AGENDA

MILWAUKIE PLANNING COMMISSION
Tuesday May 22, 2012, 6:30 PM

MILWAUKIE CITY HALL
10722 SE MAIN STREET

1.0 Call to Order - Procedural Matters

2.0 Planning Commission Minutes – Motion Needed

2.1 March 27, 2012 *to be provided in supplemental packet*

3.0 Information Items

4.0 Audience Participation – This is an opportunity for the public to comment on any item not on the agenda

5.0 Public Hearings – Public hearings will follow the procedure listed on reverse

5.1 Summary: North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan
Applicant/Owner: North Clackamas Parks & Recreation District/City of Milwaukie
Address: 5440 SE Kellogg Creek Dr
File: CPA-10-01
Staff: Li Alligood

6.0 Worksession Items

6.1 Summary: Murals Project (approx. 20 mins)
Staff: Beth Ragel

7.0 Planning Department Other Business/Updates

7.1 Transportation System Plan project update (10 mins)

8.0 Planning Commission Discussion Items – This is an opportunity for comment or discussion for items not on the agenda.

9.0 Forecast for Future Meetings:

June 12, 2012	1. Public Hearing: CSU-12-03 Light Rail Station 2. Worksession: PSU Neighborhood Main Street Program presentation
July 20, 2012	1. Public Hearing: ZA-11-02 Residential Development Standards *continued from 4/24/12*
June 26, 2012	1. Public Hearing: CSU-12-03 Light Rail Station *tentative*

Milwaukie Planning Commission Statement

The Planning Commission serves as an advisory body to, and a resource for, the City Council in land use matters. In this capacity, the mission of the Planning Commission is to articulate the Community's values and commitment to socially and environmentally responsible uses of its resources as reflected in the Comprehensive Plan

1. **PROCEDURAL MATTERS.** If you wish to speak at this meeting, please fill out a yellow card and give to planning staff. Please turn off all personal communication devices during meeting. For background information on agenda items, call the Planning Department at 503-786-7600 or email planning@ci.milwaukie.or.us. Thank You.

2. **PLANNING COMMISSION MINUTES.** Approved PC Minutes can be found on the City website at www.cityofmilwaukie.org

3. **CITY COUNCIL MINUTES** City Council Minutes can be found on the City website at www.cityofmilwaukie.org

4. **FORECAST FOR FUTURE MEETING.** These items are tentatively scheduled, but may be rescheduled prior to the meeting date. Please contact staff with any questions you may have.

5. **TIME LIMIT POLICY.** The Commission intends to end each meeting by 10:00pm. The Planning Commission will pause discussion of agenda items at 9:45pm to discuss whether to continue the agenda item to a future date or finish the agenda item.

Public Hearing Procedure

Those who wish to testify should come to the front podium, state his or her name and address for the record, and remain at the podium until the Chairperson has asked if there are any questions from the Commissioners.

1. **STAFF REPORT.** Each hearing starts with a brief review of the staff report by staff. The report lists the criteria for the land use action being considered, as well as a recommended decision with reasons for that recommendation.

2. **CORRESPONDENCE.** Staff will report any verbal or written correspondence that has been received since the Commission was presented with its meeting packet.

3. **APPLICANT'S PRESENTATION.**

4. **PUBLIC TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT.** Testimony from those in favor of the application.

5. **NEUTRAL PUBLIC TESTIMONY.** Comments or questions from interested persons who are neither in favor of nor opposed to the application.

6. **PUBLIC TESTIMONY IN OPPOSITION.** Testimony from those in opposition to the application.

7. **QUESTIONS FROM COMMISSIONERS.** The commission will have the opportunity to ask for clarification from staff, the applicant, or those who have already testified.

8. **REBUTTAL TESTIMONY FROM APPLICANT.** After all public testimony, the commission will take rebuttal testimony from the applicant.

9. **CLOSING OF PUBLIC HEARING.** The Chairperson will close the public portion of the hearing. The Commission will then enter into deliberation. From this point in the hearing the Commission will not receive any additional testimony from the audience, but may ask questions of anyone who has testified.

10. **COMMISSION DISCUSSION AND ACTION.** It is the Commission's intention to make a decision this evening on each issue on the agenda. Planning Commission decisions may be appealed to the City Council. If you wish to appeal a decision, please contact the Planning Department for information on the procedures and fees involved.

11. **MEETING CONTINUANCE.** Prior to the close of the first public hearing, *any person* may request an opportunity to present additional information at another time. If there is such a request, the Planning Commission will either continue the public hearing to a date certain, or leave the record open for at least seven days for additional written evidence, argument, or testimony. The Planning Commission may ask the applicant to consider granting an extension of the 120-day time period for making a decision if a delay in making a decision could impact the ability of the City to take final action on the application, including resolution of all local appeals.

The City of Milwaukie will make reasonable accommodation for people with disabilities. Please notify us no less than five (5) business days prior to the meeting.

Milwaukie Planning Commission:

Lisa Batey, Chair
Nick Harris, Vice Chair
Scott Churchill
Chris Wilson
Mark Gamba
Clare Fuchs
Shaun Lowcock

Planning Department Staff:

Katie Mangle, Planning Director
Scot Siegel, Interim Planning Project Manager
Brett Kelver, Associate Planner
Ryan Marquardt, Associate Planner
Li Alligood, Assistant Planner
Alicia Martin, Administrative Specialist II

MILWAUKIE
Dogwood City of the West

To: **Planning Commission**

Through: **Katie Mangle, Planning Director**

From: **Li Alligood, Assistant Planner**

Date: **May 15, 2012, for May 22, 2012, Public Hearing**

Subject: **File:** CPA-10-01

Applicant: North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District and the City of Milwaukie

Owner(s): City of Milwaukie

Address: 5440 SE Kellogg Creek Dr

Legal Description (Map & Taxlot): 2S2E06 Tax Lots 0100, 1000, 0417, 0617, 0716

NDA: Lake Road

ACTION REQUESTED

Recommend that City Council approve application CPA-10-01 with the ordinance and recommended findings in support of approval (see Attachment 1 and Exhibits A-B). This action would result in a recommendation to amend the Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan to include the North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan as an ancillary document.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The application was submitted jointly by the North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District ("NCPRD" or "the District") and the City of Milwaukie ("the City"). The application is for adoption of the North Clackamas Park ("NCP") North Side Master Plan ("Master Plan") as an ancillary document to the Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan.

NCP is partially developed with recreational and natural areas. The north and south halves of the park are divided by Camas Creek. The northern half of the park contains a play structure, dog run area, picnic shelter, restrooms, unpaved parking area, and wetland and wooded natural areas. The southern half of the park contains the Milwaukie Center, multiple sports fields, an equestrian facility, the Sara Hite Rose Garden, a walking path, and paved parking areas containing 325 parking spaces.

The Planning Commission held the first public hearing on this application on July 27, 2010, and a worksession on the application on February 22, 2011. At both meetings, the Commission requested additional information before scheduling the second public hearing on the application. At the April 10, 2012, worksession on the application, the Commission directed staff to schedule a second hearing on the application.

Staff has not provided materials from those meetings in this staff report; interested parties are encouraged to review applicant materials and previous meeting materials[1] online at www.ci.milwaukie.or.us/planning/cpa-10-01 or to contact staff to review the materials in the Planning office.

A. Site and Vicinity

North Clackamas Park (NCP) is a 47-acre site composed of multiple tax lots owned by the City of Milwaukie, and one tax lot owned by NCPRD and located in unincorporated Clackamas County. It is located south of SE Lake Rd, west of Hwy 224/Rusk Rd, and east of SE Kuehn Rd. Surrounding properties to the north, west, and south are under the jurisdiction of Clackamas County.

B. Zoning Designation

Residential Zone R-10. The majority of the site is located within the FEMA 100-year flood plain, and the park contains several mapped Water Quality Resource (WQR) areas. The entire north side of the park is a regionally-designated Habitat Conservation Area (HCA).

C. Comprehensive Plan Designation

The park is designated as Public (P). The Comprehensive Plan identifies the site as a Community Park.

D. History of Prior Actions and Discussions

- **April 10, 2012:** Worksession to discuss Planning Commission questions and concerns raised at the February 22, 2011, worksession. The Commission directed staff to schedule a recommendation hearing on the application.
- **February 22, 2011:** Worksession to discuss Planning Commission questions and concerns raised at the July 27, 2010, hearing. The Commission requested additional information prior to scheduling a second hearing on the application.
- **July 27, 2010:** Public hearing on adoption of North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan as an ancillary document to the Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan. The hearing was continued to a date uncertain in order to provide an opportunity for the applicant to respond to Planning Commission questions and concerns about the scope of the project.

E. Proposal

The applicants are seeking adoption of the North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan as an ancillary document to the Comprehensive Plan. The proposed Master Plan is

[1] Including public involvement plan, notes from committee and board meetings where the plan was discussed, City staff reports, and meeting minutes.

conceptual in nature and will be implemented incrementally as funding becomes available. Implementation of the Master Plan will comply with all applicable zoning and land use regulations. See Attachment 2 Exhibits A-D for applicant materials.

The NCP property is publicly owned and is zoned Residential R-10 on the City's Zoning Map. The City generally employs the following two-step process to designate and develop publicly owned parks:

- Step 1—Master Plan Adoption. Master plan adoption, a legislative action, is the process by which a publicly owned property is formally identified as a park. A master plan provides the conceptual framework for future development and investment and is the first step toward implementing the community's vision for specific park improvements. Park development, which occurs in the second step, occurs after the City has adopted a master plan.
- Step 2—Master Plan Implementation. Master plan implementation occurs after master plan adoption. It is common for some aspects to require minor quasi-judicial review by the Planning Commission. Development plans submitted during this step must substantially conform to the adopted Master Plan. Due to the existence of Water Quality Resource (WQR) and Habitat Conservation Areas (HCA) on the site, many of the individual elements of the plan will be subject to minor quasi-judicial review and approval by the Planning Commission.

The requested action only relates to Step 1 of this two-step process, namely the adoption of the North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan. In order for the City to adopt the proposed Master Plan, the applicants must demonstrate that the Master Plan conforms to the City's existing adopted policies and meets all relevant approval criteria contained in the Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan. Attachment 1 Exhibit A demonstrates that the proposed Master Plan conforms to the City's adopted policies and meets all relevant approval criteria.

Essentially, the adoption of the Master Plan establishes a policy to allow limited development in the north side of the park within the parameters established by the Master Plan and subject to relevant federal, State, regional, and local regulations.

F. Overview of Revisions

Since the July 27, 2010, public hearing, District staff has gained Milwaukie Center/Community Advisory Board approval of the revised parking area plan; worked with individual Commissioners to incorporate their concerns into the draft Master Plan; and revised the North Side Concept Plan to reflect restoration projects that have been funded by Metro's Nature in Neighborhoods grant program.

Revisions to the Concept Plan and Master Plan since the first public hearing include the following:

Concept Plan

- A revised Milwaukie Center parking plan concept resolves the Milwaukie Center's concerns about site safety and parking lot access. Although the Milwaukie Center is not included in the Master Plan, the site is slated to provide access to a future parking area to the north. This document amends the North Side Concept Plan.

- The District has received a Nature in Neighborhoods grant from Metro to conduct restoration work in Mt. Scott and Camas creeks.[2] The Concept Plan has been revised to reflect the approved components, including:
  - Relocation of an educational overlook from north of Camas Creek to south of Mt. Scott Creek
  - Addition of access paths to the educational overlooks
  - Removal of the previous Camas Creek crossing graphic
  - Addition of a reconstructed crossing south of the play area

Master Plan:

- In response to a request by the Commission that the Master Plan allow the creeks on site to change their channels or braid as part of their natural activity, language has been added to address sustainability and the integration of park use needs with natural stream processes.
- The Master Plan proposes building or renovating many program elements in the park, including natural areas and structures. Language has been added to ensure the built environment will be flexible enough to accommodate flooding, and will minimally impact resource areas in the park.
- Clarification that the proposed parking lot is located in the approximate location of the existing gravel lot, and that the new parking area will be subject to off-street parking standards of the Milwaukie Municipal Code and the current Parking Management Plan; that every effort will be made to eliminate runoff from the parking lot when it is improved; and sustainable practices will be implemented.
- In order to ensure flexibility within the plan to utilize best sustainable practices, language has been added to specific elements including buildings, the proposed parking area, picnic shelters, and trails to state that sustainable practices will be implemented which take into account risk factors associated with the natural system.

See Attachment 1 Exhibit B for the revised Master Plan and Concept Plan.

CONCLUSIONS

A. Staff recommendation to the Planning Commission is as follows:

1. Recommend approval of the application to adopt the North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan as an ancillary document of the Comprehensive Plan.
2. Recommend adoption of the attached Ordinance and Findings in Support of Approval.

CODE AUTHORITY AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

The proposal is subject to the following provisions of the Milwaukie Zoning Ordinance, which is Title 19 of the Milwaukie Municipal Code (MMC.

[2] The applicants have submitted a Type III land use application for this component of the plan (File #NR-12-02/CSU-12-06).

- Chapter 19.902 Amendments to Maps and Ordinances
- Subsection 19.1008 Type V Review

The application is subject to legislative review, which requires the Planning Commission to conduct a public hearing and either deny the application or recommend approval of the application to City Council based on compliance with all applicable code provisions and regulations listed above.

The Commission has 3 decision-making options as follows:

A. Forward a recommendation for adoption of the proposed amendment and draft ordinance.

B. Forward a recommendation for adoption of the proposed amendment and draft ordinance with modifications.

C. Deny the proposed amendment and draft ordinance.

COMMENTS

Notice of the proposed changes was given to the following agencies and persons on July 7, 2010: City of Milwaukie Engineering; City of Milwaukie Building; Clackamas County Fire District #1; Lake Road Neighborhood District Association (NDA); Clackamas County; Metro; North Clackamas Community Planning Organization (CPO); Oak Lodge Community Council; and property owners within 400 feet of the park. The following is a summary of the comments received by the City between July 7, and April 20, 2012.

- **Paul Hawkins, Chair, Lake Road NDA Land Use Committee, May 11, 2010:** The thoroughness of the North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan is impressive. Kudos to the many individuals who put their creative vision together for the community's benefit.
- **Samual Saenz, 5550 SE Campanario Rd, Milwaukie, OR 97222 (via phone), July 9, 2010:** Concerns about whether community input was considered in the master plan.
- **Anonymous, Campanario Rd, Milwaukie, OR 97222 (via phone), July 13, 2010:** Felt insufficient information was provided in the public notice mailing about what would be done at the park. Expressed a great deal of frustration about the development of the south side of the park and a preference to see the north side of the park remain as it is.
- **Mary Jean O'Leary, 5440 SE Campanario Rd, Milwaukie, OR 97222, July 13, 2010:** Opposes moving off-leash dog area to the east due to noise concerns. Prefers a) removal of the off-leash dog area; b) relocation of the off-leash dog area to the south side of the park below the ball fields; or c) retaining its current location. Concerned that the current off-leash dog rule is not enforced or complied with. Would like to see the north side of the park remain as it is.
- **Eleanor Johnson, Chair, Milwaukie Center Community Advisory Board, July 13, 2010:** Expressed concerns about the proposed access to the north side parking area, which is proposed to pass in front of the Milwaukie Center. Suggested construction of an access road to the west of the existing Milwaukie Center parking lot.
- **Steve Brown, Chair, Friends of the Milwaukie Center, July 15, 2010:** Expressed concerns about the proposed access to the north side parking area, which is proposed to pass in front of the Milwaukie Center. Requested rerouting of the parking area access.
- **Pat Russell, 16358 SE Hearthwood Drive, Clackamas, OR 97015, July 15, 2010:** Concerns about proposed development within the 100-year flood plain in light of the recent

settlement of a lawsuit against FEMA; the Plan's compliance with Metro's Title 13 regulations; existing flooding within the Park; and fish and wildlife habitat in the north side of the park.

Staff Response: Staff is aware of the recent settlement of a lawsuit brought against FEMA. The City is investigating its impact on current and future floodplain development, and will follow up with FEMA and NMFS to obtain guidance on the City's current floodplain development code and the inclusion of appropriate protective measures to ensure the City's compliance with the ESA. Any future development that occurs as a result of adoption of the Plan will be required to comply with the regulations and protective measures in place at the time of development.

- **Pat Russell, 16358 SE Hearthwood Drive, Clackamas, OR 97015, July 27, 2010:** Concerns about salmon recovery within the watershed. Encourages allowing increasing complexity of water flow patterns.
- **Eleanor Johnson, Chair, Milwaukie Center Community Advisory Board, February 17, 2011:** Expressed concerns about the proposed access to the north side parking area, which is proposed to pass in front of the Milwaukie Center.
- **Pat Russell, 16358 SE Hearthwood Drive, Clackamas, OR 97015, February 22, 2011:** Concerns about allowing the creeks to seek their own flow patterns; opinion that Master Plan is not a master plan because it does not include the entire park; opposition to building structures in the flood plain; and opposition to retention of off-leash dog area in the current location.
- **David Potts, 4945 SE Casa Del Rey Dr, Milwaukie, OR 97267, April 6, 2012**: Proposal for an interim solution to divide the dog park into areas for small and large dogs.

  Staff Response: The redevelopment of the dog park will be reviewed separately from the Master Plan adoption. Staff put Mr. Potts in contact with NCPRD staff to discuss his proposal.
- **Sue McKenzie, 4875 SE Casa Del Rey Dr, Milwaukie, OR 97222, April 8, 2012:** Supports dog park area for small dogs.
- **Julie Holland, via e-mail, April 9, 2012:** Supports dog park area for small dogs.
- **Stephanie Holland, via e-mail, April 9, 2012**: Supports dog park area for small dogs.
- **Sue Potts, 4945 SE Casa Del Rey Dr, Milwaukie, OR 97222, April 9, 2012:** Supports dog park area for small dogs.
- **Mart Hughes, 3006 SE Washington St, Milwaukie, OR 97222, April 10, 2012:** Feels that the plan as proposed does not meet the City's standards for protection of natural resources. Suggests that the Master Plan be adopted with condition that a natural resource inventory be prepared.

  Staff Response: The proposed Comprehensive Plan amendment is a legislative application process, and is subject to the criteria for amendments to the Comprehensive Plan. As a legislative amendment, the Master Plan cannot be adopted with conditions. Individual elements of the plan will be subject to land use review, and many of the individual Master Plan elements will require Type III Natural Resources review; a more detailed analysis of the site will be required during that process. Natural resources review (per MMC 19.402.12) requires preparation and submittal of an impact evaluation and alternatives analysis, which includes: identification of ecological functions of the riparian habitat on the property; an

inventory of vegetation; an assessment of the water quality impacts related to the development; an alternatives analysis; and a mitigation plan.

- **Christine Larsen, 15701 SE Wills Way, Milwaukie, OR 97267, April 10, 2012:** Supports separate dog park areas for small and large dogs.
- **Ralph McKenzie, 4875 SE Casa Del Rey Dr, Milwaukie, OR 97267, April 10, 2012:** Supports separate dog park areas for small and large dogs.

A second notice of the proposed changes was given to the following agencies and persons on April 20, 2012: Lake Road Neighborhood District Association (NDA); North Clackamas Community Planning Organization (CPO); property owners within 400 feet of the park; and interested persons. In addition, notice signs were posted in the park on May 8, 2012.

The following is a summary of written comments received by the City between April 20, 2012, and May 13, 2012. Comments received after May 13 will be provided to the Commission at the public hearing. See Attachment 3 for further details.

- **David Potts, 4945 SE Casa Del Rey Dr, Milwaukie, OR 97267, May 10, 2012:** Supports adoption of the master plan, encourages an interim solution to divide the dog park into areas for small and large dogs.
- **Susan Shawn, Chair, Friends of North Clackamas Park, May 13, 2012:** Supports adoption of the plan as written, and the addition of interpretive signage to the north side of the park.
- **Siri Bernard, Board Member, Milwaukie Center/Community Advisory Board, May 14, 2012:** Supports adoption of the master plan with amended Milwaukie Center parking concept plan.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachments are provided only to the Planning Commission unless noted as being attached. All material is available for viewing upon request.

1. Draft Ordinance (attached)
   - A. Recommended Findings in Support of Approval
   - B. North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan, dated May 22, 2012
2. Applicant's Narrative and Supporting Documentation (attached)
   - A. Applicant’s narrative, dated April 20, 2010
   - B. Applicant’s supplemental narrative, dated February 7, 2011
   - C. Applicant’s supplemental narrative, dated March 23, 2012
   - D. Milwaukie Center parking concept plan, dated October 14, 2011
3. Public Comments received since April 10, 2012 (attached)
4. List of Materials in the Public Record

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKIE, OREGON, AMENDING THE CITY OF MILWAUKIE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN BY ADOPTING THE NORTH CLACKAMAS PARK NORTH SIDE MASTER PLAN AS AN ANCILLARY DOCUMENT (FILE #CPA-10-01).

WHEREAS, the City of Milwaukie desires to review, amend, and revise its Comprehensive Plan on a regular basis; and

WHEREAS, the *North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan* has been reviewed by the Lake Road Neighborhood District Association, Milwaukie Park and Recreation Board, North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District, and other affected agencies; and

WHEREAS, the *North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan* has been reviewed and recommended for adoption by the Planning Commission at a duly advertised Public Hearing on May 22, 2012, and;

WHEREAS, the City Council held a duly advertised Public Hearing on July 3, 2012.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY OF MILWAUKIE DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Findings. Findings of fact in support of the proposed amendment(s) are attached as Exhibit A.

Section 2. Comprehensive Plan Amendment. The North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan is adopted as an Ancillary Document to the Comprehensive Plan.

Read the first time on _____, and moved to second reading by _____ vote of the City Council.

Read the second time and adopted by the City Council on _____.

Signed by the Mayor on _____.

_____
Jeremy Ferguson, Mayor

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Jordan Schrader Ramis PC

_____
Pat DuVal, City Recorder

_____
City Attorney

Recommended Findings in Support of Approval

Sections of the Milwaukie Municipal Code that are not addressed in these findings are found to not be applicable to the proposal.

1. North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District (NCPRD) and the City of Milwaukie ("the applicants") have submitted a joint application for approval of a Comprehensive Plan amendment to adopt the North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan ("the Master Plan") as an ancillary document to the Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan (MCP). The property is located at 5440 SE Kellogg Creek Dr (Map 2S2E06; TLID 100, 1000, 417, 617, and 716). The 47-acre site is currently zoned Residential zone R-10; the Comprehensive Plan designation is Public. The City is the site owner, and the park is planned and managed by NCPRD.

2. A Comprehensive Plan amendment is subject to the following provisions of the Milwaukie Municipal Code (MMC):

   A. Section 19.902 Amendments to Maps and Ordinances

   B. Subsection 19.1008 Type V Review

3. Sections of the MMC not addressed in these findings are found to be not applicable to the decision on this land use application.

4. MMC Chapter 19.1000 establishes the initiation and review requirements for land use applications.

   A. MMC Subsection 19.1001.6 requires that Type V applications be initiated by the Milwaukie City Council, Planning Commission, Planning Director, or any individual.

      i) The amendments are proposed by the applicants and were initiated by the Planning Commission on July 27, 2012. The Planning Commission finds that this criterion is met.

      ii) MMC Section 19.1008 establishes requirements for Type V review. The Planning Commission finds that the requirements for Type V Review have been met as follows:

         a) Subsection 19.1008.3.A.1 requires opportunity for public comment. Opportunity for public comment and review has been provided. The Planning Commission has held two public hearings and two public worksessions about the proposed amendments. Public comments received, including any City responses, are summarized in a separate attachment.

         b) Subsection 19.1008.3.A.2 requires notice of public hearing on a Type V Review to be posted on the City website and at City facilities that are open to the public at least 30 days prior to the hearing. A notice of the Planning Commission's May 22, 2012, hearing was posted as required on April 20, 2012. On April 20, 2012, staff e-mailed "interested persons" with information about the hearing and a link to the land use page on the City web site.

         c) Subsection 19.1008.3.A.2 requires notice to property owners if, in the Planning Director's opinion, the proposed amendments involves a discrete geographic area or specific properties in the City. The Planning Director finds that the proposed amendments would affect a discrete geographical area. The City sent notification to property owners within 400 feet of the subject property

summarizing the proposal and announcing the date of the scheduled public hearing on April 20, 2012.

d) Subsection 19.1008.3.B and C require notice of a Type V application be sent to Metro and the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) 45 days prior to the first evidentiary hearing. The first evidentiary hearing was held on July 27, 2010. Notice of the proposed amendments was sent to Metro and to DLCD on July 2, 2010.

e) Subsection 19.1008.3.D requires notice to property owners if, in the Planning Director's opinion, the proposed amendments would affect the permissible uses of land for those property owners. The Planning Director finds that the proposed amendments would not affect the admissible uses of land for property owners in the City, and notice is not required.

f) Subsection 19.1008.4 and 5 establish the review authority and process for review of a Type V application. The Planning Commission held duly advertised public hearings on July 27, 2010, and May 22, 2012, and passed a motion recommending that the City Council approve the proposed amendments. A public hearing before City Council is tentatively scheduled for July 3, 2012.

5. MMC Chapter 19.902 establishes requirements for amendments to the text of the Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan and the Milwaukie Municipal Code.

A. MMC Subsection 19.902.3.A requires that changes to the text of the Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan shall be evaluated through a Type V review per Section 19.1008.

The Planning Commission held a public hearing on the proposed amendments on May 22, 2012. A public hearing before City Council is tentatively scheduled for July 3, 2012. Public notice was provided in accordance with MMC Subsection 19.1008.3. The Planning Commission finds that this criterion is met.

B. MMC Subsection 19.902.3.B contains approval criteria for text amendments to the Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan.

i) MMC Subsection 19.902.3.B.1 requires that the proposed amendment be consistent with the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan, as proposed to be amended.

No amendments are proposed to the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan. The proposed amendments are consistent with the relevant goals and policies of the MCP, which are contained in Chapter 3 – Environmental and Natural Resources and Chapter 4 – Land Use.

a) Chapter 3 – Environmental and Natural Resources

- Natural Hazards Element, Objective #1, Policy 4

  The Master Plan addresses the natural hazards on the site, namely the flood plain.

