



City of Tualatin

www.ci.tualatin.or.us

TUALATIN PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MEETING NOTICE

DATE: **Tuesday, December 11, 2012**

TIME: **6:00 PM**

PLACE: **Council Chambers
18880 SW Martinazzi Avenue
Tualatin, Oregon 97062**

AGENDA

- A. Call to Order
- B. Approval of Minutes: November 13, 2012
- C. Communications
 - 1. Public
 - 2. Chairperson
 - 3. Staff
 - a. Starry Nights and Holiday Lights Recap
 - b. Tree City USA Application
- D. Old Business
 - 1. Federal Transportation Act of 1966
 - a. At the November TPARK meeting Kathy Newcomb spoke to TPARK about Oregon Passenger Rail and asked TPARK to familiarize themselves with rules pertaining to rail conflicts with land use. Attached is a copy of Federal Transportation Act of 1966 - Section 4F.
 - 2. Ice Age Tonquin Trail Master Plan
 - a. At their January 8, 2012 meeting TPARK will be asked to make a recommendation to Council about the adoption of the Ice Age Tonquin Trail Master Plan. At the December meeting TPARK will familiarize themselves with the plan (attached). Council will consider adopting the plan at their January 28, 2013 meeting.

Project Status Updates

3. Transportation System Plan (<http://www.tualatintsp.org>)

- a. A Transportation System Plan update is attached.

4. MSTIP/STIP Project Updates

- a. The City of Tualatin has made a final determination on which projects it will seek STIP funding for. A description of those projects is attached.

E. New Business

1. 2013 TPARK Annual Schedule

- a. TPARK will adopt their 2013 Meeting Schedule

2. 2012 TPARK Annual Report

- a. At their January 8, 2013 meeting TPARK will consider making a recommendation to Council to receive the 2012 TPARK Annual Report. A rough draft of the 2012 TPARK Annual Report is attached for review and discussion.

3. Establishment of an ad hoc Committee to Plan the 2013 Arbor Week Celebration

- a. TPARK will consider recommending that Council form an Arbor Week ad hoc Committee.

F. Future Agenda Items

1. TPARK Annual Report

Review draft in December, approve January 8, to Council February 11, 2013.

2. Tualatin Heritage Center Annual Report to TPARK on February 12, 2013.

3. Project update: Chieftain Dakota Greenway

4. Lafky Park Playground Replacement

5. Helenius Greenway Master Plan

Incorporating the Master Plan into the Park and Recreation Master Plan and the Tualatin Development Code. At a future meeting TPARK will review the proposed changes.

6. Review TPARK enabling ordinance

G. Communications from TPARK Committee members (All)

H. Adjournment



City of Tualatin

OFFICIAL (DRAFT)

TUALATIN PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE MINUTES – November 13, 2012

MEMBERS PRESENT: Connie Ledbetter, Kay Dix, Bruce Andrus-Hughes, Dennis Wells, Dana Paulino, Valerie Pratt, Stephen Ricker

MEMBERS ABSENT: None

STAFF PRESENT: Carl Switzer, Parks and Recreation Manager
Sara Singer, Deputy City Manager
Dayna Webb, Project Engineer
Cindy Hahn, Associate Planner

PUBLIC PRESENT: Kathy Newcomb, Christine Tunstall, Jan Giunta, Joe Lipscomb

OTHER: Candice Kelly, Tualatin Tomorrow

A. CALL TO ORDER

Meeting called to order at 6:08 p.m.

B. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

October 9, 2012 minutes unanimously approved as amended. Amended to reflect that Dennis Wells and Valerie Pratt were not at the October 9, 2012 TPARK meeting.

C. COMMUNICATIONS

C.1 Public – Kathy Newcomb shared her concern that one of the possible alignments for the Oregon Passenger Rail study would route train traffic over Tualatin Community Park and produce undesirable impacts on the park. She suggested TPARK stay abreast of the issue and would submit to them Section 4(F) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 for review.

C.2 Chairperson – None

C.3 Staff - A recap of the 9th Annual West Coast Giant Pumpkin Regatta was presented and an invitation was extended to attend the Starry Nights and Holiday Lights event December 7, 2012 at the Tualatin Commons.

D. OLD BUSINESS

D.1 Tualatin Tomorrow Update

TPARK was updated on Tualatin Tomorrow Advisory Committee by Candice Kelly and Sara Singer. The Tualatin Tomorrow plan is going to be refreshed and TPARK will be engaged when that happens.

D.2 Linking Tualatin update

Cindy Hahn presented the latest schedule and project status for Linking Tualatin.

D.3 Tonquin Trail Master Plan

The name of the facility will now be known as the Ice Age Tonquin Trail. The schedule was reviewed for the adoption process.

D.4 Transportation System Plan update

Task Force meeting on November 1st provided recommendations on the bridge projects still under consideration. Results presented to TPARK for their recommendations.

- 1) TPARK recommended the low-build option move forward. Vote 7-0 in favor.
- 2) TPARK recommended that the low-build plus a motor vehicle bridge at 65th Avenue not move forward. TPARK wants to emphasize that regardless, they continue to support a bicycle and pedestrian bridge at this location. Vote 7-0 against.
- 3) TPARK recommended that the low-build plus widening Boones Ferry Road not move forward. Vote 6-1 against. (The one supporter, Connie Ledbetter, felt that despite the modeling output that it would improve traffic flow in Tualatin).

E. NEW BUSINESS

E. 1. Nyberg Creek Greenway project announced.

The City has made preliminary steps to apply for MSTIP and STIP funding to construct the Nyberg Creek Greenway. Maps and a project description were shared.

F. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

F.1 TPARK Enabling Ordinance review

F.2 Update on Chieftan Dakota Greenway project

F.3 Tualatin Heritage Center Annual Report

F.4 Lafky Park Playground Replacement

F.5 Adoption of 2013 TPARK Meeting Schedule

G. COMMUNICATION FROM TPARK MEMBERS (All)

Stephen presented an update about the Juanita Pohl Center. He noted that Loaves & Fishes has officially changed its name to The Meals on Wheels People.

H. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 8:47 p.m.

★ ★ ★ *The City of Tualatin's* ★ ★ ★
Starry Nights & Holiday Lights

★ *Friday, December 7, 2012 5:30-8:30 pm* ★



- ★ *Join us at The Lake at Tualatin Commons for:* ★
- *The lighting of Tualatin's floating holiday tree.*
 - *Children's choirs from Tualatin schools.*
 - *Refreshments and a visit from Santa!*

TODD
Construction INC.

★ **FREE** ★

*The Tualatin Commons is located at 8325 SE Nyberg Street, Tualatin, OR 97062
For more information call 503-691-3061 or go to www.citytualatin.or.us*



City of Tualatin

Starry Nights and Holiday Lights 2012 by the numbers:

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| In attendance | Over 2,000 |
| Number of musical groups | 8 |
| Lights around the lake | 37,000 |
| Gallons of hot cocoa | 50 |
| Cookies eaten | 2,000 |
| Candy cane reindeer made | 300 |
| Cards made for the troops | 81 |



Council President Monique Beikman did a GREAT job with the tree lighting ceremony!





Great music, great turn out!



Beautiful weather allowed for more people to gather along the lake.

Thanks to:

Monique Beikman
Tualatin YAC
Dale Alexander (aka Santa)

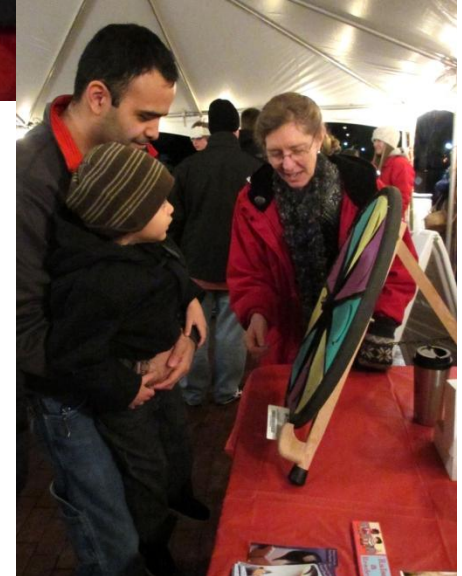
Sponsors:

Todd Construction
Brow Betty
Haggen Food and Pharmacy
Albertson's Lake Oswego
Costco
Boyd's Coffee
Bridge City Cafe
Lee Farms
Tualatin VFW Post 3452
Mirror Mirror Salon
Umpqua Bank
Lay-Z-Boy



Starry Nights

December 7, 2012



Promoting winter reading program and fostering the love of reading!

