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

Park Key	Site	Land		Improvement Notes	Cost
		Acres	Acq		
Tier 1					
NP 7	Deer Point Expansion	2.0	Yes	Include disc golf or pump track?	\$ 1,700,000
NP 4	Sunset	2.0	Yes	City owned parcel	\$ 1,700,000
CP 1	Community North	10.0	Yes	Potential acquisition opportunities	\$ 5,900,000
NA 1	Tickle Creek Expansion - West	TBD	Yes	Opportunity acquisitions/ donations along riparian corridor. See Trail CIP for trail costs.	\$ -
Tier 1 Total Proposed Park Cost					\$ 9,300,000
Tier 2					
NP 3	Jarl Road	2.0	Yes		\$ 1,700,000
NP 2	Jewelberry NE	2.0	Yes	Existing service area gap	\$ 1,700,000
NP 8	Vista Loop	2.0	Yes	Existing service area gap	\$ 1,700,000
CP 3	Community East	12.5	Yes		\$ 6,900,000
NA 3	Tickle Creek Expansion - Central	TBD	Yes	Opportunity acquisitions/ donations along riparian corridor. See Trail CIP for trail costs.	\$ -
NA 4	Tickle Creek Expansion - East	TBD	Yes	Opportunity acquisitions/ donations along riparian corridor. See Trail CIP for trail costs.	\$ -
Tier 2 Total Proposed Park Cost					\$ 12,000,000
Tier 3					
MP 1	Orient	0.5	Yes		\$ 490,000
MP 2	Colorado East	0.5	Yes		\$ 490,000
NP 1	Kelso 362nd	2.0	Yes		\$ 1,700,000
NP 5	Gunderson Road West	2.0	Yes		\$ 1,700,000
NP 6	Barlow Trail	2.0	Yes		\$ 1,700,000
NP 9	Trubel	2.0	Yes		\$ 1,700,000
NP 10	Vista Loop SW	0.0	Yes		\$ -
CP 2	Community South	10.0	Yes		\$ 5,900,000
NA 2	Ruben	TBD	Yes	Potential wetland natural area with boardwalk	\$ -
Tier 3 Total Proposed Park Cost					\$ 13,680,000
Total Proposed Park Cost					\$ 34,980,000

Assumptions:

1. Capital project cost estimates are based on 2021 dollars.
2. Annual operations and maintenance fees are excluded from the estimates
3. Costs include soft costs (master planning, survey, design, permitting) of 25% for NP and CP, 30% for MP
4. Land Acquisition costs are excluded from the estimate
5. Listed recreation facilities could be stand alone development or embedded within larger parks.

**TABLE A-4
TRAILS CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

Map ID	Name	Trail Class ¹	Surface	Length (FT)	Cost	Land Acquisition (Acres)
Tier 1						
T03a(P21)	362 nd to Bell ^{2,5}	1	Asphalt	4,330	\$ -	0.00
T04	Kelso to Powerline	2	Gravel	4,224	\$ 185,800	1.45
T05	Sunflower to Powerline	3	Concrete	317	\$ 32,500	0.00
T06	Olson to Powerline	3	Concrete	792	\$ 81,300	0.00
T08 (P19)	Sandy Bluff Park to 362 nd ²	1	Asphalt	1,531	\$ 198,100	0.53
T09 (P19)	Sandy Bluff Park Pond Loop Trail ²	1	Asphalt	1,109	\$ 143,500	0.00
T10 (P19)	Bell Street to Sandy Bluff Park ²	1	Asphalt	1,478	\$ 191,300	0.25
T11 (P19)	Kate Schmidt to Bell Street ²	1	Asphalt	634	\$ 82,000	0.22
T12 (P19)	SHS Trail Easement 1 ²	1	Asphalt	2,006	\$ 259,600	0.00
T13	Meeker to Safeway	3	Concrete	317	\$ 32,500	0.11
T17	Community Campus to Sandy River Trail	4	Natural	3,115	\$ 23,700	0.00
T19	Park Street to Community Campus	4	Natural	264	\$ 2,000	0.00
T21	Vista Loop to Ten Eyck ⁵	3	Concrete	2,693	\$ -	0.00
T28 (P16)	Tickle Creek Reroutes ²	2	Gravel	1,373	\$ 93,750	0.24
T30	Sunset Street to Tickle Creek	4	Natural	1,690	\$ 12,800	0.00
T31	Sunset Street to Nettie Connett Drive	3	Concrete	1,003	\$ 103,000	0.00
T32	Bluff Road to Sandy Heights	4	Natural	1,531	\$ 11,600	0.35
T33	Tupper Park to Gerilyn Court	3	Concrete	317	\$ 32,500	0.00
T35 (P17)	Tickle Creek ExtEast to Dubarko Underpass ²	2	Gravel	1,361	\$ 125,000	0.47
T38	Tickle Creek to Deer Point Park	3	Concrete	4,208	\$ 432,000	1.45
T39	Dubarko Extension Road ⁵	1	Asphalt	0	\$ -	0.00
T40 (P22)	Tickle Creek Ext Dubarko East to Jacoby ²	1	Asphalt	2,243	\$ 400,000	0.77
T41	Alleyway to Tickle Creek Trail Connector	3	Concrete	365	\$ 37,500	0.13
T42	Jacoby Road to Tickle Creek Connector ⁵	3	Concrete	0	\$ -	0.00
T44	Bornstedt Park	3	Concrete	760	\$ 78,000	0.00
T50 (P23)	Highway 211 Parkway	1	Asphalt	3,010	\$ 406,250	0.00
T54	Cascadia to Tickle Creek	2	Gravel	686	\$ 30,200	0.24
TX1	Bluff Road Crossing ⁵		Midblock		\$ -	
Tier 1 Total Proposed Trail Cost					\$ 2,995,000	6.20
Tier 2						
T03b(P21)	362 nd Extension ²	1	Asphalt	1,901	\$ 375,000	0.00
T14	Slagle Loop to Jonsrud Viewpoint	4	Natural	5,069	\$ 38,500	1.22
T15	Sandy River Lower Loop	4	Natural	1,742	\$ 13,300	0.00
T16	Sandy River North Loop	4	Natural	1,373	\$ 10,400	0.00

Table Continued on Following Page

TABLE A-4 (CONTINUED)

Map ID	Name	Trail Class ¹	Surface	Length (FT)	Cost	Acquisition (Acres)
Tier 2 - Continued						
T18	Park Street to Sandy River Trail	4	Natural	845	\$ 6,400	0.00
T20	Fir Drive to Community Campus	4	Natural	2,640	\$ 20,100	0.64
T23 (P20)	Tickle Creek Extension within UGR ²	2	Gravel	8,659	\$ 380,900	1.49
T25	Champion Way to Tickle Creek	4	Natural	581	\$ 4,400	0.00
T26	Barnum to Tickle Creek	4	Natural	898	\$ 6,800	0.00
T27	Salmon Creek Park to Barnum Road	3	Concrete	898	\$ 92,200	0.31
T34	Tickle Creek to Highway 211	2	Gravel	1,584	\$ 69,700	0.27
T36	Market Road Public Easement ^{2,5}	3	Concrete	0	\$ -	0.00
T37	Sandy Heights to Meinig Connection	4	Natural	1,514	\$ 11,500	0.00
T43	Tickle Creek Jacoby to Meadows Ave Ext	2	Gravel	3,923	\$ 172,600	1.35
TX2	Hwy 26 / Vista Crossing ⁵		Underpass		\$ -	0.00
TX3	Hwy 211 / Meinig Crossing ^{3,5}		Overpass		\$ 3,185,000	0.00
TX4	Hwy 211 / Dubarko Crossing (Signal) ⁵		Midblock		\$ -	0.00
Tier 2 Total Proposed Trail Cost					\$ 4,386,800	5.28
Tier 3						
T01	Orient to Bluff Road ^{4,5}	1	Asphalt	8,976	\$ -	0.00
T02	Kelso to 362 nd	2	Gravel	5,808	\$ 255,500	2.00
T07 (P18)	Orient to 362 nd (Bell Street Extension)	1	Asphalt	3,115	\$ 675,000	0.00
T22	Vista Loop to Longstreet Lane	3	Concrete	2,957	\$ 303,600	0.00
T24	Orient to Tickle Creek	2	Gravel	2,006	\$ 88,300	0.35
T29	Tickle Creek to Colorado & Rachel	2	Gravel	5,174	\$ 227,600	1.78
T45	Bornstedt Road to Trubel Road	1	Asphalt	3,828	\$ 495,400	1.32
T46	Village South to Trubel Road	1	Asphalt	4,819	\$ 623,600	1.66
T47	Jacoby West to Village South	1	Asphalt	2,883	\$ 373,100	0.99
T48	Cascadia to Jacoby West	3	Concrete	996	\$ 102,300	0.34
T49	Highway 26 to Jacoby	1	Asphalt	7,973	\$ 1,031,700	0.00
T51	Old Barlow Trail	3	Concrete	1,478	\$ 151,700	0.51
T52	Barlow Trail to Tickle Creek	2	Gravel	317	\$ 13,900	0.11
T53	Barlow Trail to Market	2	Gravel	581	\$ 25,600	0.00
T55	Tickle Creek Connector Sewer Easement ⁴	2	Gravel	20,777	\$ 914,000	0.00
TX5	Hwy 26 / Orient Crossing ⁵		Overpass		\$ -	0.00
TX6	Hwy 211 / Gunderson Crossing ⁵		Midblock		\$ 150,000	0.00
TX7	Tickle Creek Bridge at Market		Bridge		\$ 500,000	
Tier 3 Total Proposed Trail Cost					\$ 5,931,300	9.06
Total Development Cost for All Trail Projects					\$13,313,100	20.54

¹ See Appendix B for trail class descriptions

² Trails identified in the 2011 Transportation System Plan, trail ID from TSP denoted as (P#) under 'Map ID'. Costs include preliminary development to gravel surface. Full development cost including paved surface included in Transportation System Plan.

³ Cost derived from 2011 TSP, escalated for inflation at 3% per year

⁴ Regional trail extends outside of planning area boundary.

⁵ TSP funded project that will fill gap in PTSMP trail network

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APPENDIX B

Park & Trail Design Guidelines

These design standards outline general development approaches and criteria for parks and trails in the Sandy park system. Sandy should consider developing additional design standards such as avoiding tree removal and limiting environmental impact, and could also define elements such as graphic sign standards, plant palettes, and specific site furnishing products to create familiarity for park users, and simplify maintenance. The standards should be flexible in order to highlight a park's distinct context and sense of place. For example, a particular site furnishing may be appropriate at both an urban plaza and neighborhood park, but may not be appropriate at a natural area trailhead. Park structures, furnishings, and signage should adhere to applicable sections of "Sandy Style" as described in Chapter 17.90 of the Sandy Development Code.

All City park facilities should be designed to be usable by all people to the greatest extent possible, regardless of age, physical ability, or other segregating factor - an approach known as universal design. Consideration should also be given to the selection and application of the most appropriate set of accessibility standards to a given facility based on legal requirements and environmental context. For example, a neighborhood park playground may need to adhere to stricter accessibility standards than a hiking trail located in a natural area park. The 2010 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards for Accessible Design include standards and design criteria that should be included in all public facilities, including parks. These standards include guidance on the design of accessible routes, ramps and stairs, parking, drinking fountains, restrooms, play areas, sports facilities, swimming pools, and outdoor developed areas. In addition, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service has developed Outdoor Recreation Accessibility Guidelines (FSORAG) which provide guidance on trails, beach access, and recreation sites. The FSORAG is intended to guide development on National Forest lands but is widely used by local governments to provide standards for trails in natural areas where application of the ADA Standards would be excessively impactful to the natural environment. Future parks should be planned to comply with ADA Standards, with the exception of natural area trails which may be developed using the FSORAG. More information is included under the trail section.

Parks

The recommendations presented in Table B-1 are the **minimum** development standards for the park classifications described in Chapter 3.2 of this report. Additional or expanded amenities are encouraged where conditions allow or when park programming increases demand. Generally, the park design standards are scaled based on the park size and intended use, with smaller parks including less amenities than larger parks. The first seven amenities are considered 'standard' park facilities and should be included in all mini, neighborhood, and community parks. Inclusion of the 'optional' amenities can depend on a variety of factors including site suitability, public input, community needs, available budget, and other considerations.

Amenities to include in natural areas, open spaces and special use areas will vary based on the specific site characteristics and conditions. Because of the variable nature of these spaces, Sandy should exercise discretion regarding appropriate amenities on a case-by-case basis. All of the amenities included in Table B-1 can be considered ‘Optional’ for these park classifications.

**TABLE B-1
PARK DESIGN STANDARDS**

Amenities	Mini Parks	Neighborhood Parks	Community Parks
Playground	2,000 square feet	3,500 square feet	6,000 square feet
Flat, Irrigated Lawn	3,000 square feet	1/4 acre	1 acre
Trash Receptacle	1	1	1 per 2 acres
Pet Waste Station	1	1	1 per 2 acres
Bicycle Parking	2 stalls	4 stalls	As required per code, but not less than 1 per acre
Picnic Table	1 per 1/4 acre	1 per 1/2 acre	2 per acre
Bench	1 per 1/4 acre	1 per 1/2 acre	1 per acre
Drinking Fountain	Optional	1	1 per 5 acres
Sport Court (half-sized)	Optional	Optional	Optional
Sport Court (full-sized)	Optional	Optional ¹	at least 1
Open Multi-Use Field	Optional	Standard	Standard
Sport Field	-	Optional ¹	at least 1
Looped Walking Path	Optional	Standard	Multiple
Splash Pad	-	Optional ¹	Optional ²
Dog off-leash area	-	Optional ¹	Optional ²
Picnic Shelter (3-4 tables)	-	Optional ¹	Multiple
Picnic Shelter (6-8 tables)	-	-	Optional ²
Restroom	-	Optional	Standard
Community Garden	-	Optional	Optional ²
Event Space	-	-	Optional ²
Disc Golf	-	-	Optional ²
Pump Track	-	-	Optional ²
Skate Spot / Park	-	Optional ¹	Optional ²
Natural Area	-	-	Optional ²
Off-street Parking	-	-	Standard
¹ Neighborhood parks should include at least 1 of noted optional amenities			
² Community parks should include at least 3 of noted optional amenities			



Meinig Park and Centennial Plaza host the only plumbed restrooms in the system

Parks that include destination type amenities shall include permanent public restrooms in the development of the parks. Destination amenities include skate parks, pump tracks, dog parks, splash pads, sports fields, community gardens, or any other park amenity that is likely to attract park users from beyond the 1/2-mile service area considered walking distance to the park. Where porta potties are used in lieu of a restroom building, a permanent three-sided structure shall be provided to improve

aesthetics and security of the units. Porta potties and enclosures should be sized and designed to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The use of permanent or semi permanent porta potties should be confirmed with state and local building codes. Restrooms, picnic shelters, porta potty enclosures, and other park structures shall be designed to comply with the “Sandy Style” guidelines.

Trails

Trail standards have been developed to provide guidance for future trail development and maintenance or replacement. The trail standards are intended to provide a range of options to improve trail safety and minimize user conflict. These trail classifications and design guidelines have been used to inform the cost estimates included in the trails capital improvement plan. Some trails may need to be re-classified and improved over time if congestion or high use levels develop. Graphic standards should be developed to unify wayfinding and informational signage at trailheads and along trails.

**TABLE B-2
TRAIL DESIGN STANDARDS**

	Shared Use Path	Shared Use Path	Neighborhood Connector	Natural Area Trail
Users	Pedestrians, bicyclists, wheelchairs, skateboards, strollers	Pedestrians, bicyclists, wheelchairs, skateboards, strollers	Pedestrians, bicyclists, wheelchairs, skateboards, strollers	Pedestrians, bicyclists
Surface	Asphalt	Gravel ¹	Concrete or Asphalt	Natural Surface
Width	10-12'	6-8'	5-6'	3' Minimum
Level of Use	High	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Accessibility Standard	ADA	ADA	ADA	FSORAG

¹ Trails may initially be built as gravel surface and upgraded to paved surface in future phase

The following images illustrate the recommended trail classes based on common conditions:

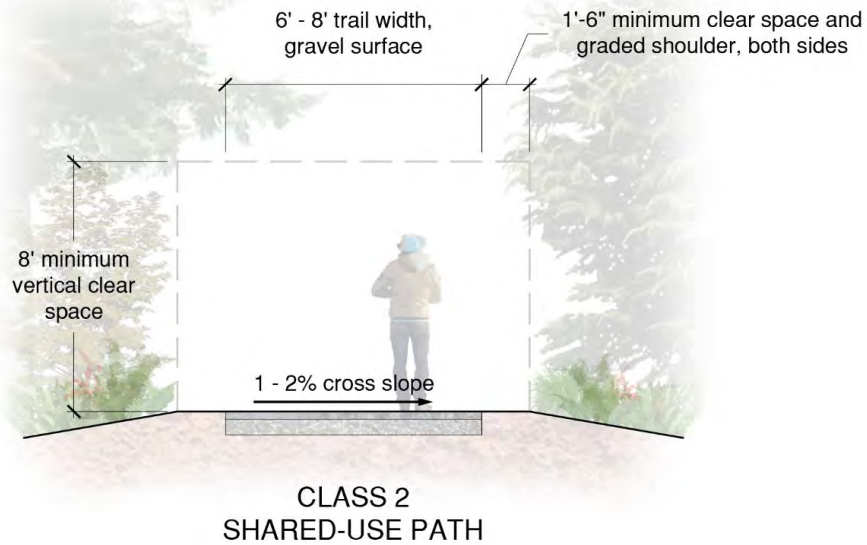
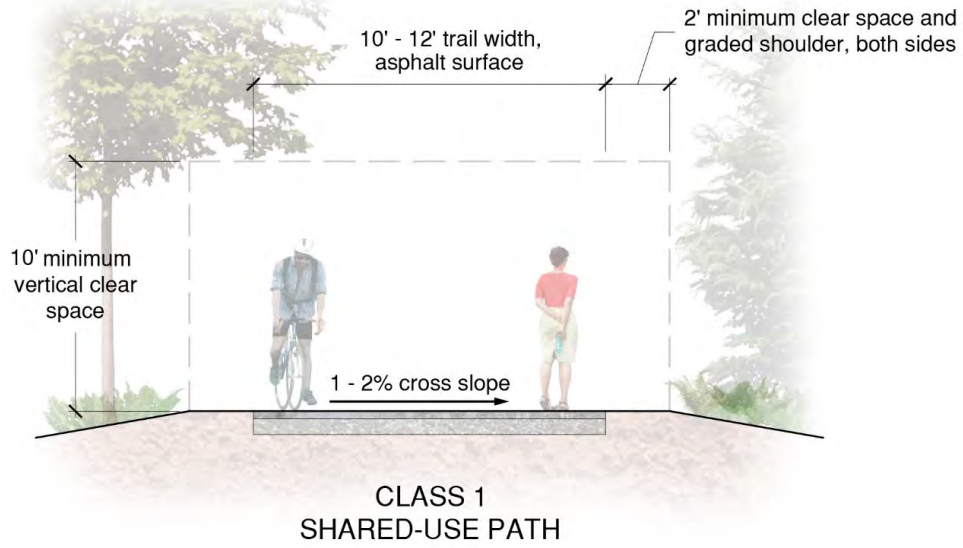
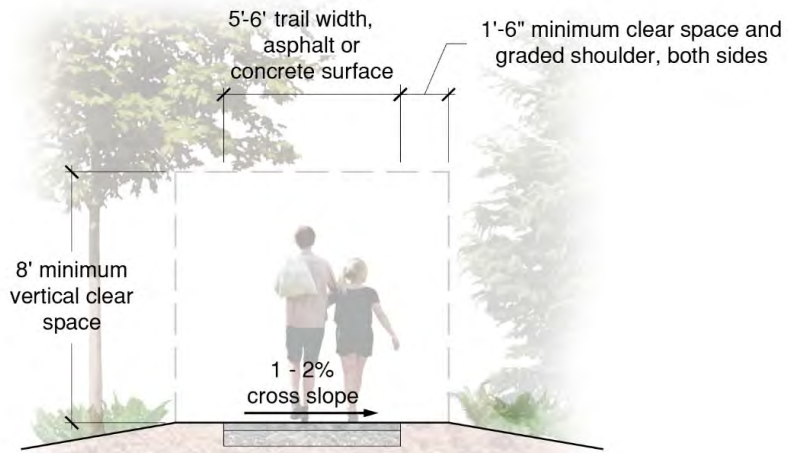
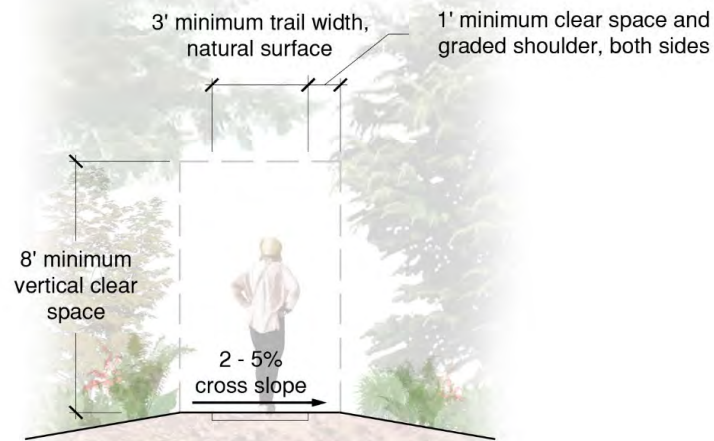


Figure B-1
Trail Standards – Class 1 & 2



**CLASS 3
NEIGHBORHOOD CONNECTOR PATH**



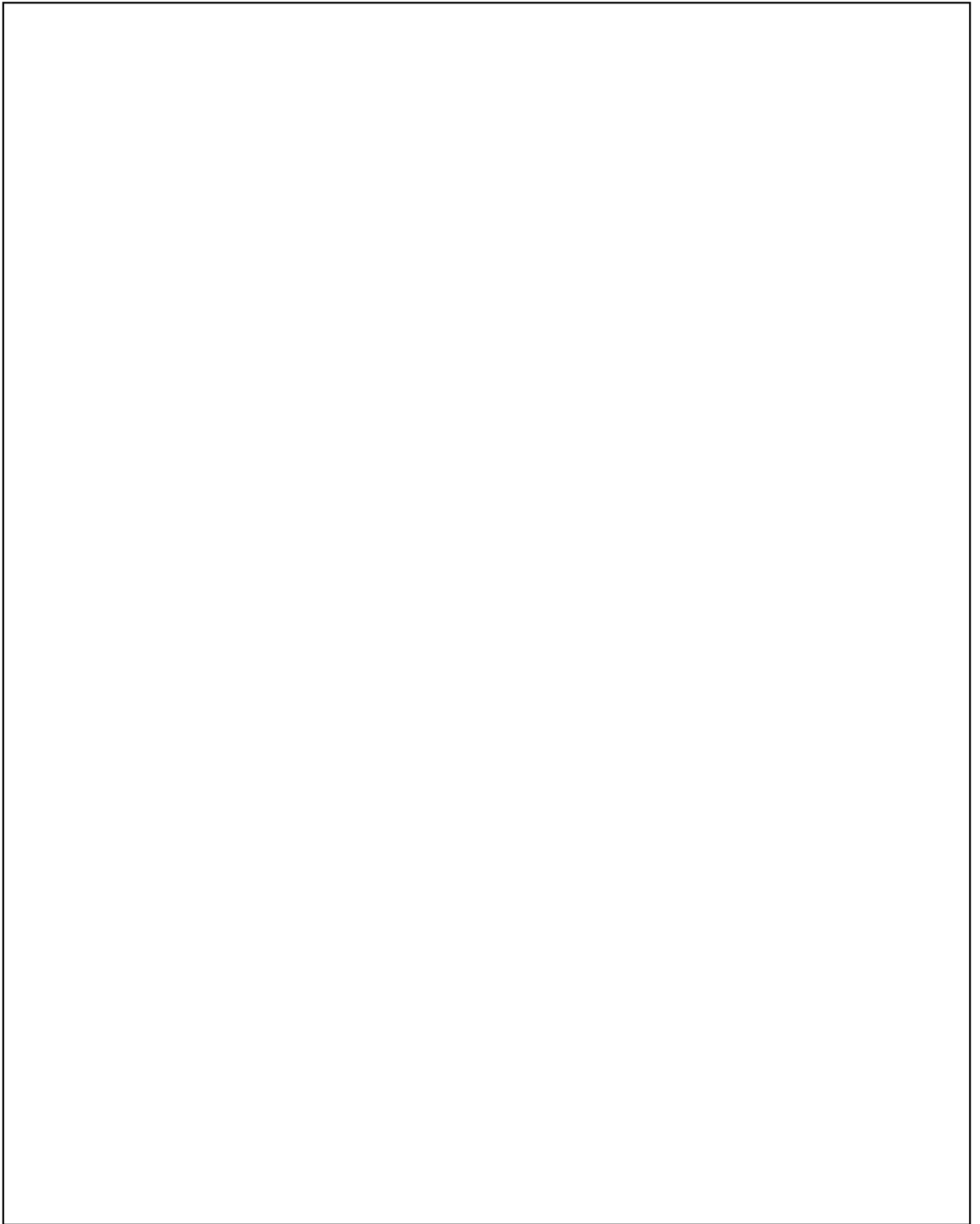
**CLASS 4
NATURAL AREA TRAIL**

Figure B-2
Trail Standards – Class 3 & 4

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APPENDIX C

Existing Park & Trail Inventory



APPENDIX C

Existing Park & Trail Inventory

**TABLE C-1
EXISTING PARK INVENTORY**

Park Name	Total Acres	Developed Acres	Existing Amenities																				
			Restroom	Drinking Fountain	Playground	Splash Pad	Picnic Shelter	Group Shelter	Picnic Tables	Stage / Amphitheater	Community Garden	Open Field	Baseball Field	Soccer Field	Skate-park	Sport Court	Parking	Benches	Dog Park Fenced	Dog Waste Station	Hiking / Walking Path	Bike Trails	Interpretive Area
Barlow Ridge Park	0.81	0.81	✓	✓			✓							✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		
Cascadia Park Tot Lot	0.04	0.04		✓			✓											✓					
Hamilton Ridge Park	0.78	0.78	✓	✓			✓		✓						✓		✓	✓					
Knollwood Park Tot Lot	0.60	0.60		✓											✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		
Salmon Estates Park	0.77	0.77		✓					✓						✓		✓	✓					
Timberline Ridge Park	0.87	0.87	✓	✓			✓						✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					
Bornstedt Park	5.03	5.03	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓		✓	✓					
Cascadia Park	1.83	1.83	✓			✓	✓		✓						✓		✓	✓					
Champion Way Park	0.99	0.00																					
Deer Point Park	1.41	0.00							✓						✓		✓	✓					
Ponder Lane Park	2.00	0.00																					
Sandy Bluff Park	8.37	8.37	✓	✓					✓						✓		✓	✓	✓				
Tupper Park	1.66	1.66	✓	✓			✓		✓				✓	✓	✓		✓						