- Open Spaces, Scenic Areas, and Natural Resources Element, Objective #2

  The Master Plan strikes a balance between public use of the north side of the park and protection of the natural resources on site.

b) Chapter 4 – Land Use

- Recreational Needs Element, Objective #5, Policy 3

North Clackamas Park is identified in this element as a community park, designed to serve residents within 2 miles of the park. The Master Plan identifies the recreational facilities that can be developed within the north side of the park in the future, and identifies those facilities that will not.

- Recreational Needs Element, Objective #6, Policy 1

  The development of the south side of the park has been maximized to meet the active recreational needs of the community; the north side of the park provides opportunities to maximize passive recreational opportunities with an emphasis on the protection and enhancement of natural resources.

ii) MMC Subsection 19.902.3.B.2 requires that the proposed amendment is in the public interest with regard to neighborhood or community conditions.

The proposed amendments reflect the community's desire for a formalized, shared vision to guide future development within the north side of the park.

iii) MMC Subsection 19.902.3.B.3 requires the public need be best satisfied by this particular proposed amendment.

The proposed amendments are the result of several years of public outreach and discussion. The Master Plan formalizes the community's vision for future development in the north side of the park. The public need is satisfied by adopting a formal vision for the park, which will provide guidance for City and NCPRD staff in the future.

iv) MMC Subsection 19.902.3.B.4 requires that the proposed amendment is consistent with the Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan and relevant regional policies.

The proposed amendments were sent to Metro for comment. Metro did not identify any areas where the proposed amendments were inconsistent with the Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan and relevant regional policies.

v) MMC Subsection 19.902.3.B.5 requires that the proposed amendment be consistent with relevant State statutes and administrative rules, including the Statewide Planning Goals and Transportation Planning Rule.

The proposed amendments were sent to the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) for comment. DLCD did not identify any areas where the proposed amendments were inconsistent with State statutes and administrative rules.

The Planning Commission finds that the criteria of MMC 19.902.3.B are met.

The Planning Commission finds that the criteria of MMC 19.902 are met.

6. Notice of the proposed changes was given to the following agencies and persons on July 7, 2010: City of Milwaukie Engineering; City of Milwaukie Building; Clackamas County Fire District #1; Lake Road Neighborhood District Association (NDA); Clackamas County; Metro; North Clackamas Community Planning Organization (CPO); Oak Lodge Community Council; and property owners within 400 feet of the park.

   A second notice of the proposed changes was given to the following agencies and persons on April 20, 2012: Lake Road Neighborhood District Association (NDA); North Clackamas Community Planning Organization (CPO); property owners within 400 feet of the park; and interested persons. In addition, two notice signs were posted in the park on May 8, 2012.

NORTH CLACKAMAS
PARKS & RECREATION DISTRICT

North Clackamas Park

North Side Master Plan

May 22, 2012

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I. Introduction

North Clackamas Community Park, owned by the City of Milwaukie, is the largest community park maintained by the North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District (NCPRD). It is located at 5440 SE Kellogg Drive, in Milwaukie. The 47-acre park provides a unique recreational experience for all visitors. Camas Creek divides the park into north and south halves. The northern half of the park is home to the Milwaukie Center as well as a play structure, dog run area, picnic facilities and stands of large Oak and Ash trees. The southern half of the park includes multiple sports fields, an equestrian facility, a rose garden and parking areas. Mt. Scott Creek flows west along the northern and western boundaries of the park, forming a forested edge of Oregon Ash and Oregon White Oak. The park is bordered by residential and institutional properties.

Vision

The park north of Camas Creek is an opportunity to create a passive recreation setting with an emphasis on environmental enhancement and education to balance the intensively active recreation facility south of Camas Creek. During a seven month public input process in 2007, NCPRD built consensus among all interested parties around a common vision for the north side of the park.

The common vision articulated by the stakeholders of this plan was:

1. To provide recreational opportunities in a manner suitable for all users of the park and reduce the environmental impact of these uses.
2. To identify environmentally significant areas and develop suitable recommendations for those areas.
3. To develop a unifying design theme for new elements and interpretive signage to be added to the park.
4. Develop a cost-effective master plan for the future of the north side of the park that can be implemented through innovative design solutions, and is easily maintained by NCPRD and volunteers.

Public Involvement Process

Stakeholder groups, advisory committees, park neighbors, and park users played a major role in developing the North Side Plan for North Clackamas Park. The North Clackamas Park Stewardship Committee served as Project Advisory Committee (PAC) and provided input during the Plan's development. PAC members included one representative each from the following groups:

- Friends of North Clackamas Park
- Milwaukie Center
- Dog Park
- Friends of Mt. Scott/Kellogg Creek
- Sports groups
- City of Milwaukie
- Institutional Neighbors
- Equestrians

The District contracted with Alta Planning + Design, Inc. (Alta) to develop the master plan for the north side. Alta staff toured the site on several occasions with stakeholders interested in sharing their knowledge of the park and expressing their desires for future park improvements. NCPRD also met with the Friends of the Milwaukie Center Community Advisory Board, Friends of the Milwaukie Center, the Milwaukie Park and Recreation Board and the NCPRD Advisory Board during the master planning process to provide project updates and solicit comments.

NCPRD organized three public meetings to obtain input and ideas for park improvements. The first meeting focused on the goals of the plan, presentation of the site analysis, and allowed the public to provide feedback to the design team. The second meeting focused on the two preliminary concepts and determined the public preference for a final design. The third meeting was a presentation of the final preferred master plan and natural resource recommendations. Following each public meeting, plans were posted to an online project Web site. NCPRD held an open house on December 20, 2007 for the community to view the final plan and draft report.

Neighbors, park users, and committee members were encouraged to voice their comments and concerns throughout the design process. In addition to public meetings, many comments were received via phone conversation, email, and surveys, and incorporated into the plan whenever possible.

II. Existing Conditions

Existing Facilities

North Clackamas Park is an established recreation facility enjoyed by citizens throughout the community year round. Existing facilities in the northern half of the park include:

- **Off-Leash Dog Area**. The 1.45 acre facility is heavily used year-round. During the public process, there was definite support for maintaining a dog run. A few park neighbors complain about noise of barking dogs and yelling owners and the District has been

working with the City of Milwaukie to address these complaints. Users of the off-leash area feel the facility is in need of updates to improve safety for owners and dogs.

- **Play Area**. Play structures were added to the north side of the park several years ago to replace a swing set previously in the park. A large structure serves older children and a smaller structure serves children two and younger. The Master plan proposes that the structures remain in their current location.
- **Picnic Shelter**. A large group picnic shelter donated to the park by the local Rotary Club is located just west of the gravel parking area. The 2,400 square-foot, 200 person facility is one of the few shelters available for reservation in the Parks District and is occupied most weekends during warmer months for events. The existing foundation is cracking and other repairs are likely necessary in the near future. Smaller groups are unable to reserve only a portion of the shelter. Park users have requested additional smaller covered picnic areas with grills be added to the park to replace the large shelter.
- **Bridges**. One crossing of Mt. Scott Creek is located in the northwest corner of the park and provides access to the neighborhood north of the park. There are four existing crossings of Camas Creek. Two of the crossings are arched wooden bridges built by volunteers and were recently renovated. The western-most crossing, located at the confluence of Camas and Mt. Scott Creeks, is a crushed culvert primarily used by pedestrians and maintenance vehicles. The eastern-most crossing is used by vehicles to access an unpaved gravel parking area just east of the group picnic shelter. This culvert crossing is also crushed and in need of repair or replacement.
- **Parking**. The only parking located north of Camas Creek is an unpaved gravel lot with space for approximately 25 cars. The gravel lot extends into the buffer of Camas Creek. Additional parking is available in the adjacent Milwaukie Center paved lot and in lots shared with the Sara Hite Memorial Rose Garden and the softball fields.
- **Restrooms**. Existing restrooms are located east of the off-leash dog area and north of the group picnic pavilion. These facilities are outdated and in need of upgrades. Additional restrooms are located south of Camas Creek and are primarily used by walkers and by citizens using the ball fields. Both restrooms are open year round.
- **Caretaker.** A mobile home was recently removed from the park where a permanent caretaker lived for over twenty years. Another caretaker was living in a recreational vehicle parked on park property in place of the mobile home. The district is actively searching for a new caretaker to continue to provide a 24-hour presence in the park.
- **Maintenance/ Storage**. A storage facility, located near the existing restrooms, is shared by parks maintenance and the Milwaukie Center. Large equipment is stored in a fenced area east of the off-leash dog area. The Milwaukie Center also uses a storage container north of the Center near the community garden beds. Maintenance staff has expressed a need for an equipment wash area adjacent to the storage building.

As part of the planning process, NCPRD hired Pacific Habitat Services (PHS) to complete a natural resources review (Appendix A). This information was used in conjunction with public input to help develop the conceptual plan for the park.

The northern portion of North Clackamas Park lies on fine-grained alluvial sediments between Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek. Topography within the park is relatively flat. Mt. Scott Creek flows to the west along the northern border of the park. Camas Creek, a small tributary of Mt. Scott Creek, also flows westward, near the southern portion of the planning area.

Plant Communities

The northern portion of the park contains mown lawn, Oak and Ash woodland, the creeks, riparian areas and wetlands.

Mowed Lawn

The mowed lawns are vegetated with typical lawn grasses and weeds, with scattered trees in some areas. Predominant grasses in the lawns include Kentucky Bluegrass and Annual Bluegrass. A significant amount of weedy, non-native species such as White Clover, Hairy Cats Ear, English Daisy, Common Dandelion and Creeping Buttercup also occur within the lawns.

Riparian Woodland

The riparian woodland generally occurs as a narrow band of vegetation along Camas Creek and the south side of Mt. Scott Creek, with more extensive woodland communities to the north of Mt. Scott Creek. The riparian woodland adjacent to Mt. Scott Creek is the largest contiguous woodland community within the park, and in this area, the woodland contains both wetland and non-wetland riparian plant communities.

Riparian woodlands within the park provide important water quality and wildlife habitat functions. The riparian woodlands act as a buffer to the stream, filtering sediments and various pollutants from runoff before the water enters the stream. Trees and shrubs within these riparian woodlands also provide shade to the stream, and this shade aids in maintaining relatively low water temperatures. The buffer provided by the riparian plant communities along Mt. Scott Creek is generally wider on the north side of the stream than on the south side of the stream. The buffer provided by riparian plant communities along Camas Creek is generally narrow, though relatively recent plantings on the south side of Camas Creek have expanded the width of the buffer. The riparian woodlands, particularly those along Mt. Scott Creek, provide habitat for a number of wildlife species adapted to suburban woodland and edge habitats, and these woodlands are likely the most important terrestrial habitat within the park.

Narrow areas of riparian woodland occur along Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek. The riparian woodland along Mt. Scott Creek has canopy of mature second-growth hardwoods and conifers, including Red Alder, Big Leaf Maple, Douglas Fir, Oregon Ash, Black Cottonwood and Western red Cedar.

Oregon Ash is the dominant tree species along Camas Creek. Trees, shrubs and wood vines common in the under story of the riparian woodlands include Sitka Willow, Douglas Spiraea, Snowberry, Clustered Wild Rose, Indian Plum, Vine Maple, Red-Osier Dogwood, Beaked Hazelnut, Salmonberry, Himalayan Blackberry and English Ivy.

Restoration areas on the south bank of Mt. Scott Creek downstream from its confluence with Camas Creek and on the south side of Camas Creek, between the creek and the ball fields, have planted populations of native riparian species, including Red Alder, Western Red Cedar, Sitka Willow, Douglas Spiraea and Red-osier Dogwood.

Oak–Ash Woodland

A small wooded area dominated by mature Oregon White Oak and Oregon Ash is present in the north-central and eastern portions of the park, between Camas Creek and Mt. Scott Creek, and provides a contiguous, wooded corridor between the riparian woodlands associated with the two streams. The Oak-Ash woodland is frequently mowed to maintain an open, park-like setting for picnic facilities and recreation. Herbaceous vegetation within the Oak-Ash woodland consists almost entirely of mown grass, and this woodland generally lacks an under story of trees and shrubs, though a few scattered Common Hawthorn, Oregon Grape, and English Holly are present. The mature oaks, open forest structure and sparse under story within this community are reminiscent of oak savanna habitat, which is becoming increasingly rare in the Willamette Valley.

Invasive Species

A number of non-native invasive plant species occur throughout North Clackamas Park. These plants are especially prevalent within the riparian woodlands bordering Mt. Scott Creek. Himalayan Blackberry and large stands of English Ivy occur in the vicinity of the small pond north of Mt. Scott Creek, in the northeastern corner of the park, and along the south bank of Mt. Scott Creek near the western park boundary. Mature Common Hawthorns are scattered throughout the Oak-Ash woodland between Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek, and many small Common Hawthorns are present between the existing maintenance buildings and the off-leash dog area.

Although they don't currently occur as dominant species, Multiflora Rose, Japanese Knotweed, English Holly and Common Laurel Cherry also occur along Mt. Scott Creek. Canada thistle occurs in un-maintained uplands in various locations, and Reed Canarygrass is common along Camas Creek. Bittersweet Nightshade occurs as a dominant species in the forested wetlands in the northwestern portion of the park.

Table 1 - Plant Species Observed in North Clackamas Park

	Botanical Name	Common Name
Trees, Shrubs and Woody Vines	*Abies grandis*	Grand Fir
	Acer circinatum	Vine Maple

	Botanical Name	Common Name
	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf Maple
	Alnus rubra	Red Alder
	Betula papyrifera	Paper Birch
	Cornus sericea	Red-osier Dogwood
	Corylus cornuta	Beaked Hazelnut
	Crataegus monogyna	Common Hawthorn
	Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon Ash
	Hedera helix	English Ivy
	Ilex aquifolium	English Holly
	Mahonia aquifolium	Oregon Grape
	Oemleria cerasiformis	Indian Plum
	Pinus contorta	Shore Pine
	Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa Pine
	Populus trichocarpa	Black Cottonwood
	Prunus avium	Sweet Cherry
	Prunus laurocerasus	Common Laurelcherry
	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir
	Quercus bicolor	Wwamp White Oak
	Quercus garryana	Oregon White Aak
	Rosa multiflora	Multiflora Rose
	Rosa pisocarpa	Clustered Rose
	Rubus discolor	Himalayan Blackberry
	Rubus spectabilis	Salmonberry
	Rubus ursinus	California Dewberry
	Salix sitchensis	Sitka Willow
	Solanum dulcamara	Climbing Nightshade
	Spiraea douglasii	Douglas Spiraea
	Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry
	Thuja plicata	Western Red Cedar
Herbaceous Plants	*Athyrium filix-femina*	Lady Fern
	Bellis perennis	English Daisy
	Bidens frondosa	Devil's Beggarstick
	Centaurea cyanus	Garden Cornflower
	Cirsium arvense	Canada Thistle
	Dipsacus sylvestris	Teasel
	Epilobium watsonii	Watson's Willow Herb
	Equisetum telmateia	Giant Horsetail
	Hypochaeris radicata	Hairy Cats Ear
	Impatiens noli-tangere	Western Touch-me-not

	Botanical Name	Common Name
	Lapsana communis	Nipplewort
	Ludwigia palustris	Marsh Seedbox
	Lysichiton americanum	Skunk Cabbage
	Lygonum cuspidatum	Japanese Knotweed
	Polypodium glycyrrrhiza	Licorice Fern
	Polystichum munitum	Sword Fern
	Prunella vulgaris	Heal-all
	Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup
	Taraxacum officinale	Common Dandelion
	Tolmiea menziesii	Piggy-back Plant
	Trifolium repens	White Clover
	Veronica americana	American Speedwell
Grasses, Sedges and Rushes	*Bromus sitchensis*	Alaska Brome
	Carex obnupta	Slough Sedge
	Dactylis glomerata	Orchard Grass
	Eleocharis acicularis	Needle Spikerush
	Eleocharis palustris	Common Spikerush
	Eleocharis ovata	Ovate Spikerush
	Festuca arundinacea	Tall Fescue
	Glyceria elata	Tall Mannagrass
	Holcus lanatus	Common Velvet Grass
	Juncus effuses	Soft Rush
	Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canarygrass
	Poa annua	Annual Bluegrass
	Poa pratensis	Kentucky Bluegrass
	Poa trivialis	Rough Bluegrass
	Scirpus microcarpus	Small-fruited Bulrush

Wetlands and Waterways

Wetland Determination and Delineation for North Clackamas Park

PHS delineated wetlands and waterways within the southern portion of the park on June 5 and June 19, 2003, with an additional site visit on February 23, 2004 to review the jurisdictional status of wetlands and ditches on site. PHS wetland delineation results were described in a wetland delineation report dated March 10, 2004 (Appendix B). The Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL) approved the wetland delineation (DSL #2004-0153) on February 17, 2005. On October 19, 2006 PHS revisited North Clackamas Park to delineate the wetlands and waterways within the northern portion of the park. DSL approved the updated wetland delineation on April 16, 2007. Please see delineation map and concurrence letter in Appendix B.

Description of On-Site Wetlands and Waterways

Wetlands and other water resources at North Clackamas Park include Mt. Scott Creek, several palustrine forested wetlands associated with Mt. Scott Creek, Camas Creek and adjacent wetlands, and a small pond located to the north of Mt. Scott Creek.

Mt. Scott Creek and Associated Wetlands

Mt. Scott Creek, a perennial stream that flows westward along the northern boundary of North Clackamas Park, is the dominant hydrologic feature in the park. Mt. Scott Creek is 10 to 20 feet wide within the park. The stream banks are generally low and rise one to two feet above the stream bed. Small areas of erosion and undercutting are apparent on the banks, but the stream banks appear to be relatively stable. Within the park, Mt. Scott Creek has a relatively uniform gravel and cobble substrate.

PHS identified two palustrine forested wetlands associated with Mt. Scott Creek in the northwestern portion of the park. These wetlands have a forest canopy dominated by Western Red Cedar, Oregon Ash, and Red Alder with Red-Osier Dogwood, Indian Plum, Salmonberry, Clustered Wild Rose and Himalayan Blackberry occurring as dominant shrubs in the under story. Dominant herbaceous species in these wetlands include Slough Sedge, Skunk Cabbage, Reed Canarygrass, Lady Fern and Piggy-Back Plant.

Flows within Mt. Scott Creek vary seasonally, like most streams in the region, with significant groundwater inputs to base flow from the slope to the north. Large and steady fluxes of groundwater feed the wetland complex near the northwestern park boundary. Water discharged from these wetlands enters Mt. Scott Creek near the western park boundary.

Camas Creek

Camas Creek is a shallow seasonal tributary to Mt. Scott Creek that crosses the central portion of the park and flows into Mt. Scott Creek in the western portion of the park. Camas Creek originates in a palustrine emergent wetland in the northeastern portion of the park. Throughout its length, Camas Creek is a low-gradient, slow-flowing stream. The stream channel is approximately four to six feet. The stream banks are low and indistinct, and the stream channel is vegetated with Reed Canarygrass in some areas. The substrate of the Camas Creek stream channel is composed primarily of fine sediments.

A narrow wetland fringe borders the entire length of Camas Creek. The wetland has a tree canopy of Oregon Ash, and Willows, Red Alder, Red-Osier Dogwood, and Swamp White Oak. Other dominant species within the Camas Creek wetlands include Reed Canarygrass, Spike Rushes, Slough Sedge, Lady Fern and Marsh Seedbox. Groundwater inputs to Camas Creek occur throughout the stream length, but major inflows appear to be near the northeastern corner of the park and from the south in the vicinity of the upper end of the northwest-trending portion of the creek.

Pond

A small pond is present north of Mt. Scott Creek in the northeastern portion of the park. The pond was excavated and has relatively steep banks that rise approximately three feet above the surface of the water. The pond receives the majority of its water from groundwater inputs and runoff from the adjacent hillside to the north, as there is no apparent surface connection to Mt. Scott Creek.

Fish and Wildlife

With its mosaic of riparian woodlands, oak woodland, lawns, streams, and wetlands, North Clackamas Park provides habitat for a variety of wildlife species adapted to suburban landscapes. Additionally, the perennial waters of Mt. Scott Creek and the small pond in the northern portion of the site provide habitat for aquatic and semi-aquatic species, including various species of fish, amphibians and benthic macro invertebrates. Although wildlife surveys have not been conducted at North Clackamas Park specifically, PHS observed a number of wildlife species while conducting site visits at the park, and a reach of Mt. Scott Creek surveyed for fish by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) includes the portion of Mt. Scott Creek within the park boundaries.

PHS observed 29 species of birds at North Clackamas Park during two site visits – one on the afternoon of July 13, 2007 and one on the morning of December 13, 2007. The bird species observed by PHS on each date are listed in Table 2, below.

Table 2 - Birds observed at North Clackamas Park

Common Name	Scientific Name	Date	
		7/13/07	12/13/07
American Crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	X	X
American Goldfinch	*Carduelis tristis*	X	X
American Robin	*Turdus migratorius*	X	X
American Wigeon	*Anas americana*		X
Barn Swallow	*Hirunda rustica*	X	
Bewick's Wren	*Thryomanes bewickii*		X
Black-capped Chickadee	*Poecile atricapillus*	X	X
Black-headed Grosbeak	*Pheucticus melanocephalus*	X	
Bushtit	*Psaltriparus minimus*	X	X
Downy Woodpecker	*Picoides pubescens*	X	X
European Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	X	X
Golden-crowned Kinglet	*Regulus satrapa*		X
Green Heron	*Butorides virescens*	X	
House Finch	*Carpodacus mexicanus*	X	
House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	X	
Lazuli Bunting	*Passerina amoena*	X	
Lesser Goldfinch	*Carduelis psaltria*	X	
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	X	X
Northern Flicker	*Colaptes Auratus*	X	X
Pine Siskin	*Carduelis pinus*		X
Red-tailed Hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*		X
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	*Regulus calendula*		X
Sharp-shinned Hawk	*Accipiter striatus*		X
Song Sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	X	X
Spotted Towhee	*Pipilo maculates*	X	
Steller's Jay	*Cyanocitta stelleri*	X	X

Common Name	Scientific Name	Date	
		7/13/07	12/13/07
Townsend's Warbler	*Dendroica townsendi*		X
Western Scrub-Jay	*Aphelocoma californica*	X	X
White-breasted Nuthatch	*Sitta carolinensis*		X

Water Quality

The following observations were taken from Environmental Protection Agency database collected further upstream, but are representative of those in the park.

- Water quality is generally good (stream likely supports a population of resident cutthroat trout though water quality generally deteriorates as water moves downstream through increasingly urbanized areas).
- Water temperatures were found to follow the local climate with maximum recorded summer temperatures reaching 20°C (68°F).
- Dissolved oxygen concentrations are below state water quality standards (greater than 90-95% saturation), falling as low as 63% saturation.
- The pH of the water was within state standard and ranged from 6.8-7.4 standard units.
- The alkalinities of the stream are high enough (>20 mg/L) to adequately buffer pH fluctuations.
- The bacteria standard was exceeded, likely reflecting the urbanized nature of the watershed and the high fecal bacteria levels generally associated with storm water runoff from urban areas.
- Suspended sediment fluxes have not been measured, but the bed material at low flows through the portion of Mt. Scott Creek along the northern border of the park suggest that a considerable flux of silt is moving through the stream.
- Overall, the water quality of Mt. Scott Creek is typical of water quality in similar urbanized streams.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition (DFC) for North Clackamas Park is a community park that provides recreational opportunities as well as forested riparian wetland and non-wetland habitats that consist of native plant species and contain good structural diversity. Plant communities will consist of natural associations and will contain a diversity of native species. The overstory canopy will remain much as it exists in the wooded portions of the park. Non-native invasive species such as Reed Canarygrass, Himalayan Blackberry, and English Ivy will be removed, and native trees, shrubs, grasses and forbs will be planted to augment the existing riparian communities. The implementation of the NCPRD Integrated Pest Management Program will help to prevent invasive species from becoming established and out-competing the native vegetation.

The riparian buffer along Mt. Scott Creek will be expanded up to 70 feet on the south sides of the stream, and this buffer will be planted with native trees and shrubs to shade the water surface. Supplemental shrub plantings within the existing wooded area on the south side of the east-west portion of Mt. Scott Creek downstream from Camas Creek confluence will provide additional stream shading. Reduced human impact immediately adjacent to the stream will allow a denser growth of vegetation along the steam channels. The riparian buffers will be allowed to undergo natural ecological succession to develop species diversity and vegetation structure to provide shelter, food, and reproduction opportunities for native fauna. Native grasses and wildflowers in a meadow community south of Mt. Scott Creek will provide habitat for bees, butterflies, and other insects as well as birds and small mammals.

The combination of increased stream shade and stream habitat improvements will benefit salmonids and other aquatic organisms. The proposed removal of the culvert near the mouth of Camas Creek and the restoration of the stream bed and banks will improve the connectivity of habitats between Mt. Scott Creek and the lower reaches of Camas Creek. Large woody debris in Mt. Scott Creek will diversify flows, vary sediment distribution, and provide substrate diversity, which will benefit aquatic macro invertebrates as well as fish. Minor excavation of the outflow channel of the wetland in the northwestern portion of the park will improve the hydrologic connection between the wetland and Mt. Scott Creek and allow water to back up into the wetland during high flows, providing low-velocity refugia for fish during flood events.

III. Constraints and Opportunities

Site constraints and opportunities were identified through a series of meetings and site visits with NCPRD staff, City of Milwaukie staff, members of the stewardship community, and the public. A site analysis map at the end of this section illustrates these points.

Constraints

Creek and Wetland Buffers

The north side of North Clackamas Park is bound by Mt. Scott Creek to the north and west and Camas Creek to the south. City of Milwaukie water quality resources regulations requires both of these creeks to have a fifty foot (50’) buffer from the top-of-bank. No structures may be located in the buffer without approval and appropriate mitigation and plantings must be of the appropriate species and densities. Public trails and boardwalks may be allowed within the buffer limits with approval by the City of Milwaukie.