Source: James B. Cox Jr., Asst Branch Mgr.,
Major Projects Branch (ODOT Hwy. Division)
Section 4(f) of the Federal Wildlife Act of 1966

23 CFR PART 774—PARKS, RECREATION AREAS, WILDLIFE AND WATERFOWL REFUGES, AND HISTORIC SITES (SECTION 4(F))

Sec. 774.1 Purpose. 774.3 Section 4(f) approvals. 774.5 Coordination. 774.7 Documentation. 774.9 Timing. 774.11 Applicability. 774.13 Exceptions. 774.15 Constructive use determinations. 774.17 Definitions.

Authority: 23 U.S.C. 103(c), 109(h), 138, 325, 326, 327 and 204(h)(2); 49 U.S.C. 303; Section 6009 of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (Pub. L. 109-59, Aug. 10, 2005, 119 Stat. 1144); 49 CFR 1.48 and 1.51.

§ 774.1 Purpose.

The purpose of this part is to implement 23 U.S.C. 138 and 49 U.S.C. 303, which were originally enacted as Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, and are still commonly referred to as "Section 4(f)."

§ 774.3 Section 4(f) approvals.

The Administration may not approve the use, as defined in § 774.17, of Section 4(f) property unless a determination is made under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

(a) The Administration determines that:

(1) There is no feasible and prudent avoidance alternative, as defined in § 774.17, to the use of land from the property; and

(2) The action includes all possible planning, as defined in § 774.17, to minimize harm to the property resulting from such use; or

(b) The Administration determines that the use of the property, including any measure(s) to minimize harm (such as any avoidance, minimization, mitigation, or enhancement measures) committed to by the applicant, will have a de minimis impact, as defined in § 774.17, on the property.

(c) If the analysis in paragraph (a)(1) of this section concludes that there is no feasible and prudent avoidance alternative, then the Administration may approve only the alternative that:

(1) Causes the least overall harm in light of the statute's preservation purpose. The least overall harm is determined by balancing the following factors:

(i) The ability to mitigate adverse impacts to each Section 4(f) property (including any measures that result in benefits to the property);

(ii) The relative severity of the remaining harm, after mitigation, to the protected activities, attributes, or features that qualify each Section 4(f) property for protection;

(iii) The relative significance of each Section 4(f) property;

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(iv) The views of the official(s) with jurisdiction over each Section 4(f) property;

(v) The degree to which each alternative meets the purpose and need for the project;

(vi) After reasonable mitigation, the magnitude of any adverse impacts to resources not protected by Section 4(f); and

(vii) Substantial differences in costs among the alternatives.

(2) The alternative selected must include all possible planning, as defined in §774.17, to minimize harm to Section 4(f) property.

(d) Programmatic Section 4(f) evaluations are a time-saving procedural alternative to preparing individual Section 4(f) evaluations under paragraph (a) of this section for certain minor uses of Section 4(f) property. Programmatic Section 4(f) evaluations are developed by the Administration based on experience with a specific set of conditions that includes project type, degree of use and impact, and evaluation of avoidance alternatives.¹ An approved programmatic Section 4(f) evaluation may be relied upon to cover a particular project only if the specific conditions in the programmatic evaluation are met

¹ FHWA has issued five programmatic Section 4(f) evaluations: (1) Final Nationwide Programmatic Section 4(f) Evaluation and Determination for Federal-Aid Transportation Projects That Have a Net Benefit to a Section 4(f) Property; (2) Nationwide Section 4(f) Evaluations and Approvals for Federally-Aided Highway Projects With Minor Involvement With Public Parks, Recreation Lands, Wildlife and Waterfowl Refuges, and Historic Sites; (3) Final Nationwide Section 4(f) Evaluation and Approval for Federally-Aided Highway Projects With Minor Involvements With Historic Sites; (4) Historic Bridges; Programmatic Section 4(f) Evaluation and Approval; and (5) Section 4(f) Statement and Determination for Independent Bikeway or Walkway Construction Projects.

(1) The determination whether a programmatic Section 4(f) evaluation applies to the use of a specific Section 4(f) property shall be documented as specified in the applicable programmatic Section 4(f) evaluation.

(2) The Administration may develop additional programmatic Section 4(f) evaluations. Proposed new or revised programmatic Section 4(f) evaluations will be coordinated with the Department of Interior, Department of Agriculture, and Department of Housing and Urban Development, and published in the Federal Register for comment prior to being finalized. New or revised programmatic Section 4(f) evaluations shall be reviewed for legal sufficiency and approved by the Headquarters Office of the Administration.

(e) The coordination requirements in §774.5 must be completed before the Administration may make Section 4(f) approvals under this section. Requirements for the documentation and timing of Section 4(f) approvals are located in §§774.7 and 774.9, respectively.

§ 774.5 Coordination.

(a) Prior to making Section 4(f) approvals under §774.3(a), the Section 4(f) evaluation shall be provided for coordination and comment to the official(s) with jurisdiction over the Section 4(f) resource and to the Department of the Interior, and as appropriate to the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Administration shall provide a minimum of 45 days for receipt of comments. If comments are not received within 15 days after the comment deadline, the Administration may assume a lack of objection and proceed with the action.

(b) Prior to making de minimis impact determinations under §774.3(b), the following coordination shall be undertaken:

(1) For historic properties:

(i) The consulting parties identified in accordance with 36 CFR part 800 must be consulted; and

(ii) The Administration must receive written concurrence from the pertinent State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), and from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) if participating in the consultation process, in a finding of “no adverse effect” or “no historic properties affected” in accordance with 36 CFR part 800. The Administration shall inform these officials of its intent to make a de minimis impact determination based on their concurrence in the finding of “no adverse effect” or “no historic properties affected.”

(iii) Public notice and comment, beyond that required by 36 CFR part 800, is not required.

(2) For parks, recreation areas, and wildlife and waterfowl refuges:

(i) Public notice and an opportunity for public review and comment concerning the effects on the protected activities, features, or attributes of the property must be provided. This requirement can be satisfied in conjunction with other public involvement procedures, such as a comment period provided on a NEPA document.

(ii) The Administration shall inform the official(s) with jurisdiction of its intent to make a de minimis impact finding. Following an opportunity for public review and comment as described in paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section, the official(s) with jurisdiction over the Section 4(f) resource must concur in writing that the project will not adversely affect the activities, features, or attributes that make the property eligible for Section 4(f) protection. This concurrence may be combined with other comments on the project provided by the official(s).

(c) The application of a programmatic Section 4(f) evaluation to the use of a specific Section 4(f) property under §774.3(d)(1) shall be coordinated as specified in the applicable programmatic Section 4(f) evaluation.

(d) When Federal encumbrances on Section 4(f) property are identified, coordination with the appropriate Federal agency is required to ascertain the agency's position on the proposed impact, as well as to determine if any other Federal requirements may apply to converting the Section 4(f) land to a different function. Any such requirements must be satisfied, independent of the Section 4(f) approval.

§ 774.7 Documentation.

(a) A Section 4(f) evaluation prepared under §774.3(a) shall include sufficient supporting documentation to demonstrate why there is no feasible and prudent avoidance alternative and shall summarize the results of all possible planning to minimize harm to the Section 4(f) property.

(b) A de minimis impact determination under §774.3(b) shall include sufficient supporting documentation to demonstrate that the impacts, after avoidance, minimization, mitigation, or enhancement measures are taken into account, are de minimis as defined in §774.17; and that the coordination required in §774.5(b) has been completed.

(c) If there is no feasible and prudent avoidance alternative the Administration may approve only the alternative that causes the least overall harm in accordance with §774.3(c). This analysis must be documented in the Section 4(f) evaluation.

(d) The Administration shall review all Section 4(f) approvals under §§774.3(a) and 774.3(c) for legal sufficiency.

(e) A Section 4(f) approval may involve different levels of detail where the Section 4(f) involvement is addressed in a tiered EIS under §771.111(g) of this chapter.

(1) When the first-tier, broad-scale EIS is prepared, the detailed information necessary to complete the Section 4(f) approval may not be available at that stage in the development of the action. In such cases, the documentation should address the potential impacts that a proposed action will have on Section 4(f) property and whether those impacts could have a bearing on the decision to be made. A preliminary Section 4(f) approval may be made at this time as to whether the impacts resulting from the use of a Section 4(f) property are de minimis or whether there are feasible and prudent avoidance alternatives. This preliminary approval shall include all possible planning to minimize harm to the extent that the level of detail available at the first-tier EIS stage allows. It is recognized that such planning at this stage may be limited to ensuring that opportunities to minimize harm at subsequent stages in the development process have not been precluded by decisions made at the first-tier stage. This preliminary Section 4(f) approval is then incorporated into the first-tier EIS.