Park Name	Total Acres	Developed Acres	Existing Amenities																				
			Restroom	Drinking Fountain	Playground	Splash Pad	Picnic Shelter	Group Shelter	Picnic Tables	Stage / Amphitheater	Community Garden	Open Field	Baseball Field	Soccer Field	Skate-park	Sport Court	Parking	Benches	Dog Park Fenced	Dog Waste Station	Hiking / Walking Path	Bike Trails	Interpretive Area
Sandy Community Campus	14.00	0.00								✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓				
Meinig Memorial Park	10.82	10.82	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knollwood Park	5.45	NA			✓												✓	✓	✓				
Sandy River Park	116.28	NA													✓			✓	✓				
Sandy River Park Addition	24.16	NA																✓	✓				
Sandy Community Campus	7.10	NA																					
Tickle Creek Park	4.92	NA																	✓	✓			
Tickle Creek Open Space Parcels	66.73	NA																					
Jonsrud Viewpoint	4.91	0.80		✓													✓	✓				✓	
Sandy Skate Park	0.00	0.00	✓											✓	✓								
Centennial Plaza	0.22	0.22	✓	✓		✓		✓															
Community / Senior Center	0.10	0.10	✓	✓												✓							
Veterans Memorial Square	0.04	0.04	✓																			✓	

**TABLE C-2
EXISTING TRAIL INVENTORY**

Map ID	Trail Name	Miles	Notes	
E 01	Sandy River Midway Trail	0.14	Sandy River Park	
E 02	Ten Eyk Road to Hood Street	0.03		
E 03	Upper Sandy River Trail	0.76		
E 04	Lower Sandy River Trail	0.32		
E 05	Marcy Street Connector to Sandy River Park Trail	0.12		
E 06	Final Jim Slagle Loop Trail	0.95		
E 07	Jim Slagle Loop Featured Hike	1.54		
E 08	Bachelor Avenue to Golden Rain Street	0.05	Sandy Bluff Park	
E 09	Sandy Bluff Park North Sidewalk	0.20		
E 10	Sandy Bluff Park Pod 4	0.13		
E 11	Sandy Bluff Park Pod 3	0.10		
E 12	Sandy Bluff Park Pod 2	0.08		
E 13	Bachelor Avenue to Sandy Bluff Connector	0.01		
E 14	Bachelor Avenue to Sandy Bluff Park West	0.04		
E 15	Bachelor Avenue to Sandy Bluff Park North	0.05	Undeveloped Right of Way	
E 16	Bachelor Avenue to Sandy Bluff Park South	0.05		
E 17	Kate Schmidt Trail Section	0.14		
E 18	Golden Rain Street to Olson Street	0.02		Sandy High School
E 19	Green Mountain Street to Golden Rain Street	0.04		
E 20	Emerald Cascade Street to Green Mountain Street	0.04		
E 21	Coralburst Street to Emerald Cascade Street	0.04		
E 22	Coralburst Street to Bell Street	0.02		
E 23	Sandy HS Edge Trail (SHS owned, Restricted Access)	0.38	Sandy High School Natural Area	
E 24	Cascadia Village Park Trail	0.16	Cascadia Park	
E 25	Wall Street Alley Trillium Street to Langensand Road	0.26	SE Tickle Creek - 395th Avenue to Langensand Road	
E 26	Wall Street Alley to Jacoby Road	0.18		
E 27	Timberline Park Path	0.06	Timberline Park	
E 28	Bornstedt Road Entrance	0.07	Deep Creek	
E 29	Cascadia Village Drive to Redwood Street	0.04		
E 30	Galway Street to Highway 211	0.02	Neighborhood Path	
E 31	Haskins Street to Jerger Street	0.03		
E 32	Meinig Park Access McCormick Drive	0.01	Meinig Park	
E 33	Meinig Park Barker Courtt Access	0.03		
E 34	Dubarko Estates to Evans Street Path	0.07	Neighborhood Path	
E 35	Meinig Park Access Kimberly Drive	0.02	Meinig Park	

Map ID	Trail Name	Miles	Notes
E 36	Mitchell Court to Davis Street	0.04	Neighborhood Path
E 37	Barker Court to Langensand Road	0.03	Neighborhood Path
E 38	Langensand Road to Antler Avenue	0.14	Neighborhood Path
E 39	City Hall to Lower Parking	0.19	Meinig Park
E 40	Bathroom Path	0.08	
E 41	Lower Parking to Amphitheater	0.08	
E 42	Fantasy Forest to Lower Parking	0.06	
E 43	Bridge Path	0.03	Gravel Road to Creek
E 44	370th Right of Way	0.31	
E 45	Sandy Heights Street Seaman Avenue to Beebee Court	0.03	
E 46	Solso Path	0.13	
E 47	Salmon Creek Estates Park Entrance	0.02	Salmon Estates Park
E 48	Barlow Ridge Trail	0.06	Barlow Ridge Park
E 49	Barlow Ridge Trail 2	0.12	
E 50	Barlow Ridge Trail 3	0.03	
E 51	Hamilton Ridge Paths	0.06	Hamilton Ridge Park
E 52	Tickle Creek Trail	1.61	Salmon Estates Park
E 53	Salmon Creek Estates Trail	0.05	
E 54	Bruns Road to Tupper Road Connector Trail	0.09	Neighborhood Path
E 55	Hamilton Ridge Tot Lot	0.02	Hamilton Ridge Park
E 56	Off Road Trail Hamilton Tot Lot	0.06	
E 57	Tickle Creek Trail Entrance by Orr Street	0.02	Hamilton Ridge Park
E 58	Tickle Creek Trail Entrance near Double Creek	0.03	
E 59	Sandy Heights Street to Hamilton Ridge Drive	0.06	Hamilton Ridge Park
E 60	Towle Drive to Dubarko Path	0.06	Neighborhood Path
E 61	Rachel Drive to Tickle Ceerk Trail	0.07	Neighborhood Path
E 62	Sawyer Street to Highway 211	0.01	Neighborhood Path
E 63	Hamilton Ridge Drive to Dubarko Road	0.15	to Hamilton Ridge Park
E 64	Barlow Parkway to Dubarko Road	0.05	to Barlow Ridge Park
E 65	Barlow Parkway to Highway 211	0.02	Neighborhood Path
E 66	Miller Street to Seaman Avenue	0.02	Neighborhood Path
E 67	Miller Street to Dubarko Road	0.02	Neighborhood Path
E 68	Miller Street to Barlow Parkway	0.03	Neighborhood Path
E 69	Crosswalk Ruben Lane near Freightway Lane	0.01	Crosswalk

APPENDIX D

Undeveloped Park Concepts

Champion Way Neighborhood Park

EXISTING CONDITIONS

- The park is bounded by Champion Way on the east and Chula Vista Avenue on the west. An alley between houses connects to the park from the south.
- Retaining walls and fences are located along both street frontages due to the steep transitions between the streets and the park.
- The central portion of the site is gently sloping, with steeper slopes along the transitions from the streets into the park.
- The alley provides an opportunity for an easier park entry point at similar elevation to the central area.
- There is a forested, natural area to the north and west of the park, with a potential trail connection to Tickle Creek Trail.

PARK CONCEPT

- The Champion Way Park concept includes standard neighborhood park amenities:
- Public access would be provided from all three street frontages.
 - A stairway would be provided on Champion Way due to the steep terrain.
 - Accessible paths would be provided from the alley and Chula Vista Avenue.
 - In addition to the accessible path, a stairway would be provided at the Chula Vista entrance to provide direct access up the hill into the park.
- The entries would connect to an internal loop trail in the central area of the park.
- The playground would be located at the north end of the park.
- An open lawn area would be located in the central portion of the park adjacent to the picnic shelter and playground.
- Additional picnic tables would be provided around the park.
- Trees would be planted along the south boundary to provide a buffer for the adjacent houses.



ESA CHAMPION WAY PARK - SITE ANALYSIS
CITY OF SANDY



Figure D-1
Champion Way Park – Site Analysis

**TABLE D-1
CHAMPION WAY PARK DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE**

Item	Notes	Units	QTY	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Erosion Control	Construction entrance, tree protection, etc	LS	1	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000
Utilities	Water meter, backflow, trenching	LS	1	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000
Earthwork	Grading	CYD	2,000	\$ 40.00	\$ 80,000
ROW Extension	Half Street incl sidewalk, asphalt, curb	LF	150	\$ 500	\$ 75,000
ROW Extension	Sidewalk between ex and extension	SF	450	\$ 15	\$ 6,750
Paved Accessible Paths	Concrete Pavement - 6' width	SF	4,700	\$ 15	\$ 70,500
Stairs	Concrete w/ handrail - 7' width	SF	225	\$ 100	\$ 22,500
Picnic Shelter & Pad	Prefabricated - 16'x16'	EA	1	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000
Playground Surfacing	Engineered wood fiber& subdrainage	SF	4,000	\$ 10	\$ 40,000
Playground Curb and Ramp		LF	285	\$ 30	\$ 8,550
Playground Equipment	Structure, swings, climber	LS	1	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Picnic Tables	Includes concrete pad	EA	7	\$ 2,000	\$ 14,000
Site Furnishings	Benches (3), bike racks (3), drinking fountain, dog bag dispenser, trash, bollards.	LS	1	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
Park Signs	Entry and rules	LS	1	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
Irrigation	Lawn and planting areas	SF	21,000	\$ 2.00	\$ 42,000
Open Lawn	Soil preparation and seeding	SF	13,000	\$ 2.00	\$ 26,000
Landscape Improvements	Trees, shrubs, and groundcover, mulch	SF	8,000	\$ 5.00	\$ 40,000
Subtotal of Construction Costs					\$ 605,300
Contingency (for Design Development)				25%	\$ 151,325
Contractors General Conditions (Mobilization, OH & Profit, Bonding & Insurance)				15%	\$ 90,795
Soft Costs (City Project Management, Design & Permitting Fees)				25%	\$ 151,325
Total Construction Costs					\$ 998,745

Assumptions:

1. Costs are in 2021 dollars and do not include escalation.
2. Costs do not include annual operations and maintenance fees
3. Cost estimate is a rough order of magnitude based on a preliminary park concept. Contingency is intended to cover design details to be determined.
4. Poured-in-place rubber surfacing in the playground would be an additional \$15 per square foot

Deer Point Neighborhood Park

EXISTING CONDITIONS

- The park is easily accessed from the neighborhood to the west.
- The parcel is long and narrow.
- It is bounded by Meadow Avenue on the west and Fawn Street to the south.
- Traffic noise from Highway 26 can be heard in some portions of site.
- The site is gently sloping from south to north.
- Steeper slopes occur along the transitions from the streets into the park.
- There is a potential pedestrian connection to an existing sidewalk along Highway 26
- The park property could be expanded to the east with future development of that parcel.
- Mature trees, particularly in the expansion area to the east, provide shade.
- There is an existing drainage swale on the parcel east of the park.

PARK CONCEPT

- Sidewalks would be built along Meadow Avenue and Fawn Street.
- A paved, accessible trail would pass through the site, forming two loops with the sidewalks along the street.
- A trail connection would connect to the sidewalk along Highway 26.
- A picnic shelter is located in the north portion of the site adjacent to the loop trail and playground.
- A large multi-use field would be located in the central portion of the park.
- A basketball half-court or other sport court would be located at the south end of the park.
- If the park were expanded in the future, the trail loop could expand onto the adjacent parcel along with an additional picnic shelter and picnic areas. There is potential to add amenities such as disc golf, a bicycle pump track and/or more walking trails.



ESA DEER POINT PARK - SITE ANALYSIS
CITY OF SANDY

0' 50'
SCALE: 1" = 50'

Figure D-2
Deer Point Park – Site Analysis

**TABLE D-2
DEER POINT PARK DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE**

Item	Notes	Units	QTY	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Erosion Control	Construction entrance, tree protection, etc	LS	1	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000
Utilities	Water meter, backflow, trenching	LS	1	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000
Earthwork & Site Prep	Rough and fine grading.	CYD	3,000	\$ 40.00	\$ 120,000
Paved Accessible Paths	Concrete Pavement - 6' width	SF	7,020	\$ 15	\$ 105,300
ROW	Half Street incl sidewalk, asphalt, curb	LF	200	\$ 500	\$ 100,000
Stairs	Concrete w/ handrail - 7' width	SF	175	\$ 100	\$ 17,500
Picnic Shelter & Pad	Prefabricated - 16'x16'	EA	1	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000
Playground Surfacing	Engineered wood fiber & sub-drainage	SF	4,000	\$ 10	\$ 40,000
Playground Curb and Ramp		LF	255	\$ 30	\$ 7,650
Playground Equipment	Structure, swings, climbers, slide	LS	1	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Sports Court	Half court, backstop (1), benches(2)	LS	1	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Picnic Tables	Includes concrete pad	EA	7	\$ 2,000	\$ 14,000
Site Furnishings	Benches (3), bike racks (3), drinking fountain, dog bag dispenser, trash, bollards.	LS	1	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
Park Signs	Entry and rules	LS	1	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
Irrigation	Lawn and planting areas	SF	40,000	\$ 2.00	\$ 80,000
Open Lawn	Seeding and soil preparation	SF	20,000	\$ 2.50	\$ 50,000
Landscape Improvements	Shade trees, shrubs & ground cover, mulch	SF	10,000	\$ 5.00	\$ 50,000
ROW Landscape	Street trees & groundcover, mulch	SF	10,000	\$ 5.00	\$ 50,000
Subtotal of Construction Costs					\$ 874,450
Contingency (for Design Development)				25%	\$ 218,613
Contractors General Conditions (Mobilization, OH & Profit, Bonding & Insurance)				15%	\$ 131,168
Soft Costs (City Project Management, Design & Permitting Fees)				25%	\$ 218,613
Total Construction Costs					\$ 1,442,843

Assumptions:

1. Costs are in 2021 dollars and do not include escalation.
2. Costs do not include annual operations and maintenance fees
3. Cost estimate is a rough order of magnitude based on a preliminary park concept. Contingency is intended to cover design details to be determined.
4. Poured-in-place rubber surfacing in the playground would be an additional \$15 per square foot
5. Costs exclude work in potential expansion parcel to the east

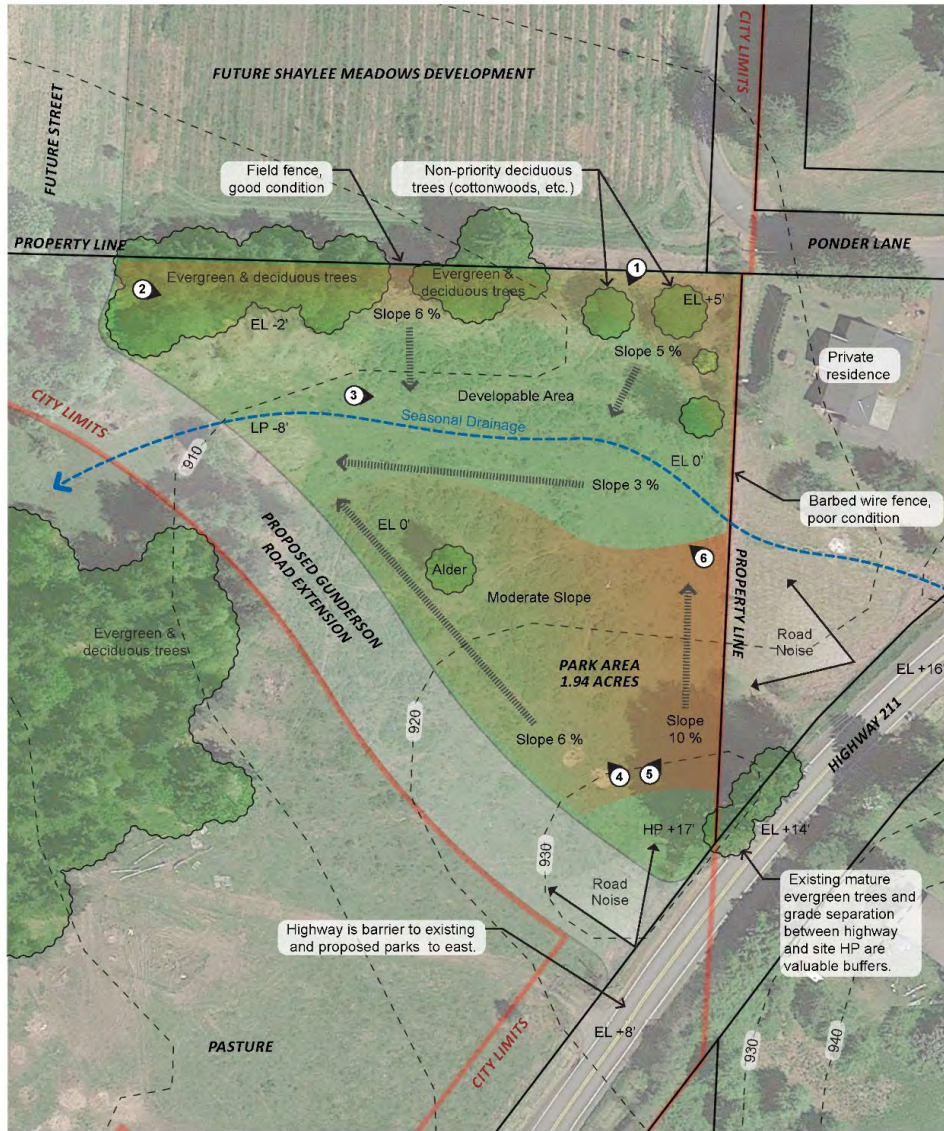
Ponder Lane Neighborhood Park

EXISTING CONDITIONS

- The parcel has good potential neighborhood access from Ponder Lane, a future street and Gunderson Road extension.
- Highway 211 is a barrier between the park and neighborhoods to the east.
- The park slopes gently from both the north and south toward a seasonal drainage in the center.
- Mature trees provide shade and screen views of adjacent uses.
- Traffic noise from Highway 211 can be heard within the park.

PARK CONCEPT

- Pedestrian access is possible from Ponder lane in the northeast corner, a future street in the northwest corner, and potentially Highway 211 in the southeast corner.
- A sidewalk would be built along Gunderson Road, connecting to an accessible paved loop trail within the park.
- A playground would be located in the northeast corner, adjacent to the trail and picnic areas.
- A picnic shelter would be located in the center of the park, between the dog park and the multi-use field.
- A fenced off-leash dog area would be located in the south portion of the park.
- All park features would be designed to meet accessibility requirements to the extent possible.
- There could be an opportunity for a crosswalk at Gunderson Road if the street were extended across Highway 211.



ESA PONDER LANE PARK - SITE ANALYSIS
CITY OF SANDY



Figure D-3
Ponder Lane Park – Site Analysis

**TABLE D-3
PONDER LANE PARK DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE**

Item	Notes	Units	QTY	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Erosion Control	Construction entrance, tree protection, etc	LS	1	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000
Utilities	Water meter, backflow, trenching, culverts	LS	1	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000
Earthwork & Site Prep	Rough and fine grading	CYD	4,000	\$ 40.00	\$ 160,000
Parking Lot	Asphalt	SF	4240	\$ 5	\$ 21,200
Parking Lot Curb and Ramp		LF	360	\$ 25	\$ 9,000
Paved Accessible Paths	Concrete Pavement - 6' width	SF	4,400	\$ 12	\$ 52,800
ROW Improvements	Half street incl. curb, sidewalk, asphalt				\$ 200,000
ROW Sidewalk	Concrete Pavement - 6' width	SF	3,360	\$ 12	\$ 40,320
Picnic Shelter & Pad	Prefabricated - 16'x16'	EA	1	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000
Playground Surfacing	Engineered wood fiber, subdrainage	SF	7,930	\$ 10	\$ 79,300
Playground Curb and Ramp		LF	350	\$ 30	\$ 10,500
Playground Equipment	Structure, swings, slide, climbers	LS	1	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Picnic Tables	Includes concrete pad	EA	6	\$ 2,000	\$ 12,000
Site Furnisings	Benches (3), bike racks (3), drinking fountain, dog bag dispenser, trash, bollards.	LS	1	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
Park Signs	Entry and rules	LS	1	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
Irrigation	Multi-use field and dog park	SF	61,800	\$ 2.00	\$ 123,600
Open Lawn	Soil preparation and seeding (Multi-use field and Dog Park)	SF	61,800	\$ 2.00	\$ 123,600
Landscape Improvements	Trees, shrubs & groundcover, mulch	SF	12,000	\$ 5.00	\$ 60,000
ROW Landscape	Trees, shrubs & groundcover, mulch	SF	3,400	\$ 5.00	\$ 17,000
Dog Park	Fences, gates, hose bibs	LS	1	15,700	\$ 15,700
Subtotal of Construction Costs					\$ 1,120,020
Contingency (for Design Development)				25%	\$ 280,005
Contractors General Conditions (Mobilization, OH & Profit, Bonding & Insurance)				15%	\$ 168,003
Soft Costs (City Project Management, Design & Permitting Fees)				25%	\$ 280,005
Total Construction Costs					\$ 1,848,033

Assumptions:

1. Costs are in 2021 dollars and do not include escalation.
2. Costs do not include annual operations and maintenance fees
3. Cost estimate is a rough order of magnitude based on a preliminary park concept. Contingency is intended to cover design details to be determined.
4. Poured-in-place rubber surfacing in the playground would be an additional \$15 per square foot

Sandy Community Campus

The City has the potential to use Urban Renewal Agency (URA) and other funds to renovate the school grounds into a park. Based on the needs analysis, the City would benefit from an additional neighborhood or community park in this area.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

- The Sandy Community Campus park site includes an old football field and track from the former school.
- The majority of the park is fairly flat, before sloping up to the former school buildings at the south end.
- The north end of the park transitions into forested slope and connects to the Sandy River Park natural area.
- The Sandy Skate Park is located in the southeast corner of the site.

PARK CONCEPT

- A preliminary concept for redevelopment of the park was created as part of the Aquatic Facility Analysis. The entire park will be too expensive to develop all at one time. The concept was broken into four phases. Below is the full build out concept.



Figure D-4
Sandy Community Campus Master Plan

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APPENDIX E

Potential Grants

Oregon Park & Recreation Department (OPRD) Grant Programs

OPRD administers a number of grant programs that can be used to support planning, design and development of public parks and trails. These grants focus on capital improvements and do not provide funding for maintenance and operations.

- Local Government Grant Program (LGGP) can be used for acquisition, planning, development or major rehabilitation of public outdoor park and recreation facilities that are consistent with the goals outlined in the SCORP. A 40% match is required for communities the size of Sandy. The City's share of the match can be composed of a variety of sources including donations, City labor and equipment, general fund, other grant sources, SDC's, cost of land acquisition within the past 6 years, and/or cost of planning within the last two years.
- Recreational Trails Program (RTP) is a federally funded grant program that is administered by OPRD. It can be used to fund a variety of trail project types, including land or easement acquisition, trail and trailhead design, renovation of existing trails, safety improvements, and construction. The required match ranges from 20-40% depending on the size of the grant requested and can include volunteer labor and other donations.
- Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is another federally funded grant program that is administered by OPRD. The grants can be used to fund land acquisition and development of outdoor recreation facilities. Eligible projects need to be consistent with SCORP goals and objectives, the local adopted comprehensive plan or park system master plan, and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). LWCF will fund up to 50% of project costs, but unlike the LGGP, prior project costs cannot be used for a match. Use of LWCF funding results in a permanent Section 6(f) resource protection to maintain the site for public recreation in perpetuity. Impacts to a 6(f) protected site require an extensive review and approval process, similar to an environmental impact analysis, and any impacts need to be mitigated to replace the lost recreation area in kind.

In addition, OPRD includes compiled sources of grant opportunities on their website. Links to the documents are below:

Potential Funding Sources for Outdoor Recreation:

<https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/GRA/Documents/GRA-Other-Outdoor-Recreation-Funding-Sources.pdf>

Potential Recreational Trail Funding Sources:

<https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/GRA/Documents/GRA-Other-Recreational-Trail-Funding-Sources.pdf>

Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) Grant Programs

ODOT's Local Government Assistance program administers transportation oriented grant programs to facilitate transportation improvements throughout the state. Many of these are specific to vehicular transportation, but a selection are available for pedestrian and bicycle safety and connectivity, and can be used for trail systems and crossing safety improvements.

- Connect Oregon Program can be used for bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure improvements to ensure that Oregon's transportation system is diverse and efficient. The grant is competitive and requires a 30% match from other funding sources.
- Safe Routes to Schools focusses on bicycle and pedestrian improvements to facilitate safe access between residential areas and schools. Funds can be used for sidewalk, bike lanes, crosswalk safety improvements, including flashing beacons. The funds are limited and highly competitive
- Competitive Construction Grant Program.

APPENDIX F

Preliminary Parks System Development Charge Analysis

To: Tracy Johnson, Environmental Science Associates
From: Doug Gabbard, FCS GROUP
CC: John Ghilarducci, FCS GROUP
RE: Preliminary Parks SDC Analysis

Date: April 23, 2021

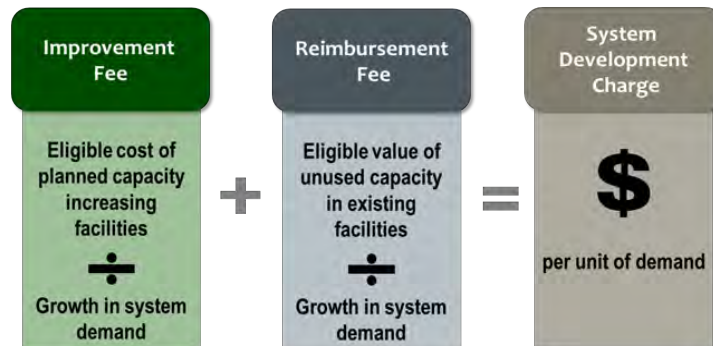
PRELIMINARY PARKS SDC ANALYSIS

This technical memorandum provides a preliminary calculation of a new parks system development charge (SDC) for the City of Sandy (City).

METHOD OF CALCULATION

SDCs are one-time fees imposed on new and increased development to recover the cost of system facilities needed to serve that growth.

In general, SDCs are calculated by adding an improvement fee component and a reimbursement fee component (if applicable)—both with potential adjustments. Each component is calculated by dividing the eligible cost by growth in units of demand. The unit of demand becomes the basis of the charge. Below is an illustration of this calculation:



GROWTH

In a parks master plan, growth is often measured as an increase in population due to new development (including redevelopment) activities. The increase in population causes an increase in parks usage. According to the City’s new parks master plan, population in the city is expected to grow to 19,100 from 11,650 during the planning period of 2020 to 2035. This implies a growth of 7,450 residents during the planning period, which will form the denominator of the SDC calculation.

Further, a growth of 7,450 residents means that 39.01 percent of the 2035 population will be residents that arrive during the planning period. That percentage is called the growth share. The growth share will be useful in the improvement fee section of this memo.