Flooding

Flooding is a concern in North Clackamas Park. Approximately 70% of the north side of North Clackamas Park is located within the 100 year floodplain. Improvements in the floodplain must meet special requirements. In addition, there are areas officially designated as out of the floodplain that are known to hold standing water during extended periods of rain. Any recommendations made for these areas will meet the requirements of the City of Milwaukie Municipal Code Chapter 18.04 – Flood Hazard Areas. Examples of some of the floodplain regulations include:

- Balanced cut and fill
- Crossing as close to perpendicular as possible
- New structures shall have the lowest floor at least one foot above base flood elevation or be flood-proofed

Existing Facilities

Many existing facilities on the north side of North Clackamas Park will remain in their current location. These include: the Milwaukie Center (including parking and all outdoor activities), the playground (including adjoining benches and sidewalks), the crossing of Mt. Scott Creek, and the two recently renovated crossings of Camas Creek.

Some existing facilities and uses will remain in the north side of North Clackamas Park, but new locations are proposed. These include: the off-leash dog area, maintenance equipment storage, caretaker housing, restrooms, parking, picnic shelters, horseshoe pits and a creek crossing near the confluence of Camas Creek and Mt. Scott Creek.

Opportunities

Property Acquisitions

North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District recently acquired two pieces of property along the northern border of North Clackamas Park.

One and a half acres were acquired south of Mt. Scott Creek between the off-leash dog area and the proposed caretaker's house. Currently, this area is used for equipment storage and a fence separates it from the rest of the park. Enhancement of this riparian area is needed to improve wildlife habitat.

An additional one and a half acres was donated to the District in 2006 north of the former caretaker's facility and north of Mt. Scott Creek. A small pond was dredged out of this area many years ago. This property is currently inaccessible from the park or the neighborhood due

to steep slopes on the north and the creek on the south. Enhancement of this riparian area is needed to improve wildlife habitat.

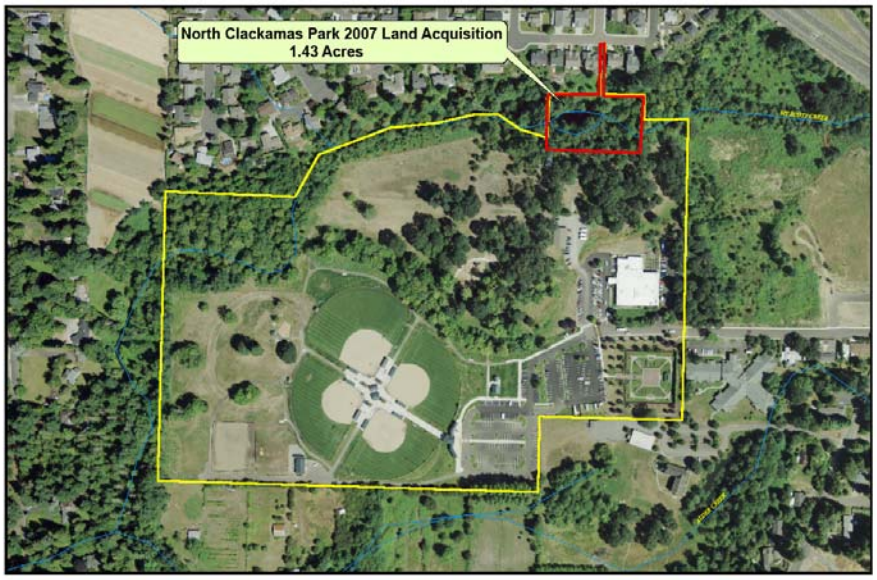


Figure 2: Map highlighting the property acquired in 2007 on the north side of the park.

Education

Few people understand the benefits watersheds and wetlands provide and fewer still understand how their actions affect sensitive wetland environments. Opportunities to educate park users about these sensitive areas exist throughout the park.

Community Partnerships

Numerous opportunities exist to bring the park community together during the process of updating facilities in North Clackamas Park. Some opportunities to consider include:

- Improvements to the off-leash dog area serve as an opportunity to welcome dog owners to the park. Dog owners provide watchful eyes during times when other users do not visit the park and their presence deters undesirable activities.
- The Milwaukie Center has many programs for senior citizens. One partnership is the pairing of a new walking trail in the park with the existing walking program at the Milwaukie Center. Further partnership opportunities should be explored.
- Community service groups have a history of organizing volunteer projects within the park and those partnerships should continue. The Boy Scouts previously repaired two of the foot bridges that cross Camas Creek. Other groups have held park trash clean up events, monitored and counted wildlife within the park and replaced invasive plants with native plants in wetland and creek buffer areas.

IV. Master Plan

Program Elements

Much of North Clackamas Park lies within the floodplain of Mt. Scott Creek. This plan recognizes that streams are dynamic geologic features that transform over time. Furthermore, it recognizes that streams' transformative processes create and sustain habitat for endangered fish and wildlife. As such, program elements will implement sustainable practices that integrate park use needs with natural stream processes. Proposed buildings shall be located outside the 100-year floodplain and meander corridor of Mt. Scott Creek. The built environment should take into account and allow for the frequent flooding. Permeable surfaces should be used whenever possible. The built environment should be flexible enough to allow for channel change or braiding of the creeks should that begin to occur. Operations and maintenance activities shall not impede channel migration processes of Mt. Scott Creek without mitigating for habitat loss and facilitating channel forming processes that create habitat within the meander corridor of Mt. Scott Creek. It is the intent of this master plan to integrate recreation and public education elements adjacent to this significant habitat resource. The location and function of the program elements will support and enhance the protection of this riparian corridor while meeting community needs for public recreation.

The master plan proposes renovating or adding a number of elements to the park, including renovation of the maintenance building, caretaker building, restrooms, fencing, parking, off-leash dog area, playground, picnic shelters, educational creek overlooks, trails, horseshoe courts, and signage. These are explained below. The proposed locations of all of the following program elements will make every effort to minimally impact oak habitat and ecosystem elements. Future maintenance and management of the following program elements will be in accordance with naturescaping practices, for example, those promoted by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Maintenance Building

NCPRD maintenance staff needs an area for washing and storing equipment in the park that has utility connections. The Milwaukie Center needs additional storage for Meals on Wheels equipment, special event items and other program materials. The plan shows these facilities as a combined area north of the Milwaukie Center. This location was preferred by those who participated in the public planning process and by staff from Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife who toured the site. An access drive is provided through the new parking lot and the building is located east of the proposed off-leash dog area.

Caretaker

The plan proposes a space for park caretaker housing just east of the off-leash dog area. This location utilizes existing utility connections and positions the caretaker in a centralized location. This area will be developed the goal of reducing the overall imperviousness of the area and focus on integrating the site within the habitat area.

Restrooms

Restrooms are located just west of the new parking lot halfway between the entrance to the off-leash dog area and the playground. This facility is to replace the current out of date structure. As the restroom is designed and created, sustainable practices will be implemented which take into account risk factors associated with natural system. Materials and colors chosen will focus on blending the restroom into the surrounding natural area.

Fencing

Split rail fencing will be located south of Mt. Scott Creek near the overlooks and crossing of Camas Creek and northeast of the walking path north of the proposed maintenance facility. The creek bank in these areas is eroded and fencing will help rejuvenate native plantings, protect wildlife in these areas, and reduce erosion. The remaining buffers are densely planted and will be signed as protected areas. Additional fencing will be added to protect plantings and sensitive areas as needed.

Parking

A new vehicle parking area and passenger drop-off is located in the approximate location of the existing gravel lot. The final design of the new parking area (including the number of spaces, surfacing and storm drainage) will comply with requirements from table 19.503.9 in the City of Milwaukie Municipal Code. NCPRD will continue to evaluate parking at North Clackamas Community Park and follow the event and management guidelines as outlined in the Parking Management Plan, City of Milwaukie Planning File AP-05-02, dated February 22, 2006.

The existing crossing of Camas Creek is removed and a new bridge is provided. Proposed location of the parking lot will make every effort to minimally impact oak habitat and ecosystem elements. Future maintenance and management of the parking lot will be balanced with conservation of the natural system. NCPRD will make every effort to design the parking lot to eliminate runoff through the use of pervious pavement systems or vegetated stormwater management facilities. The parking lot will be designed to blend within the surrounding oak forest and focus on reducing the overall imperviousness of the lot. As the parking lot is designed and created, sustainable practices will be implemented which take into account risk factors associated with natural system.

Off Leash Dog Area

The proposed off-leash dog area is shifted east of its existing location and is approximately the same size as the existing facility (1.45 acres). Relocating the dog park farther from homes will alleviate some of the noise impacts on park neighbors.

A new fence will delineate the off leash area and plantings will provide a buffer between dogs and other park users. Double gates with separate points of entry and exit are recommended to improve safety, and the space is divided between large and small dogs (or aggressive and passive dogs). Entry plazas with benches, kiosks, and water and shade structures make the off-leash area more pleasant for visitors and their dogs. Perimeter plantings provide a visual separation between the off leash area and the other park activity areas. As the dog park is designed and created, sustainable practices will be implemented which take into account risk factors associated with natural systems.

Playground

The existing playground will not be changed. A new play area with climbing boulders will be added to the north west of the existing playground.

Picnic Shelters

Two group shelters are proposed to replace the existing large shelter in the park. A larger shelter is proposed to be located south of the new parking lot and is proposed to be approximately two-thirds the size of the existing shelter. A smaller shelter is proposed near the playground. The total size of covered, group picnic facilities in the park is unchanged. As the picnic shelter is designed and created, sustainable practices will be implemented which take into account risk factors associated with natural systems. Runoff from the picnic shelter roofs will be guided into small vegetated rain gardens to eliminate impact of runoff to the creek system.

Educational Creek Overlooks

Two overlooks of Mt. Scott Creek with benches and educational signage provide wildlife viewing opportunities and allow visitors to access the creek without disturbing the buffers. The design of the overlooks will look to blend them with the surrounding native riparian corridor. Long lasting materials will be considered to reduce the long-term maintenance needs.

Trails

A half-mile (1/2) loop trail follows the southern and eastern buffers of Mt. Scott Creek, the northern buffer of Camas Creek and the eastern boundary of the park. Public input indicated a majority of park users want the trail to be paved to meet the needs of all users; however, City regulations may restrict use of impermeable surfaces in this area. In addition, exercise stations geared toward a senior walking program are shown in groups of three and are evenly spaced around the trail. Placement of the trails will make every effort to minimally impact Mt Scott and

Camas Creeks riparian areas, oak habitat and ecosystem elements. As the trail is designed and created, sustainable practices will be implemented which take into account risk factors associated with natural systems. Design of the trails will consider use of pervious pavement systems (pervious asphalt, pavers, or concrete) as well as natural materials such as crushed rock. A boardwalk may be considered. Specific material selections will be based on level of use and specific location of the trails.

Horseshoes

The existing horseshoe courts are relocated north of the existing playground. The courts are oriented north-south so players are never facing the sun. A low fence is proposed around the courts if safety concerns arise.

Signage

The need for appropriate signage in the park was mentioned numerous times during the public involvement process. The Conceptual Signage Plan shows four types of signs and where they should be placed in the park. The sign types are: Educational, Informational, Health and Fitness, and Plant Identification

Educational Signs

Educational signs will be about 3 feet high with angled panels. Each of these panels will include information about topics that pertain to that area of the park. For example, the signs at the overlooks could include information and graphics about the Mt Scott Creek. History of the creek, details about the larger river system, and ways to protect the health of the creek are all topics that could be covered. Other panels in the park should include graphics and information about native wildlife, plants, and natural history of the region. In addition, there is desire to have an interpretive sign near the art piece at the entrance to the park. This sign should be similar to the rest of the educational signs in the park.

Informational Signs

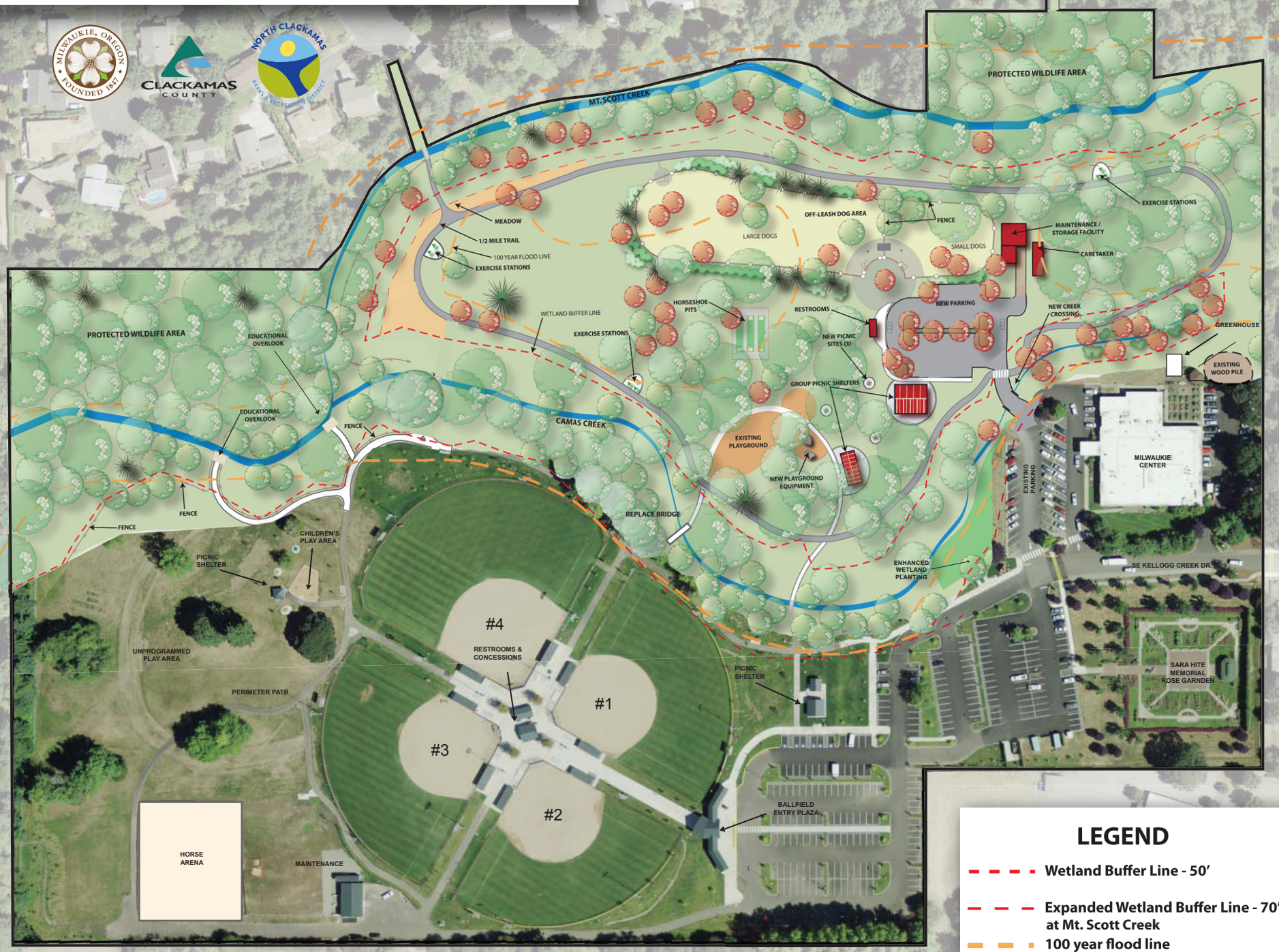
Informational signs will be placed at various locations along the trail. These signs will include basic information about the park such as hours of operation, park rules and a park map. In addition, there will be a sign at the entrance to the off- leash dog area. This sign will include rules pertaining specifically to the use of this area.

Health and Fitness signs

The proposed exercise stations are vertical with sides that display informational and educational sign panels. The manufacturer of these stations has a number of options for panels that include health and fitness information beyond just instructions for the specific exercise at that station. These include panels about preventing osteoporosis, healthy eating, and ideas for other exercise.

North Clackamas Community Park - Conceptual Park Plan

May 22, 2012



Plant Identification signs

Plant tags are an extension of the educational signs and will be no more than 1 foot high. They will be inconspicuous from a distance, but readable when a person is standing near the plant. These tags will identify key native species throughout the park and include the common plant name, the botanical name, and a short description about where the native habitat, growth habit, and any other interesting facts. Each type of plant will be identified no more than one time in the park and the tags will be located along the proposed pathway when possible. The Master Gardeners are a valuable resource and have shown interest in being responsible for the content of native plant tags.

Sign topic and content

NCPRD has been working with the Stewardship Committee to determine topics for the interpretive signs. This committee has done extensive research regarding signage options. Their recommendations are for durable signs made of metal with rounded corners. This committee also has generated lists of topics for consideration for the educational signs. These include: Watershed Map, Native Plants and Trees, Mammals (deer, squirrels, rabbits, etc.), Birds (owl, Blue Heron, hawk, etc.), Slithery creatures (snakes, snails, frogs, etc.), and Insects (crickets, ladybugs, dragonflies, etc.).

Restoration

This section includes short and long-term natural resource improvements that are recommended to be implemented by the Parks District.

Buffer Improvements

Mt. Scott Creek is not listed by DEQ as being "Water Quality Limited" for temperature. As such, it was not placed on the 303(d) list for this parameter. However, in 2006 Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) were issued by DEQ for all streams in the Willamette Sub-Basin. This means that Clackamas County needs to prepare an implementation plan describing how “system potential vegetation” (i.e. riparian vegetation that would historically have been found along the stream) will be planted along streams within their jurisdiction. DEQ has determined that planting “system potential vegetation” will adequately shade the creek and reduce water temperatures. Only a portion of riparian vegetation contributes to stream shading.

To determine the “system potential vegetation” width, Pacific Habitat Services (PHS) applied a model that it has used in other jurisdictions to Mt. Scott Creek. The reach of Mt. Scott Creek along the northern border of the park is dominated by blackberry thickets and has little tall vegetation providing shade to the stream surface. The stream surface will be shaded with a 70-foot wide riparian area along the south bank of the stream. The east-west portion of Mt. Scott Creek downstream from the Camas Creek confluence would also benefit from additional shading by planting tall shrubs beneath the existing trees along the south side of the stream.

The northeastern portion of Camas Creek is largely un-shaded and would greatly benefit from riparian vegetation along both sides of the stream, but especially along the entirely exposed south side. Planting was completed on the south side of Camas Creek when the new softball facilities were built. When these plants reach maturity Camas Creek will be further shaded. Suggested native trees and shrubs to be planted along the riparian areas of Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek are included in the table below.

IV-1 - Suggested Native Trees and Shrubs

Scientific Name	Common Name
Trees and Shrubs	
Acer circinatum	Vine Maple
Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf Maple
Alnus rubra	Red Alder
Corylus cornuta	Beaked Hazelnut
Crataegus douglasii	Black Hawthorn
Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon Ash
Lonicera involucrata	Twinberry
Oemleria cerasiformis	Indian Plum
Physocarpus capitatus	Pacific Ninebark
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir
Quercus garryana	Oregon White Oak
Rhamnus purshiana	Cascara
Rosa nutkana	Nootka Rose
Salix lasiandra	Pacific Willow
Sambucus racemosa	Red Elderberry
Spiraea douglasii	Douglas Spiraea
Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry
Thuja plicata	Western Red Cedar

Habitat Improvements

Culvert removal

A culvert currently exists in Camas Creek at its confluence with Mt. Scott Creek. This culvert allows maintenance vehicles and foot traffic to cross the creek. This culvert is proposed to be removed and the confluence area restored. The bed of the stream may benefit from a shallow grade control structure (e.g. check dam) to ensure the bed of Camas Creek does not down-cut and start to erode upstream. This activity will likely require local, state and federal permits. The banks should be planted with selected species from Table VI-1.

Woody Debris

The park portion of Mt Scott Creek has flow regimes that do not vary greatly with channel distance. A few large woody debris placements within the channel might locally diversify flows and vary the sediment distribution. The portion of the channel between the footbridge to Casa Del Rey Drive and the confluence with Camas Creek might be best suited to such installations.

Human Access

Removal of the trail along Mt. Scott Creek to the west of the Camas Creek and Mt. Scott Creek confluence is recommended. The banks in these areas have been eroded and compacted, reducing the cover of native vegetation. Access will be limited to discrete points to ensure that wildlife-human interaction is minimal and that damage to stream banks can be repaired. Continued access to the creek will degrade the stream health and reduce the effectiveness of other restoration work proposed in this plan. Viewing platforms at the edge of the stream will be an attractive and functional alternative to direct creek access. Educational groups will be allowed direct creek access with prior approval from NCPRD on a limited basis.

Wetland Preservation

Enhancements of the wetlands in the northwestern portion of the site will entail removal of invasive species, including Reed Canarygrass and Himalaya Blackberry and replacement with small woody shrubs such as Twinberry, Spiraea, and Red-Osier Dogwood. The discharge to Mt. Scott Creek near the west end of the park may be opened to allow high-flow refugia without fish entrapment. The present outflow from the adjacent wetlands is situated several feet above the stream thalweg and probably rarely is overtopped to allow water to flow into the adjacent wetlands. A small excavation of the present outflow channel would allow high flows of Mt. Scott Creek to enter the wetlands and provide a lower-velocity environment for fish during flood episodes. A log structure immediately downstream from the wetland orifice would locally raise water levels at the refugia entrance during large flows and increase the likelihood of water surface elevations sufficient to allow fish passage into the wetland. The width of the channel at this point would require several anchored logs to achieve significant local elevation of storm flows.

Concrete Removal

Large pieces of concrete are currently located within the stream upstream of the confluence of Camas Creek and Mt. Scott Creek. These pieces of concrete should be removed and the large piece of wood located in this area cut in half to dissuade people from crossing the creek.

Oak-Ash Woodland

Staff should alternate picnic areas use and utilize moveable picnic tables so that only one of these sites is in use at a time. This will minimize the impact to mature trees from heavy use around the base and reduce hazards to park users caused by falling branches. Only the picnic area in use should be mowed by maintenance crews. This practice will help alleviate some of the compaction caused by heavy use and maintenance under the tree canopy.

NCPRD plans to provide for succession of the Oak-Ash Woodland. New Oak and Ash will be planted to replace the trees that die so that this sensitive habitat does not disappear. New Oregon White Oak and Oregon Ash will be clustered with native under story shrubs such as

Snowberry and Oregon Grape. Plantings should be coordinated with maintenance staff and managed so that over time the need to mow under these trees is significantly reduced or eliminated.

Native Meadow

Native forbs should be planted within areas to the south of Mt. Scott Creek. The south side of the meadow should be adjacent to the path that is proposed in this area. This will ensure that park maintenance activities do not extend into the native meadow. This native meadow will likely look unkempt compared to mowed areas of the park, but will provide more diverse habitat for insects and birds.

Management

Much of North Clackamas Park lies within the floodplain of Mt. Scott Creek. This plan recognizes that streams are dynamic geologic features that transform over time. Furthermore, it recognizes streams' transformative processes create and sustain habitat for endangered salmonids. As such, program elements will embrace sustainable practices that integrate park use needs with natural stream processes. Operations and maintenance activities shall not impede channel migration processes of Mt. Scott Creek without mitigating for habitat loss and facilitating channel forming processes that create habitat within the meander corridor of Mt. Scott Creek. Naturescaping, as promoted by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, is the preferred maintenance alternative within and bordering natural areas located within the park.

The use of policies and measures contained in the NCPRD Integrated Pest Management Program adapted by NCPRD is proposed to control undesirable species within the park. As defined in the Oregon Statutes (ORS 262.1), Chapter 943, "integrated pest management" is "…a coordinated decision-making and action process that uses the most appropriate pest control methods and strategies in an environmentally and economically sound manner to meet pest management objectives. The elements of integrated pest management include: (a) preventing pest problems; (b) monitoring for the presence of pests and pest damage; (c) establishing the density of pest population, which may be set at zero, that can be tolerated or corrected with a damage level sufficient to warrant treatment of the problem based on health, public safety, economic or aesthetic threshold; (d) treating pest problems to reduce population below those levels established by damage thresholds using strategies that may include biological, cultural, mechanical and pesticide control methods and that shall consider human health, ecological impact, feasibility and cost effectiveness; and (e) evaluating the effects and efficacy of pest treatments."

As prescribed in the Integrated Pest Management Methodology contained in PP&R's Integrated Pest Management Program, various integrated pest management measures are evaluated and considered together so that the best overall solutions are chosen and implemented. The prevention of pest problems through good policy and planning are assessed first. Cultural practices, avoidance measures, and physical means of managing pests are assessed next.

Finally, mechanical practices, trapping, biological controls, and the use of natural and synthetic pesticides are assessed.

Incorporation of this integrated pest management policy into the maintenance activities at North Clackamas Park is recommended to ensure the protection of Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek and to help restore populations of salmonids in Mt. Scott Creek.

Mowing

Other maintenance methods include limiting mowing to areas outside of the riparian zones except for need to mitigate grass fires. Mowing within the Oak-Ash Woodland will be limited. The trees in the woodland may be damaged by mowing equipment allowing bacteria, fungi, viruses and insects to damage mature, valuable trees. To ensure that the trees are protected and that habitat is improved, native shrubs, such as Snowberry and Oregon grape should be planted around the base of selected tree groups.

V. Next Steps

Plan Implementation

NCPRD will make improvements to the park as funding is available. This plan will make it possible for NCPRD to apply for grants and solicit partnerships to help complete improvements.

This plan is conceptual in nature. Final decisions regarding dimensions, materials and precise locations of improvements will be determined per all applicable regulatory requirements and as funding is available.

NCPRD will coordinate improvements with the City of Milwaukie and will follow necessary land use processes to ensure elements are consistent with all City policies and codes. NCPRD is also committed to making sure all other regulatory permits have been acquired prior to project commencement (e.g. Army Corps of Engineers, Division of State Lands, etc).

VI. Appendix A- Natural Resources Review

North Clackamas Park
North Side Planning Process

(Township 2 South, Range 2 East, Section 6, TL 100)

Prepared for
Alta Planning + Design, Inc.
Portland, Oregon

Prepared by
Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.
Wilsonville, Oregon
(503) 570-0800

December 19, 2007

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District hired Alta Planning + Design, Inc. (Alta) to manage the North Side Planning Process for North Clackamas Park (Park) in Milwaukie, Oregon. The park is located on Kellogg Creek Drive (Township 2 South, Range 2 East, Section 6, Tax Lot 100; Latitude 45º 25’ 33”, Longitude 122º 36’ 33” W). The general location of the park is illustrated on Figure 1. All figures are in Appendix A.