(2) The Section 4(f) approval will be finalized in the second-tier study. If no new Section 4(f) use, other than a de minimis impact, is identified in the second-tier study and if all possible planning to minimize harm has occurred, then the second-tier Section 4(f) approval may finalize the preliminary approval by reference to the first-tier documentation. Re-evaluation of the preliminary Section 4(f) approval is only needed to the extent that new or more detailed information available at the second-tier stage raises new Section 4(f) concerns not already considered.

(3) The final Section 4(f) approval may be made in the second-tier CE, EA, final EIS, ROD or FONSI.

(f) In accordance with §§771.105(a) and 771.133 of this chapter, the documentation supporting a Section 4(f) approval should be included in the EIS, EA, or for a project classified as a CE, in a separate document. If the Section 4(f) documentation cannot be included in the NEPA document, then it shall be

presented in a separate document. The Section 4(f) documentation shall be developed by the applicant in cooperation with the Administration.

§ 774.9 Timing.

(a) The potential use of land from a Section 4(f) property shall be evaluated as early as practicable in the development of the action when alternatives to the proposed action are under study.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, for actions processed with EISs the Administration will make the Section 4(f) approval either in the final EIS or in the ROD. Where the Section 4(f) approval is documented in the final EIS, the Administration will summarize the basis for its Section 4(f) approval in the ROD. Actions requiring the use of Section 4(f) property, and proposed to be processed with a FONSI or classified as a CE, shall not proceed until notification by the Administration of Section 4(f) approval.

(c) After the CE, FONSI, or ROD has been processed, a separate Section 4(f) approval will be required, except as provided in §774.13, if:

(1) A proposed modification of the alignment or design would require the use of Section 4(f) property; or

(2) The Administration determines that Section 4(f) applies to the use of a property; or

(3) A proposed modification of the alignment, design, or measures to minimize harm (after the original Section 4(f) approval) would result in a substantial increase in the amount of Section 4(f) property used, a substantial increase in the adverse impacts to Section 4(f) property, or a substantial reduction in the measures to minimize harm.

(d) A separate Section 4(f) approval required under paragraph (c) of this section will not necessarily require the preparation of a new or supplemental NEPA document. If a new or supplemental NEPA document is also required under §771.130 of this chapter, then it should include the documentation supporting the separate Section 4(f) approval. Where a separate Section 4(f) approval is required, any activity not directly affected by the separate Section 4(f) approval can proceed during the analysis, consistent with §771.130(f) of this chapter.

(e) Section 4(f) may apply to archeological sites discovered during construction, as set forth in §774.11(f). In such cases, the Section 4(f) process will be expedited and any required evaluation of feasible and prudent avoidance alternatives will take account of the level of investment already made. The review process, including the consultation with other agencies, will be shortened as appropriate.

§ 774.11 Applicability.

(a) The Administration will determine the applicability of Section 4(f) in accordance with this part.

(b) When another Federal agency is the Federal lead agency for the NEPA process, the Administration shall make any required Section 4(f) approvals unless the Federal lead agency is another U.S. DOT agency.

(c) Consideration under Section 4(f) is not required when the official(s) with jurisdiction over a park, recreation area, or wildlife and waterfowl refuge determine that the property, considered in its entirety, is not significant. In the absence of such a determination, the Section 4(f) property will be presumed to be significant. The Administration will review a determination that a park, recreation area, or wildlife and waterfowl refuge is not significant to assure its reasonableness.

(d) Where Federal lands or other public land holdings (e.g., State forests) are administered under statutes permitting management for multiple uses, and, in fact, are managed for multiple uses, Section 4(f) applies only to those portions of such lands which function for, or are designated in the plans of the administering agency as being for, significant park, recreation, or wildlife and waterfowl refuge purposes. The determination of which lands so function or are so designated, and the significance of those lands, shall be made by the official(s) with jurisdiction over the Section 4(f) resource. The Administration will review this determination to assure its reasonableness.

(e) In determining the applicability of Section 4(f) to historic sites, the Administration, in cooperation with the applicant, will consult with the official(s) with jurisdiction to identify all properties on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The Section 4(f) requirements apply to historic sites on or eligible for the National Register unless the Administration determines that an exception under §774.13 applies.

(1) The Section 4(f) requirements apply only to historic sites on or eligible for the National Register unless the Administration determines that the application of Section 4(f) is otherwise appropriate.

(2) The Interstate System is not considered to be a historic site subject to Section 4(f), with the exception of those individual elements of the Interstate System formally identified by FHWA for Section 4(f) protection on the basis of national or exceptional historic significance.

(f) Section 4(f) applies to all archeological sites on or eligible for inclusion on the National Register, including those discovered during construction, except as set forth in §774.13(b).

(g) Section 4(f) applies to those portions of federally designated Wild and Scenic Rivers that are otherwise eligible as historic sites, or that are publicly owned and function as, or are designated in a management plan as, a significant park, recreation area, or wildlife and waterfowl refuge. All other applicable requirements of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, 16 U.S.C. 1271–1287, must be satisfied, independent of the Section 4(f) approval.

(h) When a property formally reserved for a future transportation facility temporarily functions for park, recreation, or wildlife and waterfowl refuge purposes in the interim, the interim activity, regardless of duration, will not subject the property to Section 4(f).

(i) When a property is formally reserved for a future transportation facility before or at the same time a park, recreation area, or wildlife and waterfowl refuge is established and concurrent or joint planning or development of the transportation facility and the Section 4(f) resource occurs, then any resulting

impacts of the transportation facility will not be considered a use as defined in §774.17. Examples of such concurrent or joint planning or development include, but are not limited to:

(1) Designation or donation of property for the specific purpose of such concurrent development by the entity with jurisdiction or ownership of the property for both the potential transportation facility and the Section 4(f) property; or

(2) Designation, donation, planning, or development of property by two or more governmental agencies with jurisdiction for the potential transportation facility and the Section 4(f) property, in consultation with each other.

§ 774.13 Exceptions.

The Administration has identified various exceptions to the requirement for Section 4(f) approval. These exceptions include, but are not limited to:

(a) Restoration, rehabilitation, or maintenance of transportation facilities that are on or eligible for the National Register when:

(1) The Administration concludes, as a result of the consultation under 36 CFR 800.5, that such work will not adversely affect the historic qualities of the facility that caused it to be on or eligible for the National Register, and

(2) The official(s) with jurisdiction over the Section 4(f) resource have not objected to the Administration conclusion in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(b) Archeological sites that are on or eligible for the National Register when:

(1) The Administration concludes that the archeological resource is important chiefly because of what can be learned by data recovery and has minimal value for preservation in place. This exception applies both to situations where data recovery is undertaken and where the Administration decides, with agreement of the official(s) with jurisdiction, not to recover the resource; and

(2) The official(s) with jurisdiction over the Section 4(f) resource have been consulted and have not objected to the Administration finding in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(c) Designations of park and recreation lands, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites that are made, or determinations of significance that are changed, late in the development of a proposed action. With the exception of the treatment of archeological resources in §774.9(e), the Administration may permit a project to proceed without consideration under Section 4(f) if the property interest in the Section 4(f) land was acquired for transportation purposes prior to the designation or change in the determination of significance and if an adequate effort was made to identify properties protected by Section 4(f) prior to acquisition. However, if it is reasonably foreseeable that a property would qualify as eligible for the National Register prior to the start of construction, then the property should be treated as a historic site for the purposes of this section.

(d) Temporary occupancies of land that are so minimal as to not constitute a use within the meaning of Section 4(f). The following conditions must be satisfied:

(1) Duration must be temporary, i.e., less than the time needed for construction of the project, and there should be no change in ownership of the land;

(2) Scope of the work must be minor, i.e., both the nature and the magnitude of the changes to the Section 4(f) property are minimal;

(3) There are no anticipated permanent adverse physical impacts, nor will there be interference with the protected activities, features, or attributes of the property, on either a temporary or permanent basis;

(4) The land being used must be fully restored, i.e., the property must be returned to a condition which is at least as good as that which existed prior to the project; and

(5) There must be documented agreement of the official(s) with jurisdiction over the Section 4(f) resource regarding the above conditions.

(e) Park road or parkway projects under 23 U.S.C. 204.