IMPROVEMENT FEE COST BASIS

A project's eligible cost is the product of its total cost and its eligibility percentage. The eligibility percentage represents the portion of the project that creates capacity for future users.

Calculating the eligibility percentage for parks projects can be done in multiple ways. Parks projects can generally be divided into two lists: the expansion list and the infill list. Projects on the expansion list add a measurable quantity of park acres, trail miles, or special use facilities to the parks system inventory. Projects on the infill list add amenities to existing park facilities. Each list requires a different method of determining the eligibility of its projects. Both lists will be discussed in separate sections below and then brought back together to determine the full improvement fee cost basis.

Expansion List

Projects on the expansion list add a measurable quantity of park acres, trail miles, or special use facilities to the parks system inventory. The two tables below show all the parks projects that fit that description. The tables also display the park type of each parks project, the priority tier of each project, its total cost, and the quantity of acres or trail miles added. In addition, the last two columns of **Table 1** shows the number and type of park acres absorbed from other parks.

Table 1: Park Projects on the Expansion List

Park Name	Park Type	Tier	Total Cost	Acres Added	Acres Absorbed	Type of Park Acres Absorbed
Deer Point Park	Neighborhood Park	Tier 1	\$ 1,382,100	0.99	0.99	Undeveloped Park
Champion Way Park	Neighborhood Park	Tier 1	840,600	1.41	1.41	Undeveloped Park
Ponder Lane Park	Neighborhood Park	Tier 1	1,468,200	2.00	2.00	Undeveloped Park
Jewelberry NE	Neighborhood Park	Tier 1	1,250,000	2.00	-	
Ruben	Natural & Open Space	Tier 1	1,250,000	2.00	-	
Vista Loop	Neighborhood Park	Tier 1	1,250,000	2.00	-	
Community North	Community Park	Tier 1	6,562,500	15.00	-	
Tickle Creek Expansion - West	Natural & Open Space	Tier 1	-	-	-	
North Bluff	Mini Park	Tier 2	325,000	0.50	-	
Colorado East	Mini Park	Tier 2	325,000	0.50	-	
Kelso 362nd	Neighborhood Park	Tier 2	1,250,000	2.00	-	
Jarl Road	Neighborhood Park	Tier 2	1,250,000	2.00	-	
Deer Point Expansion	Neighborhood Park	Tier 2	1,250,000	2.00	-	
Vista Loop SW	Neighborhood Park	Tier 2	1,250,000	2.00	-	
Community South	Community Park	Tier 2	6,562,500	15.00	-	
Tickle Creek Expansion - Central	Natural & Open Space	Tier 2	-	-	-	
Tickle Creek Expansion - East	Natural & Open Space	Tier 2	-	-	-	
Orient	Mini Park	Tier 3	325,000	0.50	-	
Martin Road	Mini Park	Tier 3	325,000	0.50	-	
Village Boulevard South	Mini Park	Tier 3	325,000	0.50	-	
Colorado	Neighborhood Park	Tier 3	1,250,000	2.00	-	
Gunderson Road West	Neighborhood Park	Tier 3	1,250,000	2.00	-	
Trubel	Neighborhood Park	Tier 3	1,250,000	2.00	-	
Langensand SW	Neighborhood Park	Tier 3	1,250,000	2.00	-	
Community East	Community Park	Tier 3	6,562,500	15.00	-	
Ruben	Natural & Open Space	Tier 3	-	-	-	
Sandy Community Campus - Phases 1-4	Community Park		9,950,200	14.00	14.00	Undeveloped Park
			\$ 48,703,600	87.90	18.40	

Source: Environmental Science Associates, City staff.

Table 2: Trail Projects on the Expansion List

Trail Name	Tier	Total Cost	Miles Added
Sandy Bluff Park Pond Loop Trail	Tier 1	\$ 45,200	0.21
Bell Street to Sandy Bluff Park	Tier 1	59,600	0.28
Kate Schmidt to Bell Street	Tier 1	26,600	0.12
SHS Trail Easement 1*	Tier 1	82,500	0.38
Community Campus to Sandy River Trail	Tier 1	22,300	0.59
Park Street to Community Campus	Tier 1	1,700	0.05
Vista Loop to Hood Street	Tier 1	467,600	0.92
Tickle Creek Reroutes	Tier 1	57,100	0.26
Tupper Park to Gerilyn Court	Tier 1	28,700	0.06
Tickle Creek to Highway 211	Tier 1	65,300	0.30
Trickle Creek Extension East to Dubarko Underpass	Tier 1	55,900	0.26
Trickle Creek Extension Dubarko East to Jacoby	Tier 1	92,100	0.42
Alleyway to Trickle Creek Trail Connector	Tier 1	35,000	0.07
Jacoby Road to Trickle Creek Connector	Tier 1	26,100	0.05
Kelso Bluff to Orient	Tier 2	1,025,300	1.61
Kelso to Powerline	Tier 2	172,200	0.79
Sunflower to Powerline	Tier 2	28,600	0.06
Olson to Powerline	Tier 2	76,300	0.15
Sandy Bluff Park to 362nd	Tier 2	136,200	0.63
Slagle Loop to Jonsrud Overlook	Tier 2	35,800	0.96
Sandy River Lower Loop	Tier 2	12,500	0.33
Sandy River North Loop	Tier 2	9,900	0.26
Park Street to Sandy River Trail	Tier 2	6,200	0.16
Fir Drive to Community Campus	Tier 2	18,600	0.50
Trickle Creek Extension within UGR	Tier 2	354,600	1.64
Champion Way to Tickle Creek	Tier 2	7,200	0.19
Barnum to Tickle Creek	Tier 2	5,400	0.14
Salmon Creek Park to Barnum Road	Tier 2	87,700	0.17
Sunset Street to Tickle Creek	Tier 2	12,200	0.32
Sunset Street to Nettie Connett Drive	Tier 2	94,900	0.19
Bluff Road to Sandy Heights	Tier 2	10,800	0.29
Market Road Public Easement	Tier 2	95,500	0.19
Sandy Heights to Meinig Connection	Tier 2	10,700	0.29
Tickle Creek Jacoby Rd to Meadows Ave Extension	Tier 2	161,100	0.74
Highway 211 to Bornstedt Park	Tier 2	72,800	0.14
Kelso Park to Orient Park	Tier 3	147,400	0.68
362nd to Kelso Park	Tier 3	96,500	0.45
Orient to Powerline	Tier 3	128,000	0.59
Meeker to MH Athletic Club	Tier 3	32,500	0.06
Vista Loop to Longstreet Lane	Tier 3	514,600	1.02
Orient to Tickle Creek	Tier 3	82,400	0.38
Tickle Creek to Colorado & Rachel	Tier 3	212,000	0.98
Tickle Creek to Deer Point Park	Tier 3	403,200	0.80
Dubarko Extension Road	Tier 3	119,300	0.19
Bornstedt Road to Trubel Road	Tier 3	462,300	0.73
Village South to Trubel Road	Tier 3	582,000	0.91
Jacoby West to Village South	Tier 3	348,200	0.55
Cascadia to Jacoby West	Tier 3	95,400	0.19
Highway 216 to Jacoby	Tier 3	963,900	1.51
Tickle Creek Connector Sewer Easement	Tier 3	853,100	3.94
Total		\$ 8,541,000	26.69

Source: Environmental Science Associates, City staff.

Note that the costs for projects on these two tables do not include land acquisition costs, although those are perfectly eligible for inclusion in an improvement fee (as long as they are not recovered in any other kind of development impact fee).

For projects on the expansion list, eligibility is determined by a level-of-service analysis that quantifies the park facilities that are needed for growth (and are therefore eligible to be included in an improvement fee cost basis). Park facilities can be measured by sorting them into categories, or by considering their respective units of measurement. Further, in either approach, the current or future level-of-service may be targeted. These two separate choices create four distinct and equally defensible ways of calculating the eligibility percentage of each project.

Each method will be examined in the sections below.

Current Level-of-Service (By Category and Unit of Measurement)

Determining SDC eligibility for parks projects using the current level-of-service requires determining the quantity of parks facilities needed to maintain the current level-of-service. Any projects that add facilities in excess of that quantity are ineligible.

The City has seven relevant parks categories for determining its level-of-service by category. These are shown in the upper panel of the first column in **Table 3**. Each category receives its own level-of-service. Using neighborhood parks as an example, the City currently has 16.89 acres of neighborhood parks. Using the 2020 population discussed above, this implies that there are 1.45 acres of neighborhood parks per 1,000 residents. The parks project list, when completed, will add 24.40 acres of neighborhood parks. However, based on the 2035 population and the current level-of-service, only 10.80 additional acres of neighborhood parks are needed. So, only 10.80 acres out of the 24.40 acres added by the project list are eligible for inclusion in the improvement fee cost basis, or 44.27 percent.

The same line of reasoning is used to develop the eligibility percentages for other parks categories. Further, calculating eligibility using level-of-service by unit of measurement follows the same approach. The eligibility percentage for each parks category or unit of measurement is shown in the “Eligibility” column of **Table 3**.

Table 3: Improvement Fee Eligibility under the Current Level of Service

	Units	2020 Quantity	2020 Units per 1,000 Residents	Change in Quantity	Additional Needed to Maintain LoS	Eligibility
By category:						
Mini Park	Acres	3.87	0.33	2.50	2.47	98.99%
Neighborhood Park	Acres	16.89	1.45	24.40	10.80	44.27%
Community Park	Acres	10.82	0.93	59.00	6.92	11.73%
Natural & Open Space	Acres	224.64	19.28	2.00	143.65	100.00%
Undeveloped Park	Acres	22.51	1.93	-18.40	14.39	0.00%
Special Use Area	Number	4.00	0.34	0.00	2.56	0.00%
Trail	Miles	9.84	0.84	26.69	6.29	23.57%
By Unit of Measurement:						
Acres of Parks and Natural Areas	Acres	278.73	23.93	69.50	178.24	100.00%
Number of Special Use Sites	Number	4.00	0.34	0.00	2.56	0.00%
Miles of Trails	Miles	9.84	0.84	26.69	6.29	23.57%

Source: Environmental Science Associates, City staff.

Future Level-of-Service (By Category and Unit of Measurement)

To determine SDC eligibility using the future level-of-service, the proposed additional quantity of parks facilities is added to the current quantity of parks facilities. Using the future population, a future level-of-service is then calculated. Then, that level-of-service is compared to the current parks system to determine if any current deficiencies exist against the future level-of-service. Only parks projects that do not cure existing deficiencies are considered eligible for the improvement fee cost basis under this method.

As in the previous section, calculating SDC eligibility based on future level-of-service can be done both when measuring parks facilities by category and when measuring by unit of measurement.

Table 4 below outlines both methods using the future level-of-service. Using neighborhood parks as an example, the City currently has 16.89 acres of neighborhood parks. The parks project list, when completed, will add 24.40 acres of neighborhood parks. This results in a future level-of-service of 2.16 acres of neighborhood parks per 1,000 residents in 2035. If that level-of-service was applied to the 2020 population, a minimum of 25.18 acres would be needed. However, there are currently only 16.89 acres. Thus, the difference between 16.89 and 25.18 acres, or 8.29 acres, must be added to the system to cure a deficiency. So, only the remaining 16.11 acres added by the project list, or 66.01 percent of the neighborhood parks projects, are eligible for inclusion in the improvement fee cost basis under this method.

The same approach is used to develop the eligibility percentages for other parks categories. Calculating eligibility using level-of-service by unit of measurement follows the same logic. The eligibility percentage for each parks category or unit of measurement is shown in the “Eligibility” column of **Table 4** below.

When calculating an SDC based on the future level-of-service, it is possible that there may be park facilities eligible for inclusion in a reimbursement fee. This occurs when the future level-of-service for a parks category or unit of measurement is lower than the current level-of-service. If this is this case, and if the future level-of-service is targeted, then it follows that the parks system has an excess of parks facilities. The final column of **Table 4**, “Reimbursable Quantity,” shows the reimbursable quantity of parks facilities by category and unit of measurement which can be used to calculate a reimbursement fee.

Table 4: Improvement Fee Eligibility under the Future Level of Service

	Units	2020 Quantity	Change in Quantity	2040 Units per 1,000 Residents	2020 Minimum Quantity	Eligibility	Reimbursable Quantity
By category:							
Mini Park	Acres	3.87	2.50	0.33	3.89	99.39%	-
Neighborhood Park	Acres	16.89	24.40	2.16	25.18	66.01%	-
Community Park	Acres	10.82	59.00	3.66	42.59	46.16%	-
Natural & Open Space	Acres	224.64	2.00	11.87	138.24	100.00%	86.40
Undeveloped Park	Acres	22.51	-18.40	0.22	2.51	0.00%	20.00
Special Use Area	Number	4.00	0.00	0.21	2.44	0.00%	1.56
Trail	Miles	9.84	26.69	1.91	22.28	53.38%	-
By Unit of Measurement:							
Acres of Parks and Natural Areas	Acres	278.73	69.50	18.23	212.40	100.00%	66.33
Number of Special Use Sites	Number	4.00	0.00	0.21	2.44	0.00%	1.56
Miles of Trails	Miles	9.84	26.69	1.91	22.28	53.38%	-

Source: Environmental Science Associates, City staff.

Infill List

Projects on the infill list do not add park acres or trail miles to the parks system, but they do add amenities to existing park facilities that will be used by both current and future users. **Table 5** displays all projects on the infill list.

If a project adds amenities, those amenities are assumed to benefit both current and future users proportionately. Therefore, that project’s eligibility percentage is assumed to be the growth share discussed in the “Growth” section above. Projects that do not add amenities, but instead repair or renovate existing amenities, do not add capacity for future users and so receive an eligibility percentage of zero percent.

Table 5: Infill List Projects

	Tier	Total Cost	Eligibility	Eligible Costs
Sandy Bluff Park	Tier 1	\$ 125,000	39.01%	\$ 48,757
Sandy River Park - Phase 1	Tier 1	800,000	39.01%	312,042
Bornstedt Park - Phase 2	Tier 2	252,000	39.01%	98,293
Tupper Park	Tier 2	750,000	39.01%	292,539
Meinig Memorial Park	Tier 2	273,200	39.01%	106,562
Sandy River Park - Phase 2	Tier 2	650,000	39.01%	253,534
Meinig Memorial Park	Tier 3	500,000	0.00%	-
Sandy River Park Addition	Tier 3	-	39.01%	-
Total		\$ 3,350,200		\$ 1,111,727

Source: Environmental Science Associates, City staff.

Improvement Fee Cost Basis

Combining the eligible costs identified in the expansion and infill lists creates the full improvement fee cost basis. **Table 6** displays all four methods of calculating the eligible costs of the expansion list. While the eligible cost of the expansion list varies by method, the eligible cost of the infill list does not vary. As shown, the eligible costs for the improvement fee ranges from \$16.6 million when targeting the current level-of-service by category up to \$54.4 million when targeting the future level-of-service by unit of measurement.

Table 6: Improvement Fee Cost Basis

By Category	Cost	Current LoS		Future LoS	
		Eligibility	Eligible Cost	Eligibility	Eligible Cost
Mini Park	\$ 1,625,000	99%	\$ 1,608,624	99%	\$ 1,615,012
Neighborhood Park	16,190,900	44%	7,167,062	66%	10,686,831
Community Park	29,637,700	12%	3,475,763	46%	13,680,288
Natural & Open Space	1,250,000	100%	1,250,000	100%	1,250,000
Undeveloped Park	-	0%	-	0%	-
Special Use Area	-	0%	-	0%	-
Trail	8,541,000	24%	2,013,460	53%	4,559,543
Expansion Projects Total	\$ 57,244,600		\$ 15,514,909		\$ 31,791,673
Infill Projects	3,350,200		1,111,727		1,111,727
Total	\$ 60,594,800		\$ 16,626,636		\$ 32,903,401
By Unit of Measurement					
Acres of Parks and Natural Areas	\$ 48,703,600	100%	\$ 48,703,600	100%	\$ 48,703,600
Number of Special Use Sites	-	0%	-	0%	-
Miles of Trails	8,541,000	24%	2,013,460	53%	4,559,543
Expansion Projects Total	\$ 57,244,600		\$ 50,717,060		\$ 53,263,143
Infill Projects	3,350,200		1,111,727		1,111,727
Total	\$ 60,594,800		\$ 51,828,788		\$ 54,374,870

Source: Previous tables.

REIMBURSEMENT FEE COST BASIS

The reimbursement fee collects the cost of existing parks facilities that are available for future users. A reimbursement fee is possible for a parks SDC only when the future level-of-service is targeted. As discussed in the sections above, the parks system does have park facilities available for future use. However, the costs for these park facilities were not calculated for this preliminary parks SDC analysis, and so there is no reimbursement fee cost basis in this memo.

ADJUSTMENTS

Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 223.307(5) authorizes the expenditure of SDCs on “the costs of complying with the provisions of ORS 223.297 to 223.314, including the costs of developing system development charge methodologies and providing an annual accounting of system development charge expenditures.” To avoid spending monies for compliance that might otherwise have been spent on growth-related projects, this report includes an estimate of compliance costs in the SDC cost basis. After consultation with the City, we estimate the City will spend about \$28,290 over the planning period on the compliance costs allowed by statute.

Another typical adjustment to an SDC is the deduction of available fund balance from the total cost basis. Existing fund balance of \$1,223,401 was deducted from the improvement fee cost basis.

CALCULATED SDC

Table 7 below summarizes the calculation of the SDC. As shown, the total cost basis ranges from \$15.4 million up to \$53.2 million depending on the method chosen for calculating level-of-service. When dividing by the expected growth in residents during the planning period of 7,450, the total SDC per resident ranges from \$2,075 up to \$7,142. Because each method is equally defensible, \$7,142 is the maximum allowable SDC per resident.

Table 7: Calculated SDC

	Current by Category	Future by Category	Current by Unit	Future by Unit
Cost Basis:				
Improvement Fee	\$ 16,626,636	\$ 32,903,401	\$ 51,828,788	\$ 54,374,870
Estimated Improvement Fee Fund Balance	(1,223,401)	(1,223,401)	(1,223,401)	(1,223,401)
Compliance Costs	28,290	28,290	28,290	28,290
Total Cost Basis	\$ 15,431,525	\$ 31,708,290	\$ 50,633,677	\$ 53,179,759
Growth in Residents	7,450	7,450	7,450	7,450
Improvement Fee per Resident	\$ 2,071	\$ 4,256	\$ 6,796	\$ 7,138
Compliance Fee per Resident	4	4	4	4
Total SDC per Resident	\$ 2,075	\$ 4,260	\$ 6,800	\$ 7,142
Fee Schedule:				
	Residents per Dwelling Unit			
Single-family dwelling unit	2.73	\$ 5,665	\$ 11,629	\$ 18,563
Multi-family dwelling unit	2.02	4,200	8,622	13,763
Mobile home dwelling unit	2.20	4,563	9,366	14,952

Source: Previous tables, City staff, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables B25024 and B25033 (residents per dwelling unit).

The last panel in **Table 7** shows the SDC calculated for various residential development types. The SDC is scaled to these types based on the average number of residents per dwelling unit, which is taken from Census data. As shown, the maximum allowable SDC for a single-family dwelling unit is \$19,496.

FUNDING PLAN

If the City implements the full parks SDCs calculated above, SDC revenues will still not be sufficient to cover the cost of the project list and additional revenue will be needed. Further, if a lower SDC is implemented, the amount to be collected from other sources will grow. **Table 8** below provides a summary of the funding plan for the City’s project list under the recommended method of calculating the parks SDC.

Table 8: Funding Plan

	Future by Unit
Resources	
Beginning fund balance	\$ 1,223,401
SDC revenue	53,179,759
Other needed revenue	6,219,930
Total resources	\$ 60,623,090
Uses	
Project list (total cost)	\$ 60,594,800
Compliance costs	28,290
Ending fund balance	-
Total requirements	\$ 60,623,090

Source: Environmental Science Associates, City staff, previous tables.

At a minimum, the City will require \$6,219,930 of non-SDC revenue to complete the capital improvement plan. One possible source is a general obligation bond with a voter-approved levy. As shown in the table below, the tax rate required to pay the debt service on such a bond issue would be 47.67 cents per \$1,000 of assessed value. For a house with an assessed value of \$300,000, the annual debt service levy would be \$143.

Table 9: General Obligation Bond with Low Proceeds

	Low Scenario
Bond proceeds	\$6,219,930
Interest rate	4.00%
Maturity (years)	20
Annual debt service	\$457,673
Assessed value in FY 2020-21	\$960,166,014
Bond levy tax rate	\$0.4767
Tax on \$300,000 house	\$143

In contrast, if the City wished to finance its entire capital improvement plan with a general obligation bond and make park SDCs unnecessary, the burden on a house with an assessed value of \$300,000 would be \$1,393 per year.

Table 10: General Obligation Bond with High Proceeds

	High Scenario
Bond proceeds	\$60,594,800
Interest rate	4.00%
Maturity (years)	20
Annual debt service	\$4,458,671
Assessed value in FY 2020-21	\$960,166,014
Bond levy tax rate	\$4.6436
Tax on \$300,000 house	\$1,393

INDEXING

ORS 223.304 allows for the periodic indexing of SDCs for inflation, as long as the index used is:

- (A) A relevant measurement of the average change in prices or costs over an identified time period for materials, labor, real property or a combination of the three;
- (B) Published by a recognized organization or agency that produces the index or data source for reasons that are independent of the system development charge methodology; and
- (C) Incorporated as part of the established methodology or identified and adopted in a separate ordinance, resolution or order.

We recommend that the City index its parks SDC to the *Engineering News Record* Construction Cost Index for the 20-City Average and adjust charges annually. There is no comparable Oregon-specific index.

OPPORTUNITIES TO REFINE THE ANALYSIS

This SDC analysis should be considered preliminary. Further data and analysis will improve the defensibility of the SDC. **Table 11** outlines some of the opportunities for improvement. Each item is listed with its estimated impact on the final calculated SDC.

Table 11: Analysis Improvement Opportunities

	Likely Impact on SDC
Year of Construction for Existing Parks	Higher
More Accurate Compliance Cost Estimates	Higher
Land Acquisition Costs	Higher
Planned Year of Construction for Future Parks	None
Reimbursement Fee Fund Balance	Unknown
Better Categorization of Expansion Projects	Unknown

Note that while outlining the planned year of construction for future parks will have no impact on the final SDC number, showing the timing of projects in the SDC methodology is required by ORS 223.309(1).

APPENDIX G

Public Outreach Summary

SANDY PARKS AND TRAILS MASTER PLAN

PUBLIC OUTREACH SUMMARY

Prepared for:
City of Sandy



Prepared by:
JLA Public Involvement

Winter 2021

Project Overview

Over the course of 2020, the City of Sandy worked to update their Parks and Trails Master Plan to better serve the community's needs now and into the future. In addition to conducting research on the existing conditions, the Master Plan update has been guided by input from the community to help the City ensure future park and trail projects serve the needs and desires of Sandy residents. The goals of the update are to:

- Identify the necessary parks and trails that are needed as the city grows.
- Distribute and build parks and trails equitably, so they serve everyone in the city.

Two phases of targeted outreach were conducted:

- Phase 1: Outreach was conducted from January – March 2020 and focused on creating awareness of the project, sharing existing conditions information, and gathering feedback about the community's needs and desires for future parks and trails facilities.
- Phase 2: Outreach was conducted in September – October 2020 and was focused on reporting out what was heard from the community in the previous phase, as well as sharing and soliciting feedback on proposed improvements to the overall Parks and Trails system and concepts for Champion Way, Deer Point, and Ponder Lane neighborhood parks, and the Sandy Community Campus.

Following both phases of public outreach, the draft Master Plan will be revised to include community input before sharing it with the City Council for acceptance.

PHASE 1 OUTREACH (JANUARY – MARCH 2020)

Participation and Format

The first phase of outreach included the following activities:

Stakeholder Interviews

On January 28, 2020, twelve community stakeholders were interviewed in small groups with two to three people and in some cases, one. These stakeholders were recruited based on their special knowledge, expertise, or experience with the Sandy Parks system. Each interview began with introductions and a brief project overview from the City and ESA. The main purpose of the interviews was to gather insight on needs, gaps and priorities within the Parks and Trails system that would help inform the Master Plan development process. A summary of the stakeholder interviews can be found at the end of this document in **Appendix B**.

Open House #1

The first in-person open house took place on February 27, 2020 at the Sandy Senior Center. Attendees were provided a project fact sheet at the door and invited to view a variety of display boards, as well as speak with project staff from the City of Sandy. Display boards included project information and feedback opportunities in the form of a dot exercise to identify preferred park amenities. Attendees were encouraged to ask questions and provide comments on print versions of the survey. **Approximately 28 people attended the open house and 21 completed survey questionnaires at the event.** A summary of the feedback received can be found in at the end of this document in **Appendix C**.

Bilingual Event

The project team held a bilingual event to gather feedback via hard copy questionnaires on March 11, 2020 at the Sandy Vista Apartments, a complex that houses predominately Spanish-speaking individuals and families. Participants were able to share their experience with Sandy parks, learn more about the park system, ask questions, and submit print surveys. Bilingual staff assisted with the presentation and communication with community members. The survey was available in both English and Spanish language versions at the event. **A total of 27 people submitted print survey responses.** A summary of the feedback received can be found in at the end of this document in **Appendix D.**

Online Survey

In addition to the in-person events, a corresponding online survey was available from February 28 to March 15, 2020. **A total of 81 surveys were submitted online.** A summary of the feedback received can be found in at the end of this document in **Appendix C.**

Outreach and Notification

For the first phase of outreach, the following methods were used to promote participation in the open house events and the online survey.

- Project website: The City posted information on the project website about the open house event and a link to the online survey.
- City e-mail list: The City distributed an announcement about the open house and online survey to their e-mail list.
- Social media posts: The City posted an event to their Facebook page advertising the in-person open house and shared the online survey on Facebook separately.
- Spanish Language outreach event at Sandy Vista: Flyers were distributed to every apartment unit and posted in the common areas with the date, time and location of the meeting.

PHASE 2 OUTREACH (SEPTEMBER – OCTOBER 2020)

Participation and Format

The second phase of outreach included the following activities:

Online Open House Event

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 public health crisis, the outreach was primarily online. The online open house event was posted for public viewing and participation from September 24 to October 25. During that time, the site garnered 1,573 unique visitors, with 72 people completing the online questionnaire. A summary of the feedback received can be found in at the end of this document in **Appendix E.** The bilingual mailer can be found in **Appendix F.**

Online open house located at: <https://openhouse.jla.us.com/sandy-ptsmmp#>

Spanish Language Community Survey

Since a second follow-up event at Sandy Vista Apartments was not possible due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a Spanish language survey was developed and distributed to residents of Sandy Vista in order to provide current information about the Master Plan effort and solicit input on proposed park designs concepts. A summary of the feedback received can be found in at the end of this document in **Appendix E.**

Outreach and Notification

For the fall round of outreach, a flyer was developed and distributed to the community by the City to promote the online open house feedback opportunity. In addition, the City promoted the event on their Social Media platforms and distributed the link to the online open house via their e-mail list serve. The city website also directed visitors to the online open house.