The goal of the planning process is to prepare a Master Plan for the northern half of the park. Planning for the southern half of the park, which is dominated by more active uses such as baseball diamonds, is essentially complete. Pacific Habitat Services, Inc. (PHS) was hired to address natural resource issues associated with the North Side Planning Process. Although the northern half of the park contains some active uses, such as play equipment, a dog park, and a picnic shelter, it is also contains Mt. Scott Creek, Camas Creek, their riparian areas and an oak/ash woodland. As such, this portion of the park lends itself to more passive, natural resource-focused uses.

As part of the planning process, several meetings were held to understand the issues that were most important to the public. One theme commonly expressed was the desire to improve the quality of habitat within the northern portion of the park. This report describes the existing conditions within the park and reviews the natural resource issues associated with the proposed improvements.

2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The northern portion of North Clackamas Park lies on fine-grained alluvial sediments between Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek. Topography within the park is relatively flat. Mt. Scott Creek flows to the west along the northern border of the study area. Camas Creek, a small tributary of Mt. Scott Creek, also flows westward, though near the southern portion of the planning area.

The northern portion of the park contains mown lawn, oak woodland, the creeks and their riparian areas, the Milwaukie Center, a dog park, and buildings. The following sections describe natural resources (including plant communities, wetlands, waterways, and fish and wildlife resources) within the northern portion of the park.

2.1 Plant Communities

Plant communities within North Clackamas Park include riparian woodland, oak woodland, and mowed lawns. Brief descriptions of each of the park’s plant communities are provided below. A discussion of the prevalence of non-native, invasive species within the park is also provided below. Table 1, at the end of this section, is a list of plant species (native and non-native)

observed within the park. This list is not intended to provide a complete inventory of plant species that occur within the park; however, it does serve to characterize the dominant species within the park's plant communities.

Mowed Lawn

Vegetation within the area north of Camas Creek consists of intensively mown lawn. The mown lawns include an off-leash dog park, picnic areas, and other areas used for general recreational activities. The lawns are vegetated with typical lawn grasses and weeds, with scattered trees in some areas. Predominant grasses in the lawns include Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) and annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*). Significant amount of weedy, non-native species such as white clover (*Trifolium repens*), hairy cats-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), English daisy (*Bellis perennis*), common dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), and creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) also occur within the lawns.

Riparian Woodland

Narrow areas of riparian woodland occur along Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek. The riparian woodland along Mt. Scott Creek has canopy of mature second-growth hardwoods and conifers, with red alder (*Alnus rubra*), bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), and western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*). Oregon ash is the dominant tree species along Camas Creek. Trees, shrubs, and wood vines common in the understory of the riparian woodlands include Sitka willow (*Salix sitchensis*), Douglas spiraea (*Spiraea douglasii*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), clustered wild rose (*Rosa pisocarpa*), Indian plum (*Oemleria cerasiformis*), vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), red-osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*), beaked hazelnut (*Corylus cornutus*), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*), and English ivy (*Hedera helix*). Restoration areas on the south bank of Mt. Scott Creek downstream from its confluence with Camas Creek and on the south side of Camas Creek, between the creek and the ball fields, have planted populations of native riparian species, including red alder, western red cedar, Sitka willow, Douglas spiraea, and red-osier dogwood.

The riparian woodland generally occurs as a narrow band of vegetation along Camas Creek and the south side of Mt. Scott Creek, with more extensive woodland communities to the north of Mt. Scott Creek. The riparian woodland adjacent to Mt. Scott Creek is the largest contiguous woodland community within the park, and in this area, the woodland contains both wetland and non-wetland riparian plant communities. Wetlands within North Clackamas Park are discussed further in Section 2.2 of this report.

Riparian woodlands within the park provide important water quality and wildlife habitat functions. The riparian woodlands act as a buffer to the stream, filtering sediments and various pollutants from runoff before the water enters the stream. Trees and shrubs within these

riparian woodlands also provide shade to the stream, and this shade aids in maintaining relatively low water temperatures. The buffer provided by the riparian plant communities along Mt. Scott Creek is generally wider on the north side of the stream than on the south side of the stream. The buffer provided by riparian plant communities along Camas Creek is generally very narrow, though relatively recent plantings on the south side of Camas Creek have expanded the width of the buffer. The riparian woodlands, particularly those along Mt. Scott Creek, provide habitat for a number of wildlife species adapted to suburban woodland and edge habitats, and these woodlands are likely the most important terrestrial habitat within the park. Fish and wildlife resources within the park are discussed in more detail in Section 2.3, below.

Oak – Ash Woodland

A small wooded area dominated by mature Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*) and Oregon ash is present in the north-central and eastern portions of the park, between Camas Creek and Mt. Scott Creek, and provides a contiguous, wooded corridor between the riparian woodlands associated with the two streams. Under existing conditions, the oak-ash woodland is frequently mowed to maintain an open, park-like setting for picnic facilities and playground equipment. Because of the frequent mowing, herbaceous vegetation within the oak-ash woodland consists almost entirely of mown grass, and this woodland generally lacks an understory of trees and shrubs, though a few scattered common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*), and English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) are present. The mature oaks, open forest structure and sparse understory within this community are reminiscent of oak savanna habitat, which is becoming increasingly rare in the Willamette Valley. Wildlife usage within this oak – ash woodland is described in Section 2.3, below.

Invasive Species

A number of non-native invasive plant species occur throughout North Clackamas Park. These plants are especially prevalent within the riparian woodlands bordering Mt. Scott Creek. Himalayan blackberry is prevalent throughout the riparian woodland bordering Mt. Scott Creek, and large stands of English ivy occur in the vicinity of the small pond north of Mt. Scott Creek, in the northeastern corner of the park, and along the south bank of Mt. Scott Creek near the western park boundary. Mature common hawthorns are scattered throughout the oak-ash woodland between Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek, and many small common hawthorns are present between the existing maintenance buildings and the off-leash dog area. Although they don't currently occur as dominant species, multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*), English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), and common laurelcherry (*Prunus laurocerasus*) also occur along Mt. Scott Creek. Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) occurs in unmaintained uplands in various locations, and reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) is common along Camas Creek. Bittersweet nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*), a non-native, invasive woody vine, occurs as a dominant species in the forested wetlands in the northwestern portion of the park.

Table 1 Plant Species Observed in North Clackamas Park

	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
TREES, SHRUBS AND WOODY VINES	*Abies grandis*	grand fir
	Acer circinatum	vine maple
	Acer macrophyllum	bigleaf maple
	Alnus rubra	red alder
	Betula papyrifera	paper birch
	Cornus sericea	red-osier dogwood
	Corylus cornuta	beaked hazelnut
	Crataegus monogyna	common hawthorn
	Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon ash
	Hedera helix	English ivy
	Ilex aquifolium	English holly
	Mahonia aquifolium	Oregon grape
	Oemleria cerasiformis	Indian-plum
	Pinus contorta	shore pine
	Pinus ponderosa	ponderosa pine
	Populus trichocarpa	black cottonwood
	Prunus avium	sweet cherry
	Prunus laurocerasus	common laurelcherry
	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir
	Quercus bicolor	swamp white oak
	Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak
	Rosa multiflora	multiflora rose
	Rosa pisocarpa	clustered rose
	Rubus discolor	Himalayan blackberry
	Rubus spectabilis	salmonberry
	Rubus ursinus	California dewberry
	Salix sitchensis	Sitka willow
	Solanum dulcamara	climbing nightshade
	Spiraea douglasii	Douglas spiraea
	Symphoricarpos albus	snowberry
	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar
FORBS	*Athyrium filix-femina*	lady fern
	Bellis perennis	English daisy
	Bidens frondosa	devil’s beggarstick
	Centaurea cyanus	garden cornflower
	Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle

	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
	Dipsacus sylvestris	teasel
	Epilobium watsonii	Watson's willow-herb
	Equisetum telmateia	giant horsetail
	Hypochaeris radicata	hairy cats-ear
	Impatiens noli-tangere	western touch-me-not
	Lapsana communis	nipplewort
	Ludwigia palustris	marsh seedbox
	Lysichiton americanum	skunk cabbage
	Lygonum cuspidatum	Japanese knotweed
	Polypodium glycyrrrhiza	Licorice fern
	Polystichum munitum	sword fern
	Prunella vulgaris	heal-all
	Ranunculus repens	creeping buttercup
	Taraxacum officinale	common dandelion
	Tolmiea menziesii	piggy-back plant
	Trifolium repens	white clover
	Veronica americana	American speedwell
GRAMINOIDS	*Bromus sitchensis*	Alaska brome
	Carex obnupta	slough sedge
	Dactylis glomerata	orchard grass
	Eleocharis acicularis	needle spikerush
	Eleocharis palustris	common spikerush
	Eleocharis ovata	ovate spikerush
	Festuca arundinacea	tall fescue
	Glyceria elata	tall mannagrass
	Holcus lanatus	common velvet grass
	Juncus effusus	soft rush
	Phalaris arundinacea	reed canarygrass
	Poa annua	annual bluegrass
	Poa pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass
	Poa trivialis	rough bluegrass
	Scirpus microcarpus	small-fruited bulrush

2.2 Wetlands and Waterways

Regulatory Jurisdiction and Definitions

The Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL) regulates waters of the state under the Removal-Fill Law (ORS 196.800-196.990). Similarly, the US Army Corps of Engineers (COE) regulates waters of the U.S. through Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

"Waters of the state" is defined as "natural waterways including all tidal and nontidal bays, intermittent streams, constantly flowing streams, lakes, wetlands and other bodies of water in this state, navigable and nonnavigable...". "Natural waterways" is further defined as waterways created naturally by geological and hydrological processes, waterways that would be natural but for human-caused disturbances (e.g. channelized or culverted streams, impounded waters, partially drained wetlands or ponds created in wetlands)..."(DSL, 1995). "Waters of the U.S." is defined at 33 CFR 328.3(a) to include the following:

- waters used in interstate and foreign commerce;
- tidal waters;
- all interstate waters and wetlands;
- all other waters (including intrastate lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, natural ponds, etc.), the use, degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce;
- impoundments of waters; tributaries of waters;
- the territorial seas; and
- wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands).

Wetlands are defined by both the Oregon Removal-Fill Law (ORS 196.800(17)) and Federal (33 CFR 328.3(b)) regulations as "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions".

The primary source document for determining the jurisdictional extent of wetlands is the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual, Technical Report Y-87-1* (Environmental Laboratory 1987), which is recognized by both the DSL and the COE. This document, also known as the "1987 Manual", defines criteria for three parameters (i.e., hydrophytic vegetation, wetland hydrology and hydric soils) that must be met for an area to be considered a wetland. The 1987 Manual also establishes procedures for evaluating indicators to determine if the wetland criteria are met.

Description of On-Site Wetlands and Waterways

PHS delineated wetlands and waterways within the southern portion of the park on June 5 and June 19, 2003, with an additional site visit on February 23, 2004 to review the jurisdictional status of wetlands and ditches on site. The results of PHS's wetland delineation were described in a wetland delineation report dated March 10, 2004. The Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL) approved the wetland delineation (DSL #2004-0153) on February 17, 2005. On October

19, 2006 PHS revisited North Clackamas Park to delineate the wetlands and waterways within the northern portion of the park. DSL approved the updated wetland delineation on April 16, 2007.

Wetlands and other water resources at North Clackamas Park include Mt. Scott Creek, several palustrine forested wetlands associated with Mt. Scott Creek, Camas Creek and adjacent wetlands, and a small pond located to the north of Mt. Scott Creek. Brief descriptions of the on-site wetlands and other waters are provided below.

Mt. Scott Creek and Associated Wetlands

Mt. Scott Creek, a perennial stream that flows generally westward along the northern boundary of North Clackamas Park, is the dominant hydrologic feature in the park. Within the park, Mt. Scott Creek is generally 10 to 20 feet wide. The stream banks are generally low and rise one to two feet above the stream bed. Small areas of erosion and undercutting are apparent on the banks, but the stream banks appear to be relatively stable. Within the vicinity of the park, Mt. Scott Creek has a relatively uniform gravel and cobble substrate.

Within the park boundaries, much of Mt. Scott Creek is bordered by non-wetland riparian woodland communities, as described above. However, PHS identified two palustrine forested wetlands associated with Mt. Scott Creek in the northwestern portion of the park. These wetlands have a forest canopy dominated by western red cedar, Oregon ash, and red alder with red-osier dogwood, Indian plum, salmonberry, clustered wild rose, and Himalayan blackberry occurring as dominant shrubs in the understory. Dominant herbaceous species in these wetlands include slough sedge (*Carex obnupta*), skunk cabbage (*Lysichiton americanum*), reed canarygrass, lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*), and piggy-back plant (*Tolmiea menziesii*).

Flows within Mt. Scott Creek vary seasonally, like most streams in the region, with significant groundwater inputs to base flow from the slope to the north. Apparently large and steady fluxes of groundwater feed the wetland complex near the northwestern park boundary. Water discharged from these wetlands enters Mt. Scott Creek near the western park boundary.

Camas Creek

Camas Creek is a shallow seasonal tributary to Mt. Scott Creek that crosses the central portion of the park and flows into Mt. Scott Creek in the western portion of the park. Camas Creek originates in a palustrine emergent wetland in the northeastern portion of the park. Throughout its length, Camas Creek is a low-gradient, slow-flowing stream. The stream channel is approximately four to six feet. The stream banks are generally low and indistinct, and the stream channel is vegetated with reed canarygrass in some areas. The substrate of the Camas Creek stream channel is composed primarily of fine sediments.

A narrow wetland fringe borders the entire length of Camas Creek. The wetland has a tree canopy of Oregon ash, and willows (*Salix* sp.), red alder, red-osier dogwood, and swamp white

oak (*Quercus biclor*) has been recently planted within the wetland. Other dominant species within the Camas Creek wetlands include reed canarygrass, spikerushes (*Eleocharis acicularis* and *E. ovata*), slough sedge, lady fern, and marsh seedbox (*Ludwigia palustris*). Groundwater inputs to Camas Creek occur throughout the stream length, but major inflows appear to be near the northeastern corner of the park and from the south in the vicinity of the upper end of the northwest-trending portion of the creek.

Pond

A small pond is present north of Mt. Scott Creek in the northeastern portion of the park. The pond appears to have been excavated and has relatively steep banks that rise approximately three feet above the surface of the water. The pond appears to receive the majority of its water from groundwater inputs and runoff from the adjacent hillside to the north, as there is no apparent surface connection to Mt. Scott Creek.

2.3 Fish and Wildlife

With its mosaic of riparian woodlands, oak woodland, lawns, streams, and wetlands, North Clackamas Park provides habitat for a variety of wildlife species adapted to suburban landscapes. Additionally, the perennial waters of Mt. Scott Creek and the small pond in the northern portion of the site provide habitat for aquatic and semi-aquatic species, including various species of fish, amphibians and benthic macroinvertebrates. Although wildlife surveys have not been conducted at North Clackamas Park specifically, PHS has observed a number of wildlife species while conducting site visits at the park, and a reach of Mt. Scott Creek surveyed for fish by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) includes the portion of Mt. Scott Creek within the park boundaries. The following paragraphs describe observed and expected wildlife usage at North Clackamas Park.

PHS observed 29 species of birds at North Clackamas Park during two site visits – one on the afternoon of July 13, 2007 and one on the morning of December 13, 2007. The bird species observed by PHS on each date are listed in Table 2, below.

Table 2 - Birds observed at North Clackamas Park on July 13 and December 13, 2007

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	DATE	
		7/13/07	12/13/07
American crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	X	X
American goldfinch	*Carduelis tristis*	X	X
American robin	*Turdus migratorius*	X	X
American wigeon	*Anas americana*		X
Barn Swallow	*Hirunda rustica*	X	
Bewick's Wren	*Thryomanes bewickii*		X
Black-capped	*Poecile atricapillus*	X	X

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	DATE	
		7/13/07	12/13/07
Chickadee			
Black-headed grosbeak	*Pheucticus melanocephalus*	X	
Bushtit	*Psaltriparus minimus*	X	X
Downy woodpecker	*Picoides pubescens*	X	X
European starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	X	X
Golden-crowned kinglet	*Regulus satrapa*		X
Green heron	*Butorides virescens*	X	
House finch	*Carpodacus mexicanus*	X	
House sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	X	
Lazuli bunting	*Passerina amoena*	X	
Lesser goldfinch	*Carduelis psaltria*	X	
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	X	X
Northern flicker	*Colaptes Auratus*	X	X
Pine siskin	*Carduelis pinus*		X
Red-tailed hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*		X
Ruby-crowned kinglet	*Regulus calendula*		X
Sharp-shinned hawk	*Accipiter striatus*		X
Song sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	X	X
Spotted towhee	*Pipilo maculates*	X	
Steller's Jay	*Cyanocitta stelleri*	X	X
Townsend's warbler	*Dendroica townsendi*		X
Western Scrub-Jay	*Aphelocoma californica*	X	X
White-breasted nuthatch	*Sitta carolinensis*		X

The majority of birds observed by PHS were encountered in the riparian woodlands bordering Mt. Scott Creek. Green herons (*Butorides virescens*) were observed foraging in the stream and likely nest in the stream-side trees. Some species, such as back-capped chickadee (*Poecile atricapillus*), bushtiti (*Psaltriparus minimus*), downy woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*), song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), and Steller's jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*), likely nest in the riparian woodlands and remain to overwinter in the park. These permanent residents are joined in winter by species such as golden-crowned kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*), ruby-crowned kinglet (*Regulus calendula*), Townsend's warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*), which travel together in small foraging flocks. Other species such as black-headed grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*) occur in the riparian woodlands during the breeding season, but spend the winter south of Oregon.

On December 13, 2007, PHS observed a male/female pair of white-breasted nuthatches (*Sitta carolinensis*) foraging with a foraging flock of small insectivorous birds in the oak-ash woodland in the northeastern portion of the park. The subspecies of white-breasted nuthatch found west of the Cascades, *S. c. aculeata* (sometimes referred to as "slender-billed nuthatch"), is strongly associated with oak savanna habitats with widely spaced, large-diameter oaks and little understory, a habitat mimicked by the oak-ash woodland at North Clackamas Park. Breeding Bird Survey data indicate substantial declines in white-breasted nuthatch abundance in the Willamette Valley, and these declines have been attributed to habitat loss, both through the direct cutting of mature oaks and the suppression of fires, which prevent shade-tolerant species from invading oak savannas and eliminating the open understory favored by the nuthatches. Although it is not listed as threatened or endangered at the state or federal level, the Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center considers the white-breasted nuthatch population west of the Cascades to be of conservation concern. Although PHS did not observe white-breasted nuthatches at the park during the July 13, 2007 site visit, it is likely that this species occurs at the park year-round and that the oak-ash woodlands provide nesting habitat for this declining species.

In general, the bird species observed by PHS at North Clackamas Park are species that are typical of bird species expected to occur in suburban settings in the Portland metropolitan area. Species not observed by PHS, but which may be expected to occur at the park include mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), rufous hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*), Vaux's swift (*Chaetura vauxi*), violet-green swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina*), varied thrush (*Ixoreus naevis*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroica coronata*), fox sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*), golden-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*), and dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*). Many of these species are seasonal and would be expected to occur at North Clackamas Park during certain times of the year. Additionally, numerous other species may be encountered in the park during spring and fall migration when they stop to rest and feed during their journeys between breeding and wintering areas.

Although few mammals were observed during PHS's site visits, several mammal species adapted to small woodlands and edge habitats in suburban landscapes would be expected to occur within the park. Raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) and black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*) likely occur in the riparian woodlands. Eastern fox squirrels (*Sciurius niger*) were observed by PHS in the riparian and oak-ash woodlands. Adaptable predators, such as coyote (*Canus latrans*), may occasionally be seen hunting squirrels, deer mice (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), and other small rodents within the park. Because North Clackamas Park is a popular place for local residents to walk and exercise their dogs, most mammals are likely to occur between dusk and dawn when few people are present.

No amphibians or reptiles were observed during PHS's site visits; however, certain species are likely to occur within the park. Amphibians such as Pacific chorus frog (*Pseudacris regilla*), red-legged frog (*Rana aurora*), and roughskin newt (*Taricha grandulosa*) may occur in the riparian woodlands and breed in the small pond north in the northern portion of the park. Garter snakes

(*Thamnophis* sp.), the most commonly encountered snakes in western Oregon, are likely to occur in the riparian habitats.

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife conducted surveys conducted fish surveys along two reaches of Mt. Scott Creek between the summer of 1997 and the spring of 1998. The results of this survey effort are summarized in Table 3, below. One of the Mt. Scott Creek survey reaches, "Reach 1", extended from the mouth of Mt. Scott Creek upstream to its confluence with Phillips Creek and included the portion of Mt. Scott Creek that flows through the park. The most commonly encountered fish species within Reach 1 were reticulate sculpin (*Cottus perplexus*), redside shiner (*Richardsonius balteatus*), western mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*), and speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus*). During the survey, cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchos clarki*) were encountered in Reach 3, upstream of the park, but not within the portion of Mt. Scott Stream that flows through the park. The StreamNet database (www.streamnet.org) maps the lower portion of Mt. Scott Creek (including the portion of the stream that flows through the park) as coho salmon (*Oncorhynchos kisutch*) and steelhead (*Oncorhynchos mykiss*) spawning and rearing habitat; however, neither of these species were recorded during ODFW's 1997-1998 survey effort on Mt. Scott Creek.

Table 3 Result of Fish Surveys Conducted in Mt. Scott Creek by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, summer 1997 – spring 1998

Species		Number Observed by Survey Date and Reach[1]							
		Summer 1997		Autumn 1997		Winter 1997		Spring 1998	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Reach 1	Reach 3	Reach 1	Reach 3	Reach 1	Reach 3	Reach 1	Reach 3
Pacific lamprey	*Lampetra tridentata*	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Speckled dace	*Rhinichthys osculus*	22	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
Redside shiner	*Richardsonius balteatus*	45	0	17	0	13	0	3	0
Largescale sucker	*Catostomus macrocheilus*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cutthroat trout	*Oncorhynchos clarki*	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0
Western mosquitofish	*Gambusia affinis*	29	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
Prickley sculpin	*Cottus asper*	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Reticulate sculpin	*Cottus perplexus*	249	76	299	21	239	15	120	30

1. Reach 1 - Mouth to Phillips Creek confluence; Reach 3 - Dean Creek confluence to small tributary 200m downstream of Sunnyside Road; Reach 2 of Mt. Scott Creek was not surveyed by ODFW because of the short length (Friesen and Zimmerman 1999)

Certain freshwater invertebrates are more tolerant of or sensitive to poor water quality conditions than others; therefore, the composition and relative abundance of a stream's benthic macroinvertebrate community can be an important indicator of the stream's health. PHS is not aware of any organized benthic macroinvertebrate sampling efforts in Mt. Scott Creek in the vicinity of North Clackamas Park; however, during a July 2007 site visit, PHS environmental scientists casually searched for benthic macroinvertebrates by examining the stream's substrate. During this casual survey effort, PHS noted the presence of many common netspinner caddisflies (Family Hydropsychidae), prong-gilled mayflies (Family Leptophlebiidae), flat-headed mayflies (Family Heptageniidae), several blackflies (Family Simuliidae) numerous aquatic snails and dragonfly and damselfly larvae.

Common netspinner caddisflies are facultative water quality indicators, being found in both good-quality and degraded streams. Benthic macroinvertebrate communities dominated by them may indicate some level of nutrient enrichment, and the large number of common netspinner caddisflies and snails (relative to the other taxa) observed by PHS suggest there may be some nutrient enrichment in Mt. Scott Creek. Most of the prong-gilled and flat-headed mayflies are somewhat sensitive species (though some are very sensitive and some facultative), and their presence in Mt. Scott Creek suggests the water quality is relatively good. However, without on-going sampling using a standardized protocol, definitive conclusions about the stream's water quality should not be drawn.

2.4 Water quality

These observations were taken from data collected further upstream, though we believe representative of those in the park.

- Water quality is generally good (stream likely supports a population of resident cutthroat trout though water quality generally deteriorates as water moves downstream through increasingly urbanized areas).
- Water temperatures were found to follow the local climate with maximum recorded summer temperatures reaching 20°C (68°F).
- Dissolved oxygen concentrations may be an issue – they did not comply with state water quality standards (greater than 90-95% saturation), falling as low as 63% saturation.
- The pH of the water was within state standard and ranged from 6.8-7.4 standard units.
- The alkalinities of the stream are high enough (>20 mg/L) to adequately buffer pH fluctuations.
- The bacteria standard was exceeded, likely reflecting the urbanized nature of the watershed and the high fecal bacteria levels generally associated with storm water runoff from urban areas.

- Suspended sediment fluxes have not been measured, but the bed material at low flows through the portion of Mt. Scott Creek along the northern border of the park suggest that a considerable flux of silt is moving through the stream.
- Overall, the water quality of Mt. Scott Creek is typical of water quality in similar urbanized streams.

2.5 Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition (DFC) for North Clackamas Park is a neighborhood park that provides recreational opportunities as well as forested riparian wetland and non-wetland habitats that consist of native plant species and contain good structural diversity. Plant communities will consist of natural associations and will contain a diversity of native species. The overstory canopy will remain much as it exists in the wooded portions of the park. Non-native invasive species such as reed canarygrass, Himalayan blackberry, and English ivy will be removed, and native trees, shrubs, grasses and forbs will be planted to augment the existing riparian communities. The implementation of an Integrated Pest Management Program will prevent invasive species from becoming established and out-competing the native vegetation.

The riparian buffers along Mt. Scott Creek will be expanded up to 70 feet on the south sides of the streams, and these buffers will be planted with native trees and shrubs to shade the water surface. Supplemental shrub plantings within the existing wooded area on south side of the east-west portion of Mt. Scott Creek downstream from Camas Creek confluence will provide additional stream shading. Reduced human impact immediately adjacent to the stream will allow a denser growth of vegetation immediately along the steam channels. The riparian buffers will be allowed to undergo natural ecological succession to develop species diversity and vegetation structure to provide shelter, food, and reproduction opportunities for native fauna. Native grasses and wildflowers in a meadow community south of Mt. Scott Creek will provide habitat for bees, butterflies, and other insects as well as birds and small mammals.