(f) Certain trails, paths, bikeways, and sidewalks, in the following circumstances:

(1) Trail-related projects funded under the Recreational Trails Program, 23 U.S.C. 206(h)(2);

(2) National Historic Trails and the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, designated under the National Trails System Act, 16 U.S.C. 1241–1251, with the exception of those trail segments that are historic sites as defined in §774.17;

(3) Trails, paths, bikeways, and sidewalks that occupy a transportation facility right-of-way without limitation to any specific location within that right-of-way, so long as the continuity of the trail, path, bikeway, or sidewalk is maintained; and

(4) Trails, paths, bikeways, and sidewalks that are part of the local transportation system and which function primarily for transportation.

(g) Transportation enhancement projects and mitigation activities, where:

(1) The use of the Section 4(f) property is solely for the purpose of preserving or enhancing an activity, feature, or attribute that qualifies the property for Section 4(f) protection; and

(2) The official(s) with jurisdiction over the Section 4(f) resource agrees in writing to paragraph (g)(1) of this section.

§ 774.15 Constructive use determinations.

(a) A constructive use occurs when the transportation project does not incorporate land from a Section 4(f) property, but the project's proximity impacts are so severe that the protected activities, features, or

attributes that qualify the property for protection under Section 4(f) are substantially impaired. Substantial impairment occurs only when the protected activities, features, or attributes of the property are substantially diminished.

(b) If the project results in a constructive use of a nearby Section 4(f) property, the Administration shall evaluate that use in accordance with §774.3(a).

(c) The Administration shall determine when there is a constructive use, but the Administration is not required to document each determination that a project would not result in a constructive use of a nearby Section 4(f) property. However, such documentation may be prepared at the discretion of the Administration.

(d) When a constructive use determination is made, it will be based upon the following:

(1) Identification of the current activities, features, or attributes of the property which qualify for protection under Section 4(f) and which may be sensitive to proximity impacts;

(2) An analysis of the proximity impacts of the proposed project on the Section 4(f) property. If any of the proximity impacts will be mitigated, only the net impact need be considered in this analysis. The analysis should also describe and consider the impacts which could reasonably be expected if the proposed project were not implemented, since such impacts should not be attributed to the proposed project; and

(3) Consultation, on the foregoing identification and analysis, with the official(s) with jurisdiction over the Section 4(f) property.

(e) The Administration has reviewed the following situations and determined that a constructive use occurs when:

(1) The projected noise level increase attributable to the project substantially interferes with the use and enjoyment of a noise-sensitive facility of a property protected by Section 4(f), such as:

(i) Hearing the performances at an outdoor amphitheater;

(ii) Sleeping in the sleeping area of a campground;

(iii) Enjoyment of a historic site where a quiet setting is a generally recognized feature or attribute of the site's significance;

(iv) Enjoyment of an urban park where serenity and quiet are significant attributes; or

(v) Viewing wildlife in an area of a wildlife and waterfowl refuge intended for such viewing.

(2) The proximity of the proposed project substantially impairs esthetic features or attributes of a property protected by Section 4(f), where such features or attributes are considered important contributing elements to the value of the property. Examples of substantial impairment to visual or esthetic qualities would be the location of a proposed transportation facility in such proximity that it

obstructs or eliminates the primary views of an architecturally significant historical building, or substantially detracts from the setting of a Section 4(f) property which derives its value in substantial part due to its setting;

(3) The project results in a restriction of access which substantially diminishes the utility of a significant publicly owned park, recreation area, or a historic site;

(4) The vibration impact from construction or operation of the project substantially impairs the use of a Section 4(f) property, such as projected vibration levels that are great enough to physically damage a historic building or substantially diminish the utility of the building, unless the damage is repaired and fully restored consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, i.e., the integrity of the contributing features must be returned to a condition which is substantially similar to that which existed prior to the project; or

(5) The ecological intrusion of the project substantially diminishes the value of wildlife habitat in a wildlife and waterfowl refuge adjacent to the project, substantially interferes with the access to a wildlife and waterfowl refuge when such access is necessary for established wildlife migration or critical life cycle processes, or substantially reduces the wildlife use of a wildlife and waterfowl refuge.

(f) The Administration has reviewed the following situations and determined that a constructive use does not occur when:

(1) Compliance with the requirements of 36 CFR 800.5 for proximity impacts of the proposed action, on a site listed on or eligible for the National Register, results in an agreement of "no historic properties affected" or "no adverse effect;"

(2) The impact of projected traffic noise levels of the proposed highway project on a noise-sensitive activity do not exceed the FHWA noise abatement criteria as contained in Table 1 in part 772 of this chapter, or the projected operational noise levels of the proposed transit project do not exceed the noise impact criteria for a Section 4(f) activity in the FTA guidelines for transit noise and vibration impact assessment;

(3) The projected noise levels exceed the relevant threshold in paragraph (f)(2) of this section because of high existing noise, but the increase in the projected noise levels if the proposed project is constructed, when compared with the projected noise levels if the project is not built, is barely perceptible (3 dBA or less);

(4) There are proximity impacts to a Section 4(f) property, but a governmental agency's right-of-way acquisition or adoption of project location, or the Administration's approval of a final environmental document, established the location for the proposed transportation project before the designation, establishment, or change in the significance of the property. However, if it is reasonably foreseeable that a property would qualify as eligible for the National Register prior to the start of construction, then the property should be treated as a historic site for the purposes of this section; or

- (5) Overall (combined) proximity impacts caused by a proposed project do not substantially impair the activities, features, or attributes that qualify a property for protection under Section 4(f);
- (6) Proximity impacts will be mitigated to a condition equivalent to, or better than, that which would occur if the project were not built, as determined after consultation with the official(s) with jurisdiction;
- (7) Change in accessibility will not substantially diminish the utilization of the Section 4(f) property; or
- (8) Vibration levels from project construction activities are mitigated, through advance planning and monitoring of the activities, to levels that do not cause a substantial impairment of protected activities, features, or attributes of the Section 4(f) property.

§ 774.17 Definitions.

The definitions contained in 23 U.S.C. 101(a) are applicable to this part. In addition, the following definitions apply:

Administration. The FHWA or FTA, whichever is making the approval for the transportation program or project at issue. A reference herein to the Administration means the State when the State is functioning as the FHWA or FTA in carrying out responsibilities delegated or assigned to the State in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 325, 326, 327, or other applicable law.

All possible planning. All possible planning means that all reasonable measures identified in the Section 4(f) evaluation to minimize harm or mitigate for adverse impacts and effects must be included in the project.

- (1) With regard to public parks, recreation areas, and wildlife and waterfowl refuges, the measures may include (but are not limited to): design modifications or design goals; replacement of land or facilities of comparable value and function; or monetary compensation to enhance the remaining property or to mitigate the adverse impacts of the project in other ways.
- (2) With regard to historic sites, the measures normally serve to preserve the historic activities, features, or attributes of the site as agreed by the Administration and the official(s) with jurisdiction over the Section 4(f) resource in accordance with the consultation process under 36 CFR part 800.
- (3) In evaluating the reasonableness of measures to minimize harm under §774.3(a)(2), the Administration will consider the preservation purpose of the statute and:
 - (i) The views of the official(s) with jurisdiction over the Section 4(f) property;
 - (ii) Whether the cost of the measures is a reasonable public expenditure in light of the adverse impacts of the project on the Section 4(f) property and the benefits of the measure to the property, in accordance with §771.105(d) of this chapter; and
 - (iii) Any impacts or benefits of the measures to communities or environmental resources outside of the Section 4(f) property.

(4) All possible planning does not require analysis of feasible and prudent avoidance alternatives, since such analysis will have already occurred in the context of searching for feasible and prudent alternatives that avoid Section 4(f) properties altogether under §774.3(a)(1), or is not necessary in the case of a de minimis impact determination under §774.3(b).

(5) A de minimis impact determination under §774.3(b) subsumes the requirement for all possible planning to minimize harm by reducing the impacts on the Section 4(f) property to a de minimis level.

Applicant. The Federal, State, or local government authority, proposing a transportation project, that the Administration works with to conduct environmental studies and prepare environmental documents. For transportation actions implemented by the Federal government on Federal lands, the Administration or the Federal land management agency may take on the responsibilities of the applicant described herein.

CE. Refers to a Categorical Exclusion, which denotes an action with no individual or cumulative significant environmental effect pursuant to 40 CFR 1508.4 and §771.117 of this chapter; unusual circumstances are taken into account in making categorical exclusion determinations.

De minimis impact. (1) For historic sites, de minimis impact means that the Administration has determined, in accordance with 36 CFR part 800 that no historic property is affected by the project or that the project will have “no adverse effect” on the historic property in question.

(2) For parks, recreation areas, and wildlife and waterfowl refuges, a de minimis impact is one that will not adversely affect the features, attributes, or activities qualifying the property for protection under Section 4(f).