APPENDIX E.1: PROJECT FACT SHEET

Sandy Parks & Trails Master Plan



In Sandy we are proud of our parks system, from the 1.75-mile Tickle Creek Trail, to neighborhood playgrounds, to the 127-acre Sandy River Park. All told, there are 17 facilities within Sandy city limits. Those parks, grounds, trails and open spaces are maintained by just two full-time employees and a summer worker.

But the city is growing. After more than 20 years, it is time for an updated Parks & Trails Master Plan to serve our growing community in the near future, and for years to come.

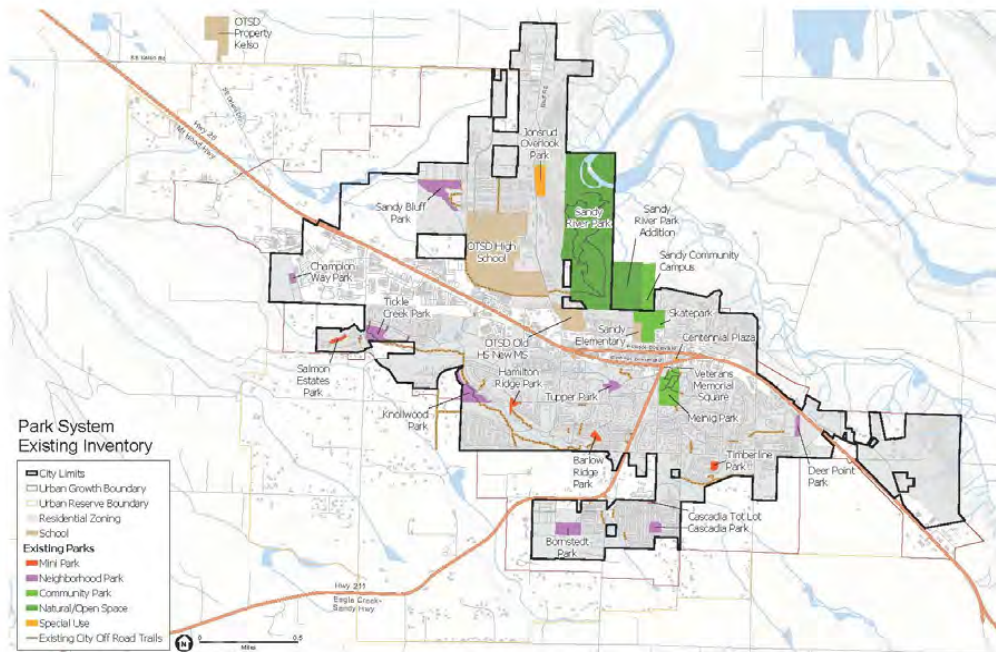
What's a "Master Plan"?

It's a reference document, a little like a map or an owner's manual. In this case, the City of Sandy will use it to help make sure future park and trail projects serve the goals, needs and hopes of residents like you.

The master plan will help us with two things:

- Identify the necessary parks and trails needed as the city grows.
- Distribute and build parks and trails equitably, so they serve everyone in the city.

This requires planning both in the short term (including what features the next new park should have) and the long term (including where to acquire land now that will become parks and trails in future decades).





We need your input!

We need you to tell us how you use parks now and how you may use them in the future. This might include parks and trails connectivity and how you access them.

We also want to hear your preferences for potential park and trail projects and learn which ones you think should take priority (and why) as money becomes available.

What's next

The planning process is currently underway and will take approximately 10 months to complete. There will be multiple opportunities for community engagement and input to help guide the process. A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), comprised of Sandy community members will meet at multiple times throughout the project to help guide the work of the project team, in addition to one-on-one interviews with key community groups, public open houses and online surveys.

December–January

Project start, establish priorities

February–April

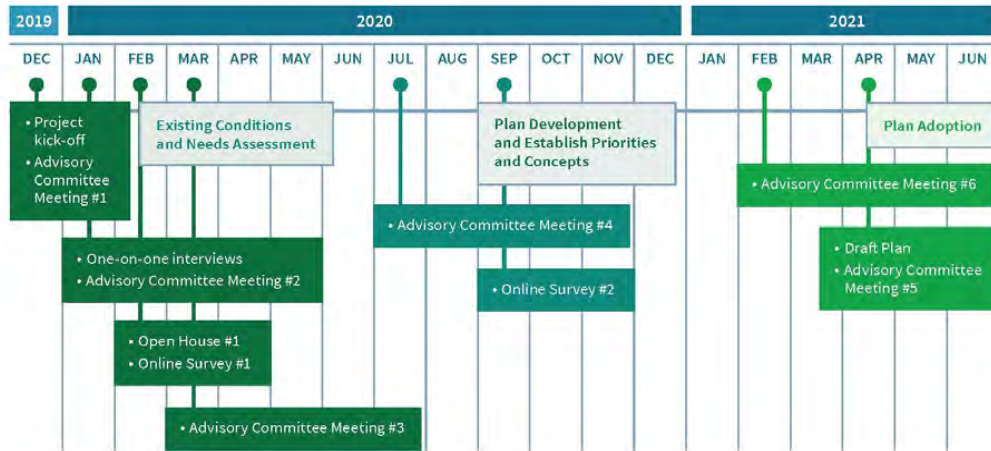
Existing Conditions and Needs Assessment

August–October

Plan Development and Concepts

Mid-2021

Plan Adoption



For questions or more information, contact Nancy Ream Enabnit: 503.668.7535 | nancyenabnit@gmail.com.

APPENDIX E.2: STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEW SUMMARY

On January 28, 2020, Environmental Science Associates (ESA), JLA Public Involvement and the City of Sandy interviewed twelve community stakeholders based on their special knowledge, expertise or experience with the Sandy Parks system. Interviews were conducted in small groups with two to three people and in some cases, one. Each interview began with introductions and a brief project overview from the City and ESA. The main purpose of the interviews was to gather insight on needs, gaps and priorities within the Parks and Trails system that would help inform the Master Plan development process.

This report is a compilation of stakeholder responses that summarizes the key themes and most-often heard comments, and a few individual responses are included to give a fuller indication of the type of feedback received.

STAKEHOLDERS INTERVIEWED:

- Melissa Thompson, Sandy Senior Center & area resident
- Juntu Oberg, NW Trails Alliance
- Olga Gerberg, Latinx Community
- Carol Cohen, OBRA & area resident
- Susan Drew, Community Gardens & area resident
- Martin Montgomery, Sandy Mt. Festival & Kiwanis
- Joseph Preston, Parks Maintenance
- Chris Hargrave, Youth Sports & area resident
- Sarah Richardson, Adult Softball, Dog Park & area resident
- Carissa Strobel, Mike Strobel and Lori Engdall, Eastwind Running

Several other groups were invited, but did not attend, including:

- Sandy Helping Hands
- Ant Farm
- Community Action Center
- Sandy Transit
- SHS Green Club
- Mt. Hood Athletic Club
- Swimming Pool
- Police
- Library
- Pickle Ball

KEY THEMES:

Several themes emerged. It is important to note that these themes are not universally accepted points of view, but simply those that were raised by multiple interviewees.

Feedback about Needed facilities/amenities:

The following thoughts and ideas were offered by interview participants when asked what they felt was needed in regard to future Parks and Trails facilities and amenities. Most ideas were offered by more than one person, and a few were just mentioned by one.

- Pump tracks/skills course
- Sports fields for pick up sports, such as soccer, baseball
- Trails and trail connections (Tickle Creek to Cazadero, connect with Timberline Trail, add trail at Sandy Vista, Sandy River rustic trails, incorporate Tickle Creek trail, connect with Springwater)
 - Safer road crossings (underpass/overpass at 212/Hwy 26)
 - Include wayfinding on trails/paths
 - Trail system loop around city
 - Utilize powerline corridors
 - Connect Tickle Creek Trail connections off road
- Pickle Ball
- More programming/amenities for disabled, such as:
 - sensory gardens
 - raised beds for community gardens
 - improved surface trails
 - accessible trails
 - universal designed playground, such as Harper's in Portland
- Sports complex with lights and synthetic turf
- Standing Wave/Whitewater Park
- Progressive skills complex for both bike and skate skills.
- Outdoor basketball hoops
- Dog park trail system with natural features
- Shelters
- Restrooms
- Covered shelters/multipurpose spaces
- Family oriented facilities, broad appeal with activities for a range of age groups: open field/ soccer, picnic area, BBQ's
- Improve geographic distribution of facilities:
 - Community garden for north side of town (Knollwood?)
 - Dog park for south side of town
 - Basketball Court north side of town
 - Large field on south side of town.

Feedback about favorite parks and trails:

During the course of the conversation with stakeholders, a few popular parks and trails were mentioned. Those include:

- Tupper
- Tickle Creek
- Bornstedt
- Meinig Park

Parks that are in need of repair:

At least a few people mentioned parks that are in need of repair or rehabilitation. Those include:

- Tupper Park playground equipment
- Meinig Park (ADA access, power distribution, improved paths & bridges, undeveloped space could be improved, additional restrooms)
- Skatepark (demolish, redesign and relocate)

Nearby regional facilities:

A few people mentioned other, nearby regional facilities owned and managed by other providers, or other facilities as examples of what was desired in Sandy. Those are as follows:

- Timberline Trail – Mt. Hood (future connection)
- Sandy Ridge Trail system - Welches
- Cazadero/ Springwater Trail – Gresham to Portland (future connection)
- Hoodview Sports Complex – North Clackamas (example facility of what is desired in Sandy)
- Harper's Playground – Portland (example facility of what is desired in Sandy)
- Oral Hull Sensory Garden (example facility of what is desired in Sandy)
- Rock Ridge Bike Skills Course – Bend (example facility of what is desired in Sandy)
- Pump Track, Family man bike skills course – Hood River (example facility of what is desired in Sandy)
- Tree Course – Hagg Lake (example facility of what is desired in Sandy)
- Estacada has 2 disc golf courses.
- McKay Park Standing Wave – Bend (example facility of what is desired in Sandy)
- Standing wave – Boise (example facility of what is desired in Sandy)

Concerns and areas for improvement:

Overall, the comments provided by stakeholders were positive and supportive of the Master Planning effort. A few comments were shared with regard to how the system could be improved, such as:

- Cleanliness of parks. Some parks, particularly trails and natural areas are littered with garbage and needs. Homelessness is an issue in these areas.
- Parks appear private/not accessible to the Latinx community. More outreach and communication are needed to provide a more welcoming, accessible environment. Consider using universal symbols on signs in addition to terms as well as provide materials and signage in Spanish.
- It will be important to engage the Latinx community during the Master Planning process. Consider holding a separate, Spanish language meeting at Sandy Vista Community Room.
- Recreation programming at Senior/Community Center is great but could be marketed better.

- Future landscaping should include native, drought resistant plants and shrubs to reduce maintenance. Limit planting flower beds in key locations. Turf and trees are easier to maintain.
- Consider integrated pest management (reduce need to spray chemicals).
Provide trail maps in addition to park maps.

APPENDIX E.3: SPRING 2020 OPEN HOUSE AND ONLINE SURVEY DISPLAY BOARDS

Sandy Parks & Trails Master Plan 

What is a "Master Plan"?
It is a reference document, a little like a map or an owner's manual. In this case, the City of Sandy will use it to help make sure future park and trail projects serve the goals, needs and hopes of residents like you.

The master plan will help us with two things:


- Identify the necessary parks and trails needed as the city grows.
- Distribute and build parks and trails equitably, so they serve everyone in the city.


This requires planning both in the short term (including what features the next new park should have) and the long term (including where to acquire land now that will become parks and trails in future decades).



Why are we doing this?
In Sandy we are proud of our parks system, from the 1.75-mile Tickle Creek Trail, to neighborhood playgrounds, to the 127-acre Sandy River Park. All told, there are 19 parks within Sandy city limits. The parks, trails and open spaces are maintained by just two full-time employees and a summer worker.

After more than 20 years, it is time for an update to the Parks & Trails Master Plan. The City is growing and we need a plan to serve our community now and into the future.

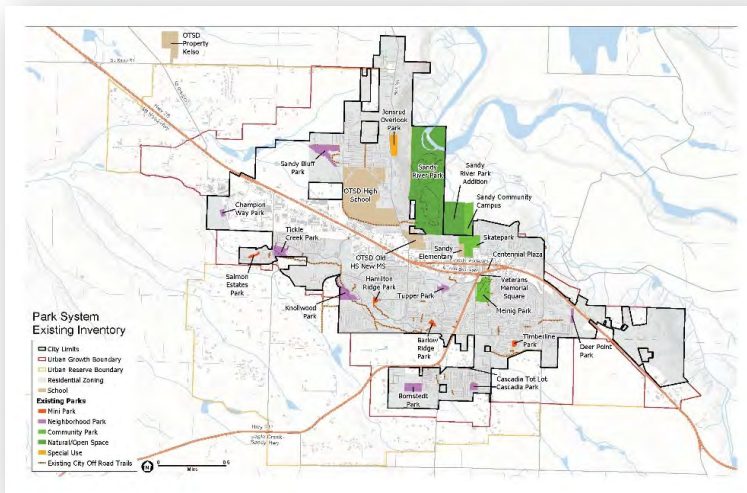
Sandy Parks & Trails Master Plan 



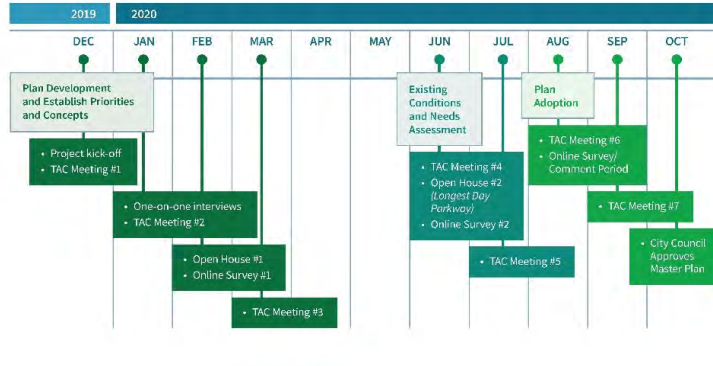
WELCOME

Please sign in!
We invite you to:

- Sign up and stay updated on the project.
- Ask questions! Talk with staff.
- Visit each station and learn more about the project.
- Complete a comment form to share your thoughts.



Sandy Parks & Trails Timeline



Proposed Amenities

What facilities or activities are most needed in the community? (check all that apply)



Restroom



Natural/Gravel Trails



Paved Multi-Use Trails



Picnic Areas/Shelters



Playgrounds



Soccer/Multipurpose Fields

Proposed Amenities

What facilities or activities are most needed in the community? (check all that apply)



Baseball and Softball Fields



Indoor Community Centers



Indoor Swimming Pools



Community Gardens



Disc Golf



Skateboard Park



Bicycle Pump Track

Proposed Amenities

What facilities or activities are most needed in the community? (check all that apply)



Off-Leash Dog Parks



Basketball Courts



Tennis Courts



Pickle Ball Courts



Sensory Garden



Universal Playground



Parking

Sandy Parks & Trails Master Plan



Share your vision for our community parks and trails!

We are collecting ideas to better understand the community's needs and identify priorities that inform the development of our Parks and Trails Master Plan. Now is your opportunity to think about what services, activities, and amenities are important to you.



Learn more about your community parks and help us plan for the future!

March 11, 2020 from 4:30-6:00 p.m.
Sandy Vista 40747 SE Hwy 26
Sandy, OR 9705



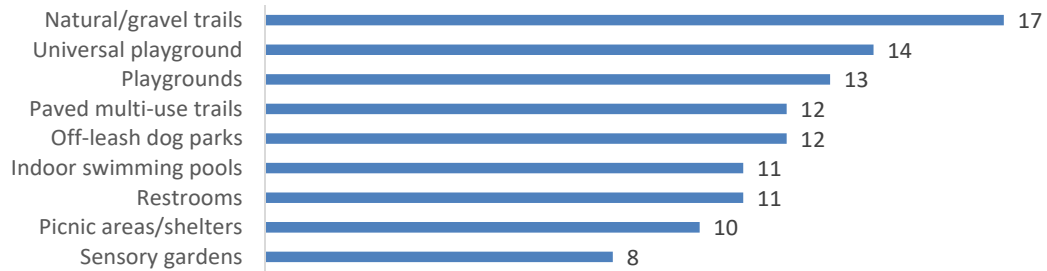
Thank you for
your input and
helping to shape
the future of Sandy
parks and trails!



SPRING 2020 OPEN HOUSE AND ONLINE SURVEY

Open House Dot Exercise

Each meeting participant was given five dots and asked to choose the amenities they would most like to see included in the parks and trails plan for Sandy. Below is a chart illustrating the most popular choices.



Other options included:

- Basketball courts (6)
- Indoor community centers (6)
- Community gardens (6)
- Bicycle pump tracks (6)
- Disc golf (4)
- Soccer/multipurpose fields (4)
- Pickle ball courts (3)
- Parking (3)
- Drinking fountains (3)
- Baseball/softball fields (2)
- Skateboard park (2)
- Tennis courts (1)

Online Survey Responses

A total of 129 surveys were received via the open house, community event, and online. Below is a summary of the responses.

1. How would you describe the current quality of parks and trails that serve Sandy residents?

A total of 127 people responded to this question.

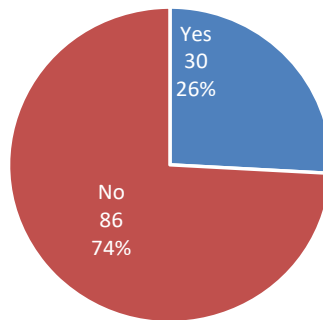


Participants were asked to explain why they chose their answer. Common responses include:

- Parks and greenspaces are not accessible due to lack of distribution and current proximity (7)
- Meinig Park needs better development and maintenance (5)
- Tickle Creek Trail is a great addition, but lacks adequate access (5)
- There is a lack of connections and crosswalks to support park access (4)
- Parks need to be bigger (3)

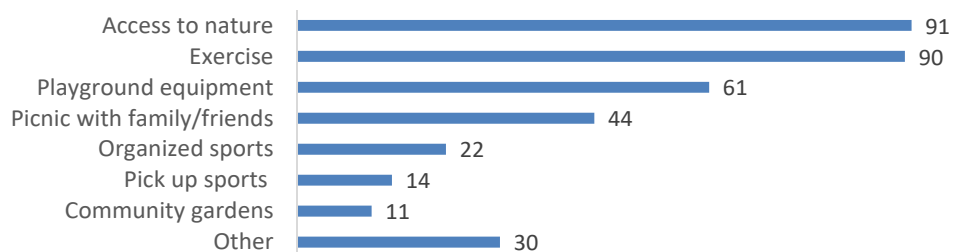
2. Do you feel there are enough parks and trails in Sandy?

A total of 116 people responded to this question.



3. Why do you visit the parks that you go to?

Participants were asked to choose from a list of reasons for why they visit parks and given the option to select all that apply. A total of 123 people responded to this question.

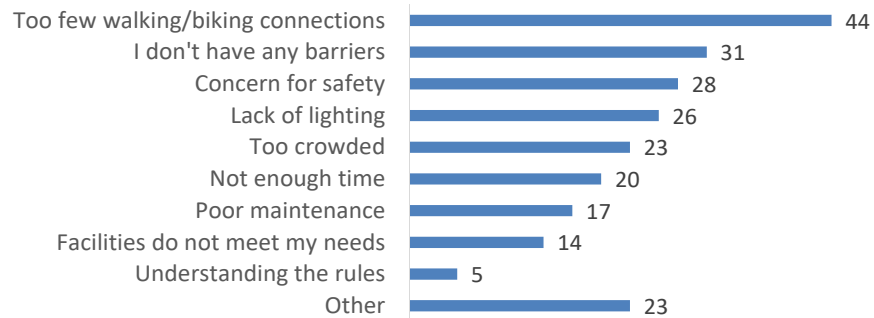


Of those that responded “other,” responses included:

- Water activities, i.e., splash pad, swimming, river access, fishing, etc. (10)
- Dog related activities and spaces (6)
- Wall ball (3)
- Time with family and friends (2)

4. What barriers prevent you from using park facilities more frequently?

Participants were given a list of barriers and asked to choose all that apply. A total of 121 people responded to this question.



Of those that selected “other,” responses included:

- Lack of access based on proximity (5)
- Lack of restrooms (3)
- Lack of shade (2)
- Lack of natural areas, i.e., nature parks (2)

5. What facilities or activities do you see as the most needed in the parks?

Participants were given a list of facilities and activities and asked to select all those they felt are most needed. A total of 120 people responded to this question. Below is a chart illustrating the most common responses.



Participants could also choose the following:

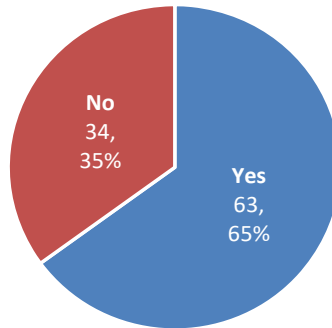
- Parking (34)
- Soccer/multipurpose fields (34)
- Basketball courts (31)
- Sensory garden (28)
- Off-leash dog parks (27)
- Bicycle pump track (25)
- Skateboard park (24)
- Baseball/softball fields (23)
- Disc golf (22)
- Tennis courts (20)
- Pickleball courts (17)
- Other (20)

Other suggestions included:

- Water features (8)
- Nature parks and natural areas (2)

6. Are there parks elsewhere that you particularly like? If so, which parks? Where?

Participants were asked to indicate whether there are parks they like other than those in Sandy and given the option to list them. A total of 97 people responded to this question.

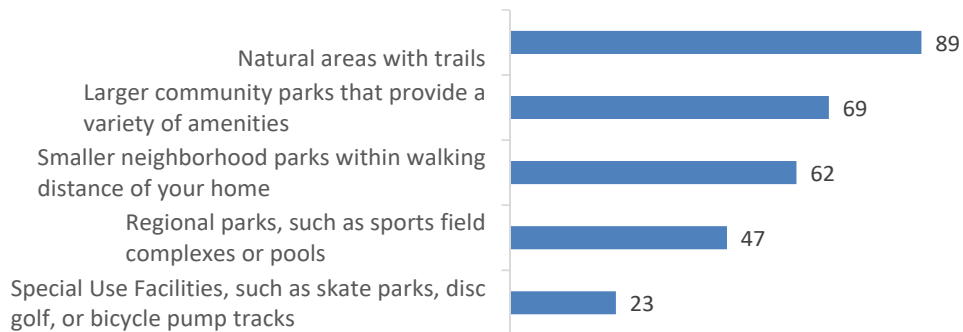


The parks participants suggested included:

- Imagination Station Park (7)
- Happy Valley Park (7)
- Wildwood Park (5)
- Westmoreland Park (4)
- Meinig Park (3)
- Thousand Acres Park (3)

7. What type of park do you like to visit?

Participants were shown a list of different types of parks and given the option to select all that apply. A total of 120 people responded to this question.



8. Do you have any other comments for us to consider as we develop the Sandy Parks & Trails Master Plan?

Participants were asked to answer in their own words what they would like considered in the Sandy Parks and Trails Master Plan. A total of 53 people responded to this question. Responses included:

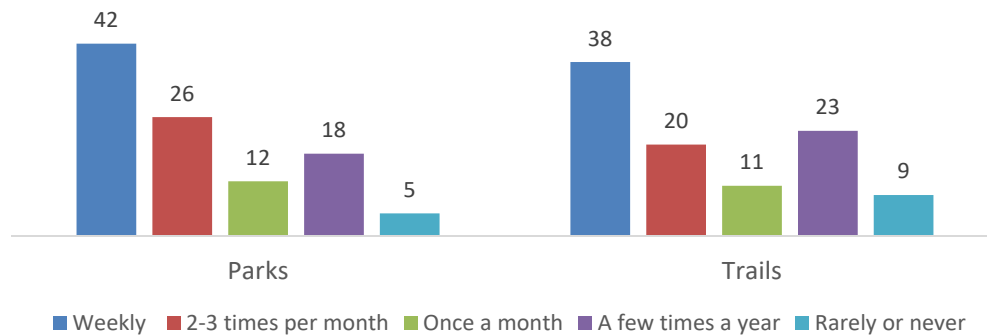
- Prioritize maintenance, security, and development of existing parks (10)
- Build more water features and facilities and provide better access to rivers and lakes (7)
- Develop parks and trails in the Champion Way area (3)
- Develop parks and trails in the Deer Pointe area (3)
- Provide more shade for park activities, especially for summer activities (2)
- Provide more and increase accessibility to information about parks so people understand how to use them (2)

9. Where do you live?

Participants were asked to indicate what zip code they live in. A total of 108 participants responded to this question with the majority (96) indicating that they live in 97055. Other zip codes participants provided include 97009, 97023, 97049, 97206, and 40793.

10. How often do you use parks or trails in Sandy?

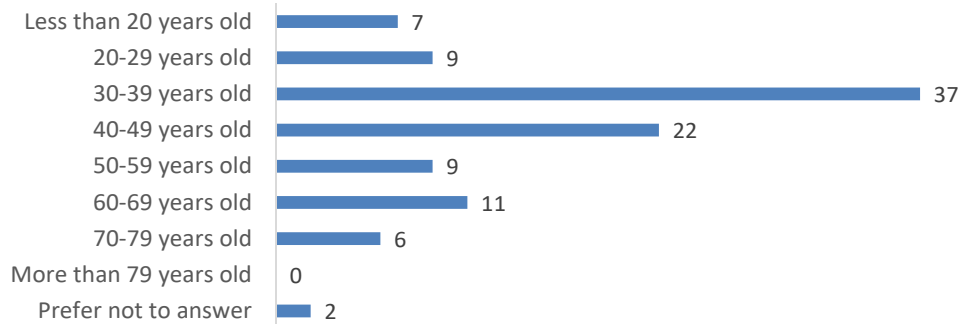
A total of 106 people responded to this question.



Demographic Information

Age

A total of 103 people responded to this question.



Gender

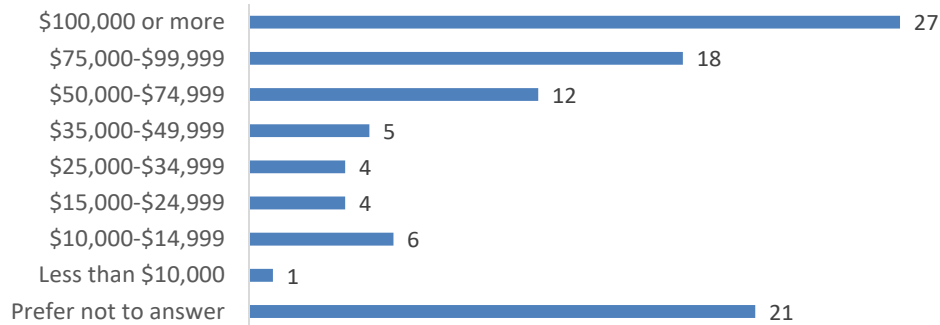
Participants were asked to choose what best describes their gender. A total of 101 participants answered this question. A majority (70) indicated that they are female, 26 said they are male, four said they preferred not to answer, and one chose non-binary.