The combination of increased stream shade and stream habitat improvements will benefit salmonids and other aquatic organisms. The removal of the culvert near the mouth of Camas Creek and the restoration of the stream bed and banks will improve the connectivity of habitats between Mt. Scott Creek and the lower reaches of Camas Creek. Large woody debris in Mt. Scott Creek will diversify flows, vary sediment distribution, and provide substrate diversity, which will benefit aquatic macroinvertebrates as well as fish. Minor excavation of the outflow channel of the wetland in the northwestern portion of the park will improve the hydrologic connection between the wetland and Mt. Scott Creek and allow water to back up into the wetland during high flows, providing low-velocity refugia for fish during flood events.

3.0 KNOWN ISSUES AND PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

The conceptual park plan prepared by Alta includes a number of improvements that will improve natural resources within the park. This section includes the improvements that are

shown on the plan, plus others that do not lend themselves to a graphic, but that will nevertheless be implemented by the Parks District in the future.

Water Temperatures and Shading: Mt. Scott Creek is not listed by DEQ as being "Water Quality Limited" for temperature. As such, it was not placed on the 303(d) list for this parameter. However, in 2006 Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) were issued by DEQ for all streams in the Willamette Sub-Basin. This means that Clackamas County needs to prepare an implementation plan describing how “system potential vegetation” (i.e. riparian vegetation that would historically have been found along the stream) will be planted along streams within their jurisdiction. DEQ has determined that planting “system potential vegetation” will adequately shade the creek and reduce water temperatures. However, only a certain width of riparian vegetation contributes to stream shading.

To determine this functional width, PHS applied a model that it has used in other jurisdictions to Mt. Scott Creek. The reach of Mt. Scott Creek along the northern border of the park is dominated by blackberry thickets and has very little taller vegetation providing shade to the stream surface. Because the direction of the stream through this reach is approximately 77º east of north and the south bank angle is approximately 7º, the stream surface could be effectively shaded (less than 1% increase in effective shade for a 5-foot increase in riparian width) at 62% with a 70-foot wide riparian area along the south bank of the stream. The east-west portion of Mt. Scott Creek downstream from the Camas Creek confluence would also benefit from additional shading by planting tall shrubs beneath the existing trees along the south side of the stream.

The northeastern portion of Camas Creek is largely unshaded and would greatly benefit from riparian vegetation along both sides of the stream, but especially along the entirely exposed south side. Additional riparian width along the south side of Camas Creek would further shade the stream without greatly affecting land use on the north side of the stream.

Suggested native trees and shrubs to be planted along the riparian areas of Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek are included in the table below.

Table 4 Suggested Native Trees and Shrubs

Scientific Name	Common Name
Trees and Shrubs	
Acer circinatum	vine maple
Acer macrophyllum	big leaf maple
Alnus rubra	red alder
Corylus cornuta	Beaked hazelnut
Crataegus douglasii	**Black hawthorn**
Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon ash

Lonicera involucrata	twinberry
Oemleria cerasiformis	**Indian plum**
Physocarpus capitatus	Pacific ninebark
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa pine
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak
Rhamnus purshiana	cascara
Rosa nutkana	Nootka rose
Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow
Sambucus racemosa	Red elderberry
Spiraea douglasii	Douglas spiraea
Symphoricarpos albus	snowberry
Thuja plicata	Western red cedar

Habitat and stream improvements

Culvert removal: A culvert currently exists in Camas Creek at its confluence with Mt. Scott Creek. This culvert allows maintenance vehicles and foot traffic to cross the creek. This culvert is proposed to be removed and the confluence area restored. This activity may require state and federal permits; however, as the project is beneficial this should not be a problem. The banks should be planted with selected species from Table 4.

The bed of the stream may benefit from a shallow grade control structure (e.g. check dam) to ensure the bed of Camas Creek does not down cut and start to erode upstream.

Large wood: The park portion of Mt Scott Creek has flow regimes that do not vary greatly with channel distance. A few large woody debris placements within the channel might locally diversify flows and vary the sediment distribution. The portion of the channel between the footbridge to Casa Del Rey Drive and the confluence with Camas Creek might be best suited to such installations.

Human access: Removal of the trail along creek to the west of the Camas Creek and Mt. Scott Creek confluence should occur. The banks in these areas have been eroded and compacted, reducing the cover of native vegetation. Access will be limited to discrete points to ensure that wildlife-human interaction is minimal and that damage to stream banks can be repaired. Viewing platforms at the edge of the stream will be an attractive and functional alternative to the current condition.

Off-channel habitat in northwest corner of park: Enhancements of the wetlands in the northwestern portion of the site would entail removal of invasive species: reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and brambles (*Rubus discolor*) and replacement with small woody shrubs: twinberry (*Lonicera involucrata*), spiraea (Spiraea douglasii), and red-osier dogwood (Cornus sericea). The discharge to Mt. Scott Creek near the west end of the park may be

opened to allow high-flow refugia without fish entrapment. The present outflow from the adjacent wetlands is situated several feet above the stream thalweg and probably rarely is overtopped to allow water to flow into the adjacent wetlands. A small excavation of the present outflow channel would allow high flows of Mt. Scott Creek to enter the wetlands and provide a lower-velocity environment for fish during flood episodes. A log structure immediately downstream from the wetland orifice would locally raise water levels at the refugia entrance during large flows and increase the likelihood of water surface elevations sufficient to allow fish passage into the wetland. The width of the channel at this point would require several anchored logs to achieve significant local elevation of storm flows.

Removal of concrete: Large pieces of concrete are currently located within the stream upstream of the confluence of Camas Creek and Mt. Scott Creek. These pieces of concrete should be removed and the large piece of wood located in this area cut in half to dissuade people from accessing the other side of the creek.

Planting of native meadow: Native forbs should be planted within areas to the south of Mt. Scott Creek. The south side of the meadow should be adjacent to the path that is proposed in this area. This will ensure that park maintenance activities do not extend into the native meadow. This native meadow will likely look unkempt compared to mowed areas of the park, but will provide more diverse habitat for insects and birds.

Control of Invasive Species through Integrated Pest Management: The use of policies and measures contained in the Integrated Pest Management Program developed by Portland Parks and Recreation (PP&R) is recommended to control invasive species within the park. As defined in the Oregon Statutes (ORS 262.1), Chapter 943, "integrated pest management" is "…a coordinated decision-making and action process that uses the most appropriate pest control methods and strategies in an environmentally and economically sound manner to meet pest management objectives. The elements of integrated pest management include: (a) preventing pest problems; (b) monitoring for the presence of pests and pest damage; (c) establishing the density of pest population, which may be set at zero, that can be tolerated or corrected with a damage level sufficient to warrant treatment of the problem based on health, public safety, economic or aesthetic threshold; (d) treating pest problems to reduce population below those levels established by damage thresholds using strategies that may include biological, cultural, mechanical and pesticidal control methods and that shall consider human health, ecological impact, feasibility and cost effectiveness; and (e) evaluating the effects and efficacy of pest treatments."

As prescribed in the Integrated Pest Management Methodology contained in PP&R's Integrated Pest Management Program, various integrated pest management measures are evaluated and considered together so that the best overall solutions are chosen and implemented. The prevention of pest problems through good policy and planning are assessed first. Cultural practices, avoidance measures, and physical means of managing pests are assessed next. Finally, mechanical practices, trapping, biological controls, and the use of natural and synthetic pesticides are assessed.

Incorporation of this integrated pest management policy into the maintenance activities at North Clackamas Park is recommended to ensure the protection of Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek and to help restore populations of salmonids in Mt. Scott Creek.

Other maintenance considerations include limiting mowing to areas outside of the riparian zones and within the oak woodland to the north of Camas Creek. The trees in the woodland may be damaged by mowing equipment. To ensure that the bases of the trees are protected and that habitat is improved, shrubs, such as snowberry and Oregon grape (*Mahonia nervosa*) should be planted around the base of each tree.

5.0 CONCLUSION

North Clackamas Park is a valuable community resource and serves many functions. The south side of the park is dominated by more active uses. The north side of the park, with the presence of the two creeks and the woodland, lends itself to more passive uses. As such, improving wildlife habitat and increasing the diversity of native vegetation has been a priority for many of the citizens who have voiced their concerns over the future of the park. The measures briefly described above will ensure that the north side of North Clackamas Park will be focused on improving the natural environment. As funding becomes available, each of the proposals will have more detail. However, many are lower cost solutions and it is hoped that improvements to the habitat within the park can be achieved relatively quickly.

VII. Appendix B - Wetland Delineation Documents

Oregon Division of Sate Lands wetland delineation concurance letter

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
6101 SE Johnson Creek Blvd
Milwaukie OR 97206

PHONE: *503-786-7630*
FAX: *503-774-8236*
E-MAIL: *planning@ci.milwaukie.or.us*

Application for Land Use Action

Application Type: ❑ Admin. I ❑ Minor QJ ❑ Leg. ❑ Admin. II ❑ Major QJ

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES: Michelle Healy and JoAnn Herrigel **(Please print or type)**

APPLICANT(S): North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District and City of Milwaukie	Phone: 503-742-4357
Address: 150 Beavercreek Road, Oregon City, Oregon	Zip: 97045
PROPERTY OWNER(S): City of Milwaukie	Phone: (503) 786-7508
Address: 10722 SE Main Street Milwaukie, OR	Zip: 97222

SITE INFORMATION:

Address: 5440 SE Kellogg dr. Milwaukie, Oregon	Map & Tax Lot(s): five tax lots – Lot 100, Lot 1000 (Rose Garden), Lot 417, Lot 617 and 716
Comprehensive Plan Designation: Zoning: R10	Size of property: 47 acres

PROPOSAL (describe briefly):

Master Plan for the enhancement of the north side of North Clackamas Park to be adopted as an ancillary document to the City of Milwaukie's comprehensive plan.

PLEASE NOTE: The Land Use Committee (LUC) of your Neighborhood District Association (NDA) will receive a review copy of this application. They may contact you and/or you may wish to contact them:

NDA: Lake Road NDA LUC Chair: Beth Wasco Phone: 503-653-5340

ATTEST: I am the property owner or I have attached the owner's authorization to submit this application. To the best of my knowledge, the information provided within this application package is complete and accurate.

Submitted by: Pat Dusek Date: 4/20/10

THIS SECTION FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

File #:	Fee: $	Rcd. by:	Date stamp:
Notes:			

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR APPLICATION CHECKLIST

Application Type:_____

APPLICATION CHECKLIST

THE FOLLOWING REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS ARE TO BE PROVIDED AT COUNTER:

General requirements:

- ❑ Submission Requirements checklist (please note that additional submission requirements may be contained in applicable code sections below)
- ❑ Site Plan Checklist
- ❑ Submission Requirements for Fire Protection & Access

Application-specific requirements:

- ❑ Review Procedures:
  - ❑ Type I Administrative (Section 19.1011.1)
  - ❑ Type II Administrative (Section 19.1011.2)
  - ❑ Minor Quasi-Judicial (Section 19.1011.3)
  - ❑ Major Quasi-Judicial (Section 19.1011.4)
  - ❑ Legislative (Section 19.1011.5)
- ❑ Applicable Code sections:
  - ❑ _____
  - ❑ _____
  - ❑ _____
  - ❑ _____
  - ❑ _____
  - ❑ _____
  - ❑ _____

Underlying zone requirements:

- ❑ Code section for applicable zone: _____
- ❑ Minimum Vegetation worksheet
- ❑ Lot Coverage worksheet
- ❑ Floor Area worksheet

Preapplication conference:

A preapplication conference may be desirable or required for this action. Please discuss with Planning staff.

Public notification (by City of Milwaukie):

- ❑ Administrative process:
  - ❑ Type I: No notification required
  - ❑ Type II: Notify property owners and/or residents within 300 feet of site. (If a public hearing is requested, follow notification for Minor Quasi-Judicial below.)
- ❑ Minor/Major Quasi-Judicial process:
  - ❑ Notify property owners and/or residents within 300 feet (Minor) or 400 feet (Major) of site.
  - ❑ Advertise public hearing in local newspaper.
  - ❑ Post sign at site 10 or more days prior to public hearing.
- ❑ Legislative process
  - ❑ Advertise public hearing in local newspaper.
- ❑ Other notifications as may be required.

Other requirements:

CITY OF MILWAUKIE

Application for the Adoption of the North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan as an Ancillary Document to the City of Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan

Date:	April 20, 2010
Applicant:	North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District 150 Beavercreek Road Oregon City, Oregon 97045
Contact:	Tonia Burns – 503-742-4357; tburns@co.clackamas.or.us Michelle Healy – 503-742-4356; michellehea@co.clackamas.or.us
Property Owner:	City of Milwaukie
Property Address:	North Clackamas Park 5440 SE Kellogg Creek Drive Milwaukie, Oregon 97222
MAP& Tax lot #s:	Township 2 South, Range 2 East, Section 6, Tax Lot 100, 1000, 417, 617 and 716; Latitude 45° 25' 33", Longitude 122° 36' 33" W
Comprehensive Plan Designation:	Public Use
Zoning Designation:	R-10
Property Size:	47 acres

Request: Adoption of the North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan as an ancillary document to the City of Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan

INTRODUCTION

Action Requested

Adoption of the North Clackamas Park - North Side Master Plan as an ancillary document to the City of Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan

Background and Site Description

North Clackamas Community Park is the largest community park maintained by the North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District (NCPRD). The 47-acre park provides a unique recreational experience for all visitors. Camas Creek divides the park into north and south halves. The northern half of the park is home to a play structure, dog run area, picnic facilities and stands of large Oak and Ash trees. A maintenance storage area has recently been cleaned up, the former caretaker's home has been removed and an additional 1.5 acre piece of property north of Mt. Scott Creek was donated to the park. The southern half of the park includes multiple sports fields, an equestrian facility, a rose garden, and a parking lot. Mt. Scott Creek flows west along the northern and western boundaries of the park, forming a forested edge of Oregon Ash and Oregon White Oak. The park is bordered by Residential and institutional properties. North Clackamas Community Park is owned by the City of Milwaukie and managed by the NCPRD in accordance with an intergovernmental agreement.

Public Involvement and Planning Process

Following the completion of the sports fields and associated improvements on the south side of the park, the North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District began a concept planning process for the north side of North Clackamas Park in spring, 2007. The park north of Camas Creek is an opportunity to create a passive recreation setting with an emphasis on environmental enhancement and education to balance the intensively active recreation facility south of Camas Creek. Through an intensive public process, NCPRD built consensus among all interested parties around a common vision for the north side of the park.

Over the course of a year, staff worked with the community to develop the concept plan. Four public meetings devoted exclusively to this subject were held on June 20, August 22, October 24 and December 20, 2007. NCPRD also worked closely with the North Clackamas Park Stewardship Committee (a citizen-led committee comprised of park stakeholders with varying interests) throughout the planning process. Furthermore, the project was discussed numerous times with the Milwaukie Park and Recreation Board, the North Clackamas Park District Advisory Board, Milwaukie Center Community Advisory Board, Friends of the Milwaukie Center, Lake Road Neighborhood District Association and Oak Grove Community Council (County Planning Organization). The public process is further described in the response to Chapter 2, Objective 1.7, A.1 within this document.

Proposal

The key goal of the concept planning process for the north side of North Clackamas Park was to develop a plan that minimizes environmental and property impacts, provides for ease of maintenance and longevity, while providing a safe and enjoyable experience for the community. Based on field observations, site analysis, background data collection, and input from NCPRD, the City of Milwaukie, NCP stewardship committee, community groups and public at-large, the concept plan was developed and refined to achieve this goal. There was clear support for keeping the existing character of the park

intact, developing a half mile (½) accessible loop trail, improving the Camas Creek pedestrian crossing, creek buffer enhancements, enhancing the wetland buffers, developing informational, educational, and native plant signage, and improving the off-leash dog park area.

Elements of the plan are described in the table below:

Park Features	Existing/New	Proposal/Description
Parking Area	Existing	Reorient and pave with a hard surface, generally in the same location as existing gravel lot
Vehicle bridge to parking area	Existing	Replace culvert with bridge
Covered Group Picnic Shelter	Existing	Remove large picnic shelter (200 person) and replace with two smaller shelters, providing same capacity
Pedestrian Crossing at Camas Creek and Mt. Scott Creek Confluence	Existing	Replace crushed culvert with pedestrian bridge with weight capacity sufficient for a lawn mower
Picnic Areas	Existing	Alternate picnic areas that utilize moveable picnic tables so that only one of these sites is in use at a time. Minimizes impact to mature trees.
Horseshoes	Existing	Relocate outside of Camas Creek riparian buffer. Oriented north-south.
Playground	Existing	Add new bouldering equipment adjacent to existing playground to expand play area; improve drainage at existing play area and extend existing sidewalk to the pedestrian bridge over Camas Creek
Off –leash Dog Run	Existing	Relocate away from Mt. Scott Creek riparian buffer; enhance with new fencing, benches, kiosk, divided use areas, entrance gates, additional vegetated screening.
Restrooms	Existing	Relocate and replace
Maintenance Buildings	Existing	Relocate outside of Mt. Scott Creek buffer, size of footprint to remain the same
Caretaker Site	Existing	Relocate away from buffers and to a more centrally located area
Walking Trail	New	Provide ½ mile, 8-foot wide loop walking trail with hard surface
Exercise Stations	New	Provide 3 areas for exercise stations along the new walking trail

Wetland Preservation	On-going/New	Removal of invasive species. Improvements to Mt. Scott Creek to improve fish passage.
Creek Overlooks (2)	New	Provide overlooks with benches to Mt. Scott Creek to reduce impact to creek banks and riparian habitat
Protected Wildlife Areas (2)	On-going/New	Provide areas exclusively for wildlife habitat, including a native meadow
Mt. Scott Creek Enhancement	On-going/New	Expand riparian buffer from 50 ft to 70ft; remove concrete within creek, native meadow plantings along trail; remove human access along the creek; add woody debris
Camas Creek Enhancement	On-going/New	Improve condition of riparian habitat, remove crushed culvert and replace with bridge
Signage\Storyboards	New	Install new educational, interpretive, regulatory and health and fitness signage in the park.
Fencing	New	Provide fencing at select locations to protect natural resources
Oak-Ash Woodland	On-going/New	Replace and maintain trees. Alternate picnic areas. Reduce mowing.

Additional details about proposed improvements are included in the attached master plan document submitted as part of this application.

Plan Adoption Process

Since the City does not have a "Parks" or "Open Space" zone, the City employs the following two-step process to designate and develop publicly-owned parks.

Step 1—Master Plan Adoption. Master plan adoption, a legislative action requiring approval from City Council, is the process by which the City formally identifies a long range plan for a park. A master plan provides the conceptual framework for future development and investment and is the first step toward implementing the community's vision for specific park improvements. Park development, which occurs in the second step, generally does not occur until the City has adopted a master plan.

Step 2—Master Plan Implementation. Master plan implementation generally occurs after master plan adoption and requires minor quasi-judicial review by the Planning Commission. Development plans submitted during this step must conform to the adopted master plan.

The requested action only relates to Step 1 of this two-step process, namely the adoption of the *North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan.* Since the north side of North Clackamas Park has already been in use as a park for many years, this master plan adoption process is to affirm the public's use of the site as a park and to guide future development and investment.

In order to adopt the proposed master plan, the plan must conform to the City's existing adopted policies and meets all relevant approval criteria contained in the Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan (MCP) and the Milwaukie Municipal Code (MMC).

The applicable MCP and MMC criteria are contained in the following sections and addressed below:

- MCP Chapter 2 Plan Review and Amendment Process – Objective 1.7
- MMC Chapter 19.900 Amendments – Section 19.905 Approval Criteria for All Amendments

CITY OF MILWAUKIE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN GOALS AND POLICIES

NCPRD is seeking adoption of the North Clackamas North Side Master Plan as an ancillary document to the City of Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan (MCP). As such, the application must show conformance with Chapter 2, Objective 7 of the MCP.

> ***Milwaukie Comprehensive plan (MCP) Chapter 2 – Plan Review and Amendment Process. GOAL STATEMENT: Establish a Plan review and amendment process as a basis for land use decisions, provide for participation by citizens and affected governmental units, and ensure a factual base for decisions and actions.***
>
> ***Objective 1.7 – All Plan amendments will be evaluated based on the following Criteria:***
>
> ***A. Conformance with the Comprehensive Plan, its goals, policies, and spirit.***

Response: North Clackamas Park is designated a community park in the City of Milwaukie's Comprehensive Plan. The improvements presented in the NCPRD's concept plan for the north side of the park are consistent with the requirements of the City's Comprehensive Plan as explained below:

1. MCP Chapter 1: Citizen Involvement.

Citizen involvement was instrumental in developing the North Clackamas Park (NCP) North Side Enhancement Plan (the Plan). Stakeholder groups, advisory committees, park neighbors, and park users played a major role in developing the North Side Plan for North Clackamas Park. The North Clackamas Park Stewardship Committee served as Project Advisory Committee (PAC) and provided input during the Plan's development. NCPRD organized three public meetings to obtain input and ideas for park improvements. The first meeting focused on the goals of the plan, presentation of the site analysis and allowed the public to provide feedback to the design team. The second meeting focused on presentation of the two preliminary concepts and determined the public preference for a final design. The third meeting was a presentation of the final preferred master plan and natural resource recommendations. Following each public meeting plans were posted to an online project Web site. NCPRD held an open house for the community to view the final plan and draft report. The project was also discussed and shared with the Milwaukie Park and Recreation Board, the Milwaukie Center Community Advisory Board, the Friends of the Milwaukie Center, and the NCPRD District Advisory Board. In addition to public meetings, neighbors, park users, and committee members were encouraged to voice their comments and concerns throughout the design process. Many comments were received via phone conversation, e-mail, (mail and onsite) surveys, comment cards and incorporated into the plan whenever possible. The key goal of the planning process was to develop a plan that minimizes environmental and property impacts, provides for ease of maintenance and longevity, while providing a safe and enjoyable experience for the community.

2. MCP Chapter 3- Environmental and Natural Resources

a. Natural Hazards Element.

A majority of the north side of NCP is within the 100 year flood plain. As such, all development will comply with MMC Title 18, the City's flood hazard regulation. Policy 4 of this section of the MCP states that "Whenever possible, the floodplain will be retained as open space and used for recreation, wildlife areas, or trails". The north side plan retains the area for open space that allows for recreational uses including trails, and wildlife habitat preservation and enhancement.

Development proposal will also comply with seismic building code requirements (if applicable) and requirements related to soil stability (including submittal of geotechnical reports).

b. Water Quality Resource Areas (WQR) and Habitat Conservation Area (HCA).

All development will comply with MMC WQR area code regulations and with MMC title 13, Habitat conservation Area regulations.

The City has adopted WQR regulations (MMC Section 19.322) and Flood Management regulations (MMC Title 18). Currently the City is directly implementing Metro policy for HCA protection by applying a version of the Metro Title 13 model code. However, the City is in the process of developing Title 13 compliant code, which is expected to be adopted later this year. Specific elements within this plan may fall under the exempt uses or fall outside of the WQR and HCA zones. However, for elements that do require WQR and HCA land use process, NCPRD is committed to finding the most balanced options to improve park assets while also taking into consideration the impacts to the environment and providing the City and community with a healthy and safe park. For example, it is understood that adjustments to some elements of the master plan may be required as a result of these codes (e.g. trail surfacing material and width).

c. Historic Resources Element.

No specific archeological sites are currently identified in NCP area. If any are discovered in the course of the parks enhancement, appropriate measures will be taken.

d. Open Space, Scenic Areas, and Natural Resources Elements.

The proposed North Side Master Plan will serve to conserve NCP as open space and preserve and enhance it as a park. Implementation of the master plan will protect this site's riparian and wildlife habitat values through the following actions: enhancement of the existing riparian and wetland areas; expansion of Mt. Scott Creeks riparian buffer to 70 feet; removal of a crushed culvert at the confluence of Mt. Scott and Camas creeks; relocation of the existing dog park outside of the riparian buffers; installation of interpretive signage educating users about the fragility of the natural resource area; planting of native species; removal of invasive and exotic species; and removal of hazardous and/or diseased vegetation.

3. MCP Chapter 4- Land Use

a. Recreational Needs Element.

This Plan will allow for the enhancement of the north side of the park and provide for a variety of recreational opportunities for the community. During the public process there was clear support for keeping the existing character of the park intact, developing a half mile (½) loop trail, improving the Camas Creek pedestrian crossing, creek buffer enhancements, enhancing the wetland buffers, developing informational, educational, and native plant signage, and improving the off-leash dog park area. The north side plan focuses more on passive recreation with an emphasis on preservation of natural resources and existing uses. The plan complements the south side improvements, which are more active, in terms of recreational opportunities.

The Plan is specifically consistent with the MCP Recreation Needs Elements, objectives #5 and #6. NCP is identified in the MCP as a community park (Objective #5) - *"Community parks will be large City-wide facilities, will serve a special function, or will take advantage of unique locational characteristics. They should preferably be located on arterials or other major routes for easy accessibility from all parts of the City. North Clackamas Park is designated a community park."* Furthermore, Objective #6 of the MCP states that it is the City's policy "*to maximize the use of exiting parks consistent with their carrying capacity and natural features.*" The park is a community park with various uses and amenities. The proposed north side plan maximizes the use of the park to include some additional recreational elements to serve the community (e.g. trail, exercise stations, overlooks, and playground equipment); however, respecting the character of the park, many of the improvements included are an enhancement or renovation of existing uses already in the park.

b. Neighborhood Element: Neighborhood Area 5.

The plan will serve to enhance the north side of NCP as open space, provide the larger regional community with active and passive recreational opportunities and provide educational opportunities to learn more about the natural resources elements within the park. Neighborhood Area 5 has two relevant guidelines that are addressed below:

Guideline #1) Protect/maintain single-family character. This proposal will not negatively impact the quality and livability of the adjacent neighborhoods, in fact this project will most likely enhance value of the homes by improving the natural elements of the park (aesthetics), wildlife viewing opportunities, increased recreational opportunities, updated restrooms and picnic facilities.

Guideline #5) Provides increased recreational opportunities. This proposal will increase/improve recreational opportunities for this neighborhood and for the City as a whole by adding more trail miles within the park, additional play structure space, horseshoes and provide exercise stations.