EA. Refers to an Environmental Assessment, which is a document prepared pursuant to 40 CFR parts 1500–1508 and §771.119 of this title for a proposed project that is not categorically excluded but for which an EIS is not clearly required.

EIS. Refers to an Environmental Impact Statement, which is a document prepared pursuant to NEPA, 40 CFR parts 1500–1508, and §§771.123 and 771.125 of this chapter for a proposed project that is likely to cause significant impacts on the environment.

Feasible and prudent avoidance alternative. (1) A feasible and prudent avoidance alternative avoids using Section 4(f) property and does not cause other severe problems of a magnitude that substantially outweighs the importance of protecting the Section 4(f) property. In assessing the importance of protecting the Section 4(f) property, it is appropriate to consider the relative value of the resource to the preservation purpose of the statute.

(2) An alternative is not feasible if it cannot be built as a matter of sound engineering judgment.

(3) An alternative is not prudent if:

- (i) It compromises the project to a degree that it is unreasonable to proceed with the project in light of its stated purpose and need;
- (ii) It results in unacceptable safety or operational problems;
- (iii) After reasonable mitigation, it still causes:
 - (A) Severe social, economic, or environmental impacts;
 - (B) Severe disruption to established communities;
 - (C) Severe disproportionate impacts to minority or low income populations; or
 - (D) Severe impacts to environmental resources protected under other Federal statutes;
- (iv) It results in additional construction, maintenance, or operational costs of an extraordinary magnitude;
- (v) It causes other unique problems or unusual factors; or
- (vi) It involves multiple factors in paragraphs (3)(i) through (3)(v) of this definition, that while individually minor, cumulatively cause unique problems or impacts of extraordinary magnitude.

FONSI. Refers to a Finding of No Significant Impact prepared pursuant to 40 CFR 1508.13 and §771.121 of this chapter.

Historic site. For purposes of this part, the term "historic site" includes any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that are included in, or are eligible for inclusion in, the National Register.

Official(s) with jurisdiction. (1) In the case of historic properties, the official with jurisdiction is the SHPO for the State wherein the property is located or, if the property is located on tribal land, the THPO. If the property is located on tribal land but the Indian tribe has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO as provided for in the National Historic Preservation Act, then a representative designated by such Indian tribe shall be recognized as an official with jurisdiction in addition to the SHPO. When the ACHP is involved in a consultation concerning a property under Section 106 of the NHPA, the ACHP is also an official with jurisdiction over that resource for purposes of this part. When the Section 4(f) property is a National Historic Landmark, the National Park Service is also an official with jurisdiction over that resource for purposes of this part.

(2) In the case of public parks, recreation areas, and wildlife and waterfowl refuges, the official(s) with jurisdiction are the official(s) of the agency or agencies that own or administer the property in question and who are empowered to represent the agency on matters related to the property.

(3) In the case of portions of Wild and Scenic Rivers to which Section 4(f) applies, the official(s) with jurisdiction are the official(s) of the Federal agency or agencies that own or administer the affected

portion of the river corridor in question. For State administered, federally designated rivers (section 2(a)(ii) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, 16 U.S.C. 1273(a)(ii)), the officials with jurisdiction include both the State agency designated by the respective Governor and the Secretary of the Interior.

ROD. Refers to a Record of Decision prepared pursuant to 40 CFR 1505.2 and §771.127 of this chapter.

Section 4(f) evaluation. Refers to the documentation prepared to support the granting of a Section 4(f) approval under §774.3(a), unless preceded by the word "programmatic." A "programmatic Section 4(f) evaluation" is the documentation prepared pursuant to §774.3(d) that authorizes subsequent project-level Section 4(f) approvals as described therein.

Section 4(f) Property. Section 4(f) property means publicly owned land of a public park, recreation area, or wildlife and waterfowl refuge of national, State, or local significance, or land of an historic site of national, State, or local significance.

Use. Except as set forth in §§774.11 and 774.13, a "use" of Section 4(f) property occurs:

- (1) When land is permanently incorporated into a transportation facility;
- (2) When there is a temporary occupancy of land that is adverse in terms of the statute's preservation purpose as determined by the criteria in §774.13(d); or
- (3) When there is a constructive use of a Section 4(f) property as determined by the criteria in §774.15.

**Tualatin Transportation System Update
December 11, 2012**

After the last [Tualatin Transportation Task Force](#) meeting in early November, two important unresolved issues were forwarded to Tualatin’s Advisory Committees and City Council. These groups were asked to consider if a northern extension of 65th Avenue and a widening of Boones Ferry north of Martinazzi should be included in the TSP. Here are the results:

| | Low Build Scenario | Boones Ferry Road Widening | SW 65th Avenue Extension |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Tualatin Parks Advisory Committee Recommendation November 13, 2012 | Supported inclusion in TSP | Opposed inclusion in TSP | Opposed inclusion in TSP |
| Tualatin Planning Commission Recommendation November 15, 2012 | Supported inclusion in TSP | Supported inclusion in TSP | Opposed inclusion in TSP |
| Tualatin City Council Decision November 26, 2012 | Include in TSP | Include in TSP | Remove from TSP |

As the final decision maker on the plan, the Council set direction for the exclusion of the 65th Avenue extension suggestion while approving all other proposed projects from the Task Force. City Staff and consultants are now completing the draft TSP document for final public review and comment. It will be released the first week of January 2013.

Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) Projects - Tualatin

Barbur-99W Corridor Safety & Access to Transit

The project would improve safety, access to transit, active transportation and transit operations by improving bus stops, constructing sidewalks, enhancing crossings, installing signal priority and transit operations improvements on and connecting to Barbur-99W between Portland and Sherwood. Specifically, the project would build bus stop landing pads and shelters and connect bus stops to sidewalks. Rapid flash beacons would be installed to improve safety at non-signalized crossings near bus stops and signal and striping improvements would be made to help protect transit customers at signalized crossings. Signal priority and operational treatments would decrease travel times. Pedestrian network and connections to transit and regional trails would be improved in Tigard and Tualatin.

Tualatin River Bike/Ped Bridge - King City to Tualatin

Design and build a 1.5 mile shared use path from King City to Tualatin, including a bike/ped bridge over the Tualatin River. The project is part of a 50-mile active transportation route from Wilsonville to North Portland.


The project will:

- Build a new bike/ped Tualatin River bridge (330 feet long, 18 foot wide deck, 200 foot long ramp on the north side).
- Build the Ice Age Tonquin Trail from Pacific Dr. near Hwy 99W to the Tualatin River, the Westside Trail from the Tualatin River to Beef Bend Rd, and a connection to the Tualatin River Greenway Trail. The trail will be 12 feet wide with 2 ft. gravel shoulders.
- Take bike/ped traffic off Highway 99W, Beef Bend Rd, Roy Rogers Rd, and other vehicular streets.
- Improve safety, directness of travel, and user experience for bikes and peds.