Race/Ethnicity

A total of 101 people responded to this question. A majority (75) indicated that they are white, 17 said they are Hispanic/Latino, and one said they are Asian. Five participants said they preferred not to answer and three said they are another race other than what was listed.

Household Income

A total of 98 people responded to this question.



APPENDIX E.4: SPRING 2020 SANDY VISTA SPANISH-LANGUAGE OPEN HOUSE

Plan Maestro de
Sandy parques y caminos



¡Comparta su visión para nuestros parques y caminos comunitarios!

Estamos recopilando ideas para comprender mejor las necesidades de la comunidad e identificar las prioridades que informan el desarrollo de nuestro Plan de Parques y Caminos. Ahora es su oportunidad de pensar qué servicios, actividades y comodidades son importantes para usted.



¡ Aprenda más sobre sus parques comunitarios y cómo ayudarnos a planificar para el futuro!

El 11 de marzo, 2020
de las 4:30-6:00 p.m.

Sandy Vista 40747 SE Hwy 26
Sandy, OR 9705



¡Gracias por su aporte y por ayudarnos a dar forma al futuro de los parques y caminos de Sandy!



APPENDIX E.5: FALL 2020 ONLINE OPEN HOUSE

FLYER

Sandy Parks & Trails
Master Plan



**Help shape the future of Sandy Parks and Trails
by participating in our online open house!**

We need your input and ideas to help shape the development of our future parks and trails system in Sandy. Learn about proposed concepts for Deer Pointe, Ponder Lane, Champion Way and Sandy Community Campus and share your thoughts by visiting us online at:
www.ci.sandy.or.us/ParksandTrailsMasterPlanUpdate



**Thanks for your interest in
Sandy's Parks and Trails.**

For questions or more information contact:
Nancy Ream Enabnit: 503.668.7535 | nancyenabnit@gmail.com
Para preguntas en español o para recibir una encuesta en español contacte:
Travis Rumohr: 971.303.9311 | travisrumohr@jla.us.com



**Thanks for your
interest in Sandy's
Parks and Trails.**



Plan Maestro de *Sandy parques y caminos*



¡Contribuya a dar forma al futuro de Sandy Parks and Trails participando en nuestra jornada de puertas abiertas en línea!

Necesitamos su opinión e ideas para ayudar a dar forma al desarrollo de nuestro futuro sistema de parques y senderos en Sandy. Conozca los conceptos propuestos para Deer Point, Ponder Lane, Champion Way y Sandy Community Complexy comparta sus pensamientos visitándonos en línea:

www.ci.sandy.or.us/ParksandTrailsMasterPlanUpdate.



Gracias por su interés en Sandy's Parks and Trails.

Para preguntas o más información contacte.

Nancy Ream Enabnit: 503.668.7535 | nancyenabnit@gmail.com

Para preguntas en español o para recibir una encuesta en español contacte.

Travis Rumohr: 703.785.54534, travisrumohr@jla.us.com



.....
¡Gracias por su interés en Sandy's Parks and Trails.!



ONLINE OPEN HOUSE RESPONSES

Those that participated in the online open house generally felt like the proposed parks and trails served the needs of the community, with some disagreeing, and some feeling there just needed to be some changes to the plans. Responses to the proposed park developments were also positive. When asked how well they like the layout of features in the park concepts the breakdown skewed positive:

- Champion Way – 37 said “Like it” compared to 2 that said “Dislike it”
- Deer Point – 37 said “Like it” compared to 3 that said “Dislike it”
- Ponder Lane – 33 said “Like it” compared to 2 that said “Dislike it”
- Sandy Community Campus – 31 said “Like it” compared to 7 that said “Dislike it”

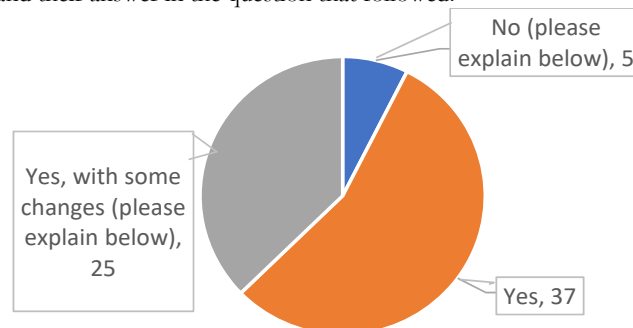
The results of the feedback portion of the online open house indicate that there is general approval of the proposed concepts, with some proposed changes to reflect community desires. Some of the common features that people liked or said they would like to see included were:

- Skate parks
- Pump tracks
- Interconnected trails
- Safety features
- Bathrooms
- Splash pads
- Parking

The following represents the summary of the feedback portion of the online open house:

1. Do you feel that the proposed park system map will serve the needs of the growing community? (Check one.)

There was overall approval from most respondents to the proposed park system map, with 37 saying they felt it will serve the needs of the growing community, 25 saying it would do so with some changes, and only five saying it would not. Respondents were given an opportunity to explain and expand their answer in the question that followed.



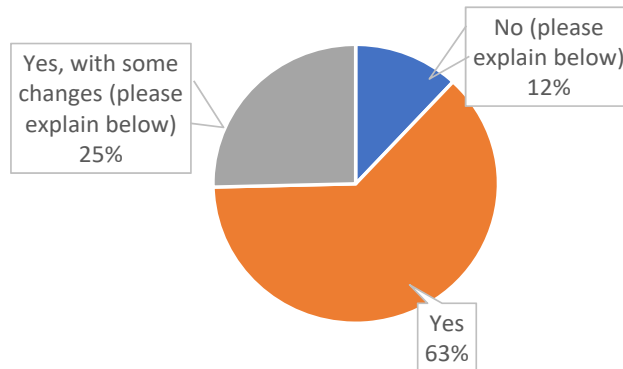
2. Do you have any changes to suggest?

- 6 respondents said they wanted a revamped or expanded skate park as a priority.
- 4 respondents said they wanted to see more connectivity and mobility involved in the park designs, with them being a way for the public to get around.

- 3 respondents said they desired park development near existing neighborhoods for accessibility.
- 2 respondents said they wanted to see more dog parks.

3. Do you feel that the proposed trail system map will serve the needs of the growing community? (Check one.)

There was overall approval from most respondents to the proposed park system map, with 42 saying they felt it will serve the needs of the growing community, 17 saying it would do so with some changes, and only eight saying it would not. Respondents were given an opportunity to explain and expand their answer in the question that followed.



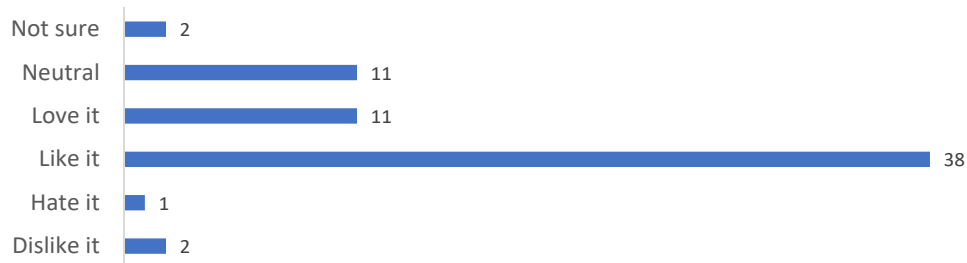
4. Do you have any changes to suggest?

- 4 respondents said they were concerned about connecting Tickle Creek Trail to the Springwater Trail or just generally concerned about replicating the unsafe conditions on the Springwater.
- 3 respondents said they believed the number of trails in the plan was too ambitious and that more focus should be put into maintaining and improving what Sandy already has.
- 3 respondents said they like the idea of interconnectivity and making trails that provide people the ability to get around town.
- 2 respondents said they like the idea of varied difficulty trails and more options for people with mobility issues.

Feedback related to Champion Way Neighborhood Park:

1. How well do you like the layout of features in the Champion Way Park concept? (Check one.)

The most common response to the proposed layout in the Champion Way Park concept was “Like it”, followed by “Love it” and “Neutral”. Only three respondents selected that they “Hate it” or “Dislike it”. The data signifies that there was a significant positive response to the concepts proposed.



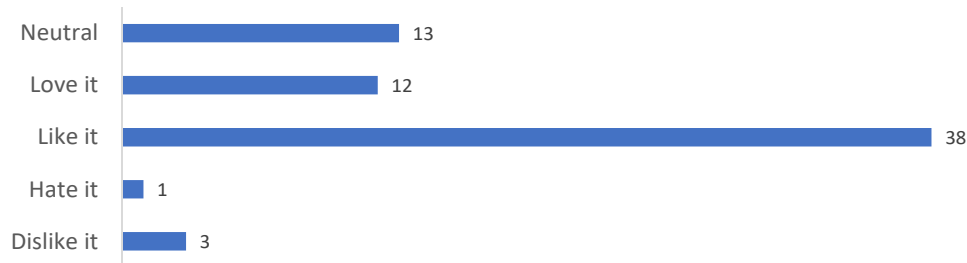
2. If you could change / add one thing in the Champion Way Park concept, what would it be?

- 4 respondents expressed a desire for more sports courts.
- 3 respondents said they wanted to see a splash pad.
- 3 respondents said they wanted accessible bathrooms.
- 3 respondents said space for parking should be ensured.
- 2 respondents said they wanted to see a skate park added.

Feedback related to Deer Point Neighborhood Park

1. How well do you like the layout of features in the Deer Point Park concept? (Check one.)

There was significant positive response to the concepts laid out for the Deer Point Neighborhood Park, as well. Of the respondents, 50 said they “Like it” or “Love it”, while only four said they “Dislike it” or “Hate it”.



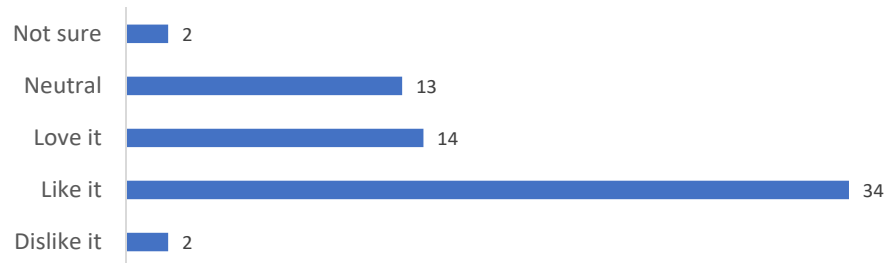
2. If you could change / add one thing in the Deer Point Park concept, what would it be?

- 6 respondents expressed concern about the connection and accessibility of Highway 26, especially in the case of children’s safety.
- 5 respondents said they would like a pump track to be included.
- 4 respondents said they wanted more space for dogs to be considered.
- 4 respondents said they want a splash pad.
- 4 respondents said they really like the inclusion of a disc golf course.
- 3 respondents said that a skate park would be a good addition.

Feedback related to Ponder Lane Neighborhood Park

1. How well do you like the layout of features in the Ponder Lane Park concept? (Check one.)

The Ponder Lane Neighborhood Park concept gained significant positive responses. Of the respondents, 48 said the “Like it” or “Love it”, in reference to the concepts, with only two that said they “Dislike it”.



2. If you could change / add one thing in the Ponder Lane Park concept, what would it be?

- 3 respondents said there is a shortage of parking.
- 3 respondents expressed concern about the proximity of the park to a busy road.
- 4 respondents said they really like the addition of a dog park.
- 2 respondents said they think there should be a barrier to separate the off-leash dog park from the rest of the park.
- 2 respondents said they want a skate park.

Sandy Community Campus

1. How well do you like the Sandy Community Campus Phase 1 concept? (Check one.)

Out of all the proposed park concepts, the Sandy Community Campus Phase one concept had the most diversity of opinion, but there was still an overall positive response. 56 respondents said they “Like it” or “Love it”, while eight said they “Dislike it” or “Hate it”. Only five respondents said they were “Neutral” or “Not sure”.

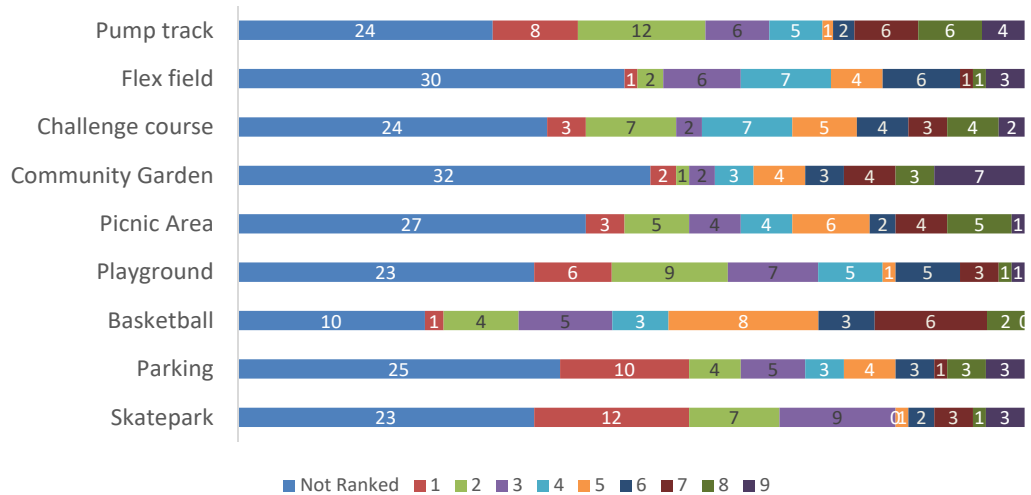


2. If you could change / add one thing in the Sandy Community Campus Phase 1 concept, what would it be?

- 11 respondents said they thought that a quality skate park should be a priority.
- 4 respondents said they want a pump track.
- 7 respondents said they want a pool to be a priority.
- 3 respondents noted the need for public restrooms.

3. Please rank which elements you feel should be included in the first phase.

The most popular number one choices that people said they feel should be included in the first phase were “Skatepark”, “Parking”, and “Pump Track”. The popularity of these choices tracks with their prevalence in open-ended comments about park elements. “Skatepark” and “Pump track” were also among the most popular selections for respondents’ 2nd choice, along with “Playground” and “Challenge course”. The element that the most respondents ranked last or chose not to rank at all, was that of “Picnic Area”, which also tracks with a lack of significant support in open-ended comments.

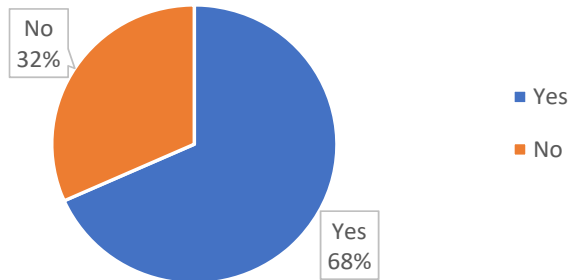


Tell us about yourself

1. Which parks do you live within walking distance of: (Check all that apply.)



2. Are you interested in participating in a follow-up meeting regarding park design? (Check one.)

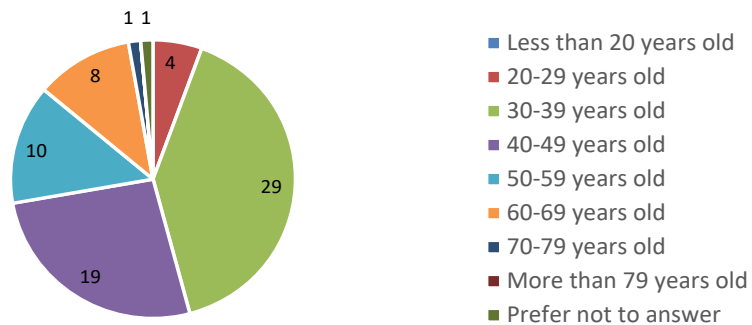


3. Which park(s) are you interested in learning more about: (Check all that apply.)

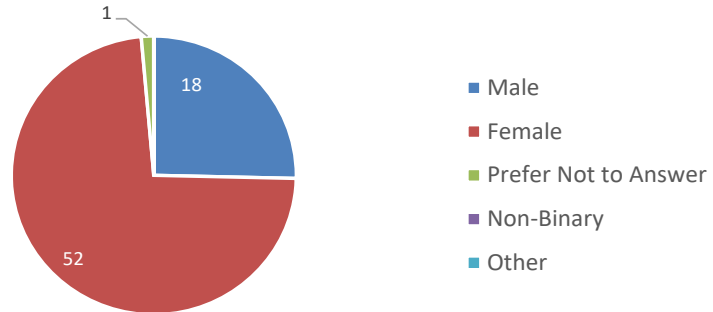


Demographic Questions

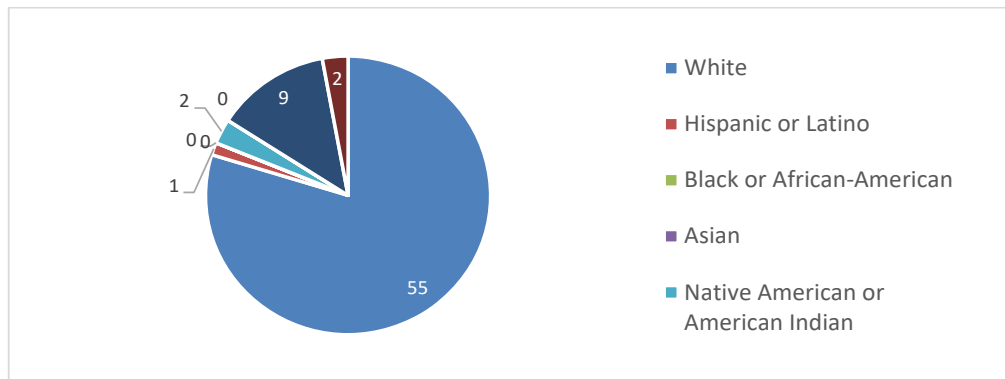
1. What is your age? (Check one.)



2. What best describes your gender? (Check one.)



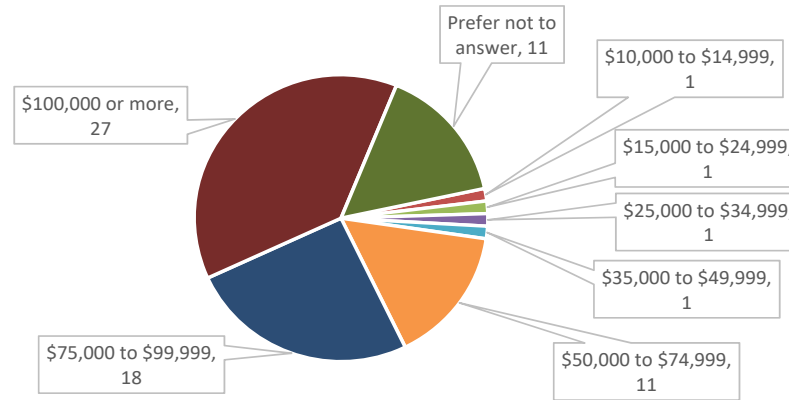
3. What is your race or ethnicity (Check one.)



4. What is your preferred language?

A total of 56 people responded to this question. All respondents indicated that they spoke English as a preferred language.

5. What is the combined income of all the people in your household? (Check one.)



PHYSICAL SURVEY IN SPANISH

Those that opted to participate in the Spanish language survey were informed that they would be entered into a raffle to win a \$25 Fred Meyer gift card upon receipt of their completed survey by October 25. One survey was completed and returned to JLA by mail.

The completed survey indicated general satisfaction with the concepts presented for the future of Sandy parks and trails. Below are the comments from the completed survey:

1. Do you feel that the proposed park system map will serve the needs of the growing community?

- Yes

2. Do you feel that the proposed trail system map will serve the needs of the growing community?

- Yes

3. How well do you like the layout of features in the Deer Point Park concept?

- Like it

4. If you could change / add one thing in the Deer Point Park concept, what would it be?

- (No answer)

5. How well do you like the layout of features in the Champion Way Park concept?

- Like it

6. If you could change / add one thing in the Champion Way Park concept, what would it be?

- (No answer)

7. How well do you like the layout of features in the Ponder Lane Park concept?

- Like it

8. If you could change / add one thing in the Ponder Lane Park concept, what would it be?

- (No answer)

9. Do you like the Sandy Community Campus Phase 1 concept?

- Yes

10. Which elements do you feel should be included in the first phase of Sandy Community Campus? (please rank in order of preference with 1 being the highest priority)

- Skate Park
- Parking

- Basketball
- Playground
- Picnic Area
- Community Garden


11. Which parks do you live within walking distance of?

- Sandy Community Campus

12. Would you be interested in participating in a follow-up meeting regarding your neighborhood park?

- Sandy Community

APPENDIX E.6: FALL 2020 BILINGUAL MAILER



Sandy Parks & Trails Master Plan

What's a Master Plan?
A master plan is like a map the City of Sandy will use to guide the development of future park and trail projects in order to serve the goals, needs and hopes of residents like you.

The Master plan will help us with two things:

- Identify the necessary parks and trails needed as the city grows.
- Distribute and build parks and trails equitably, to serve everyone in the city.

This requires planning both in the short term (including what features the next new park should have) and the long term (including where to acquire land now that will become parks and trails later).

What have we heard so far?


- The most popular park features are unpaved trails, playgrounds, paved multi-use trails and off-leash dog areas.
- 63% of households felt the condition of existing parks is good or very good.
- 74% feel that the city could use more parks and trails.
- The top three reasons people visit parks are access to nature, exercise, and to use the playground.
- Lack of walking/biking connectors to parks is a big reason people don't visit more often. Other factors are safety concerns, lack of lighting, and feeling crowded.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS
The trail system map shows potential local and regional trails. Some are also shown in the Transportation System Master Plan and other regional planning documents.

Take our community survey available through

October 25 2020

Mail this survey or complete online, and you will be entered in a raffle for a \$25 Fred Meyer gift card.
More information: ci.sandy.or.us/parksandtrails/masterplanupdate



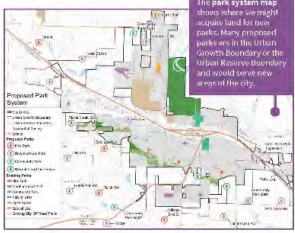
Natural areas with trails are the most popular, followed by neighborhood parks. Amenities people want more of are:

- Restrooms
- Indoor swimming pools
- Playgrounds
- Natural surface trails
- Picnic areas and shelters

Other feedback included:

- Improve trail network connections between parks by:
 - Creating a loop trail around the city.
 - Improving walking/biking safety at U.S. 26 and OR 211 crossings.
- Acquire and develop community parks, with recreation for everyone: sports fields, skate parks, bike pump tracks, and other features.
- Now neighborhood parks to fill service-area gaps.
- Improve access to certain amenities, such as splash pad north of U.S. 26 and a dog park south of U.S. 26.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS
The park system map shows where we might expand and add new parks. Many proposed parks are in the Urban Growth Boundary of the Urban Reserve Boundary and would serve new areas of the city.



BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 9500 PORTLAND, OR

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

U.S. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT
921 SW WASHINGTON ST., STE 570
PORTLAND OR 97205-9809

Tell us what you think! Fill out and mail this survey or complete online: ci.sandy.or.us/parksandtrails/masterplanupdate

1. Do you feel that the proposed park system map will serve the needs of the growing community?
 Yes Yes, with some changes (please explain below) No (please explain below)

2. Do you feel that the proposed trail system map will serve the needs of the growing community?
 Yes Yes, with some changes (please explain below) No (please explain below)

3. How well do you like the layout of features in the Deer Point Park concept?
 Love it Like it Neutral Dislike it Hate it Not sure

4. If you could change / add one thing in the Deer Point Park concept, what would it be?

5. How well do you like the layout of features in the Champion Way Park concept?
 Love it Like it Neutral Dislike it Hate it Not sure

6. If you could change / add one thing in the Champion Way Park concept, what would it be?

7. How well do you like the layout of features in the Ponder Lane Park concept?
 Love it Like it Neutral Dislike it Hate it Not sure

8. If you could change / add one thing in the Ponder Lane Park concept, what would it be?

9. Do you like the Sandy Community Campus Phase 1 concept?
 Yes Yes, with some changes (please explain below) No (please explain below)

10. Which elements do you feel should be included in the first phase of Sandy Community Campus? (please rank in order of preference with 1 being the highest priority)

<input type="checkbox"/> Skate Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Parking	<input type="checkbox"/> Basketball	<input type="checkbox"/> Playground	<input type="checkbox"/> Picnic Area
<input type="checkbox"/> Community Garden	<input type="checkbox"/> Challenge Course	<input type="checkbox"/> Flexible Field	<input type="checkbox"/> Pump Track	

11. Which parks do you live within walking distance of?
 Champion Way Deer Point Ponder Lane Sandy Community Campus Other





12. Would you be interested in participating in a follow-up meeting regarding your neighborhood park?
 Yes No If yes, which park are you interested in learning more about?
 Champion Way Deer Point Ponder Lane Sandy Community Campus Other

Please provide contact information if you would like to receive future updates or come to a meeting:
 Name _____ E-mail _____

Park design concepts
Design Concepts for four parks were developed and are presented for your review and comment. Three neighborhood parks (Deer Point, Champion Way and Ponder Lane) and one community park (Sandy Community Campus).

Neighborhood parks often include playgrounds, picnic areas and open lawn areas. They sometimes include splash pads, sport courts, community gardens, dog off-leash areas and other amenities.

A community park serves the entire community. Along with the amenities of a neighborhood park, it might include a skate park, sports fields, restrooms and parking.

For more information contact: Travis Rumohr 971-303-9311 | travis.rumohr@jla.us.com

SANDY PLAN MAESTRO DEL SISTEMA DE PARQUES Y SENDEROS DE LA CIUDAD DE SANDY

¿Qué es un plan maestro?
 Un plan maestro es como un mapa que la Ciudad de Sandy usará para guiar el desarrollo de futuros proyectos de parques y senderos, para atender las necesidades, necesidades y aspiraciones de los residentes como usted.

El plan maestro nos ayudará con dos cosas:

- Identificar los parques y senderos existentes a medida que la ciudad crece.
- Diseñar, construir parques y senderos que, habiéndolo, parques sirven a todos en la ciudad.

Esto requiere una planificación tanto a corto plazo (decidiendo qué características debe tener el próximo parque), como a largo plazo (decidiendo dónde adquirir terrenos ahora, que más tarde se convertirán en parques y senderos).

¿Qué hemos escuchado hasta ahora?