B. Public need for change

Response: North Clackamas Park has been a park in the Milwaukie community for over 40 years. Over the years, park use has evolved and changed. Significant improvements were completed to the south side of the park in 2006. As an outcome of that work, the community recommended that NCPRD develop a plan for the remaining land on the north side of the park. Responding to that recommendation, NCPRD went through a lengthy planning process with the community to identify how the north side of the park should develop in the future.

The MCP does not currently contain a master plan for the north side of North Clackamas Park. The adoption of the plan will provide specific direction for redevelopment of this portion of the park and enable the community to move forward with its plans to: 1) upgrade existing features, including but not limited to the children's play area, picnic area, restroom facilities, and dog park; 2) restore, protect, and enhance the site's natural resource areas; and 3) provide for improved environmental education and passive recreation opportunities.

C. Public need is best satisfied by this particular change

Response: The proposed enhancements outlined in the plan will improve the health and well being of community members, provide educational opportunities for both passive and active recreational opportunities (including ADA), and restore valuable habitat areas. This plan was developed by and with the community and coordinates and integrates the desires, needs, and concerns of many stakeholders with varying opinions on how the park would be developed. Elements of the plan that satisfy public need include:

- Trail - New trail will be added and will increase the total miles of trial within the park for walking.
- Camas Creek Pedestrian and Maintenance Crossing - Two crossings will be upgraded over Camas Creek for aesthetics and environmental health.
- Wetland and Creek Buffer Enhancements - Increase wildlife viewing opportunities; increase the health of the plant community diversity, structure and function; increase water quality.
- Signage/Storyboards - Informational signage, relevant educational signage and native Plant Tags will be added to educate visitors about the unique park assets and goals and objectives of restoring habitat for wildlife.
- Fencing - Fencing will be added to help protect park assets including the newly enhanced riparian buffers.
- Off Leash Dog Area - Refurbishment and relocation of the dog park will improve the facility for users. While the overall size remains the same, the area will be divided providing separate areas for small, (or more timid dogs), and large (or more aggressive dogs). In addition, the dog run

will be relocated further to the east and south away from the creek. New fencing, double gates and vegetated screening, around the off leash area are proposed.

- Restrooms - Renovation/relocation of the existing restrooms will enhance the visitors experience and improve universal access. The restrooms will be move to a more central location in the park.

- Group Picnic Shelters - The existing large picnic shelter will be removed and two smaller picnic areas will be built. The two new picnic shelters will provide the opportunity for two separate groups to rent the shelters on the same day. The total area of picnic area under the shelters will equal that of the one large shelter.

- Maintenance and Storage Buildings - Replacement and relocated of the same size/area buildings, however, the new buildings will be further away from the creek.

- Caretaker Site - The site will be relocated with no change in size. The caretaker is centrally located to provide "eyes – on" the park for security.

- Vehicle Bridge over Camas Creek - The bridge will replace a crushed culvert to enhance Camas Creek.

- Parking - The gravel parking lot will be replaced with a new 40 space paved parking area.

- Creek Overlooks - Two overlooks will be added to provide opportunities for visitors to view the creek and wildlife while protecting the banks. Currently, there is uncontrolled access to the creek, resulting in compacted soil and vegetation and eroded stream banks.

- New Bouldering Playground Equipment - Equipment will be added so that older children will have a more natural feature to play on.

- Individual Picnic Sites - Some sites will be relocated due to other features getting moved around on the site and to shorten the walk between the parking lot and picnic sites.

- Exercise Stations - Stations will be added to stimulate visitors to exercise and be more educated about the benefits and ways to exercise. These will provide information specifically geared toward the older adult population that visits the Milwaukie Center.

- Horseshoes - The horseshoe pits will be relocated out of the riparian buffer zone of Camas Creek.

D. The change will not have adversely affected the health, safety, and welfare of the community.

Response: The proposed enhancements will improve the health and well being of community members by providing additional features and elements that enhance the park and provide additional experiences for visitors.

Elements of the plan that will improve the health and safety and welfare of the community include:

- Trail- New trail will be added and will provide the community more opportunities to exercise and keep fit.
- Camas Creek Pedestrian and Maintenance Crossing-Two crossings will be upgraded over Camas Creek which will improve the health of Camas Creek riparian buffer zone.
- Wetland and Creek Buffer Enhancements-These enhancements will increase wildlife viewing opportunities; increase the health of the plant community diversity, structure and function; increase water quality.
- Informational Signage, relevant Educational Signage and Native Plant Tags-Signs will be added to educate visitors about the unique park assets and goals and objectives of restoring habitat for wildlife.
- Fencing- Fencing will be added to help protect park assets including the newly enhanced riparian buffers.
- Off Leash Dog Area- Improvement and relocation of the dog park will move the off leash area away from the creek and help protect the health of the riparian system.
- Renovated Restrooms- Renovation of the old restrooms will improve the welfare of the park and improve accessibility.
- Group Picnic Shelters- The existing large picnic shelter will be removed and two smaller picnic areas will be built. The two new picnic shelters will provide the opportunity for two separate groups to rent the shelters on the same day. This will provide additional opportunities for more groups of people to come together and to have birthday parties, family gatherings, work events, etc. which will improve the welfare of the community.
- Maintenance and Storage Buildings- Replacement and relocated of the same size/area buildings, however, the new buildings will be further away from the creek providing further protection of the riparian habitat.
- Caretaker Site- The site will be relocated with no change in size. The caretaker facility provides and eyes and ears for the increased safety for the park. This person locks and unlocks gates, cleans the bathrooms, reports illegal incidents and helps to keep the park safer.

- Vehicle Bridge over Camas Creek- There is an existing small culvert under the road. Upgrading with a bridge will open up the riparian zone to improve the health of the system.
- Creek Overlooks- Overlooks will be added to provide opportunities for visitors to view the creek and wildlife.
- New Bouldering Playground Equipment- This equipment will be added so that older children will have a more natural feature to play on. This will increase opportunities for children to get more exercise and be healthy.
- Exercise Stations- Stations will be added to stimulate visitors to exercise and be more educated about the benefits and ways to exercise.
- Horseshoes- The horseshoe pits will be relocated out of the riparian buffer zones to improve the health of the riparian systems while still providing an opportunity to visitors to get exercise and play games.

E. The change is in conformance with applicable Statewide planning goals

Response: The plan is consistent with the following applicable statewide planning goals:

Goal 1: Citizen Involvement. See response to A.1 above

Goal 2: Land Use planning. See response to A.3 above.

Goal 5: Open Space, Scenic and Historic Spaces, and Natural Resources. See response to A.2 (a, c, d) above.

Goal 8: Recreational Needs. See response to A.3.a above

F. The change is consistent with Metro Growth Management Functional Plan and applicable regional policies.

Response: The plan conforms to the Metro Growth Management Functional Plan including Title 3 and Title 13.

Title 3 – Water Quality and Flood Management- See response A.2.b above.

Title 13- Habitat Conservation Areas- See response A.2.b above.

MILWAUKIE MUNICIPAL CODE (MMC) CHAPTER 19.900–AMENDMENT.

The North Clackamas North Side Master Plan is requesting an amendment to the City of Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan. Per city staff, the applicable code criteria are found in MMC Chapter 19.900, Section 19.905 -Approval Criteria for all Amendments.

Section 19.905 Approval Criteria for all amendments.

19.905.1 – Burden of Proof.

For all proposals, the applicant shall have the burden of proof regarding the following criteria:

A. The proposed amendment must conform to applicable comprehensive plan (MCP) goals, policies, and objectives and be consistent with the provisions of city ordinances (MMC), Metro urban growth management functional plan and applicable regional policies.

Response: The north side proposal is consistent with the MMC, Metro urban growth management function plan and regional policies as described below:

MMC: Prior to the proposed North Clackamas Park (NCP) North Side Enhancement Plan (the Plan) enhancements, NCPRD and the City will submit the appropriate land use applications and building permit applications, showing compliance with all applicable city regulations. Required applications include, but are not limited to, the following: Water Quality Resource and Habitat Conservation Area Review (the City is in the process of combining these two sets of regulations into one integrated set of regulations); Community Service Use; Zoning Map Amendment (for the addition of a protected water quality feature—i.e., wetland—to the water quality resource map).

MCP: See responses to MCP Chapter 2 Plan Review and Amendment Process above.

Metro: See response to Section F of MCP Chapter 2 Plan Review and Amendment Process above.

B. The anticipated development must meet the intent of the proposed zone, taking into consideration the following factors: site location and character of the area, the predominant land use pattern and density of the area, the potential for mitigation measures adequately addressing development effects, any expected changes in the development patter for the area, the need for uses allowed by the proposed zone amendment, and the lack of suitable alternative sites already appropriately zoned for the intended use or uses. The planning commission and city council shall use its discretion to weigh these factors in determining the intent of the proposed zones.

Response: Not applicable. NCP is an existing public park. The site is zoned R10 with a Comprehensive Plan designation of Public. The City uses its community service use regulations to site park uses, as it does not have a Parks or Open Space zone. NCPRD and the City will seek approval of improvements to

NCP as modifications to an existing community service use; consequently no zone change is requested or required.

C. The proposed amendment will meet or can be determined to reasonably meet applicable regional, state or federal regulations.

Response: The proposed enhancements outlined in the Plan will comply with all applicable regional, state and federal regulations prior to and during any construction activity. Any work performed in the floodplain will comply with the City's flood hazard regulations and all applicable FEMA regulations. Any work performed within or adjacent to Camas Creek, Mount Scott Creek, or any wetlands will comply with all applicable City regulations and the State's Division of State Lands and the Army Corps of Engineers. Any work performed in designated Habitat Conservation Areas will comply with all applicable City regulations in effect at the time of land use application.

D. The proposed amendment demonstrates that existing or planned public facilities and services can accommodate anticipated development of the subject site without significantly restricting potential development within the affected service area.

Response: The Plan provides for a minimal intensification of use on the site in the form of the addition of a ½-mile loop trail and relocation and expansion of the existing parking lot. Designs will include water quality facilities to handle stormwater runoff from all new impervious surfaces. The rest of the improvements are generally upgrades of existing facilities in the park (e.g. relocation of the dog run away from Mt. Scott Creek, reconfiguration of the picnic shelter area, etc.). Utility connections already exist in the park; no additional facilities such as water or sewer are proposed. The proposed park improvements will not restrict delivery of public services to any existing or future development in the area.

E. The proposed amendment is consistent with the functional classification, capacity, and level of service of the transportation system. A transportation impact analysis may be required subject to the provisions of Chapter 19.14000. (Ord. 1893 (part), 2001: Ord. 1854 (part), 1999)

Response: Based on the park's size, classification, and nature of the proposed improvements, the City's Engineering Department has preliminarily determined that the improvements outlined in the Plan will most likely not trigger a traffic impact study or street improvements. However, if during the land use process with the City it is determined that a transportation impact study needs to be performed; NCPRD will follow all requirements in the MMC. Many of the proposed enhancements are upgrading the current elements already in the park.

NORTH CLACKAMAS PARKS & RECREATION DISTRICT

North Clackamas Park

North Side Master Plan

October 2009

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I. Introduction

North Clackamas Community Park, owned by the City of Milwaukie, is the largest community park maintained by the North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District (NCPRD). It is located at 5440 SE Kellogg Drive, in Milwaukie. The 47-acre park provides a unique recreational experience for all visitors. Camas Creek divides the park into north and south halves. The northern half of the park is home to the Milwaukie Center as well as a play structure, dog run area, picnic facilities and stands of large Oak and Ash trees. The southern half of the park includes multiple sports fields, an equestrian facility, a rose garden and parking areas. Mt. Scott Creek flows west along the northern and western boundaries of the park, forming a forested edge of Oregon Ash and Oregon White Oak. The park is bordered by residential and institutional properties.

Vision

The park north of Camas Creek is an opportunity to create a passive recreation setting with an emphasis on environmental enhancement and education to balance the intensively active recreation facility south of Camas Creek. During a seven month public input process in 2007, NCPRD built consensus among all interested parties around a common vision for the north side of the park.

The common vision articulated by the stakeholders of this plan was:

1. To provide recreational opportunities in a manner suitable for all users of the park and reduce the environmental impact of these uses.
2. To identify environmentally significant areas and develop suitable recommendations for those areas.
3. To develop a unifying design theme for new elements and interpretive signage to be added to the park.
4. Develop a cost-effective master plan for the future of the north side of the park that can be implemented through innovative design solutions, and is easily maintained by NCPRD and volunteers.

Public Involvement Process

Stakeholder groups, advisory committees, park neighbors, and park users played a major role in developing the North Side Plan for North Clackamas Park. The North Clackamas Park Stewardship Committee served as Project Advisory Committee (PAC) and provided input during the Plan's development. PAC members included one representative each from the following groups:

- Friends of North Clackamas Park
- Milwaukie Center
- Dog Park
- Friends of Mt. Scott/Kellogg Creek
- Sports groups

- City of Milwaukie
- Institutional Neighbors
- Equestrians

The District contracted with Alta Planning to develop the master plan for the North side. Alta staff toured the site on several occasions with stakeholders interested in sharing their knowledge of the park and expressing their desires for future park improvements. NCPRD also met with the Friends of the Milwaukie Center Community Advisory Board, Friends of the Milwaukie Center, the Milwaukie Park and Recreation Board and the NCPRD Advisory Board during the master planning process to provide project updates and solicit comments.

NCPRD organized three public meetings to obtain input and ideas for park improvements. The first meeting focused on the goals of the plan, presentation of the site analysis and allowed the public to provide feedback to the design team. The second meeting focused on the two preliminary concepts and determined the public preference for a final design. The third meeting was a presentation of the final preferred master plan and natural resource recommendations. Following each public meeting, plans were posted to an online project Web site. NCPRD held an open house on December 20, 2007 for the community to view the final plan and draft report.

Neighbors, park users, and committee members were encouraged to voice their comments and concerns throughout the design process. In addition to public meetings, many comments were received via phone conversation, email and surveys and incorporated into the plan whenever possible.

II. Existing Conditions

Existing Facilities

North Clackamas Park is an established recreation facility enjoyed by citizens throughout the community year round. Existing facilities in the northern half of the park include:

- **Off-Leash Dog Area**. The 1.45 acre facility is heavily used year-round. During the public process, there was definite support for maintaining a dog run. A few park neighbors complain about noise of barking dogs and yelling owners and the District has been working with the City of Milwaukie to address these complaints. Users of the off-leash area feel the facility is in need of updates to improve safety for owners and dogs.
- **Play Area**. Play structures were added to the north side of the park several years ago to replace a swing set previously in the park. A large structure serves older children and a smaller structure serves children two and younger. The Master plan proposes that the structures remain in their current location.
- **Picnic Shelter**. A large group picnic shelter donated to the park by the local Rotary Club is located just west of the gravel parking area. The 2,400 square-foot, 200 person facility is one of the few shelters available for reservation in the Parks District and is occupied most

weekends during warmer months for events. The existing foundation is cracking and other repairs are likely necessary in the near future. Smaller groups are unable to reserve only a portion of the shelter. Park users have requested additional smaller covered picnic areas with grills be added to the park to replace the large shelter.

- **Bridges**. One crossing of Mt. Scott Creek is located in the northwest corner of the park and provides access to the neighborhood north of the park. There are four existing crossings of Camas Creek. Two of the crossings are arched wooden bridges built by volunteers and were recently renovated. The western-most crossing, located at the confluence of Camas and Mt. Scott Creeks, is a crushed culvert primarily used by pedestrians and maintenance vehicles. The eastern-most crossing is used by vehicles to access an unpaved gravel parking area just east of the group picnic shelter. This culvert crossing is also crushed and in need of repair or replacement.
- **Parking**. The only parking located north of Camas Creek is an unpaved gravel lot with space for approximately 25 cars. The gravel lot extends into the buffer of Camas Creek. Additional parking is available in the adjacent Milwaukie Center paved lot and in lots shared with the Sara Hite Memorial Rose Garden and the softball fields.
- **Restrooms**. Existing restrooms are located east of the off-leash dog area and north of the group picnic pavilion. These facilities are outdated and in need of upgrades. Additional restrooms are located south of Camas Creek and are primarily used by walkers and by citizens using the ball fields. Both restrooms are open year round.
- **Caretaker.** A mobile home was recently removed from the park where a permanent caretaker lived for over twenty years. Another caretaker was living in a recreational vehicle parked on park property in place of the mobile home. The district is actively searching for a new caretaker to continue to provide a 24-hour presence in the park.
- **Maintenance/ Storage**. A storage facility, located near the existing restrooms, is shared by parks maintenance and the Milwaukie Center. Large equipment is stored in a fenced area east of the off-leash dog area. The Milwaukie Center also uses a storage container north of the Center near the community garden beds. Maintenance staff has expressed a need for an equipment wash area adjacent to the storage building.

As part of the planning process, NCPRD hired Pacific Habitat Services (PHS) to complete a natural resources review (Appendix A). This information was used in conjunction with public input to help develop the conceptual plan for the park.

The northern portion of North Clackamas Park lies on fine-grained alluvial sediments between Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek. Topography within the park is relatively flat. Mt. Scott Creek flows to the west along the northern border of the park. Camas Creek, a small tributary of Mt. Scott Creek, also flows westward, near the southern portion of the planning area.

Plant Communities

The northern portion of the park contains mown lawn, Oak and Ash woodland, the creeks, riparian areas and wetlands.

Mowed Lawn

The mowed lawns are vegetated with typical lawn grasses and weeds, with scattered trees in some areas. Predominant grasses in the lawns include Kentucky Bluegrass and Annual Bluegrass. A significant amount of weedy, non-native species such as White Clover, Hairy Cats Ear, English Daisy, Common Dandelion and Creeping Buttercup also occur within the lawns.

Riparian Woodland

The riparian woodland generally occurs as a narrow band of vegetation along Camas Creek and the south side of Mt. Scott Creek, with more extensive woodland communities to the north of Mt. Scott Creek. The riparian woodland adjacent to Mt. Scott Creek is the largest contiguous woodland community within the park, and in this area, the woodland contains both wetland and non-wetland riparian plant communities.

Riparian woodlands within the park provide important water quality and wildlife habitat functions. The riparian woodlands act as a buffer to the stream, filtering sediments and various pollutants from runoff before the water enters the stream. Trees and shrubs within these riparian woodlands also provide shade to the stream, and this shade aids in maintaining relatively low water temperatures. The buffer provided by the riparian plant communities along Mt. Scott Creek is generally wider on the north side of the stream than on the south side of the stream. The buffer provided by riparian plant communities along Camas Creek is generally narrow, though relatively recent plantings on the south side of Camas Creek have expanded the width of the buffer. The riparian woodlands, particularly those along Mt. Scott Creek, provide habitat for a number of wildlife species adapted to suburban woodland and edge habitats, and these woodlands are likely the most important terrestrial habitat within the park.

Narrow areas of riparian woodland occur along Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek. The riparian woodland along Mt. Scott Creek has canopy of mature second-growth hardwoods and conifers, including Red Alder, Big Leaf Maple, Douglas Fir, Oregon Ash, Black Cottonwood and Western red Cedar.

Oregon Ash is the dominant tree species along Camas Creek. Trees, shrubs and wood vines common in the under story of the riparian woodlands include Sitka Willow, Douglas Spiraea, Snowberry, Clustered Wild Rose, Indian Plum, Vine Maple, Red-Osier Dogwood, Beaked Hazelnut, Salmonberry, Himalayan Blackberry and English Ivy.

Restoration areas on the south bank of Mt. Scott Creek downstream from its confluence with Camas Creek and on the south side of Camas Creek, between the creek and the ball fields, have planted populations of native riparian species, including Red Alder, Western Red Cedar, Sitka Willow, Douglas Spiraea and Red-osier Dogwood.

Oak–Ash Woodland

A small wooded area dominated by mature Oregon White Oak and Oregon Ash is present in the north-central and eastern portions of the park, between Camas Creek and Mt. Scott Creek, and provides a contiguous, wooded corridor between the riparian woodlands associated with the two streams. The Oak-Ash woodland is frequently mowed to maintain an open, park-like setting for picnic facilities and recreation. Herbaceous vegetation within the Oak-Ash woodland consists almost

entirely of mown grass, and this woodland generally lacks an under story of trees and shrubs, though a few scattered Common Hawthorn, Oregon Grape, and English Holly are present. The mature oaks, open forest structure and sparse under story within this community are reminiscent of oak savanna habitat, which is becoming increasingly rare in the Willamette Valley.

Invasive Species

A number of non-native invasive plant species occur throughout North Clackamas Park. These plants are especially prevalent within the riparian woodlands bordering Mt. Scott Creek. Himalayan Blackberry and large stands of English Ivy occur in the vicinity of the small pond north of Mt. Scott Creek, in the northeastern corner of the park, and along the south bank of Mt. Scott Creek near the western park boundary. Mature Common Hawthorns are scattered throughout the Oak-Ash woodland between Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek, and many small Common Hawthorns are present between the existing maintenance buildings and the off-leash dog area.

Although they don't currently occur as dominant species, Multiflora Rose, Japanese Knotweed, English Holly and Common Laurel Cherry also occur along Mt. Scott Creek. Canada thistle occurs in un-maintained uplands in various locations, and Reed Canarygrass is common along Camas Creek. Bittersweet Nightshade occurs as a dominant species in the forested wetlands in the northwestern portion of the park.

Table 1 - Plant Species Observed in North Clackamas Park

	Botanical Name	**Common Name**
Trees, Shrubs and Woody Vines	*Abies grandis*	Grand Fir
	Acer circinatum	Vine Maple
	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf Maple
	Alnus rubra	Red Alder
	Betula papyrifera	Paper Birch
	Cornus sericea	Red-osier Dogwood
	Corylus cornuta	Beaked Hazelnut
	Crataegus monogyna	Common Hawthorn
	Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon Ash
	Hedera helix	English Ivy
	Ilex aquifolium	English Holly
	Mahonia aquifolium	Oregon Grape
	Oemleria cerasiformis	Indian Plum
	Pinus contorta	Shore Pine
	Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa Pine
	Populus trichocarpa	Black Cottonwood
	Prunus avium	Sweet Cherry
	Prunus laurocerasus	Common Laurelcherry
	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir
	Quercus bicolor	Wwamp White Oak
	Quercus garryana	Oregon White Aak

	Botanical Name	Common Name
	Rosa multiflora	Multiflora Rose
	Rosa pisocarpa	Clustered Rose
	Rubus discolor	Himalayan Blackberry
	Rubus spectabilis	Salmonberry
	Rubus ursinus	California Dewberry
	Salix sitchensis	Sitka Willow
	Solanum dulcamara	Climbing Nightshade
	Spiraea douglasii	Douglas Spiraea
	Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry
	Thuja plicata	Western Red Cedar
Herbaceous Plants	*Athyrium filix-femina*	Lady Fern
	Bellis perennis	English Daisy
	Bidens frondosa	Devil's Beggarstick
	Centaurea cyanus	Garden Cornflower
	Cirsium arvense	Canada Thistle
	Dipsacus sylvestris	Teasel
	Epilobium watsonii	Watson's Willow Herb
	Equisetum telmateia	Giant Horsetail
	Hypochaeris radicata	Hairy Cats Ear
	Impatiens noli-tangere	Western Touch-me-not
	Lapsana communis	Nipplewort
	Ludwigia palustris	Marsh Seedbox
	Lysichiton americanum	Skunk Cabbage
	Lygonum cuspidatum	Japanese Knotweed
	Polypodium glycyrrhiza	Licorice Fern
	Polystichum munitum	Sword Fern
	Prunella vulgaris	Heal-all
	Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup
	Taraxacum officinale	Common Dandelion
	Tolmiea menziesii	Piggy-back Plant
	Trifolium repens	White Clover
	Veronica americana	American Speedwell
Grasses, Sedges and Rushes	*Bromus sitchensis*	Alaska Brome
	Carex obnupta	Slough Sedge
	Dactylis glomerata	Orchard Grass
	Eleocharis acicularis	Needle Spikerush
	Eleocharis palustris	Common Spikerush
	Eleocharis ovata	Ovate Spikerush
	Festuca arundinacea	Tall Fescue

	Botanical Name	Common Name
	Glyceria elata	Tall Mannagrass
	Holcus lanatus	Common Velvet Grass
	Juncus effuses	Soft Rush
	Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canarygrass
	Poa annua	Annual Bluegrass
	Poa pratensis	Kentucky Bluegrass
	Poa trivialis	Rough Bluegrass
	Scirpus microcarpus	Small-fruited Bulrush

Wetlands and Waterways

Wetland Determination and Delineation for North Clackamas Park

PHS delineated wetlands and waterways within the southern portion of the park on June 5 and June 19, 2003, with an additional site visit on February 23, 2004 to review the jurisdictional status of wetlands and ditches on site. PHS wetland delineation results were described in a wetland delineation report dated March 10, 2004 (Appendix B). The Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL) approved the wetland delineation (DSL #2004-0153) on February 17, 2005. On October 19, 2006 PHS revisited North Clackamas Park to delineate the wetlands and waterways within the northern portion of the park. DSL approved the updated wetland delineation on April 16, 2007. Please see delineation map and concurrence letter in Appendix B.

Description of On-Site Wetlands and Waterways

Wetlands and other water resources at North Clackamas Park include Mt. Scott Creek, several palustrine forested wetlands associated with Mt. Scott Creek, Camas Creek and adjacent wetlands, and a small pond located to the north of Mt. Scott Creek.

Mt. Scott Creek and Associated Wetlands

Mt. Scott Creek, a perennial stream that flows westward along the northern boundary of North Clackamas Park, is the dominant hydrologic feature in the park. Mt. Scott Creek is 10 to 20 feet wide within the park. The stream banks are generally low and rise one to two feet above the stream bed. Small areas of erosion and undercutting are apparent on the banks, but the stream banks appear to be relatively stable. Within the park, Mt. Scott Creek has a relatively uniform gravel and cobble substrate.

PHS identified two palustrine forested wetlands associated with Mt. Scott Creek in the northwestern portion of the park. These wetlands have a forest canopy dominated by Western Red Cedar, Oregon Ash, and Red Alder with Red-Osier Dogwood, Indian Plum, Salmonberry, Clustered Wild Rose and Himalayan Blackberry occurring as dominant shrubs in the under story. Dominant herbaceous species in these wetlands include Slough Sedge, Skunk Cabbage, Reed Canarygrass, Lady Fern and Piggy-Back Plant.