Sidewalks

— Existing

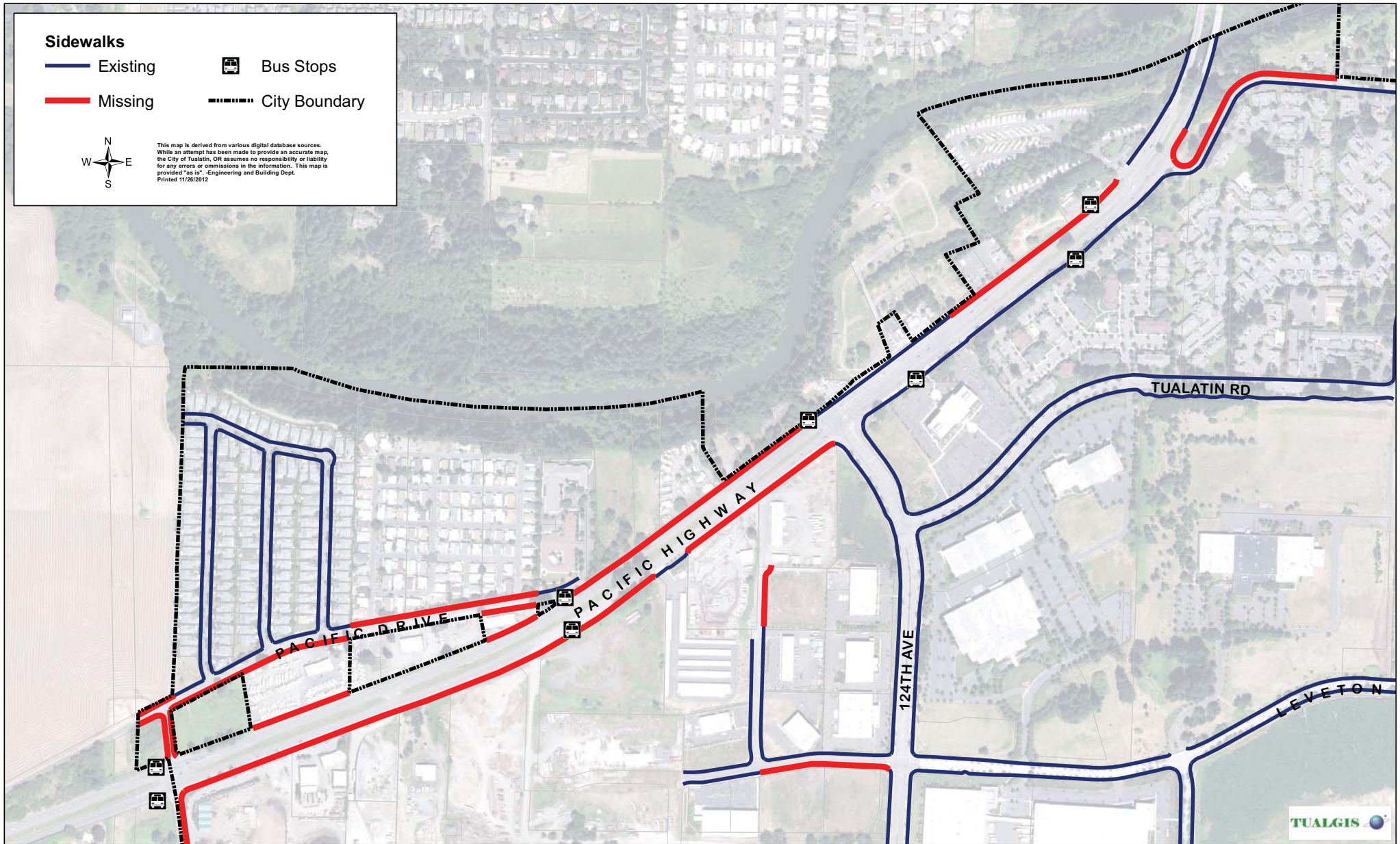
— Missing

 Bus Stops

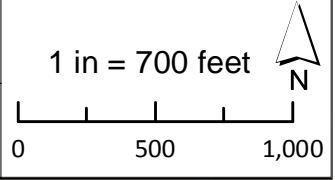
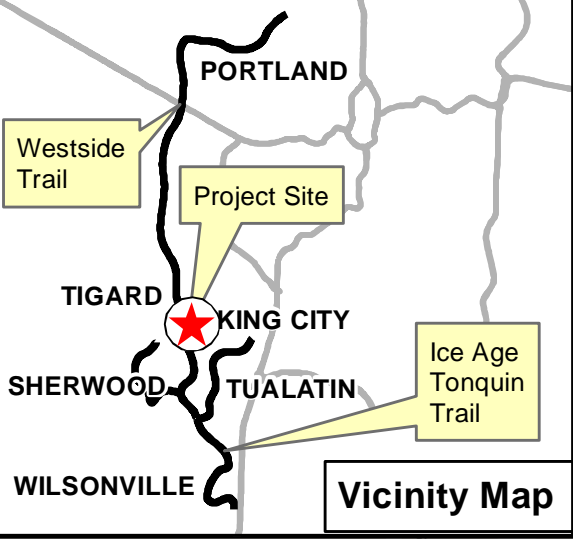
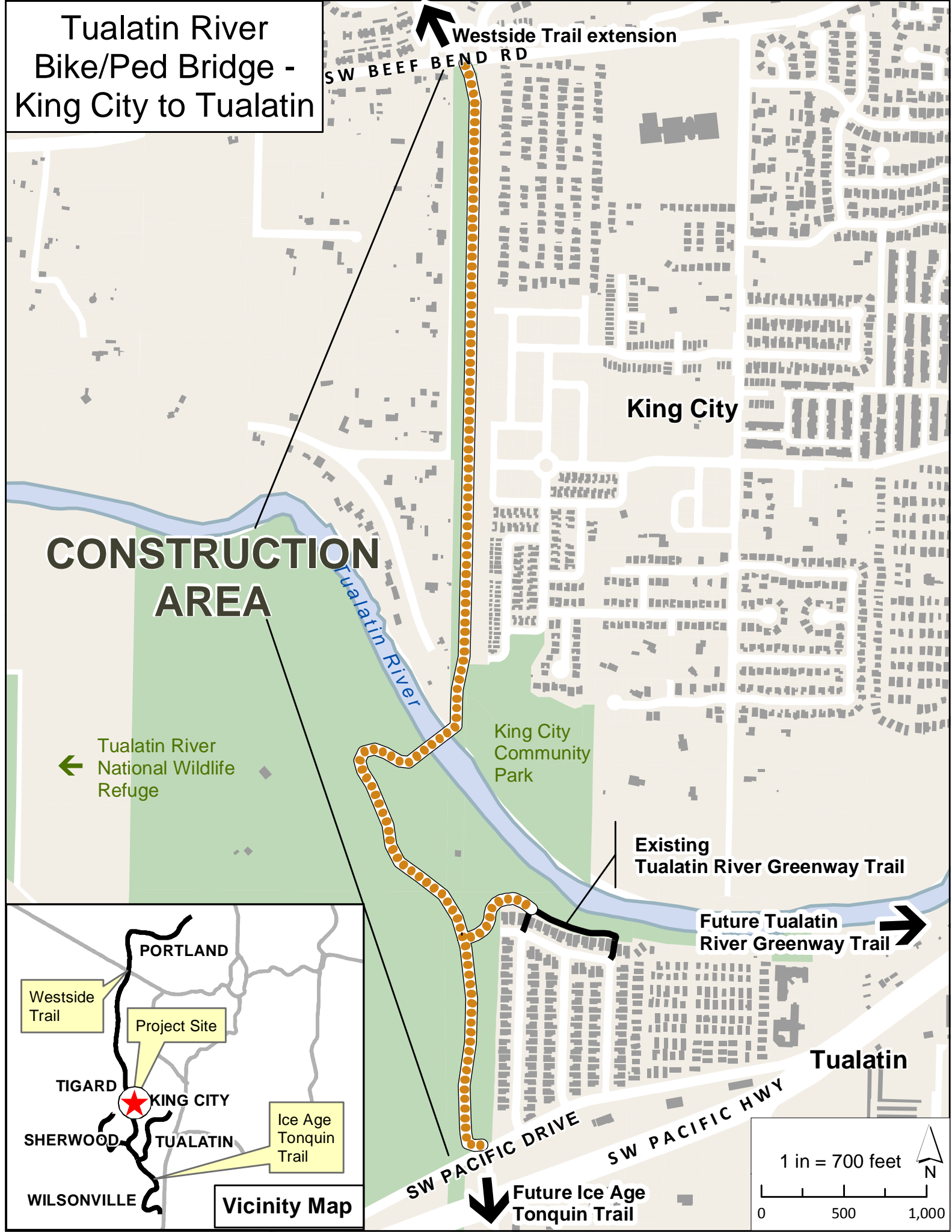
 City Boundary



This map is derived from various digital database sources. While an attempt has been made to provide an accurate map, the City of Tualatin, OR assumes no responsibility or liability for any errors or omissions in the information. This map is provided "as is". -Engineering and Building Dept. Printed 11/26/2012



Tualatin River Bike/Ped Bridge - King City to Tualatin



Attachment 5: Ki-a-Kuts Bridge

The Ki-a-Kuts Bridge is an existing bike/ped bridge across the Tualatin River. It is a good example of a similar project in scope and location to the proposed project. The City of Tualatin managed the design, permitting and construction of the bridge. The City of Tualatin handles the ongoing operations and maintenance of the bridge.