- Queremos más parques de los que tenemos y nos gustaría verlos crecer. Los áreas de pago los senderos, pavimentados de uso múltiple y las zonas para caminar y personas con sillas de ruedas.
- 63% de hogares sienten que la cantidad de los parques existentes es buena o muy buena.
- Más sienten que a la ciudad le vendría bien tener más parques y senderos.
- Las áreas con espacios para las que la gente visita los parques son: acceso a la naturaleza, ejercicio y el uso del área de juegos.
- La falta de conexiones peatonales y para bicicleta hacia los parques es una gran razón por la que la gente no los visita más a menudo. Otros factores son: preocupaciones con respecto a la seguridad, falta de iluminación y sensación de que hay mucho tráfico.

MEJORAS PROPUESTAS

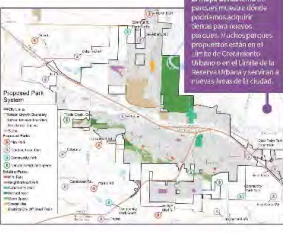
El mapa del sistema de parques muestra dónde se planea construir nuevos parques y senderos. Muchos parques propuestos están en el Plan de Desarrollo Urbano (UD) de la Ciudad de Sandy. Algunos parques propuestos están en áreas que aún no están en el UD de la Ciudad de Sandy.

Áreas naturales con senderos son más populares en Sandy. Parques comunitarios y recreativos también son populares. Las principales cinco instalaciones que la gente visitaría más son:

- Sanitarios
- Pícaras en espacios abiertos
- Senderos con superficie suave
- Áreas de picnic y descanso
- Área de juego

Otras opiniones de la comunidad incluyen:

- Crear más áreas de senderos más allá, para mejorar conexiones entre parques.
- Creando circuitos alrededor de la ciudad.
- Mejorando la seguridad en intersecciones peatonales y para bicicletas en las autopistas 267 y 211.
- Agregando senderos parques comunitarios, como el Campus de la Comunidad de Sandy, con áreas para la comunidad (campos deportivos, parque de patinaje, y otras características recreativas).
- Diseñar más parques recreativos para hacer los senderos de servicio.
- Mejorar acceso a instalaciones, como un área para retroceso al aire libre en la autopista 16 y un parque para perros al sur de la autopista 26.



MEJORAS PROPUESTAS

El mapa del sistema de parques muestra dónde se planea construir nuevos parques y senderos. Muchos parques propuestos están en el Plan de Desarrollo Urbano (UD) de la Ciudad de Sandy. Algunos parques propuestos están en áreas que aún no están en el UD de la Ciudad de Sandy.

Responda nuestra encuesta, comunitaria disponible el 25 de octubre de 2020

Entra en esta encuesta por correo o línea en línea y participa en un sorteo de una tarjeta de regalo de \$25. Más información: sandy.or.us/parksandtrailsmasterplanupdate



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¡Oiganos lo que piensa! Envíenos esta encuesta o complete un línea: sandy.or.us/parksandtrailsmasterplanupdate

1. ¿Siente que el mapa del sistema de parques propuesto atenderá las necesidades de la creciente comunidad?
 Sí No, con algunos cambios (por favor, explique abajo) No (por favor, explique abajo)

2. ¿Siente que el mapa del sistema de senderos propuesto atenderá las necesidades de la creciente comunidad?
 Sí No, con algunos cambios (por favor, explique abajo) No (por favor, explique abajo)

3. ¿Qué tanto le gusta la organización de elementos en el concepto del parque Deer Point?
 Le encanta Le gusta Neutral No le gusta Lo odia No está seguro

4. Si pudiera cambiar o agregar una cosa al concepto del parque Deer Point, ¿qué sería?

5. ¿Qué tanto le gusta la organización de elementos en el concepto del parque Champion Way?
 Le encanta Le gusta Neutral No le gusta Lo odia No está seguro

6. Si pudiera cambiar o agregar una cosa al concepto del parque Champion Way, ¿qué sería?

7. ¿Qué tanto le gusta la organización de elementos en el concepto del parque Ponder Lane?
 Le encanta Le gusta Neutral No le gusta Lo odia No está seguro

8. Si pudiera cambiar o agregar una cosa al concepto del parque Ponder Lane, ¿qué sería?

9. ¿Le gusta el concepto para la Fase 1 del Campus de la Comunidad de Sandy?
 Sí No, con algunos cambios (por favor, explique abajo) No (por favor, explique abajo)

10. ¿Qué elementos considera que deberían incluirse en la primera fase del Campus de la Comunidad de Sandy? (por favor, clasifíquelos por prioridad, siendo 1 la máxima prioridad)

11. ¿Qué parques están a poca distancia de donde usted vive?
 Champion Way Deer Point Ponder Lane Campus de la Comunidad de Sandy Otro

12. Would you be interested in participating in a follow-up meeting regarding your neighborhood park?
 Sí No Sí, sobre qué parque le interesa conocer más?


Por favor, proporcionar información de contacto si quiere recibir actualizaciones futuras o venir a una reunión:
 Nombre _____ Correo electrónico _____

Conceptos de diseño de parques

Se han desarrollado Conceptos de Diseño para cuatro parques y se están presentando para que usted los revise y comente sobre ellos. Tres parques recreativos (Deer Point, Champion Way y Ponder Lane) y un parque comunitario (Campus de la Comunidad de Sandy).

Los parques recreativos a menudo incluyen áreas de juegos, áreas de picnic y áreas de descanso. A veces incluyen áreas acuáticas para recreación, canchales deportivos, senderos con obstáculos, áreas para pasear a perros sin correa y otras instalaciones.

Un Parque Comunitario sirve a toda la comunidad. Jarra con las instalaciones de un Parque Recreativo, también puede incluir una plaza de patinaje, cancha deportiva, sanitarios y estacionamientos.



¿Preguntas? ¡Información! Contacte a: Travis Rimoni: 971-303-9311 | travis.rimoni@jla.us.com



Staff Report

Meeting Date: March 9, 2022

From Rochelle Anderholm-Parsch, Parks and Recreation Director

SUBJECT: Amended Parks and Trails System Master Plan

DECISION TO BE MADE:

Does the Parks and Trails Advisory Board support the proposed amendments to the Sandy Parks and Trail System Master Plan.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT:

Staff, along with ESA | Environment Science and Associates (the Parks and Trails System Master Plan consultant), amended the 2021 Parks and Trails System Master Plan (PTMSP). Revisions were required to align the PTMSP with the Transportation System Plan Update, refresh Census data, and align the level of service and needs analysis methodology with proposed Code amendments.

This summarizes revisions to the 2021 Parks & Trails Master Plan that have been incorporated into the 2022 Amended Parks & Trails Master Plan.

The following pages were revised:

PTMSP Report

- Cover – Updated report title to “Amended”
- Footer throughout – Updated report title to “Amended”, updated date to “February 2022”
- Acknowledgements – Revised to include Rochelle Anderhom-Parsch
- Table of Contents – Revised to delete Appendix G (Code amendments) which will be addressed under separate cover and adoption process.
- Pg. 9 – Updated Figure 3 and text with 2020 Census data
- Pg. 10 – Updated Table 1 and text with 2020 Census data
- Pg. 29 – Text updated to reflect revised population and level of service calculations
- Pg. 30 – Updated Table 9 to reflect 2020 Census data and revised trail LOS calculations
- Pg. 33 – Updated Table 10 with 2020 Census data and revised LOS and Needs calculations
- Pg. 35 – Updated Table 11 to reflect 2020 Census data and revised LOS calculations
- Pg. 55 – Updated Table 12 to reflect changes to the Tier 1 Trails CIP list resulting from coordination with the TSP

PTMSP Appendices

- Pg. A-1 – Updated Table A-1 to reflect changes to the Trail CIP resulting from TSP coordination with the TSP

- Pg. A-4 to A-5 – Updated Table A-4 to reflect changes to the Trail CIP resulting from TSP coordination with the TSP (includes calculating linear feet into acres)
- Deleted Appendix G (Code amendments) which will be addressed under separate cover and adoption process.

PTSMP Tables & Figures

- Tables 8, 9, 10 and C-1 were updated to reflect staff suggested changes to the existing trail inventory. The net result was a .38 miles reduction in existing trail than in the prior plan, which reduces your current level of service slightly, and increases the current need.
- Figures 6, 8 and 14 were updated to reflect the trail adjustments as directed by staff.

RECOMMENDATION:

The Parks and Trails Advisory Board supports the amendments as presented.

SUGGESTED MOTION LANGUAGE:

I move that we support the Amended City of Sandy Parks and Trails Master Plan.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS/EXHIBITS:

Amended City of Sandy Parks and Trails Master Plan

Amended Sandy Parks and Trails Master Plan Appendices_2022-0216



Staff Report

Meeting Date: March 9, 2022

From Rochelle Anderholm-Parsch, Parks and Recreation Director

SUBJECT: Sandy Pool Exploratory Task Force Final Report

PURPOSE / OBJECTIVE:

To provide an update to the Parks and Trails Advisory Board regarding the Pool Exploratory Task Force (PETF) Final Report.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT:

In 2016 the City of Sandy purchased property now known as the Community Campus from the Oregon Trail School District. The site is 14.00 total acres, with 0.25 of those as developed acres, and 7.10 acres that is considered natural area or open space. This purchase included the Olin J. Bignall Aquatic Center, currently closed, and the old Cedar Ridge Middle School, also closed to the public. From June 2018 to May 2019 the City briefly opened, operated, and maintained the aquatic center. On April 19, 2021, the Council requested the formation of a Pool Exploratory Task Force (PETF) to evaluate options and provide a recommendation to the Council regarding the future of the Olin J. Bignall Aquatic Center.

The PETF (which included six residents along with Councilors Hokanson, Walker, and Exner) met from July through December 2021 to develop a recommended path forward for the aquatic center. The PETF completed their work at the end of January 2022, and the final report was submitted to Council. The PETF put in a tremendous amount of work, for which we are incredibly grateful. Their final report is attached to this staff report for the Parks Board review.

Two main points to take away from the report:

- Repairing and reopening the aquatic center as currently configured is not feasible. Substantial funds would be required to address critical needs related to pool infrastructure and building systems before the public could be served. The current facility also does not provide a dedicated recreation pool. Certain aspects of the building's architecture make comprehensive renovation of the structure difficult and expensive.
- The PETF recommends constructing a new aquatic center elsewhere on the Campus property. The report includes details on desired facility features, as well as rough estimates of capital and operations costs. While not discussed at great length in the report, the consultant team determined that an advantageous strategy would be to construct an aquatic center addition to the middle school annex building (bunker building), which itself could be leveraged into a new community center space in the future.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS/EXHIBITS:

Sandy Pool Exploratory Task Force Final Report | January 2022



Sandy Pool Exploratory Task Force

FINAL REPORT | JANUARY 2022



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Acknowledgements

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Meagan Lancaster (Vice Chair)
Grant Hayball
Jan Sharman
Blake Smith
Mark Smith
Councilor Don Hokanson
Councilor Kathleen Walker
Councilor Carl Exner

CITY OF SANDY

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Liz Manser, Project Manager

Ballard*King & Associates (Operations Plan)

Ken Ballard, Partner

ACC Cost Consultants (Cost Estimating)

McCabe Karcher, Cost Estimator

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Executive Summary

The Sandy Pool Exploratory Task Force study was a renewed planning effort focused on assessing the City's current and future aquatic program needs and envisioning the most cost effective and functional facility to meet those needs. Options were explored to address the physical and program deficiencies of the outdated Olin Y. Bignall Aquatic Center by either repairing and reopening the facility, or by pursuing one of the following options: 1) renovating the existing natatorium, 2) renovating the natatorium and constructing an addition, or 3) constructing a new aquatic facility. The primary focus of this effort was to evaluate aquatics program spaces, though additional indoor fitness / recreation and community spaces may be considered by the City in more detail in the future.

In August 2021, the Pool Exploratory Task Force (PETF) began its work by evaluating the option of repairing and reopening the aquatic center as currently configured. Due to costly critical repairs required for both the pool systems and building systems, the PETF determined that such an approach would be infeasible. Thus, a process was undertaken to determine which

of the remaining three options would be preferable.

The PETF proceeded to assess the community's aquatic needs and research other benchmark indoor and outdoor aquatic facilities in other similar rural communities throughout Oregon, with the intention of developing a proposal for a safe, affordable, and accessible place for community members to swim and learn vital water safety skills. Preliminary space requirement figures were established, conceptual layout schematics were created, and initial capital and operations cost estimates were calculated with the assistance of contracted consultants.

After detailed analysis and evaluation, the PETF recommended against renovating and/or expanding the existing Aquatic Center, in favor of developing a new natatorium with a 3,500 square foot warm water recreation pool and a minimum 6-lane 25-yard competition pool, with a preference for an 8-lane 25-yard competition pool.

Given this recommendation, it may be possible for the City to leverage the existing Middle School Annex Building to develop a combined aquatics and community center facility within a compact and efficient layout.

This report includes the PETF recommendations for the space program, conceptual site and building layouts, and preliminary capital cost and operational cost estimates for the aquatic facility.

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SANDY POOL EXPLORATORY TASK FORCE

Planning Process

SUMMARY

The PETF was established by the Sandy City Council to identify the community's aquatic space program needs and evaluate aquatic layout options, taking into consideration estimated project costs, operational costs, and aquatic programming opportunities.

Beginning in July 2021, an aquatic needs assessment effort was initially led by the City of Sandy staff working directly with the PETF. The effort was later expanded to include facilitation and planning support from Opsis Architecture and Ballard*King Associates from September 2021 to December 2021. Project steering and guidance was provided by the Community Campus Subcommittee (CCS; comprised of Councilors Hokanson, Walker, and Exner), including consideration of possible integration of other facility program needs such as recreation and community spaces and connections to future park developments.

At the beginning of this process, the PETF established project guiding principles to help guide discussion and assist with the final evaluation process. These principles, listed below, informed the development of a final evaluation matrix used to evaluate aquatic options.

AQUATIC GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- Accommodate Lap and Recreation Swim Programs
- Provide Operationally Efficient Layout
- Meet Cost Recovery Goals
- Develop Cost Effective Parking Layout
- Integrate Convenient Service Access to Aquatic Mechanical
- Maximize Value of Investment
- Work Within Budget Constraints
- Compelling Vision for Successful Bond Initiative

OTHER PROJECT CONSIDERATIONS

- Integrate Potential Fitness and Community Spaces
- Potential Public Walkway to Park
- Potential Addition of Park Amenity

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Space Program Needs

AQUATIC SPACE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The preliminary proposed aquatic program was based upon a list of desired building program elements, pool amenities, and potential aquatic center programming developed by the PETF in August of 2021. The following list of potential aquatic elements was evaluated and prioritized, and subsequently used as the basis for the proposed aquatic space program.

DESIRED AQUATIC ELEMENTS

RECREATION POOL	COMPETITION POOL	GENERAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lazy River• Slides• Kid's Pool• Hydrotherapy• Inflatables	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Swim team practice & meets• Bleachers• Water Polo• Diving Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sauna• Hot Tub• Party rental rooms• Restrooms / locker rooms• Universal Changing rooms• Storage for long-term renters• Aquatic equipment storage• Lifeguard / office space• Lobby w/ seating / pool views• Snack bar / vendors

RECREATION POOL SIZE CONSIDERATION

The combination of shallow water and warm temperature in a recreation pool provides opportunities for a wide range of community programming including water fitness classes, swimming lessons, therapy, and interactive water play. At 3,500 square feet (SF), the proposed recreation size pool could accommodate desired amenities such as zero depth entry, a current channel, and interactive water play elements such as a water slide, fountains, rock climbing or ropes. Specific recreation pool features will be prioritized and refined in the next phase of design. This proposed recreation pool area is comparable to other local recreation pool sizes such as the Madras Aquatic Center, Portland Southwest Community Center, Firstenburg Community Center, and the Portland Mt Scott Community Center.

COMPETITION POOL SIZE CONSIDERATION

The size of the competition pool was discussed at length with the PETF, city staff, and design team, in order to determine an appropriate size to serve a broad range of the Sandy community needs. The PETF base recommendation is a 6 lane 25-yard, deep/deep competitive pool, however, the PETF strongly recommends consideration of an 8-lane 25-yard, deep/deep pool in the next phase of this study. An 8-lane pool offers expanded programming benefits for high school swim meets and water polo, as well as opportunities for simultaneous programming

COMPETITION POOL SIZE COMPARISON

	6 LAP LANES X 25 YARDS	8 LAP LANES X 25 YARDS	DIFFERENCE
POOL AREA	3,150 SF	4,350 SF	1,200 SF
CAPITAL COSTS			DIFFERENCE
Preliminary Pool Capital Cost (WTI) ¹	\$ 1,395,000	\$ 1,770,000	\$ 375,000
Increased Building Area Capital Costs ²			\$ 700,000
Total Increase in Capital Costs			\$ 1,075,000
OPERATIONAL COSTS			DIFFERENCE
Approx. Competitive Pool Operational Expenses per Year	(\$ 500,000)	(\$ 630,000)	(\$ 130,000)
Approx. Competitive Pool Revenue per Year	\$ 200,000	\$ 230,000	\$ 30,000
Approx. Yearly Operational Subsidy	(\$ 300,000)	(\$ 400,000)	(\$ 100,000)
<p><i>1. Preliminary Pool Capital costs include the pool vessel, piping and filtration/treatment equipment. They do not include any additional pool mechanical costs. Estimate includes 45% markups including escalation to 2023.</i></p> <p><i>2. The capital costs are based on a potential 1,200 SF addition required to house an 8-lane competition pool. Estimate is based off a cost of \$400/SF + 45% Markups, including escalation to 2023 (figures are rounded).</i></p>			

such as additional lap swimming, water exercise, and fitness classes. The capital and operational cost increases associated with a larger competition pool are referenced to the right.

COMMUNITY & RECREATION PROGRAM CONSIDERATIONS

In order to fully evaluate the aquatic center options, consideration was given to how aquatic spaces could possibly integrate into

a comprehensive and operationally efficient facility that incorporates community and recreation aspects. Opsis leveraged its past experience with similar community center programming to study the feasibility of a combined facility. More detailed analysis and additional stakeholder input will need to be performed by the City in the future to develop a community and recreation program recommendation.

PROPOSED AQUATIC SPACE PROGRAM

The final proposed aquatic program includes amenities such as a competition pool, recreation pool, spa, spectator seating, and a party room, along with additional support spaces as required to provide a fully functional aquatic center, including administration, storage, locker rooms, and reception spaces. It was determined that a sauna could potentially be considered at a later phase in the context of potential community / recreation dryland programming.

The projected size of the identified program areas is reflective of typical aquatic center spaces along with proportionally sized support spaces, resulting in a total assignable square footage of 24,200 net square feet, and a projected total aquatics program area of 30,250 square feet. This size target assisted in the development and evaluation of the aquatic center test fit options.

AQUATIC CENTER

A. Operations - Building Support

A.01	Entrance / Lobby
A.02	Reception / Access Control / Registration
A.04	Concessions / Vending
A.05	General Locker Rooms (2 @ 1400 sf)
A.06	Universal Changing Vestibule
A.07	Universal Changing Rooms (4 @ 90sf)
A.09	General Building Storage
A.10	Maintenance Room

Subtotal: Building Support Spaces

B. Aquatic Spaces

B.01	Competition Pool - 6 lane 25-Yard (water 3,150 sf / deck 2,850 sf)
B.02	Spectator Seating - 200 seats
B.03	Recreation Pool (water 3,500 sf / deck 4,100 sf)
B.04	Spa / Whirlpool
B.05	Sauna
B.06	Aquatic Offices (2@ 120 SF)
B.07	Guard Room
B.08	Lifeguard Changing / Breakroom
B.09	First Aid Room
B.10	Pool Storage
B.11	Pool Mechanical & Heater Rooms

Subtotal: Aquatic Spaces

C. Community Spaces

C.01	Birthday Party / Meeting Room (divisible)
------	---

Subtotal: Community Spaces

25% grossing factor

900
500
100
2800
150
360
300
400
5,510 nsf
6000
1200
7600
250
NIC
240
300
100
NIC
400
2000
18,090 nsf
600
600 sf
24,200 nsf
6,050 sf
30,250 gsf

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Concept Design Options

PRELIMINARY AQUATIC CENTER CONCEPT DESIGN OPTIONS

Four options were presented to the PETF at its first meeting – examining a full range of potential scenarios for the natatorium:

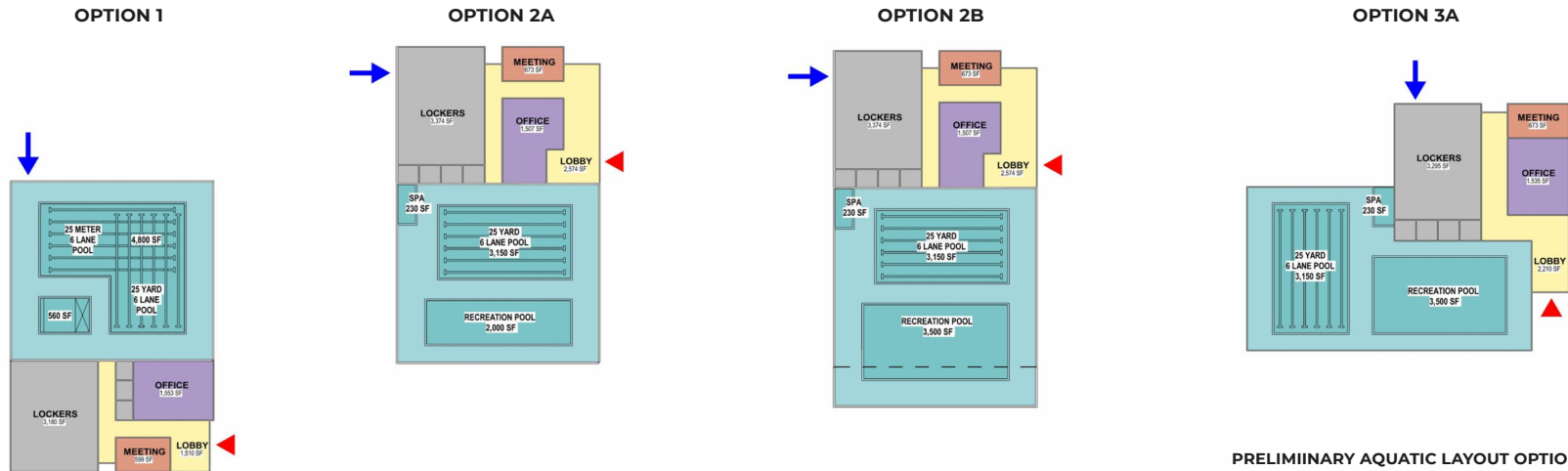
Option 1: Utilize the existing natatorium with existing pool tanks.

Option 2A: Utilize existing natatorium with a modified lap pool (no addition). This option provided a small, separate 2,000 SF recreation pool.

Option 2B: Utilize existing natatorium with a modified lap pool, including an addition. The addition would accommodate a larger, separate 3,500 SF recreation pool.

Option 3A: Create a new natatorium with both a 6 lane, 25 yard lap pool and 3,500 SF recreation pool.

While Option 1 utilizes the existing natatorium and pool vessel configuration, it does not provide a separate recreation pool as desired by the PETF for more robust aquatics programming or a prominent connection between the natatorium space and Pleasant Street. The PETF therefore decided not to advance this option.



PRELIMINARY AQUATIC LAYOUT OPTIONS

By moving the support space to the north side of the building, Option 2A provides a better connection to Pleasant Street. Option 2A also includes a stand-alone recreation pool, however the new recreation pool was limited in size due to the existing natatorium enclosure (hence the task force's decision not to advance this option). Option 2B addresses the size concern by expanding the existing natatorium enclosure to provide a larger recreation pool.

Option 3A assumes a new natatorium. By locating the natatorium completely in a new structure, Option 3A allows more flexibility for efficient shaping of the pools and better program adjacencies.

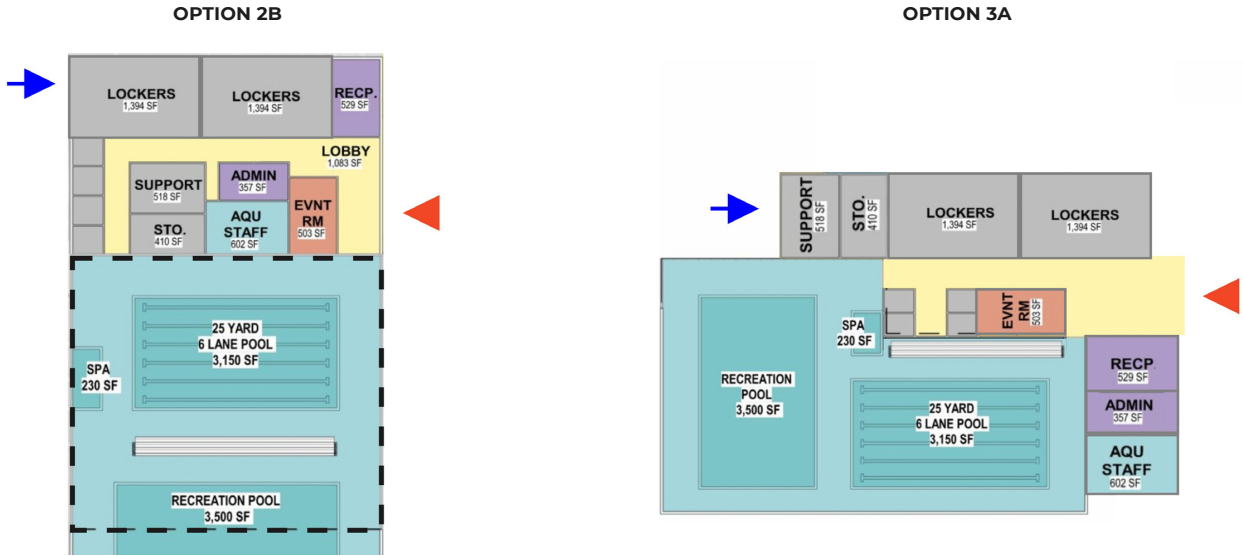
The PETF decided to move forward with the development of two preferred concept design options: Option 2B (existing natatorium with an addition) and Option 3A (new natatorium).

PREFERRED AQUATIC CENTER CONCEPT DESIGN OPTIONS

After further developing the two preferred options, the Design Team produced layout concepts (shown below) that both provide a central lobby space with direct connection to administration/reception areas, as well as party room and aquatics offices with direct adjacencies and strong sightlines to the pool deck.

Option 2B's recreation pool lacks direct adjacency to locker rooms, and has potential sightline issues created by the location of spectator seating for the competition pool.

Option 3A presents the possibility of constructing a new aquatic center as an addition to the Middle School Annex Building to leverage the reduced cost of renovation and minimize new construction. Locker rooms provide direct access adjacent to the recreation pool, and the 'L' shaped configuration allows direct views from the aquatics office and the spectator seating.



PREFERRED AQUATIC LAYOUT OPTIONS

CONCEPTUAL SITE LAYOUT & EXISTING BUILDING CONSIDERATIONS

At subsequent meetings, layouts for both options were shown in more detail, and included consideration of the Community Campus site and potential integration with community/recreation center program elements. These site considerations include parking, vehicular and pedestrian access, as well as an acknowledgement of the concepts presented in the 2018 Pleasant St Masterplan (PSMP), and the Sandy Parks & Trails Master Plan.