Flows within Mt. Scott Creek vary seasonally, like most streams in the region, with significant groundwater inputs to base flow from the slope to the north. Large and steady fluxes of groundwater feed the wetland complex near the northwestern park boundary. Water discharged from these wetlands enters Mt. Scott Creek near the western park boundary.

Camas Creek

Camas Creek is a shallow seasonal tributary to Mt. Scott Creek that crosses the central portion of the park and flows into Mt. Scott Creek in the western portion of the park. Camas Creek originates in a palustrine emergent wetland in the northeastern portion of the park. Throughout its length, Camas Creek is a low-gradient, slow-flowing stream. The stream channel is approximately four to six feet. The stream banks are low and indistinct, and the stream channel is vegetated with Reed Canarygrass in some areas. The substrate of the Camas Creek stream channel is composed primarily of fine sediments.

A narrow wetland fringe borders the entire length of Camas Creek. The wetland has a tree canopy of Oregon Ash, and Willows, Red Alder, Red-Osier Dogwood, and Swamp White Oak. Other dominant species within the Camas Creek wetlands include Reed Canarygrass, Spike Rushes, Slough Sedge, Lady Fern and Marsh Seedbox. Groundwater inputs to Camas Creek occur throughout the stream length, but major inflows appear to be near the northeastern corner of the park and from the south in the vicinity of the upper end of the northwest-trending portion of the creek.

Pond

A small pond is present north of Mt. Scott Creek in the northeastern portion of the park. The pond was excavated and has relatively steep banks that rise approximately three feet above the surface of the water. The pond receives the majority of its water from groundwater inputs and runoff from the adjacent hillside to the north, as there is no apparent surface connection to Mt. Scott Creek.

Fish and Wildlife

With its mosaic of riparian woodlands, oak woodland, lawns, streams, and wetlands, North Clackamas Park provides habitat for a variety of wildlife species adapted to suburban landscapes. Additionally, the perennial waters of Mt. Scott Creek and the small pond in the northern portion of the site provide habitat for aquatic and semi-aquatic species, including various species of fish, amphibians and benthic macroinvertebrates. Although wildlife surveys have not been conducted at North Clackamas Park specifically, PHS observed a number of wildlife species while conducting site visits at the park, and a reach of Mt. Scott Creek surveyed for fish by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) includes the portion of Mt. Scott Creek within the park boundaries.

PHS observed 29 species of birds at North Clackamas Park during two site visits – one on the afternoon of July 13, 2007 and one on the morning of December 13, 2007. The bird species observed by PHS on each date are listed in Table 2, below.

Table 2 - Birds observed at North Clackamas Park

Common Name	Scientific Name	Date	
		7/13/07	12/13/07
American Crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	X	X
American Goldfinch	*Carduelis tristis*	X	X
American Robin	*Turdus migratorius*	X	X

Common Name	Scientific Name	Date	
		7/13/07	12/13/07
American Wigeon	*Anas americana*		X
Barn Swallow	*Hirunda rustica*	X	
Bewick's Wren	*Thryomanes bewickii*		X
Black-capped Chickadee	*Poecile atricapillus*	X	X
Black-headed Grosbeak	*Phenecticus melanocephalus*	X	
Bushtit	*Psaltriparus minimus*	X	X
Downy Woodpecker	*Picoides pubescens*	X	X
European Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	X	X
Golden-crowned Kinglet	*Regulus satrapa*		X
Green Heron	*Butorides virescens*	X	
House Finch	*Carpodacus mexicanus*	X	
House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	X	
Lazuli Bunting	*Passerina amoena*	X	
Lesser Goldfinch	*Carduelis psaltria*	X	
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	X	X
Northern Flicker	*Colaptes Auratus*	X	X
Pine Siskin	*Carduelis pinus*		X
Red-tailed Hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*		X
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	*Regulus calendula*		X
Sharp-shinned Hawk	*Accipiter striatus*		X
Song Sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	X	X
Spotted Towhee	*Pipilo maculates*	X	
Steller's Jay	*Cyanocitta stelleri*	X	X
Townsend's Warbler	*Dendroica townsendi*		X
Western Scrub-Jay	*Aphelocoma californica*	X	X
White-breasted Nuthatch	*Sitta carolinensis*		X

Water Quality

The following observations were taken from Environmental Protection Agency database collected further upstream, but are representative of those in the park.

- Water quality is generally good (stream likely supports a population of resident cutthroat trout though water quality generally deteriorates as water moves downstream through increasingly urbanized areas).
- Water temperatures were found to follow the local climate with maximum recorded summer temperatures reaching 20°C (68°F).
- Dissolved oxygen concentrations are below state water quality standards (greater than 90-95% saturation), falling as low as 63% saturation.
- The pH of the water was within state standard and ranged from 6.8-7.4 standard units.
- The alkalinities of the stream are high enough (>20 mg/L) to adequately buffer pH fluctuations.
- The bacteria standard was exceeded, likely reflecting the urbanized nature of the watershed and the high fecal bacteria levels generally associated with storm water runoff from urban areas.
- Suspended sediment fluxes have not been measured, but the bed material at low flows through the portion of Mt. Scott Creek along the northern border of the park suggest that a considerable flux of silt is moving through the stream.
- Overall, the water quality of Mt. Scott Creek is typical of water quality in similar urbanized streams.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition (DFC) for North Clackamas Park is a community park that provides recreational opportunities as well as forested riparian wetland and non-wetland habitats that consist of native plant species and contain good structural diversity. Plant communities will consist of natural associations and will contain a diversity of native species. The overstory canopy will remain much as it exists in the wooded portions of the park. Non-native invasive species such as Reed Canarygrass, Himalayan Blackberry, and English Ivy will be removed, and native trees, shrubs, grasses and forbs will be planted to augment the existing riparian communities. The implementation of the NCPRD Integrated Pest Management Program will help to prevent invasive species from becoming established and out-competing the native vegetation.

The riparian buffers along Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek will be expanded up to 70 feet on the south sides of the streams, and these buffers will be planted with native trees and shrubs to shade the water surface. Supplemental shrub plantings within the existing wooded area on the south side of the east-west portion of Mt. Scott Creek downstream from Camas Creek confluence will provide additional stream shading. Reduced human impact immediately adjacent to the stream will allow a denser growth of vegetation along the steam channels. The riparian buffers will be allowed to undergo natural ecological succession to develop species diversity and vegetation structure to provide shelter, food, and reproduction opportunities for native fauna. Native grasses and wildflowers in a meadow community south of Mt. Scott Creek will provide habitat for bees, butterflies, and other insects as well as birds and small mammals.

The combination of increased stream shade and stream habitat improvements will benefit salmonids and other aquatic organisms. The proposed removal of the culvert near the mouth of Camas Creek and the restoration of the stream bed and banks will improve the connectivity of habitats between Mt. Scott Creek and the lower reaches of Camas Creek. Large woody debris in Mt. Scott Creek will diversify flows, vary sediment distribution, and provide substrate diversity, which will benefit aquatic macroinvertebrates as well as fish. Minor excavation of the outflow channel of the wetland in the northwestern portion of the park will improve the hydrologic connection between the wetland and Mt. Scott Creek and allow water to back up into the wetland during high flows, providing low-velocity refugia for fish during flood events.

III. Constraints and Opportunities

Site constraints and opportunities were identified through a series of meetings and site visits with NCPRD staff, City of Milwaukie staff, members of the stewardship community and the public. A site analysis map at the end of this section illustrates these points.

Constraints

Creek and Wetland Buffers

The north side of North Clackamas Park is bound by Mt. Scott Creek to the north and west and Camas Creek to the south. City of Milwaukie water quality resources regulations requires both of these creeks to have a fifty foot (50') buffer from the top-of-bank. No structures may be located in the buffer without approval and appropriate mitigation and plantings must be of the appropriate species and densities. Public trails and boardwalks may be allowed within the buffer limits with approval by the City of Milwaukie.

Flooding

Flooding is a concern in North Clackamas Park. Approximately 70% of the north side of North Clackamas Park is located within the 100 year floodplain. Improvements in the floodplain must meet special requirements. In addition, there are areas officially designated as out of the floodplain that are known to hold standing water during extended periods of rain. Any recommendations made for these areas will meet the requirements of the City of Milwaukie Municipal Code Chapter 18.04 – Flood Hazard Areas. Examples of some of the floodplain regulations include:

- Balanced cut and fill
- Crossing as close to perpendicular as possible
- New structures shall have the lowest floor at least one foot above base flood elevation or be flood-proofed

Existing Facilities

Many existing facilities on the north side of North Clackamas Park will remain in their current location. These include: the Milwaukie Center (including parking and all outdoor activities), the playground (including adjoining benches and sidewalks), the crossing of Mt. Scott Creek, and the two recently renovated crossings of Camas Creek.

Some existing facilities and uses will remain in the north side of North Clackamas Park, but new locations are proposed. These include: the off-leash dog area, maintenance equipment storage, caretaker housing, restrooms, parking, picnic shelters, horseshoe pits and a creek crossing near the confluence of Camas Creek and Mt. Scott Creek.

Opportunities

Property Acquisitions

North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District recently acquired two pieces of property along the northern border of North Clackamas Park.

One and a half acres were acquired south of Mt. Scott Creek between the off-leash dog area and the existing caretaker's house. Currently, this area is used for equipment storage and a fence separates it from the rest of the park. Enhancement of this riparian area is needed to improve wildlife habitat.

An additional one and a half acres was donated to the District in 2006 north of the former caretaker's facility and north of Mt. Scott Creek. A small pond was dredged out of this area many years ago. This property is currently inaccessible from the park or the neighborhood due to steep slopes on the north and the creek on the south. Enhancement of this riparian area is needed to improve wildlife habitat.

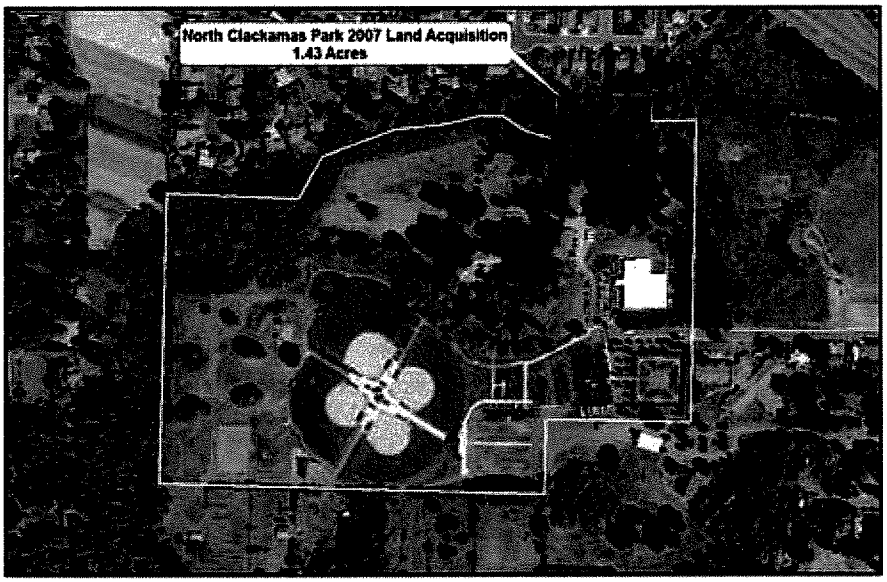


Figure 2: Map highlighting the newly acquired property on the north side of the park.

Education

Few people understand the benefits watersheds and wetlands provide and fewer still understand how their actions affect sensitive wetland environments. Opportunities to educate park users about these sensitive areas exist throughout the park.

Community Partnerships

Numerous opportunities exist to bring the park community together during the process of updating facilities in North Clackamas Park. Some opportunities to consider include:

- Improvements to the off-leash dog area serve as an opportunity to welcome dog owners to the park. Dog owners provide watchful eyes during times when other users do not visit the park and their presence deters undesirable activities.
- The Milwaukie Center has many programs for senior citizens. One partnership is the pairing of a new walking trail in the park with the existing walking program at the Milwaukie Center. Further partnership opportunities should be explored.

- Community service groups have a history of organizing volunteer projects within the park and those partnerships should continue. The Boy Scouts previously repaired two of the foot bridges that cross Camas Creek. Other groups have held park trash clean up events, monitored and counted wildlife within the park and replaced invasive plants with native plants in wetland and creek buffer areas.

IV. Master Plan

Program Elements

Maintenance Building

NCPRD maintenance staff needs an area for washing and storing equipment in the park that has utility connections. The Milwaukie Center needs additional storage for Meals on Wheels equipment, special event items and other program materials. The plan shows these facilities as a combined area north of the Milwaukie Center. This location was preferred by those who participated in the public planning process and by staff from Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife who toured the site. An access drive is provided through the new parking lot and the building is located east of the proposed off-leash dog area.

Caretaker

The plan proposes a space for park caretaker housing just east of the off-leash dog area. This location utilizes existing utility connections and positions the caretaker in a centralized location.

Restrooms

Restrooms are located just west of the new parking lot halfway between the entrance to the off-leash dog area and the playground. This facility is to replace the current out of date structure.

Fencing

Split rail fencing will be located south of Mt. Scott Creek near the overlooks and crossing of Camas Creek and northeast of the walking path north of the proposed maintenance facility. The creek bank in these areas is eroded and fencing will help rejuvenate native plantings, protect wildlife in these areas, and reduce erosion. The remaining buffers are densely planted and will be signed as protected areas. Additional fencing will be added to protect plantings and sensitive areas as needed.

Parking

A new vehicle parking lot (estimated to be about forty spaces) and passenger drop-off is located in the approximate location of the existing gravel lot. The final design of the parking area (including the number of spaces, surfacing and storm drainage) will comply with requirements from table 19.503.9 in the City of Milwaukie Municipal Code. The existing crossing of Camas Creek is removed and a new bridge is provided.

Off Leash Dog Area

The proposed off-leash dog area is shifted east of its existing location and is approximately the same size as the existing facility (1.45 acres). Relocating the dog park farther from homes will alleviate some of the noise impacts on park neighbors.

A new fence will delineate the off leash area and plantings will provide a buffer between dogs and other park users. Double gates with separate points of entry and exit are recommended to improve safety, and the space is divided between large and small dogs (or aggressive and passive dogs). Entry plazas with benches, kiosks, water and shade structures make the off-leash area more pleasant for visitors and their dogs. Perimeter plantings provide a visual separation between the off leash area and the other park activity areas.

Playground

The existing playground will not be changed. A new play area with climbing boulders will be added to the north west of the existing playground.

Picnic Shelters

Two group shelters are proposed to replace the existing large shelter in the park. A larger shelter is proposed to be located south of the new parking lot and is proposed to be approximately two-thirds the size of the existing shelter. A smaller shelter is proposed near the playground. The total size of covered, group picnic facilities in the park is unchanged.

Educational Creek Overlooks

Two overlooks of Mt. Scott Creek with benches and educational signage provide wildlife viewing opportunities and allow visitors to access the creek without disturbing the buffers.

Trails

A half-mile (1/2) loop trail follows the southern and eastern buffers of Mt. Scott Creek, the northern buffer of Camas Creek and the eastern boundary of the park. Public input indicated a majority of park users want the trail to be paved to meet the needs of all users; however, City regulations may restrict use of impermeable surfaces in this area. Several options including crushed fines, impermeable asphalt and concrete will be considered. In addition, exercise stations geared toward a senior walking program are shown in groups of threes evenly spaced around the trail.

Horseshoes

The horseshoe courts are relocated north of the existing playground. The courts are oriented north-south so players are never facing the sun. A low fence is proposed around the courts if safety concerns arise.

Signage

The need for appropriate signage in the park was mentioned numerous times during the public involvement process. The Conceptual Signage Plan shows four types of signs and where they

should be placed in the park. The types are: Educational, Informational, Health and Fitness and Plant Identification

Educational Signs

Educational signs will be about 3 feet high with angled panels. Each of these panels will include information about topics that pertain to that area of the park. For example, the signs at the overlooks could include information and graphics about the Mt Scott Creek. History of the creek, details about the larger river system, ways to protect the health of the creek are all topics that could be covered. Other panels in the park should include graphics and information about native wildlife, plants, and natural history of the region. In addition, there is desire to have an interpretive sign near the art piece at the entrance to the park. This sign should be similar to the rest of the educational signs in the park.

Informational Signs

Informational signs will be placed at various locations along the trail. These signs will include basic information about the park such as hours of operation, park rules and a park map. In addition, there will be a sign at the entrance to the off- leash dog area. This sign will include rules pertaining specifically to the use of this area.

Health and Fitness

The proposed exercise stations are vertical with sides that display informational and educational sign panels. The manufacturer of these stations has a number of options for panels that include health and fitness information beyond just instructions for the specific exercise at that station. These include panels about preventing osteoporosis, healthy eating, and ideas for other exercise.

Plant Tags

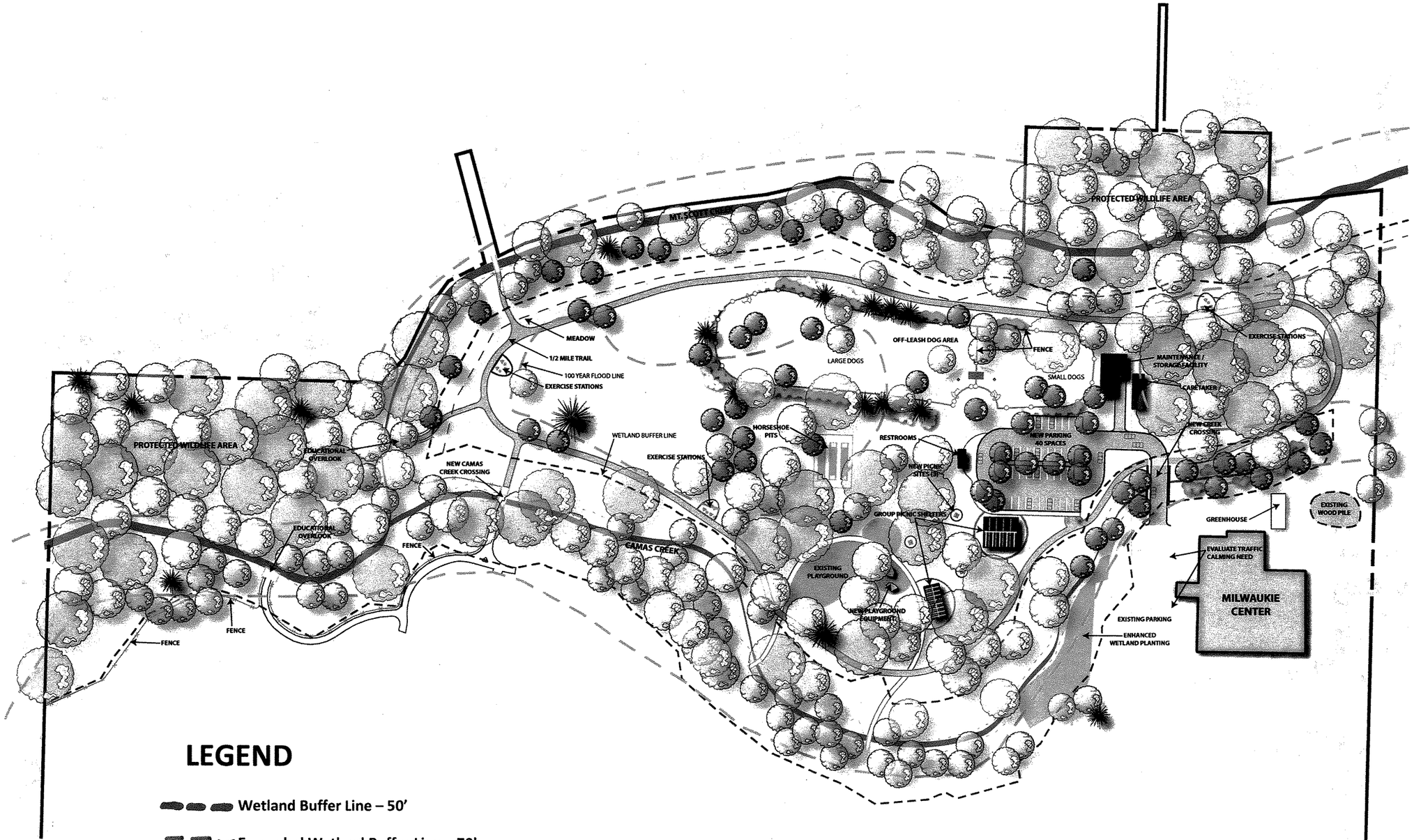
Plant tags are an extension of the educational signs and will be no more than 1 foot high. They will be inconspicuous from a distance, but readable when a person is standing near the plant. These tags will identify key native species throughout the park and include the common plant name, the botanical name, and a short description about where the native habitat, growth habit, and any other interesting facts. Each type of plant will be identified no more than one time in the park and the tags will be located along the proposed pathway when possible. The Master Gardeners are a valuable resource and have shown interest in being responsible for the content of native plant tags.

Sign topic and content

NCPRD has been working with the Stewardship Committee to determine topics for the interpretive signs. This committee has done extensive research regarding signage options. Their recommendations are for durable signs made of metal with rounded corners. This committee also has generated lists of topics for consideration for the educational signs. These include: Watershed Map, Native Plants and Trees, Mammals

North Clackamas Community Park

Conceptual Park Plan



LEGEND

Wetland Buffer Line – 50'

Expanded Wetland Buffer Line – 70'

100 year flood line

Adjustments to this plan may be made to comply with regulations in place at time of implementation.

North Clackamas Parks
& Recreation District
9101 SE Sunnybrook Blvd., Clackamas, OR 97015
http://www.clackamas.us/ncprd/

60 30 0 30 60 120 240'

1.10.2008

(deer, squirrels, rabbits, etc.), Birds (owl, Blue Heron, hawk, etc.), Slithery creatures (snakes, snails, frogs, etc.), and Insects (crickets, ladybugs, dragonflies, etc.).

Restoration

This section includes short and long-term natural resource improvements that are recommended to be implemented by the Parks District.

Buffer Improvements

Mt. Scott Creek is not listed by DEQ as being "Water Quality Limited" for temperature. As such, it was not placed on the 303(d) list for this parameter. However, in 2006 Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) were issued by DEQ for all streams in the Willamette Sub-Basin. This means that Clackamas County needs to prepare an implementation plan describing how "system potential vegetation" (i.e. riparian vegetation that would historically have been found along the stream) will be planted along streams within their jurisdiction. DEQ has determined that planting "system potential vegetation" will adequately shade the creek and reduce water temperatures. Only a portion of riparian vegetation contributes to stream shading.

To determine the "system potential vegetation" width, Pacific Habitat Services (PHS) applied a model that it has used in other jurisdictions to Mt. Scott Creek. The reach of Mt. Scott Creek along the northern border of the park is dominated by blackberry thickets and has little tall vegetation providing shade to the stream surface. The stream surface will be shaded with a 70-foot wide riparian area along the south bank of the stream. The east-west portion of Mt. Scott Creek downstream from the Camas Creek confluence would also benefit from additional shading by planting tall shrubs beneath the existing trees along the south side of the stream.

The northeastern portion of Camas Creek is largely un-shaded and would greatly benefit from riparian vegetation along both sides of the stream, but especially along the entirely exposed south side. Planting was completed on the south side of Camas Creek when the new softball facilities were built. When these plants reach maturity Camas Creek will be further shaded. Suggested native trees and shrubs to be planted along the riparian areas of Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek are included in the table below.

IV-1 - Suggested Native Trees and Shrubs

Scientific Name	Common Name
Trees and Shrubs	
Acer circinatum	Vine Maple
Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf Maple
Alnus rubra	Red Alder
Corylus cornuta	Beaked Hazelnut
Crataegus douglasii	Black Hawthorn
Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon Ash
Lonicera involucrata	Twinberry
Oemleria cerasiformis	Indian Plum
Physocarpus capitatus	Pacific Ninebark
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir
Quercus garryana	Oregon White Oak
Rhamnus purshiana	Cascara
Rosa nutkana	Nootka Rose

Salix lasiandra	Pacific Willow
Sambucus racemosa	Red Elderberry
Spiraea douglasii	Douglas Spiraea
Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry
Thuja plicata	Western Red Cedar

Habitat Improvements

Culvert removal

A culvert currently exists in Camas Creek at its confluence with Mt. Scott Creek. This culvert allows maintenance vehicles and foot traffic to cross the creek. This culvert is proposed to be removed and the confluence area restored. The bed of the stream may benefit from a shallow grade control structure (e.g. check dam) to ensure the bed of Camas Creek does not down-cut and start to erode upstream. This activity will likely require local, state and federal permits. The banks should be planted with selected species from Table VI-1.

Woody Debris

The park portion of Mt Scott Creek has flow regimes that do not vary greatly with channel distance. A few large woody debris placements within the channel might locally diversify flows and vary the sediment distribution. The portion of the channel between the footbridge to Casa Del Rey Drive and the confluence with Camas Creek might be best suited to such installations.

Human Access

Removal of the trail along Mt. Scott Creek to the west of the Camas Creek and Mt. Scott Creek confluence is recommended. The banks in these areas have been eroded and compacted, reducing the cover of native vegetation. Access will be limited to discrete points to ensure that wildlife-human interaction is minimal and that damage to stream banks can be repaired. Continued access to the creek will degrade the stream health and reduce the effectiveness of other restoration work proposed in this plan. Viewing platforms at the edge of the stream will be an attractive and functional alternative to direct creek access. Educational groups will be allowed direct creek access with prior approval from NCPRD on a limited basis.

Wetland Preservation

Enhancements of the wetlands in the northwestern portion of the site will entail removal of invasive species: Reed Canarygrass and Himalaya Blackberry and replacement with small woody shrubs: Twinberry, Spiraea, and Red-Osier Dogwood. The discharge to Mt. Scott Creek near the west end of the park may be opened to allow high-flow refugia without fish entrapment. The present outflow from the adjacent wetlands is situated several feet above the stream thalweg and probably rarely is overtopped to allow water to flow into the adjacent wetlands. A small excavation of the present outflow channel would allow high flows of Mt. Scott Creek to enter the wetlands and provide a lower-velocity environment for fish during flood episodes. A log structure immediately downstream from the wetland orifice would locally raise water levels at the refugia entrance during large flows and increase the likelihood of water surface elevations sufficient to allow fish passage into the

wetland. The width of the channel at this point would require several anchored logs to achieve significant local elevation of storm flows.