City of Tualatin

www.ci.tualatin.or.us

Tualatin Park Advisory Committee (TPARK) 2013 Meeting Calendar

| Date | Day | Time | Location |
|--------------|---------|-----------|------------------|
| January 8 | Tuesday | 6:00 p.m. | Council Chambers |
| February 12 | Tuesday | 6:00 p.m. | Council Chambers |
| March 12 | Tuesday | 6:00 p.m. | Council Chambers |
| April 9 | Tuesday | 6:00 p.m. | Council Chambers |
| May 14 | Tuesday | 6:00 p.m. | Council Chambers |
| June 11 | Tuesday | 6:00 p.m. | Council Chambers |
| July 9 | Tuesday | 6:00 p.m. | Council Chambers |
| August 13 | Tuesday | 6:00 p.m. | Council Chambers |
| September 10 | Tuesday | 6:00 p.m. | Council Chambers |
| October 8 | Tuesday | 6:00 p.m. | Council Chambers |
| November 12 | Tuesday | 6:00 p.m. | Council Chambers |
| December 10 | Tuesday | 6:00 p.m. | Council Chambers |

** Council Chambers is located at 18880 SW Martinazzi Avenue. Council Chambers may be used for special Council meetings during the year. If Council Chambers is unavailable the Van Raden Community Center will be the alternate meeting location unless otherwise announced. The Van Raden Community Center is located at 8535 SW Tualatin Road inside Tualatin Community Park.*

City Council Meeting

Meeting
Date: 01/23/2012

SPECIAL REPORTS

2011 Annual Report of the Tualatin Park Advisory Committee

SUMMARY

1. Background

TPARK was established by Ordinance 418-77, adopted November 28, 1977, and incorporated into the Tualatin Municipal Code as Chapter 11-2. The ordinance prescribes TPARK's role in advising the Council on matters relating to parks and recreation. TPARK also serves as the Tree Board pursuant to Resolution 2013-87, adopted July 27, 1987. In this capacity, TPARK makes recommendations to staff and council on urban forestry related issues.

Section 11-2-190 of the Tualatin Municipal Code dictates that each year Tualatin Parks Advisory Committee shall file its annual report of the activities of the Committee with the City Council. The annual report shall include a survey and report of the Committee's activities during the preceding year, in addition to specific recommendations to the City Council not otherwise requested by the City Council, relating to the planning process, program implementation measures within the City, or the future activities of the Committee. The report may include any other matters deemed appropriate by the Committee for recommendation and advice to the Council.

The current Tualatin Park Advisory Committee members are: Stephen Ricker, Bruce Andrus-Hughes, Kay Dix, Connie Ledbetter, Dana Paulino, Valerie Pratt (Vice Chair), and Dennis Wells (Chair).

2. Roles of the Committee

- A. Make recommendations to the City Council on parks and recreation related issues including budgeting, planning and citizen participation. This includes consideration of the provisions of any comprehensive plan, project plan or agency plan of the City of Tualatin Development Commission, the Urban Renewal Agency of the City of Tualatin and other government agencies having plans or projects affecting the City of Tualatin.
- B. Formulate (and support) a broad range of community-wide park and recreation systems.
- C. The Tualatin Park Advisory Committee is the City's designated Tree Committee.

3. Actions and Accomplishments in Support of Roles in 2011

- A. Park Planning and Development
 - 1. Juanita Pohl Center Addition and Renovation
 - 2. Chieftain Dakota Greenway
 - 3. Tualatin Community Park - North Field Restoration
 - 4. Tonquin Trail Master Plan
 - 5. Master Plan for Blake Street Right-of-Way
- B. Policy and Programs

4. Consideration of Resolutions to the Tualatin Park Advisory Committee's Enabling Ordinance

1. Consideration or Revisions to the Tualatin Park Advisory Committee's Enabling Ordinance
 2. Heritage Tree program
 3. Dog Park Grand Opening
 4. Trail User Counts
 5. Friends of the Tualatin Dog Park
 6. Dog Waste Station Program
 7. Heritage Center Annual Report
- C. Proclamations
1. Arbor Week
 2. National Recreation and Parks Month
- D. Tree Board
1. Tree City USA and Arbor Week ad hoc Committee Formation
- E. Planning
1. Review and comment a variety of City, Development Commission, and regional plans and projects
- F. Other
1. Annual Report
 2. Parks Tour

4. Action Plan for 2012

1. Continue to fulfill the duties prescribed.
2. Refresh the Tualatin Parks Advisory Committee ordinance to include more specific language about recreation.
3. Participate and collaborate with the new Citizen Involvement Organizations.
4. Assist in the promotion of trees during 2012 in commemoration of this being the 25th year that Tualatin has been named a Tree City USA.

5. Detailed Description of Actions and Accomplishments in 2011

See Attachment A.

6. Recommendations

TPARK requests that Council accept the annual report and recommends that the City:

1. Pursue public financing to expand and interconnect the park system, trail system, and on- and off-street bicycle system
 2. Increase the number and quality of sports fields
 3. Update the Parks and Recreation Master Plan
 4. Cognizant and appreciative of the increased subsidy for recreation programming at the Juanita Pohl Center last year, the Tualatin Park Advisory Committee recommends that the City provide increased subsidy to expand recreation programming for people of all ages
-



2011 Annual Report Tualatin Park Advisory Committee

The following is a summary of the most significant accomplishments of the Tualatin Park Advisory Committee (TPARK) in 2011 and a summary of current projects.

A. PARK AND RECREATION PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Juanita Pohl Center Addition and Renovation

In addition to the Juanita Pohl Center Steering Committee, TPARK's meetings served as public involvement opportunities for the community to provide input to the remodel of the Juanita Pohl Center. TPARK received public testimony and provided staff recommendations on the project.



Status: Under construction with completion in spring of 2012.

2. Chieftain Dakota Greenway Creek Restoration, Pathway and Storm Water Improvements

TPARK's meetings served as public involvement opportunities for the community to provide input to a project to improve the storm water treatment entering Saum Creek and improve the adjacent pathway in the Chieftain Dakota Greenway. TPARK received public testimony and provided staff recommendations on the project.



Status: Design work complete, construction will restart later in 2012.

3. Tualatin Community Park Dog Park and North Field Restoration

TPARK reviewed the design and construction of the Tualatin Dog Park and renovated sports field and provided input and recommendations to staff.



Status: Final acceptance by Council was on January 9, 2012

4. Tonquin Trail Master Plan

TPARK discussed and made recommendations to staff and Council on their preferences for the trail alignment. TPARK's representative on the Project Steering Committee is Connie Ledbetter and in that role has been an active part of the development of the Master Plan.

Tonquin Trail

MASTER PLAN



Status: Master Plan scheduled for completion and adoption in summer 2012.

5. Master Plan for Blake Street Right-of-Way

TPARK's meetings served as public involvement opportunities for the community to provide input to the Master Planning process for a new multi-use path facility. TPARK received public testimony and provided staff recommendations on the project.



Ibach Greenway
 Date: 12/29/11



Original document is 1" = 20' when printed at 24" x 36".



Status: Master Plan accepted by Council on January 9, 2012

6. Review and Comment on Project Plans and Planning Processes

Review and comment a variety of City, Development Commission, and regional plans and projects

- Basalt Creek/West Railroad Concept Plan
- Gateway and Tualatin-Sherwood Road Enhancement Project
- SW Concept Plan
- SW Corridor Plan
- Transportation System Plan

Status: Several of these plans, such as the Transportation System Plan, are on-going.

B. Policy and Programs

1. Consideration of Revisions to the Tualatin Park Advisory Committee's Enabling Ordinance

TPARK is in the process of reviewing its enabling ordinance to see if they have any recommendations on clarifying, updating, or otherwise modifying its language.

Status: Continue review and deliberation in winter/spring of 2012.

2. Trail User Counts

For the third year in a row, TPARK members participated in the trail user count project. Based on these and previous counts Metro's *Intertwine Trail Use Snapshot 2008-2010* calculated that the Tualatin River Greenway had 310,491 annual users.



Status: Annual endeavor

3. Dog Park Grand Opening

In 2010 TPARK recommended the dog park rules and in 2011 helped implement the Grand Opening of the Tualatin Dog Park.



Status: Tualatin Dog Park open and very popular!

4. Friends of the Tualatin Dog Park

TPARK members helped organize and publicize the first meeting of the Friends of the Tualatin Dog Park.



Status: Ongoing

5. Dog Waste Station Program

TPARK studied the issue of having an outside vendor provide dog waste stations in Tualatin's parks and made a recommendation to Council.

Status: Issue has been tabled until more can be learned from the experience of other local agencies.

6. Heritage Center Annual Report

TPARK received the 2010 Heritage Center Annual Report from the Tualatin Historical Society and made the recommendation for Council to accept the report.



Status: Council accepted the 2010 Tualatin Heritage Center Annual Report on February 14, 2011.

7. Proclamations

a. Arbor Week

TPARK recommended that Council proclaim April 3-9, 2011 Arbor Week in Tualatin.

Status: Council made the proclamation on March 28, 2011.

b. National Recreation and Parks Month

TPARK recommended that Council proclaim the month of July 2011 as Park and Recreation Month in Tualatin.

Status: Council made the proclamation on June 27, 2011.