Both aquatic layout options aimed to leverage existing buildings on site. The two buildings identified for potential re-use were the natatorium of the 1963 Olin Y. Bignall Aquatic Center and the 1973 middle school annex building. The third existing building, the 1950's middle school, is located in the center of the site, limiting site access and connectivity. The middle school building requires extensive structural, mechanical, electrical and plumbing upgrades, and both site options operate under the assumption that the existing middle school building will be demolished to create better site access and more efficient parking layouts.

Preliminary assessments of these buildings were completed during the '2018 Masterplan Facilities Assessment', the '2020 City of Sandy Facilities Assessment', and the 2021 'Memo to Task Force on Repair Costs'. The design team took these reports into consideration when developing the preliminary cost model and evaluating the viability of the aquatic options.

SANDY PETF FINAL REPORT | JANUARY 2022



EXISTING COMMUNITY CAMPUS STRUCTURES

Existing Aquatic Center

Alterations to the existing aquatic center are inherently challenging because of the construction methods used and the state of the facility. The existing walls consist of a compromised, hybrid concrete masonry unit (CMU) and wood structure. In order to expand the natatorium to the south as outlined in Option 2B, a major structural reconfiguration of the south wall is required to provide a clear span support across the new recreation

pool. Additionally, the building requires a full mechanical, electrical and plumbing (MEP) replacement, major envelope repairs, abatement, and overall updating to interior finishes.

Moving forward, if the aquatic center and middle school are demolished, they should be surveyed for potential salvage items such as wood beams that could be repurposed in the new aquatic center.

Middle School Annex

The Middle School (MS) Annex Building provides a more robust starting point for a major renovation and addition. Seismically, the use and occupancy hazard levels are assumed to be unchanged when converting from a K-12 educational use to a community space at the MS Annex Building, indicating that seismic upgrades would be voluntary.

The building was originally constructed in 1973. However, the method of construction for this building and its modest size provide an opportunity to utilize the building without triggering mandatory strengthening of gravity or lateral structural elements. While the building code references a prescriptive limitation for the modification of gravity resisting structures to 5% and lateral force resisting structure to 10%, the robustness of the existing building leads us to believe building modifications are possible even if they affect more than 5% and 10% of the structure without mandating strengthening.

It should be noted, if the occupancy change should increase the potential hazard to life safety in the building, added structural strengthening may be required. Lastly, the CMU or gyp clad exterior walls on the north, west and east elevations are non-structural in nature. Removing those walls to create more views, open rooms, etc. will not affect the gravity or lateral force resisting components of the existing structure.

The Middle School Annex building will require major MEP upgrades as it is currently tied to the existing Middle School boiler. As with the existing aquatic center, it will require abatement and interior finish upgrades.

Taking the existing conditions of both buildings into account a rough assesment of the 'total building value' of each building was developed. This 'total building value' equates to a rough order of magintude savings over the cost of new construction. The better condition and larger square footage of the MS Annex building equated to a larger overall 'total building value' as shown below.

ADDITIONAL SITE CONSIDERATIONS

An approximately 30,000 SF aquatic center would require approximately 120 parking spaces according to the Sandy Municipal Code. Additional project square footage added by potential community center programming would likely add significantly to the required parking count.

Service access to the pool mechanical systems will be a high priority. Option 2B relies on the access on the west side of the site provided by a ROW easement. Option 3A provides direct service access to a service court from SE Meinig Ave near the skate park entry. Moving into the next phase, the adjacencies of the service access, pool mechanical room, and natatorium should be reviewed.

Option 3A creates a strong connection between the natatorium and the park to the north. It also creates an opportunity for a linear, north/south connection between Pleasant Street and the park.

TOTAL EXISTING BUILDING 'VALUE'

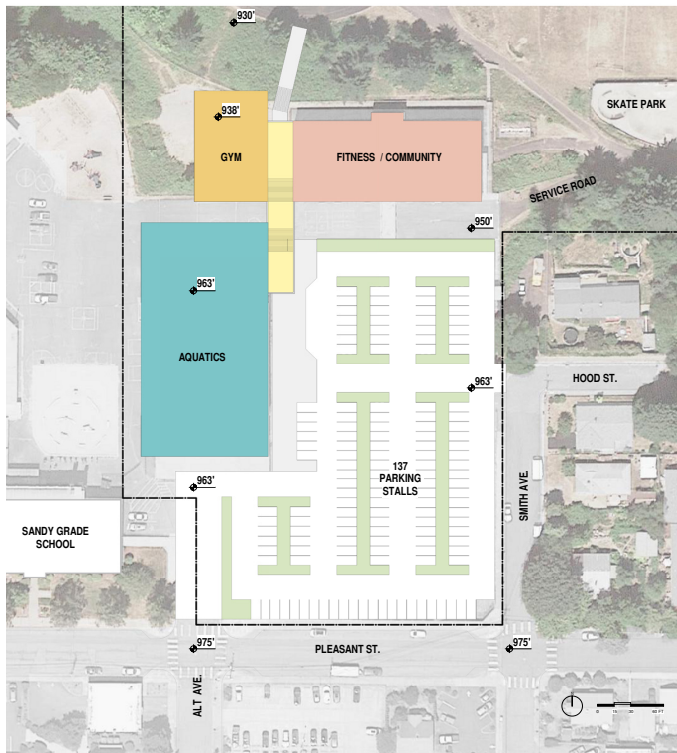
MIDDLE SCHOOL ANNEX BUILDING		OLIN Y. BIGNALL AQUATIC CENTER	
Existing 'building value'	= \$ 225 - \$ 300/SF	Existing 'building value'	= \$ 75 - \$ 150/SF
Existing building SF	= 26,276 SF	Existing building SF	= 17, 298 SF
Estimated 'total building value'	= \$ 5.91M - \$ 7.88 M	Estimated 'total building value'	= \$ 1.29M - \$ 2.59M

FACILITY DESIGN ATTRIBUTES

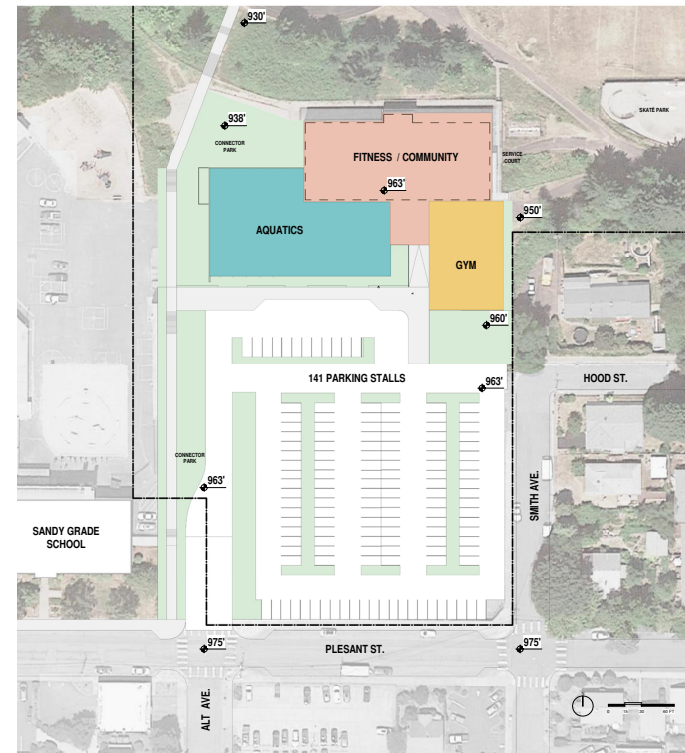
The PETF worked to identify a list of desired design attributes for the new facility. This list helps to identify design priorities that should be considered as the project moves into the next phase:

- Viewing windows into pools
- Indoor / outdoor connections
- Operable windows / natural ventilation
- Natural daylight / views
- Covered entrance / drop-off area
- Universal accessibility
- Covid/ Health design strategies
- Smart vestibule design
- Good Acoustics
- Energy Efficient
- Smart Filtration Systems

OPTION 2B CONCEPTUAL SITE LAYOUT



OPTION 3A CONCEPTUAL SITE LAYOUT



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Preliminary Cost Estimates

AQUATIC CENTER CAPITAL COSTS

Preliminary, rough order of magnitude (ROM) project cost estimates were developed with Architectural Cost Consultants for the Aquatic Center. The total project cost summary includes both construction cost, indirect construction costs, and accounts for escalation to late 2023. Both project costs include a healthy contingency to account for the unknowns at this early phase of estimating and design.

These costs were developed utilizing the layouts for two preferred Aquatic Center Options (2B and 3A). Independent costs per square foot were developed for renovation and addition areas for both the existing aquatic center and the middle school annex building, and included site considerations, demolition, and abatement costs. These costs will need to be refined in the future, and can be expanded to account for additional potential recreation and community center elements.

AQUATIC CENTER CAPITAL COST (ROUGH ORDER OF MAGNITUDE)	OPTION 2B	OPTION 3A
Building Costs	\$ 22.69M	\$ 17.58M
Site Costs	\$ 4.56M	\$ 2.90M
Construction Cost	\$ 27.25M	\$ 20.48M
Indirect Project Costs (30%)	\$ 8.18M	\$ 6.14M
Total Project Cost	\$ 35.43M	\$ 26.62M

Building Costs: Includes Building Construction, Escalation, Design Contingencies.

Site Costs: Demolition, Abatement, site development (utilities, grading, landscape, parking, etc.).

Indirect Project Costs: Owner's Construction Contingency, Permitting, Testing, Fixtures, Furnishings & Equipment, Architect & Engineering Fees, Owners Representative, Legal Fees, and Commissioning.

Escalated to a construction start date of late 2023.

AQUATIC CENTER OPERATIONS

It is important to realize that it is virtually impossible for indoor aquatic centers to cover their cost of operations through fees generated by the facility. The size of the operational loss (operating expenses minus earned revenue) varies by a number of factors:

Type of Pool – competitive pools operate at a higher loss than a recreational pool. The larger the competitive pool (number of lanes and length of pool) the higher the loss. Recreational pools usually have a higher fee for use, attract more users and support a wider range of programs but still have an annual loss.

Fees that are Charged – a more aggressive fee structure for admission to the pool, for programs and services and rentals of a competitive pool will have a significant impact on the size of the operational loss.

Cost of Goods and Services – the compensation level for staff (especially lifeguards) and the cost of utilities drives the overall cost of operation. As these two aspects continue to increase in cost, the operational loss will grow.

Presence of Other Amenities – if other non-aquatic amenities are added to a center, especially fitness related spaces, the operational loss associated with the pool can be lowered.

The table outlines a rough order of magnitude estimate of the Aquatic Center's yearly operational costs and necessary subsidy.

These figures are based on the aquatics space program elements outlined above, including a 6 lane 25-yard, deep/deep competitive pool and a 3,500 sf recreation pool. As outlined above in the 'Competition Pool Size Consideration' section, adding two lap lanes to the competition pool would increase the yearly expenses by approximately \$130,000, while increasing the yearly revenue by approximately \$30,000. It may be possible to decrease the necessary subsidy by leveraging technologies such as ultraviolet filtration, solar power infrastructure, and energy efficient mechanical systems, which could potentially lead to opportunities to secure grant funding.

As with the capital costs, operational costs will be further refined in future phases of this planning effort.

AQUATIC CENTER OPERATIONAL COST (ROUGH ORDER OF MAGNITUDE)

	Recreation	Competition	Total
Expenses	\$ 700,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,200,000
Revenue	\$ 500,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 700,000
Subsidy	\$ (200,000)	\$ (300,000)	\$ (500,000)

Recommendations

EVALUATION

Utilizing the guiding principles developed with the PETF, a final decision matrix was developed, outlining the evaluation criteria to lead the decision-making process.

FINAL RECOMMENDATION

It was determined that Option 2B had increased construction and operational costs and created more unknowns during the construction and demolition process. Option 3A allowed for a more compact and operationally efficient layout, as well as a lower overall construction and project cost. The Task Force therefore recommended Option 3A.

EVALUATION MATRIX	OPTION 2B	OPTION 3A
Aquatics Construction Cost	\$27.25M Construction Cost	\$20.48M Construction Cost
Aquatics Operational Cost*		
Operationally Efficient Layout	Disconnected Aquatics & Community Programs	Compact Layout-efficient net to gross
Accommodate Competition & Recreation Swim Programs	Includes Competition Pool & Recreation Pool	Includes Competition Pool & Recreation Pool
Compelling Vision for Successful Bond Initiative		
Efficient Parking Layout	Requires retaining walls	
Aquatic/Community Center Integration	Requires complicated connection or additional staffing	Creates a wholistic campus
Integration with Park		Allows greenway park connector from Pleasant St.
Aquatic Service Access	Breezeway connection creates difficult service access to Aquatic Supper areas - utilize easement	

**for additional aquatics operational information, reference page 6*

high
 medium
 low

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Next Steps

As the project prepares to move into the next phase of development and a potential bond campaign, the following priorities have been identified:

- Involve the public in the next level of the study to determine future facility development.
- Continue to provide task force input into future phases of Community Campus planning.
- Refine and right size the facilities to meet the proposed funding goals.
- Establish preliminary design for the recreation pool and amenities
- Refine the concept plan for the preferred option.
- Refine the operations estimates
- Update the cost estimate based on a refined conceptual plan of the whole campus.
- Provide visual collateral for a potential bond campaign, including renderings depicting the preferred option.

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SANDY POOL EXPLORATORY TASK FORCE

Appendix

MEMO TO TASK FORCE ON REPAIR COSTS	22
POOL EXPLORATORY TASK FORCE BYLAWS	35
MEETING MINUTES - PETF MEETING 1	37
MEETING MINUTES - PETF MEETING 2	52
MEETING MINUTES - PETF MEETING 3	54

August 4, 2021

Re: Repair Costs for Existing Aquatic Center

Pool Exploratory Task Force Members:

As you know, [Brody Anderson](#) cited a cost range of \$1.3 to \$1.5 million to address the critical pool system infrastructure (piping and filtration, gutter system, expansion joint repair, etc.) in the existing aquatic center (see Attachments 1 and 2). It's important to note that this number does not account for a variety of other issues that he was not prepared to cite prices for, but that would be necessary to fix if the doors were going to be opened. These included things like HVAC system, plumbing system, ADA issues, etc.

I was recently informed that many of these additional costs were estimated in a follow-up analysis conducted by OPSIS back in September 2019 (see Attachment 3).

As you can see, this estimate is for a renovation of the existing facility intended to last for 15-20 years. That said, most of the items listed would be essential to fix, at least to some extent, before allowing the public back in the building (mechanical / electrical / plumbing (including HVAC), seismic upgrades, etc). While I'm certainly not an expert, it seems likely to me that we're talking about a cost level of at least \$3.5 million before it would be possible to open the doors, and that's before accounting for contingencies and soft costs.

I look forward to hearing from the group whether, in your judgment, Option 4 from our bylaws (temporarily re-open the existing pool and transition to new construction) is financially feasible and a prudent use of funds.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Best,

Jeff Aprati

7/20/2021

City of Sandy Mail - Follow-up to voicemail - Sandy Aquatic Center



ATTACHMENT 1

Jeff Aprati <japrati@ci.sandy.or.us>

Follow-up to voicemail - Sandy Aquatic Center

Brody Anderson <Brody@andersonpoolworks.com>
To: "japrati@ci.sandy.or.us" <japrati@ci.sandy.or.us>

Tue, Jul 20, 2021 at 5:14 PM

Sandy Aquatic Center report:

Jeff,

Attached are the photos from yesterday's walk through at the aquatic facility.

I will start with the pool structure: the swimming pool shell looks to be a poured in place structure with several expansion joints in need of repair/replacement and the existing expansion joint material is a product that is no longer EPA acceptable due to cancer causing materials.

The surge gutter lip shows signs of reinforcement steel corrosion/cancer and will need to be rebuilt/replaced. The surge gutter system is bare concrete and no waterproofing is in place and therefore water is migrating through the concrete and weakening the concrete structure and reinforcing steel (evidenced by cracking on the underside of the gutter in the mechanical room area where water is dripping and calcium is leeching through the cracks and spalling areas of concrete). The leaking has been happening for a long period of time (evidence is long stalactites of calcium dripping from the leak points). This brings in to question the structural integrity of the pool gutter structure.

The pool return lines appear to be iron piping. The rust debris around each floor inlet would suggest all inlet and suction outlet piping is ductile iron and will need replacement prior to opening.

The viewing port window shows evidence of seal failure: debris growing around the gasket seal. It would be recommended that the viewing window be removed as soon as possible mitigating catastrophic failure.

The current water level of the swimming pool is well below normal operating level. The current maintenance person indicated that they were not adding water more than once per week (possible minor evaporative loss) but without the pool operating at full capacity, there is no way to determine if there exists a 'leak' of the pool structure.

The wading pool currently shares filtration system with the lap swim pool violating OHD rules for wading pools. The options would be to either add a full filtration system for the wading pool or complete removal of the wading pool.

The pool filtration system and piping is mostly ductile iron with a mix of some PVC schedule 40 piping. Maintenance staff indicated that most of the valving is rusted closed or not able to be turned. The chemical automation system is offline and without full systems operational, it cannot be determined if the system is viable. The filter pit is archaic and would need to be updated prior to systems being brought back online. The system boiler is old (1960's) and needs to be replaced prior to system operation for the safety of the building and patrons.

Overall, the pool shell, filtration system and piping will all need to be upgraded to like new standards prior to pool opening or operation. While there have been minor upgrades prior to the pool shutting down, there are too many deficiencies evident to suggest that the pool reopen to the public without extensive upgrades.

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7/20/2021

City of Sandy Mail - Follow-up to voicemail - Sandy Aquatic Center

The estimated cost associated with repairing the deficiencies and to upgrade the pool to OHD standards: **\$1.3-\$1.5M**
These numbers do not address the building, HVAC, locker rooms, lobby, decking, ADA access.

Brody Anderson| Vice President

Anderson Poolworks

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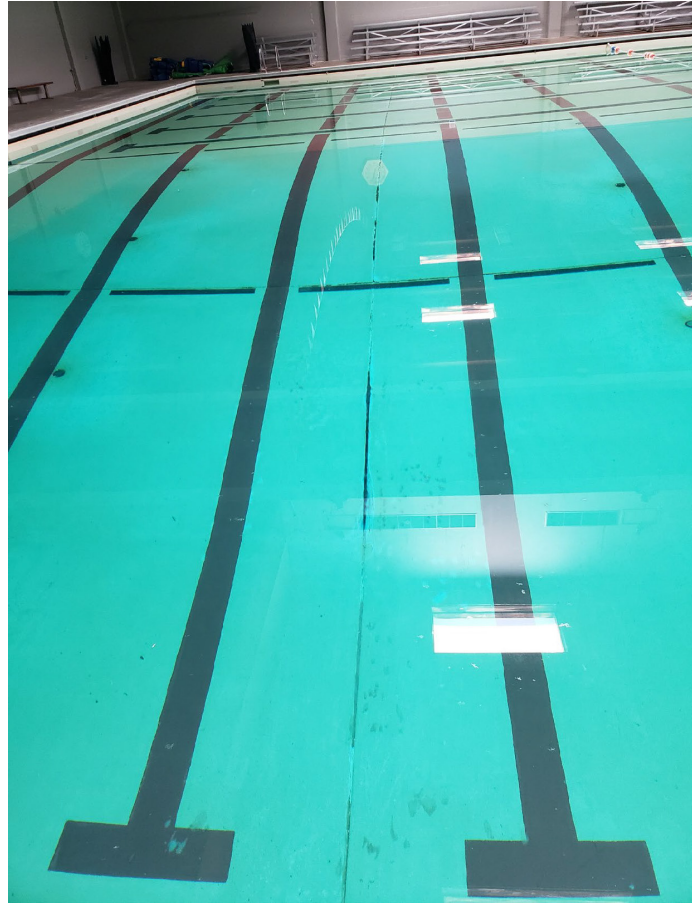
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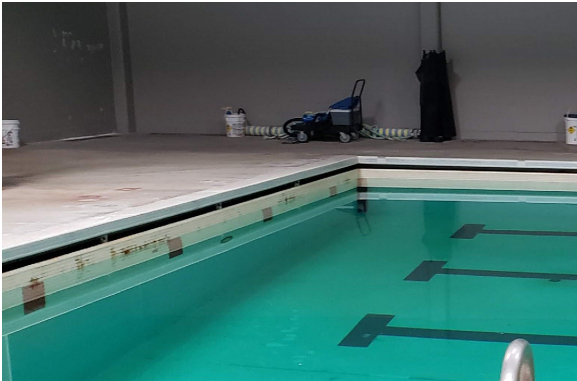
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ATTACHMENT 2

Expansion Joints in Need of Repair



Surge Gutter System Structural Integrity



Iron Pipes and Valves Need Replacement



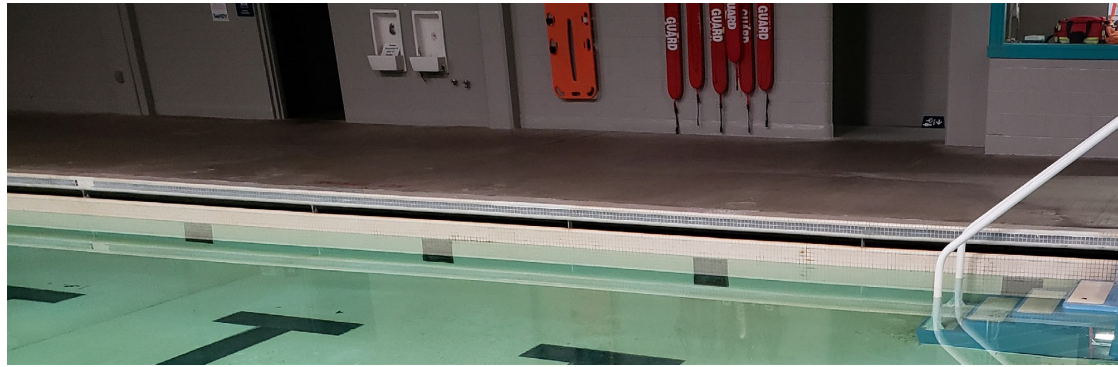
Iron Pipes and Valves Need Replacement



Viewing Port Seal Failure



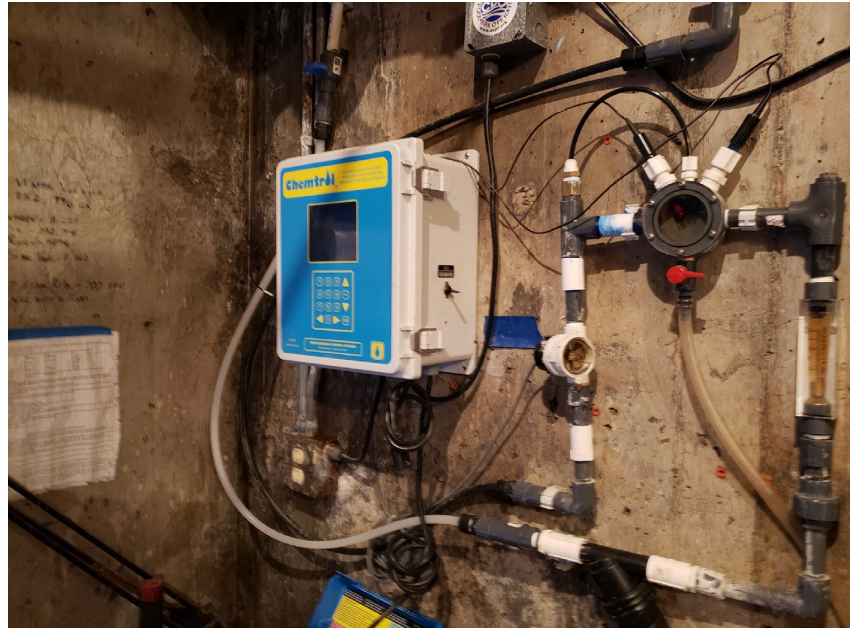
Water Level Concern



Wading Pool Filtration



Chemical Control Unit



Boiler and Filtration System



ATTACHMENT 3

Opsis Architecture
Sandy Aquatic Center Study
09.18.19

SANDY AQUATIC CENTER STUDY CONCEPTUAL COST MODEL - **RENOVATE EXISTING**

Renovate existing Aquatic Center so facility will be adequate for the next 15-20 years.

	Area	Cost/SF Range	Cost Range	
Building Costs				
Building Envelope Improvements	16,200 sf	\$50 - \$75	\$810,000 - \$1,215,000	
Seismic Upgrades		\$35 - \$50	\$567,000 - \$810,000	
Interior finishes		\$10 - \$15	\$162,000 - \$243,000	
Electrical and Technology Upgrades		\$8 - \$10	\$129,600 - \$162,000	
Lighting Upgrades		\$8 - \$10	\$129,600 - \$162,000	
MEP System Replacement		\$75 - \$100	\$1,215,000 - \$1,620,000	
Pool Systems (WTI Basic Repairs)			\$1,700,000 - \$2,200,000	
	16,200 sf	-	\$4,713,200 - \$6,412,000	
		Average Cost	\$5,562,600	
		Design Contingency (30%)	\$1,668,780	
		Total Cost of Building Upgrades	\$7,231,380	\$446 sf
Site Improvements				
Entry Plaza Renovation	3,000 sf	\$20 - \$25	\$60,000 - \$75,000	
		Average Cost	\$67,500	
		Design Contingency (30%)	\$20,250	
		Total Cost of Site	\$87,750	

Total Average Const Cost	\$7,319,130
Soft Costs (30%)	\$2,195,739
TOTAL PROJECT COST	\$9,514,869

Pool Exploratory Task Force Bylaws

Amended: June 21, 2021

Article I: Name

This body shall be known as the Pool Exploratory Task Force (Task Force). It was established by Council motion on April 19, 2021. The body is a 'Task Force,' per the framework established by Resolution 2021-07; as such it is intended to exist on a temporary basis until its purpose is fulfilled.

Article II: Purpose

By January 2022, deliver to the Mayor a strategic path forward for providing and operating a pool and pool programs for Sandy area residents. Potential options include but are not limited to: (1) Repairing and re-opening the Olin Bignall Aquatic Center; (2) Replacing the existing pool with new pool(s); (3) Building a new pool and incorporating parts of the existing pool; or (4) Temporarily re-opening the existing pool and transitioning to new construction. Evaluate and make a recommendation on alternative pool operating models; to include programs, hours, staffing; that maximizes the utilization of the pool, revenue, and minimizes expenses. Identify cost models for the various pool options, including upfront costs, budgets, and revenue streams. Propose a feasible timeline for construction and opening of the pool. Explore the availability of grants or other non-city sources of funding.

Article III: Membership and Terms

The Task Force is comprised of nine (9) seats. Members serve indefinitely until or unless they resign, are removed, or the Task Force is disbanded. The City Council retains sole authority to appoint or remove members. Seat vacancies, applications, and appointment procedures shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 2021-07.