8. Support the Community Services Department Vision and Missions

TPARK recognizes and supports the Community Services Department's vision and missions.

VISION STATEMENT

We create community through people, facilities, programs, and the natural environment.

MISSIONS

The following missions help achieve the vision.

Strengthen Community Image and Sense of Place

Parks, library, recreation facilities, programs and community events are key factors in strengthening community image and creating a sense of place.

Support Economic Development

Library, parks, recreation programs and facilities attract and retain businesses and residents, and increase property values.

Strengthen Safety and Security

Parks and libraries provide safe environments for recreation. Facilities, programs and services help reduce criminal activity.

Promote Health and Wellness

Participation at parks and libraries improves physical, psychological, and emotional health.

Foster Human Development and an Informed Citizenry

Libraries and recreation services foster social, intellectual, lifelong learning, physical and emotional development through access to information, programs and materials that promote literacy.

Increase Cultural Unity

Parks, libraries, and recreation increase cultural unity through experiences that promote cultural understanding and celebrate diversity.

Protect Natural and Cultural Resources

Natural and cultural resources are protected through acquisition and management of open space, such as parks, greenways, natural areas; and learning and discovery take place through library collections and interpretive facilities and programs.

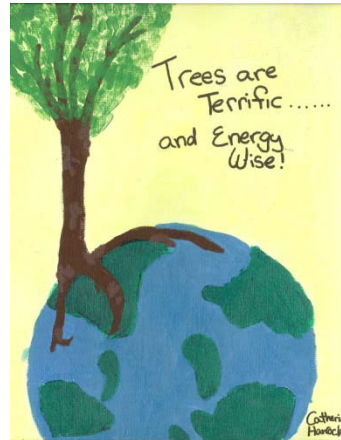
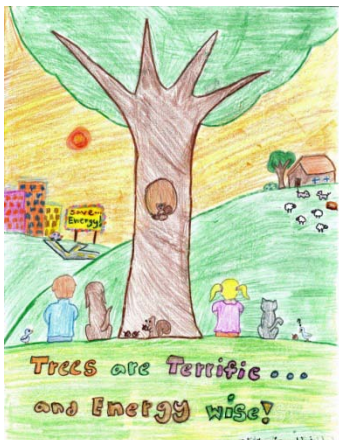
Provide Recreational Experiences

A variety of benefits to individuals and society are achieved through participation in programmed and self-facilitated recreation and volunteerism. Recreation experiences are important as an end in themselves for personal enjoyment.

C. URBAN FORESTRY

1. Tree City USA and Arbor Week ad hoc Committee Formation and Leadership

TPARK recommended to Council the establishment of the ad hoc committee and approved the Arbor Week proclamation, recommending that Council make the proclamation. TPARK members Connie Ledbetter and Valerie Pratt served on the ad hoc committee.



Status: Council established the ad hoc committee on January 24, 2011 and Council made the proclamation on March 28, 2011.

2. Heritage Tree program

TPARK reviewed the Heritage Tree nomination for the maple trees at the Winona Grange and recommended that Council accept the trees into the program.



Status: Grange maples adopted into Heritage Tree program by Council on March 28, 2001.

TO: TPARK

FROM: Carl Switzer, Parks & Recreation Manager

DATE: 12/11/2012

SUBJECT: Establishment of an Ad Hoc Committee to Coordinate the 2013 Arbor Week Celebration

ISSUE BEFORE TPARK:

TPARK will consider recommending that Council establish an Ad Hoc Committee to develop the Arbor Week proclamation and assist in the planning of the 2013 Arbor Week celebration. The Arbor Week celebration increases public awareness of the contribution that trees make to the lives of those that live, work and play in Tualatin.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

April 7 - 13, 2013, marks the City of Tualatin's 27th annual Arbor Week celebration. Since 1987, Tualatin has celebrated Arbor Week with tree planting ceremonies and special tree-themed activities and events. The purpose of the Arbor Week celebration is to increase public awareness of the contribution that trees make to the lives of those that live, work and play in Tualatin. The Arbor Week ad hoc Committee will develop and recommend to Council an Arbor Week Proclamation to be read at the March 25, 2013 Council meeting. An Arbor Week observance and proclamation are mandatory requirements of the Tree City USA designation. The Arbor Week celebration entails several months of planning and preparation. A draft timeline is attached.

The proposed Ad Hoc Committee to coordinate the 2013 Arbor Week Celebration is comprised of the following membership:

1. Member, Tualatin Park Advisory Committee
2. Member, Tualatin Park Advisory Committee
3. Tualatin City Council Representative
4. Julie Wickman, Tualatin Public Library
5. Volunteer Specialist
6. Consulting Arborist
7. Business Representative
8. Member, Tualatin Historical Society
9. Member, Youth Advisory Council
10. Member, Youth Advisory Council

The Arbor Week Celebration is a primary opportunity for the City to further its public

involvement and education efforts, including the following information.

VISION STATEMENT from 2001 Urban Forestry Management Plan:

Tualatin is a community often identified and remembered through our trees.

The urban forest provides a framework for the community through our greenways, wetlands, open spaces, remnant forests and parks, connected by thousands of street trees and the treed corridors of our creeks.

Tualatin builds and grows with trees in mind. Development in Tualatin has sought to create and preserve a balance between the natural and urban world. For over two decades, Tualatin has been recognized by the National Arbor Day Foundation for our efforts to preserve, care for, and enhance the urban forest.

Tualatin sees the health of the urban forest as vital to the sense of well being we enjoy here by providing stable and adequate funding to maintain and enhance the urban forest resource. The urban forest in Tualatin gives back much more than it receives.

It purifies and cools our water, cleans our air, gives shelter and food to wildlife and fish, shades us from summer heat and blocks cold winter winds, increases the value of our homes, and fosters a sense of community and place. Tualatin has been, and will continue to be, committed to caring for the urban forest.

THE BENEFITS OF TREES

The benefits trees provide are endless. In general, trees are planted to provide shade to a location, restore the environment or give extra beauty to a site. However, trees provide benefits beyond these common examples. The benefits trees provide can be divided into four simple categories: social, community, environmental, and economic.

Trees provide social benefits by making the places we live more pleasant and appealing. People are known to feel more at ease around trees, and it is common to hear reports of hospital patients experiencing easier recoveries when their rooms are located within sight of trees. Trees help provide a “sense of place” within a community, that binds residents together. This is evidenced by the resistance often exhibited towards the removal of trees in a community.

Community benefits that trees provide include the screening of objectionable views, increasing privacy, reducing glare and reflection, directing pedestrian traffic, decreasing auto speeds, or complementing architecture. Although many trees are located on private property, their size often makes them a part of the community as a whole.

Trees benefit the environment around us by improving the air we breathe, cooling

warm urban areas, increasing wildlife habitat, conserving and purifying water, and moderating the effects of the sun, wind and rain. By planting and caring for trees, we return to a more natural environment.

Trees can also provide significant economic benefits. These can be realized both directly and indirectly. The direct benefits are many times linked to energy cost reductions. For instance, a properly shaded home can cost less to cool in warm summers. Also, homes surrounded by trees can sometimes realize an increase in property values of 5-20% versus a non-landscaped home.

Some of the more indirect economic impacts can be tied to how a region benefits from a healthy urban forest. Storm water is a good example of how healthy trees can reduce costs to an entire region or community. It is a commonly supported fact that treed areas help reduce the amount of polluted runoff or erosion that reaches a public storm water system. This can translate to cost savings in not having to build larger treatment facilities or pay for costly erosion cleanup.

Trees will give back many times what they receive through the investment made in their planting, maintenance, and care.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The City of Tualatin has been recognized as a Tree City USA for more than two decades and has received numerous Growth Awards through that same program for efforts in urban forestry education, preservation, planting, maintenance, and planning.

The City currently sponsors activities that increase the level of knowledge and awareness of residents and community leaders about urban forestry in Tualatin. Some of the programs and activities include:

- Arbor Week activities
- Heritage Tree program
- Famous and Historic Tree plantings
- Tree City USA program participation
- Community volunteer program
- Public education and outreach on urban forestry issues
- “Tree for a Fee” tree replacement program to replace street trees that are removed and to fill open spaces

OUTCOMES OF DECISION:

An Arbor Week observance and proclamation are mandatory requirements of the Tree City USA designation. If the Council establishes the ad hoc committee to coordinate the 2013 Arbor Week celebration it provides a mechanism to meet the program requirements of being designated a Tree City USA and allow the City

of Tualatin to continue to participate in the program.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

There are no financial implications to establishing the ad hoc committee.

Attachments: 2013 Arbor Week Planning Timeline