No more than two (2) of the Task Force members may reside outside of the city limits of the City of Sandy. The Task Force may include up to three (3) members of the Sandy City Council ~~and~~. The nine-member Task Force will be assisted by up to two (2) non-voting members from the City of Sandy staff.

To ensure representation of various interests and stakeholders, the Task Force should ideally include members with expertise in some aspect of pool construction, operations, or management; expertise in any aquatic program or sport; grant writing and management; or other relevant interest or experience.

Pool Exploratory Task Force Bylaws

Amended June 21, 2021

Article IV: Officers

The officers of the Task Force shall be the Chair and Vice Chair. Officers shall be elected at the first meeting of each calendar year. Officer terms shall extend for one year, with no limitation on reelection. The Chair shall preside over meetings and maintain order. The Vice Chair shall preside in the absence of the Chair.

Article V: Code of Conduct

Task Force members shall abide by the Boards and Commissions Code of Conduct and/or any other such requirements established by the City Council.

Article VI: Meetings

The Task Force shall meet not less than six times per year. Meeting dates may be changed or canceled by the Chair, in consultation with the Staff Liaison, with no prior notice to the membership. A majority of the voting membership shall constitute a quorum.

If a member should have two (2) consecutive unexcused absences from regular meetings, he/she may be replaced with a new member appointed by the Sandy City Council.

Article VII: Amendments

Amendments to these bylaws may be made at the City Council's discretion. The Task Force may propose recommended changes to the Council.



MEETING MINUTES

Meeting Name: PETF Meeting 1
Project Name: Sandy Aquatic Center Study
Project Number: 4843-01
Submitted By: Liz Manser/ Jim Kavelage
Meeting Date: September 15, 2021

Attendees:	Owner		Design Team		
		Kacie Bund	PETF Chair	√	Jim Kavelage Opsis Architecture
	√	Meagan Lancaster	PETF Vice Chair	√	Ken Ballard Ballard*King
	√	Don Hokanson	Councilor	√	Liz Manser Opsis Architecture
	√	Kathleen Walker	Councilor		
		Carl Exner	Councilor		
		Grant Hayball	PETF Member		
	√	Jan Sharman	PETF Member		
	√	Blake Smith	PETF Member		
	√	Mark Smith	PETF Member		
	√	Jeff Aparti	Assist to City Manager		
Distribution:	Jeff Aparti for Distribution to Owner Group..		Distributed to Design Team		

This represents my understanding of the discussions and directions during the Meeting. Participants should communicate revisions to Opsis Architecture.

OBJECTIVES

This meeting is to review the draft project guiding principles, aquatic program needs, and overall revenue/expense concepts.

Draft Guiding Principles

The draft guiding principles were reviewed and generally fall in alignment with Task Force expectations. These will be used to help determine the final evaluation criteria.

- Two sections (Aquatic Guiding Principles and 'Other Project Considerations') account for both the aquatic needs and an awareness of the larger dryland and community center scope of the project.
- Additional Guiding Principle - Consider potential for future expansion
- Action: Opsis to refine guiding principles for next PETF meeting. PETF members to consider any additional additions / refinements to draft principles.

Aquatic Space Program

- Aquatic amenities and features – additional considerations:
 - o Waterslide could be indoor/outdoor. Visibility of the slide on southside of building could generate interest/provide advertising. Potential for outdoor slide to save deck space and dry run-out helps maximize pool space.
- Facility Design Attributes – Additional considerations:
 - o Universal accessibility
 - o Covid 19 / health design strategies
 - o Energy efficiency
 - o Proper vestibule design – at both the locker room entries and the main exterior entries
 - o Proper acoustics in the natatorium

- Space saving and water efficient filtration system such as a regenerative media filter system should be considered
- Capital Expense vs Revenue of Space Components
 - 6-lane 25-yard pool can still serve as a competition pool. The major benefit of a 50-meter pool is higher swimmer capacity but results in significant operations subsidy. A 50-meter pool doesn't make sense for the Sandy community – nearby facilities w/ 50-meter pools (Mt Hood CC and THPRD).
- Aquatic Options
 - Recreational Pool size:
 - 3,500 SF of water is a 'middle ground' for rec center pools and can accommodate most critical amenities at this size, including zero depth entry with children's play area, program activity area with water aerobics and swim lessons, and small current channel.
 - A 3,500 SF recreation pool vs 2,000 SF offers increased capacity and ability to offer more amenities and zero depth entry.
 - A recreation pool has a warmer water temperature than a competition pool – more conducive for swim lessons, water aerobics classes and therapy.
 - *Action: Opsis to provide images and or locations of similar size pools in PDX area for the PETF members to visit.*
 - Cost recovery potential in Options 2b and 3 is greater with the increased size of the recreational pool.
 - Include a birthday party / event space that can be subdivided.
 - Spectator Seating:
 - Opsis to use 200-seat capacity for space planning purposes. These should be movable bleachers to maximize use of the deck space.
 - Future Planning:
 - All decisions should consider that it is difficult to increase pool size or lane quantity in the future. Pool capacity/size expansion generally requires the addition of new pools.
 - A major renovation would generally have a similar lifespan to new construction, depending on the integrity of the existing structure.
 - Spa/Sauna:
 - Spa should be included in all options. Sauna should *not* be included in the PETF considerations. However, it should be discussed in tandem with the dryland / community center components in future CCS meetings.
 - Depth Considerations:
 - Starting blocks require a 5' depth requirement at each end. This would push some shallow water activities into the recreation pool (aerobics, lessons, etc.).
 - Aquatic Layout Options:
 - Option 1 does not have enough presence along Pleasant Street with lockers facing south and doesn't include a recreation pool.
 - Option 2a includes (2000 SF) recreation pool and 6-lane 25yard pool, The recreation pool was viewed as too small.
 - The PETF recommends developing only option 2b and 3.
 - All options should take into consideration the community center / dryland recreation and fitness components
 - *Action: Opsis to continue the development of Options 2b through 3 for the remainder of the study. Option 1 and 2a are not viable for continued exploration.*

End of Meeting Notes

Attachments: Annotated PETF Meeting-1 Presentation

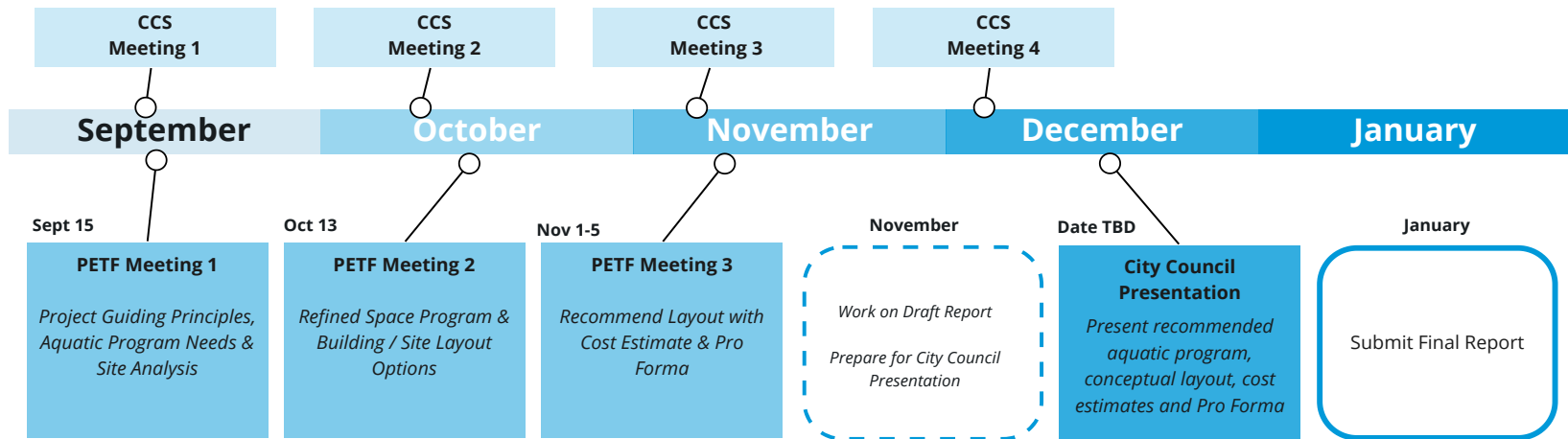
POOL EXPLORATORY TASK FORCE - MEETING 1



AGENDA

- 6:00 - 6:10** **WELCOME/ INTRODUCTIONS** *10 minutes*
- 6:10 - 6:15** **REVIEW AGENDA/ STUDY TIMELINE** *5 minutes*
- 6:15 - 6:30** **REVIEW DRAFT PROJECT GUIDING PRINCIPLES** *15 minutes*
- 6:30 - 7:30** **REVIEW AQUATIC SPACE PROGRAM** *60 minutes*
- Pool Space Program Options
 - Relationship between operational costs and capital costs
 - ROM Operation Cost Options
- 7:30- 7:50** **REVIEW DRAFT AQUATIC LAYOUT OPTIONS** *20 minutes*
- 7:50- 8:00** **NEXT STEPS** *10 minutes*

STUDY TIMELINE



CCS = Community Campus Subcommittee
PETF = Pool Exploratory Task Force

PROJECT GUIDING PRINCIPLES (DRAFT)

Aquatic Guiding Principles

- Accommodate Lap and Recreation Swim Programs
- Provide Operationally Efficient Layout
- Meet Cost Recovery Goals
- Develop Cost Effective Parking Layout
- Integrate Convenient Service Access to Aquatic Mechanical
- Maximize Value of Investment
- Work Within Budget Constraints
- Compelling Vision for Successful Bond Initiative

Other Project Considerations

- Integrate Potential Fitness and Community Spaces
- Potential Public Walkway to Park
- Potential Addition of Park Amenity

splash
pad

make sure
we dont
limit future
options

AQUATIC PROGRAMS & ACTIVITIES

- Swim Lessons
- Children's Play Pool
- Water Aerobics
- Party Rentals
- Physical Therapy
- Lazy River
- Water Basketball
- Water Rock Climbing Wall
- Water Slides
- Swim Teams
- Water Polo
- Scuba diving Kayaking
- Instructor / Lifeguard Training
- Red Cross classes



AQUATIC AMENITIES & FEATURES

Recreation Pool

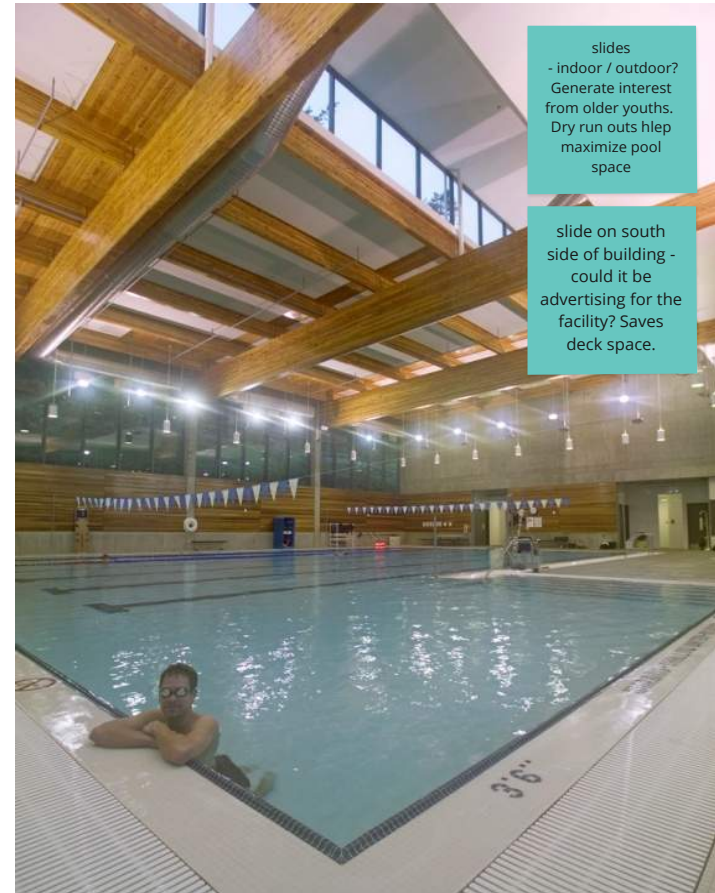
- Lazy river
- Slides
- Kid's pool
- Hydrotherapy
- Inflatables

Competition Pool

- Swim team practice & meets
- Bleachers
- Water Polo
- Diving boards

General

- Sauna
- Hot Tub
- Party rental rooms
- Restrooms / locker rooms
- Universal changing rooms
- Storage for long-term renters
- Aquatic equipment storage
- Lifeguard / office space
- Lobby w/ seating / pool views
- Snack bar / vendors



slides
- indoor / outdoor?
Generate interest
from older youths.
Dry run outs help
maximize pool
space

slide on south
side of building -
could it be
advertising for the
facility? Saves
deck space.

FACILITY DESIGN ATTRIBUTES

- Viewing windows into pools
- Indoor / outdoor connections
- Operable windows / natural ventilation
- Natural daylight / views
- Covered entrance / drop-off area

proper
acoustics!

need to consider
correct vestibule
design - locker
room to pool and
inside to outside

universal
accessibility

COVID /
health
design
strategies

energy
efficiency is
important



REVENUE / SPACE COMPONENT

Potential High Revenues

- Recreation Pool
- Cardio/ Weight
- Gym/Track
- Concessions

Potential Medium Revenues

- Competitive Pool (25 yard/meter)
- Arts & Crafts Area
- Tot Program Areas
- Game Rooms
- Gymnastics Areas
- Climbing Wall

Potential Low Revenues

- Competitive Pool (50 Meter)
- Seniors Area
- Administrative Support
- Teen Lounge
- Childwatch Area
- Kitchen
- Locker Rooms
- Meeting Rooms

more fitness & 'dry side' amenities can help drive up revenue.



EXPENSE & REVENUE / SPACE COMPONENT

50 meter pool may not make sense for Sandy community

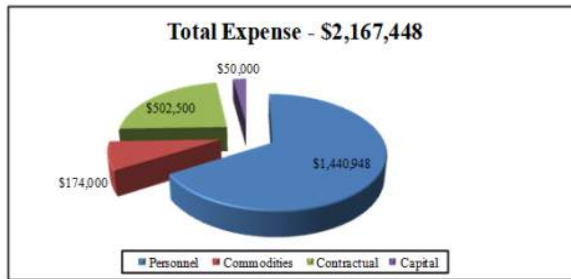
25 meter can serve as competition pool. 50 meter pool has more capacity for swimmers

Component	Expense	Revenue
Conventional Pool (25 yard/meter)	High	Medium
Competitive Pool (50 meter)	High	Low
Leisure Pool	High	High
Gymnasium/Track	Low	High
Meeting/ Multi Purpose Rooms	Medium	Low
Senior Activity Space	Medium	Low
Party Room	Medium	High
Group Exercise Rooms	Medium	High
Weight/ Cardiovascular Space	Medium	High
Drop In Childcare	High	Low
Game Area	Low	Low
Kitchen	High	Low

acoustics are key design consideration, and will be an important design decision in next phase. Acoustician will be involved

COST RECOVERY PROJECTIONS

Sample Revenue vs Expense Projections



Expense Projections

- Staffing
- Operating Supplies
- Contract Services
- Capital Replacement

Revenue Projections

- Admissions Fees
- Program Fees
- Partnerships

AQUATIC OPTIONS SUMMARY

design consideration: filtration systems should be considered - how labor intensive is it?

cost recovery increases from 1 to 2b (due to recreational pool size)

hard to increase pool size or lane quantity in the future

major renovation would have similar lifespan/longevity to new building

Difference between 2k and 3.5k pool size - increased capacity and less limitations on amenities.

spectator seating quantity? - confirm existing was sufficient. Used for both competition and general use. Min 200 starting point. moveable bleachers?

spa should be included. No sauna.

Option 1

Existing Natatorium with Existing Pools

6 lane 25-yard x 25-meter pool (4800 sf of water) w/ existing wading pool (560 sf of water)

Option 2a

Existing Natatorium with Modified Lap Pool - No Addition

6 lane 25-yard pool (3,150 sf of water) w/ recreation pool (2,000 sf of water) and spa (230 sf of water) contained within existing natatorium enclosure

Option 2b

Existing Natatorium with Modified Lap Pool - With Addition

6 lane 25-yard pool (3,150 sf of water) w/ recreation pool (3,500 sf of water) and spa (230 sf of water) that includes expanded natatorium.

Option 3

New Natatorium (location TBD)

6 lane 25-yard pool (3,150 sf of water) w/ recreation pool (3,500 sf of water) and spa (230 sf of water)

All options include: new entry, locker rooms, administrative offices, and potential to add fitness and community spaces

Option: Only 1 body of water (rec pool) with 4 lap lanes. Potentially eliminates large user group (competitive users and serious lap swimmers who would prefer cooler water temp)

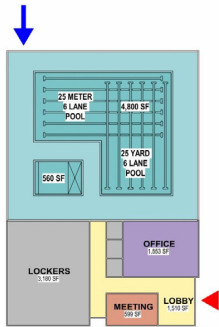
3600 SF Firstenburg pool

Design team to show pictures of similar size pools

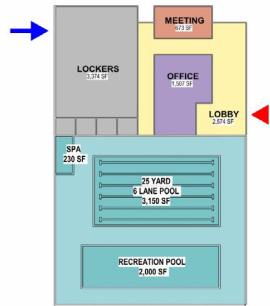
AQUATIC LAYOUT OPTIONS

design team should focus on 2b and 3

OPTION 1



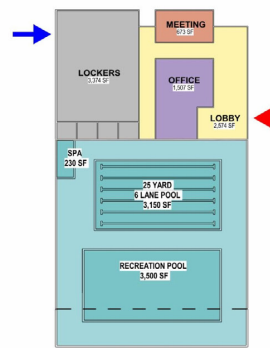
OPTION 2A



rec pool should face pleasant street

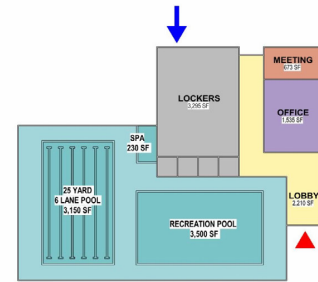
consideration - remember that it will be tied to community center. lockers/ lobby

OPTION 2B



how many birthday rooms?

OPTION 3



Does sauna/steam room drive revenue? Used by patrons utilizing dry-side amenities. For this committee - assume this is part of the community center amenities.

 **NEXT STEPS**

Next Pool Exploratory Task Force Meeting:
October 13

show
images of
comparable
pools

MEETING MINUTES

Meeting Name: PETF Meeting 2
Project Name: Sandy Aquatic Center Study
Project Number: 4843-01
Submitted By: Liz Manser/ Jim Kavelage
Meeting Date: October 13, 2021

Attendees:	Owner		Design Team	
		Kacie Bund	PETF Chair	√ Jim Kavelage
	√ Meagan Lancaster	PETF Vice Chair	√ Ken Ballard	Ballard*King
	√ Don Hokanson	Councilor	√ Liz Manser	Opsis Architecture
	√ Kathleen Walker	Councilor		
	√ Carl Exner	Councilor		
	Grant Hayball	PETF Member		
	√ Jan Sharman	PETF Member		
	√ Blake Smith	PETF Member		
	Mark Smith	PETF Member		
	√ Jeff Aparti	Assist to City Manager		
Distribution:	Jeff Aparti for Distribution to Owner Group..		Distributed to Design Team	

This represents my understanding of the discussions and directions during the Meeting. Participants should communicate revisions to Opsis Architecture.

OBJECTIVES

This meeting is to review the feedback from TF meeting1, discuss the detailed aquatic program, and review refined space layouts.

Study Timeline

The updated timeline was reviewed, with a request from Opsis to push the final PETF meeting into December to provide more developed cost and operations information and allow the PETF to make a more informed recommendation for the preferred option. This does not extend the study timeline.

Feedback from Last PETF Meeting

- No updates were made to the draft guiding principles. These will become the basis for the preferred option evaluation matrix
- Updated facility design attributes were shared.
- Comparative pool sizes were discussed, driving a conversation about desirable design to consider
 - ADA access requirements to competition pool (ramps/lift).
 - Desire to create spaces to congregate (ie Firstenburg’s walls).
 - Opportunities to provide views down into the pool from an upper level – allowing visitors to passively experience the space.
 - Provide ample deck seating for parents and non-swimmers.
 - In all the 3500 SF pool precedents, the visitors seem evenly distributed across the pool, and all seem full of people.
 - Approximately 30% of the rec pool should be allocated to children’s activities – the zero depth entry takes a lot of space.

- Location of Spa – it is well suited for adjacency to the rec pool, but potentially not the zero entry side.
- Future pool expansion based on community growth (ie – future pool tanks, expanded pool tanks, etc) should **not** be considered when designing the aquatic center.

Aquatic Space Program

A preliminary aquatic space program with designated SF was reviewed. This is a portion of the more comprehensive campus wide space program that is being developed

- Several areas may grow slightly during design – the break room and warm water deck size.
- A 600 SF meeting room could be subdivided with a moveable partition to provide several smaller rooms
- The sauna is **not** included in the current program. It could be added back in later in design as it is a smaller program element. Typically, saunas are accessed from the deck for greater supervision and visibility.
- The group discussed the pros and cons of a deep-deep vs shallow-deep competition pool. Deep-Deep providing a better environment for water polo, but more is restrictive for lessons and aerobics classes.
- The group discussed the pros and cons of a 6 vs 8 lane competition pool. Operational expenses increase with additional lanes (ie 50-100k a year). More lanes would allow future growth and more robust programming opportunities (larger swim meets, etc).
- *Action Item: Design team to move forward with a 7' deep, deep-deep competition pool.*
- *Action Item: Design team to move forward with a base design of 6 lanes, with additional pricing/capital cost information for 8 lanes. PETF will discuss at next TF meeting.*

Review of Updated Aquatic Layout Options

At the previous PETF Meeting, 4 options were presented. It was decided to continue to refine the design of option 2b (existing natatorium with an addition) and 3a (a new natatorium).

- Both Option 2B and 3A allow for an 8 lane pool if desired.
- Option 2B Updates
 - Design team to explore architectural solutions to create safe access to the recreation pool, without relocating the pool closer to the locker rooms.
 - Examine potential ways to increase deck area by pulling slide partially out of the building
 - Look at ways to make the slide visible from the street.
 - The group discussed other options for expanding besides just to the south and north – however site constraints such as parking and site visibility make a north/south addition more viable.

Next Steps

- The group discussed the goals of the next meeting:
 - Review Option 2b (Natatorium) & 3a (Bunker Building) on the site
 - Review Capital Cost Information
 - Review Operational Costs
 - Review Draft Concept Evaluation Matrix
 - Determine Recommended Option
- Next meeting date was set for December 1st.

End of Meeting Notes

Attachments: Annotated PETF Meeting-2 Presentation

MEETING MINUTES

Meeting Name: PETF Meeting 3
Project Name: Sandy Aquatic Center Study
Project Number: 4843-01
Submitted By: Liz Manser/ Jim Kalvelage
Meeting Date: December 1, 2021

Attendees:	Owner		Design Team	
	✓	Kacie Bund	PETF Chair	✓
✓	Meagan Lancaster	PETF Vice Chair	✓	Ken Ballard Ballard*King
✓	Don Hokanson	Councilor	✓	Liz Manser Opsis Architecture
✓	Kathleen Walker	Councilor		
✓	Carl Exner	Councilor		
	Grant Hayball	PETF Member		
✓	Jan Sharman	PETF Member		
✓	Blake Smith	PETF Member		
	Mark Smith	PETF Member		
✓	Jeff Aparti	Assist to City Manager		
Distribution:	Jeff Aparti for Distribution to Owner Group..		Distributed to Design Team	

This represents my understanding of the discussions and directions during the Meeting. Participants should communicate revisions to Opsis Architecture.

OBJECTIVES

This meeting is to review the feedback from TF meeting 2, review both options in the context of the larger site, review capital and operational cost information, discuss the evaluation matrix and determine the preferred option to recommend to the city council.

Preferred Aquatic Options

- Option 2B and 3A layouts we reviewed with the group. Supervision issues tied to the location of the recreational pool in 2B were discussed – and could be addressed to some extent during the next phase of design (including moving the spa to allow a wider circulation path from the locker rooms to the rec pool).

Overall Campus Program.

- A preliminary program for the recreational/community center aspects of the project was shared. This will be developed in more detail with other focus groups in the next phase of this project and will take into account the programmatic aquatic needs that were determined during this phase.

Option 2B

- Option 2B leverages the natatorium portion of the existing aquatics building with addition(s).
- The remainder of the community center programming would happen in the 'bunker building'.
- The separate buildings create an operational challenge, and would require additional staff or a large, multi level lobby to connect the two buildings. These operational cost implications are not reflected in the capital cost estimate.
- Developing the scheme shown in option 2B would require dealing with the unknown conditions associated with (2) existing buildings, as opposed to only (1) existing building in option 3A.

Option 3A

- The parking count and layout will need to be explored in more detail during the next phase so that we have both adequate parking and safe pedestrian access through the site.
- Need to ensure that there is adequate lounge/ deck seating around the recreation pool
- Vending/ Concessions area will need to be located somewhere in this scheme. If it is located as part of the front desk area, it helps minimize additional staffing requirements.
- Pool mechanical is currently located below the natatorium. The design team will work with WTI to determine if this is the best location during the next phase.
- Mechanical systems will be explored in more detail in the next phase.
- An easement exists near the elementary school which could help provide better service access to the site.

Capital Cost Considerations

- The aquatics portion of the overall campus construction cost were significantly lower for option 3A
- The construction cost per square foot for both 2B and 3A are comparable to similar, local aquatic centers escalated to a 2023 construction start date.
- The ROM costs presented will be refined during the next phase of the study, and the design team will work to reduce cost/SF as additional investigation of the existing buildings has been completed, and site development scope and building systems design are better defined.

Operational Cost Considerations

- Aquatics would account for a large amount of the overall campus subsidy (approximately \$500,000 out of \$700,000 total)
- The operational assumptions shared were based off of a 6 lane pool. An 8 lane pool would add approximately an additional \$100,000 to the aquatics subsidy required.
- Generally, aquatics visitors would account for approximately 1/3 of the total visitors to the campus.

Evaluation Matrix

- 3A has a more efficient layout with lower operational and capital costs
- The current aquatics program provides a balance between recreation and competition elements.
- An 8 lane pool could have additional staff training/athlete development benefits
- Overall project costs may change with additional input from community center focus groups during the next phase of the project.
- **3A is the preferred option of the PETF.**

Next Steps

- Opsis to draft final report and submit to TF chairs for input and review.
- A revised draft report should be shared with the TF for input and review.
- Report should express a strong recommendation for an 8 lane competition pool and include capital / operational comparison between a 6 and 8 lane pool.

End of Meeting Notes

Attachments: Annotated PETF Meeting-3 Presentation