Concrete Removal

Large pieces of concrete are currently located within the stream upstream of the confluence of Camas Creek and Mt. Scott Creek. These pieces of concrete should be removed and the large piece of wood located in this area cut in half to dissuade people from crossing the creek.

Oak-Ash Woodland

Staff should alternate picnic areas use and utilize moveable picnic tables so that only one of these sites is in use at a time. This will minimize the impact to mature trees from heavy use around the base and reduce hazards to park users caused by falling branches. Only the picnic area in use should be mowed by maintenance crews. This practice will help alleviate some of the compaction caused by heavy use and maintenance under the tree canopy.

Older trees will be replaced so this sensitive habitat does not disappear. New Oregon White Oak and Oregon Ash will be clustered with native under story shrubs such as Snowberry and Oregon Grape. Plantings should be coordinated with maintenance staff and managed so that over time the need to mow under these trees is significantly reduced or eliminated.

Native Meadow

Native forbs should be planted within areas to the south of Mt. Scott Creek. The south side of the meadow should be adjacent to the path that is proposed in this area. This will ensure that park maintenance activities do not extend into the native meadow. This native meadow will likely look unkempt compared to mowed areas of the park, but will provide more diverse habitat for insects and birds.

Management

The use of policies and measures contained in the NCPRD Integrated Pest Management Program adapted by NCPRD is proposed to control undesirable species within the park. As defined in the Oregon Statutes (ORS 262.1), Chapter 943, "integrated pest management" is "...a coordinated decision-making and action process that uses the most appropriate pest control methods and strategies in an environmentally and economically sound manner to meet pest management objectives. The elements of integrated pest management include: (a) preventing pest problems; (b) monitoring for the presence of pests and pest damage; (c) establishing the density of pest population, which may be set at zero, that can be tolerated or corrected with a damage level sufficient to warrant treatment of the problem based on health, public safety, economic or aesthetic threshold; (d) treating pest problems to reduce population below those levels established by damage thresholds using strategies that may include biological, cultural, mechanical and pesticidal control methods and that shall consider human health, ecological impact, feasibility and cost effectiveness; and (e) evaluating the effects and efficacy of pest treatments."

As prescribed in the Integrated Pest Management Methodology contained in PP&R's Integrated Pest Management Program, various integrated pest management measures are evaluated and considered together so that the best overall solutions are chosen and implemented. The prevention of pest problems through good policy and planning are assessed first. Cultural practices, avoidance measures, and physical means of managing pests are assessed next. Finally, mechanical practices, trapping, biological controls, and the use of natural and synthetic pesticides are assessed.

Incorporation of this integrated pest management policy into the maintenance activities at North Clackamas Park is recommended to ensure the protection of Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek and to help restore populations of salmonids in Mt. Scott Creek.

Mowing

Other maintenance considerations include limiting mowing to areas outside of the riparian zones. Mowing within the Oak-Ash Woodland will be limited. The trees in the woodland may be damaged by mowing equipment allowing bacteria, fungi, viruses and insects to damage mature, valuable trees. To ensure that the trees are protected and that habitat is improved, native shrubs, such as Snowberry and Oregon grape should be planted around the base of selected tree groups.

V. Next Steps

Plan Implementation

NCPRD will make improvements to the park as funding is available. This plan will make it possible for NCPRD to apply for grants and solicit partnerships to help complete improvements.

This plan is conceptual in nature. Final decisions regarding dimensions, materials and precise locations of improvements will be determined per all applicable regulatory requirements and as funding is available.

NCPRD will coordinate improvements with the City of Milwaukie and will follow necessary land use processes to ensure elements are consistent with all City policies and codes. NCPRD is also committed to making sure all other regulatory permits have been acquired prior to project commencement (e.g. Army Corps of Engineers, Division of State Lands, etc).

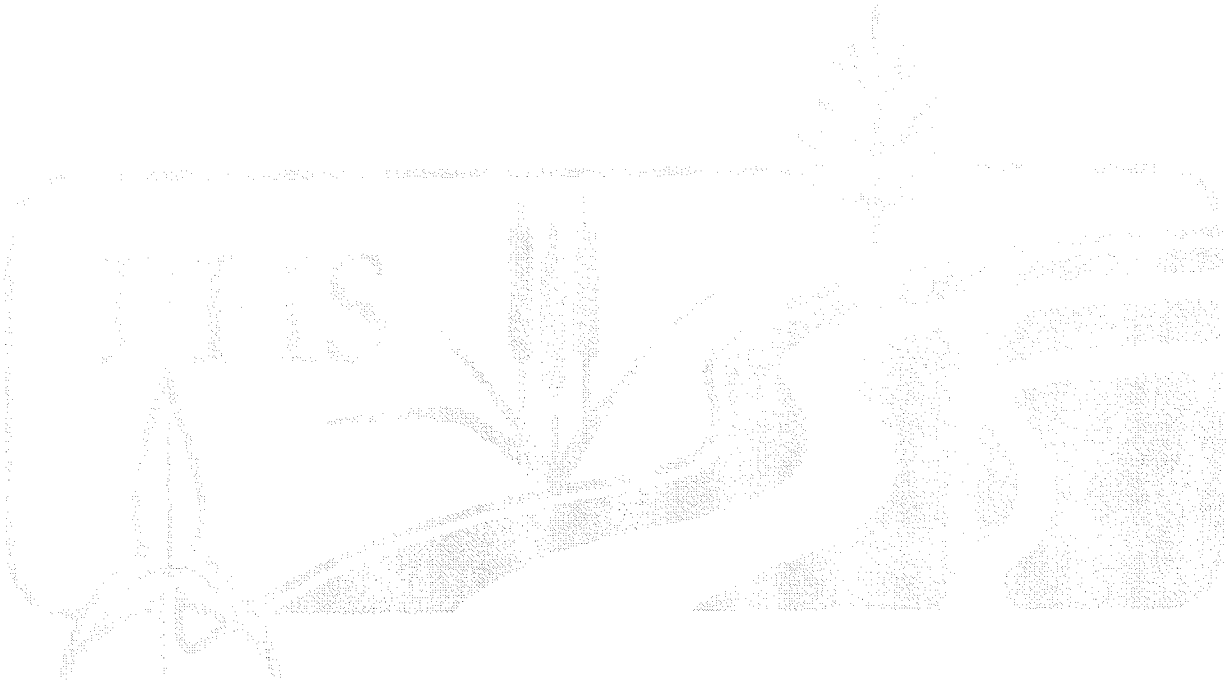
VI. Appendix A- Natural Resources Review

North Clackamas Park
North Side Planning Process
(Township 2 South, Range 2 East, Section 6, TL 100)

Prepared for
Alta Planning + Design, Inc.
Portland, Oregon

Prepared by
Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.
Wilsonville, Oregon
(503) 570-0800

December 19, 2007



1.0 INTRODUCTION

The North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District hired Alta Planning + Design, Inc. (Alta) to manage the North Side Planning Process for North Clackamas Park (Park) in Milwaukie, Oregon. The park is located on Kellogg Creek Drive (Township 2 South, Range 2 East, Section 6, Tax Lot 100; Latitude 45° 25' 33", Longitude 122° 36' 33" W). The general location of the park is illustrated on Figure 1. All figures are in Appendix A.

The goal of the planning process is to prepare a Master Plan for the northern half of the park. Planning for the southern half of the park, which is dominated by more active uses such as baseball diamonds, is essentially complete. Pacific Habitat Services, Inc. (PHS) was hired to address natural resource issues associated with the North Side Planning Process. Although the northern half of the park contains some active uses, such as play equipment, a dog park, and a picnic shelter, it is also contains Mt. Scott Creek, Camas Creek, their riparian areas and an oak/ash woodland. As such, this portion of the park lends itself to more passive, natural resource-focused uses.

As part of the planning process, several meetings were held to understand the issues that were most important to the public. One theme commonly expressed was the desire to improve the quality of habitat within the northern portion of the park. This report describes the existing conditions within the park and reviews the natural resource issues associated with the proposed improvements.

2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The northern portion of North Clackamas Park lies on fine-grained alluvial sediments between Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek. Topography within the park is relatively flat. Mt. Scott Creek flows to the west along the northern border of the study area. Camas Creek, a small tributary of Mt. Scott Creek, also flows westward, though near the southern portion of the planning area.

The northern portion of the park contains mown lawn, oak woodland, the creeks and their riparian areas, the Milwaukie Center, a dog park, and buildings. The following sections describe natural resources (including plant communities, wetlands, waterways, and fish and wildlife resources) within the northern portion of the park.

2.1 Plant Communities

Plant communities within North Clackamas Park include riparian woodland, oak woodland, and mowed lawns. Brief descriptions of each of the park's plant communities are provided below. A discussion of the prevalence of non-native, invasive species within the park is also provided below. Table 1, at the end of this section, is a list of plant species (native and non-native) observed within the park. This list is not intended to provide a complete inventory of plant species that occur within the park; however, it does serve to characterize the dominant species within the park's plant communities.

Mowed Lawn

Vegetation within the area north of Camas Creek consists of intensively mown lawn. The mown lawns include an off-leash dog park, picnic areas, and other areas used for general recreational activities. The lawns are vegetated with typical lawn grasses and weeds, with scattered trees in some areas. Predominant grasses in the lawns include Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) and annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*). Significant amount of weedy, non-native species such as white clover (*Trifolium repens*), hairy cats-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), English daisy (*Bellis perennis*), common dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), and creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) also occur within the lawns.

Riparian Woodland

Narrow areas of riparian woodland occur along Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek. The riparian woodland along Mt. Scott Creek has canopy of mature second-growth hardwoods and conifers, with red alder (*Alnus rubra*), bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), and western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*). Oregon ash is the dominant tree species along Camas Creek. Trees, shrubs, and wood vines common in the understory of the riparian woodlands include Sitka willow (*Salix sitchensis*), Douglas spiraea (*Spiraea douglasii*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), clustered wild rose (*Rosa pisocarpa*), Indian plum (*Oemleria cerasiformis*), vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), red-osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*), beaked hazelnut (*Corylus cornutus*), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*), and English ivy (*Hedera helix*). Restoration areas on the south bank of Mt. Scott Creek downstream from its confluence with Camas Creek and on the south side of Camas Creek, between the creek and the ball fields, have planted populations of native riparian species, including red alder, western red cedar, Sitka willow, Douglas spiraea, and red-osier dogwood.

The riparian woodland generally occurs as a narrow band of vegetation along Camas Creek and the south side of Mt. Scott Creek, with more extensive woodland communities to the north of Mt. Scott Creek. The riparian woodland adjacent to Mt. Scott Creek is the largest contiguous woodland community within the park, and in this area, the woodland contains both wetland and non-wetland riparian plant communities. Wetlands within North Clackamas Park are discussed further in Section 2.2 of this report.

Riparian woodlands within the park provide important water quality and wildlife habitat functions. The riparian woodlands act as a buffer to the stream, filtering sediments and various pollutants from runoff before the water enters the stream. Trees and shrubs within these riparian woodlands also provide shade to the stream, and this shade aids in maintaining relatively low water temperatures. The buffer provided by the riparian plant communities along Mt. Scott Creek is generally wider on the north side of the stream than on the south side of the stream. The buffer provided by riparian plant communities along Camas Creek is generally very narrow, though relatively recent plantings on the south side of Camas Creek have expanded the width of the buffer. The riparian woodlands, particularly those along Mt. Scott Creek, provide habitat for a number of wildlife species adapted to suburban woodland and edge habitats, and these woodlands are likely the most important terrestrial habitat within the park. Fish and wildlife resources within the park are discussed in more detail in Section 2.3, below.

Oak – Ash Woodland

A small wooded area dominated by mature Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*) and Oregon ash is present in the north-central and eastern portions of the park, between Camas Creek and Mt. Scott Creek, and provides a contiguous, wooded corridor between the riparian woodlands associated with the two streams. Under existing conditions, the oak-ash woodland is frequently mowed to maintain an open, park-like setting for picnic facilities and playground equipment. Because of the frequent mowing, herbaceous vegetation within the oak-ash woodland consists almost entirely of mown grass, and this woodland generally lacks an understory of trees and shrubs, though a few scattered common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*), and English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) are present. The mature oaks, open forest structure and sparse understory within this community are reminiscent of oak savanna habitat, which is becoming increasingly rare in the Willamette Valley. Wildlife usage within this oak – ash woodland is described in Section 2.3, below.

Invasive Species

A number of non-native invasive plant species occur throughout North Clackamas Park. These plants are especially prevalent within the riparian woodlands bordering Mt. Scott Creek. Himalayan blackberry is prevalent throughout the riparian woodland bordering Mt. Scott Creek, and large stands of English ivy occur in the vicinity of the small pond north of Mt. Scott Creek, in the northeastern corner of the park, and along the south bank of Mt. Scott Creek near the western park boundary. Mature common hawthorns are scattered throughout the oak-ash woodland between Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek, and many small common hawthorns are present between the existing maintenance buildings and the off-leash dog area. Although they don't currently occur as dominant species, multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*), English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), and common laurelcherry (*Prunus laurocerasus*) also occur along Mt. Scott Creek. Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) occurs in unmaintained uplands in various locations, and reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) is common along Camas Creek. Bittersweet nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*), a non-native, invasive woody vine, occurs as a dominant species in the forested wetlands in the northwestern portion of the park.

Table 1 Plant Species Observed in North Clackamas Park

	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
TREES, SHRUBS AND WOODY VINES	*Abies grandis*	grand fir
	Acer circinatum	vine maple
	Acer macrophyllum	bigleaf maple
	Alnus rubra	red alder
	Betula papyrifera	paper birch
	Cornus sericea	red-osier dogwood
	Corylus cornuta	beaked hazelnut
	Crataegus monogyna	common hawthorn
	Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon ash
	Hedera helix	English ivy
	Ilex aquifolium	English holly

	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
	Mahonia aquifolium	Oregon grape
	Oemleria cerasiformis	Indian-plum
	Pinus contorta	shore pine
	Pinus ponderosa	ponderosa pine
	Populus trichocarpa	black cottonwood
	Prunus avium	sweet cherry
	Prunus laurocerasus	common laurelcherry
	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir
	Quercus bicolor	swamp white oak
	Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak
	Rosa multiflora	multiflora rose
	Rosa pisocarpa	clustered rose
	Rubus discolor	Himalayan blackberry
	Rubus spectabilis	salmonberry
	Rubus ursinus	California dewberry
	Salix sitchensis	Sitka willow
	Solanum dulcamara	climbing nightshade
	Spiraea douglasii	Douglas spiraea
	Symphoricarpos albus	snowberry
	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar
FORBS	*Athyrium filix-femina*	lady fern
	Bellis perennis	English daisy
	Bidens frondosa	devil's beggarstick
	Centaurea cyanus	garden cornflower
	Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle
	Dipsacus sylvestris	teasel
	Epilobium watsonii	Watson's willow-herb
	Equisetum telmateia	giant horsetail
	Hypochaeris radicata	hairy cats-ear
	Impatiens noli-tangere	western touch-me-not
	Lapsana communis	nipplewort
	Ludwigia palustris	marsh seedbox
	Lysichiton americanum	skunk cabbage
	Lygonum cuspidatum	Japanese knotweed
	Polypodium glycyrrhiza	Licorice fern
	Polystichum munitum	sword fern
	Prunella vulgaris	heal-all
	Ranunculus repens	creeping buttercup
	Taraxacum officinale	common dandelion

	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
	Tolmiea menziesii	piggy-back plant
	Trifolium repens	white clover
	Veronica americana	American speedwell
GRAMINOIDS	*Bromus sitchensis*	Alaska brome
	Carex obnupta	slough sedge
	Dactylis glomerata	orchard grass
	Eleocharis acicularis	needle spikerush
	Eleocharis palustris	common spikerush
	Eleocharis ovata	ovate spikerush
	Festuca arundinacea	tall fescue
	Glyceria elata	tall mannagrass
	Holcus lanatus	common velvet grass
	Juncus effusus	soft rush
	Phalaris arundinacea	reed canarygrass
	Poa annua	annual bluegrass
	Poa pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass
	Poa trivialis	rough bluegrass
	Scirpus microcarpus	small-fruited bulrush

2.2 Wetlands and Waterways

Regulatory Jurisdiction and Definitions

The Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL) regulates waters of the state under the Removal-Fill Law (ORS 196.800-196.990). Similarly, the US Army Corps of Engineers (COE) regulates waters of the U.S. through Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

"Waters of the state" is defined as "natural waterways including all tidal and nontidal bays, intermittent streams, constantly flowing streams, lakes, wetlands and other bodies of water in this state, navigable and nonnavigable...". "Natural waterways" is further defined as waterways created naturally by geological and hydrological processes, waterways that would be natural but for human-caused disturbances (e.g. channelized or culverted streams, impounded waters, partially drained wetlands or ponds created in wetlands)..."(DSL, 1995). "Waters of the U.S." is defined at 33 CFR 328.3(a) to include the following:

- waters used in interstate and foreign commerce;

- tidal waters;
- all interstate waters and wetlands;
- all other waters (including intrastate lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, natural ponds, etc.), the use, degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce;
- impoundments of waters; tributaries of waters;
- the territorial seas; and
- wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands).

Wetlands are defined by both the Oregon Removal-Fill Law (ORS 196.800(17)) and Federal (33 CFR 328.3(b)) regulations as "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions".

The primary source document for determining the jurisdictional extent of wetlands is the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual, Technical Report Y-87-1* (Environmental Laboratory 1987), which is recognized by both the DSL and the COE. This document, also known as the "1987 Manual", defines criteria for three parameters (i.e., hydrophytic vegetation, wetland hydrology and hydric soils) that must be met for an area to be considered a wetland. The 1987 Manual also establishes procedures for evaluating indicators to determine if the wetland criteria are met.

Description of On-Site Wetlands and Waterways

PHS delineated wetlands and waterways within the southern portion of the park on June 5 and June 19, 2003, with an additional site visit on February 23, 2004 to review the jurisdictional status of wetlands and ditches on site. The results of PHS's wetland delineation were described in a wetland delineation report dated March 10, 2004. The Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL) approved the wetland delineation (DSL #2004-0153) on February 17, 2005. On October 19, 2006 PHS revisited North Clackamas Park to delineate the wetlands and waterways within the northern portion of the park. DSL approved the updated wetland delineation on April 16, 2007.

Wetlands and other water resources at North Clackamas Park include Mt. Scott Creek, several palustrine forested wetlands associated with Mt. Scott Creek, Camas Creek and adjacent wetlands, and a small pond located to the north of Mt. Scott Creek. Brief descriptions of the on-site wetlands and other waters are provided below.

Mt. Scott Creek and Associated Wetlands

Mt. Scott Creek, a perennial stream that flows generally westward along the northern boundary of North Clackamas Park, is the dominant hydrologic feature in the park. Within the park, Mt. Scott Creek is generally 10 to 20 feet wide. The stream banks are generally low and rise one to two feet above the stream bed. Small areas of erosion and undercutting are apparent on the banks, but the

stream banks appear to be relatively stable. Within the vicinity of the park, Mt. Scott Creek has a relatively uniform gravel and cobble substrate.

Within the park boundaries, much of Mt. Scott Creek is bordered by non-wetland riparian woodland communities, as described above. However, PHS identified two palustrine forested wetlands associated with Mt. Scott Creek in the northwestern portion of the park. These wetlands have a forest canopy dominated by western red cedar, Oregon ash, and red alder with red-osier dogwood, Indian plum, salmonberry, clustered wild rose, and Himalayan blackberry occurring as dominant shrubs in the understory. Dominant herbaceous species in these wetlands include slough sedge (*Carex obnupta*), skunk cabbage (*Lysichiton americanum*), reed canarygrass, lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*), and piggy-back plant (*Tolmiea menziesii*).

Flows within Mt. Scott Creek vary seasonally, like most streams in the region, with significant groundwater inputs to base flow from the slope to the north. Apparently large and steady fluxes of groundwater feed the wetland complex near the northwestern park boundary. Water discharged from these wetlands enters Mt. Scott Creek near the western park boundary.

Camas Creek

Camas Creek is a shallow seasonal tributary to Mt. Scott Creek that crosses the central portion of the park and flows into Mt. Scott Creek in the western portion of the park. Camas Creek originates in a palustrine emergent wetland in the northeastern portion of the park. Throughout its length, Camas Creek is a low-gradient, slow-flowing stream. The stream channel is approximately four to six feet. The stream banks are generally low and indistinct, and the stream channel is vegetated with reed canarygrass in some areas. The substrate of the Camas Creek stream channel is composed primarily of fine sediments.

A narrow wetland fringe borders the entire length of Camas Creek. The wetland has a tree canopy of Oregon ash, and willows (*Salix* sp.), red alder, red-osier dogwood, and swamp white oak (*Quercus biclor*) has been recently planted within the wetland. Other dominant species within the Camas Creek wetlands include reed canarygrass, spikerushes (*Eleocharis acicularis* and *E. ovata*), slough sedge, lady fern, and marsh seedbox (*Ludwigia palustris*). Groundwater inputs to Camas Creek occur throughout the stream length, but major inflows appear to be near the northeastern corner of the park and from the south in the vicinity of the upper end of the northwest-trending portion of the creek.

Pond

A small pond is present north of Mt. Scott Creek in the northeastern portion of the park. The pond appears to have been excavated and has relatively steep banks that rise approximately three feet above the surface of the water. The pond appears to receive the majority of its water from groundwater inputs and runoff from the adjacent hillside to the north, as there is no apparent surface connection to Mt. Scott Creek.

2.3 Fish and Wildlife

With its mosaic of riparian woodlands, oak woodland, lawns, streams, and wetlands, North Clackamas Park provides habitat for a variety of wildlife species adapted to suburban landscapes. Additionally, the perennial waters of Mt. Scott Creek and the small pond in the northern portion of

the site provide habitat for aquatic and semi-aquatic species, including various species of fish, amphibians and benthic macroinvertebrates. Although wildlife surveys have not been conducted at North Clackamas Park specifically, PHS has observed a number of wildlife species while conducting site visits at the park, and a reach of Mt. Scott Creek surveyed for fish by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) includes the portion of Mt. Scott Creek within the park boundaries. The following paragraphs describe observed and expected wildlife usage at North Clackamas Park.

PHS observed 29 species of birds at North Clackamas Park during two site visits – one on the afternoon of July 13, 2007 and one on the morning of December 13, 2007. The bird species observed by PHS on each date are listed in Table 2, below.

Table 2 - Birds observed at North Clackamas Park on July 13 and December 13, 2007

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	DATE	
		7/13/07	12/13/07
American crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	X	X
American goldfinch	*Carduelis tristis*	X	X
American robin	*Turdus migratorius*	X	X
American wigeon	*Anas americana*		X
Barn Swallow	*Hirunda rustica*	X	
Bewick's Wren	*Thryomanes bewickii*		X
Black-capped Chickadee	*Poecile atricapillus*	X	X
Black-headed grosbeak	*Pheucticus melanocephalus*	X	
Bushtit	*Psaltriparus minimus*	X	X
Downy woodpecker	*Picoides pubescens*	X	X
European starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	X	X
Golden-crowned kinglet	*Regulus satrapa*		X
Green heron	*Butorides virescens*	X	
House finch	*Carpodacus mexicanus*	X	
House sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	X	
Lazuli bunting	*Passerina amoena*	X	
Lesser goldfinch	*Carduelis psaltria*	X	
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	X	X
Northern flicker	*Colaptes Auratus*	X	X
Pine siskin	*Carduelis pinus*		X
Red-tailed hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*		X
Ruby-crowned kinglet	*Regulus calendula*		X
Sharp-shinned hawk	*Accipiter striatus*		X
Song sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	X	X
Spotted towhee	*Pipilo maculates*	X	
Steller's Jay	*Cyanocitta stelleri*	X	X
Townsend's warbler	*Dendroica townsendi*		X
Western Scrub-Jay	*Aphelocoma californica*	X	X

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	DATE	
		7/13/07	12/13/07
White-breasted nuthatch	*Sitta carolinensis*		X

The majority of birds observed by PHS were encountered in the riparian woodlands bordering Mt. Scott Creek. Green herons (*Butorides virescens*) were observed foraging in the stream and likely nest in the stream-side trees. Some species, such as back-capped chickadee (*Poecile atricapillus*), bushtiti (*Psaltriparus minimus*), downy woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*), song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), and Steller's jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*), likely nest in the riparian woodlands and remain to overwinter in the park. These permanent residents are joined in winter by species such as golden-crowned kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*), ruby-crowned kinglet (*Regulus calendula*), Townsend's warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*), which travel together in small foraging flocks. Other species such as black-headed grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*) occur in the riparian woodlands during the breeding season, but spend the winter south of Oregon.

On December 13, 2007, PHS observed a male/female pair of white-breasted nuthatches (*Sitta carolinensis*) foraging with a foraging flock of small insectivorous birds in the oak-ash woodland in the northeastern portion of the park. The subspecies of white-breasted nuthatch found west of the Cascades, *S. c. aculeata* (sometimes referred to as "slender-billed nuthatch"), is strongly associated with oak savanna habitats with widely spaced, large-diameter oaks and little understory, a habitat mimicked by the oak-ash woodland at North Clackamas Park. Breeding Bird Survey data indicate substantial declines in white-breasted nuthatch abundance in the Willamette Valley, and these declines have been attributed to habitat loss, both through the direct cutting of mature oaks and the suppression of fires, which prevent shade-tolerant species from invading oak savannas and eliminating the open understory favored by the nuthatches. Although it is not listed as threatened or endangered at the state or federal level, the Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center considers the white-breasted nuthatch population west of the Cascades to be of conservation concern. Although PHS did not observe white-breasted nuthatches at the park during the July 13, 2007 site visit, it is likely that this species occurs at the park year-round and that the oak-ash woodlands provide nesting habitat for this declining species.

In general, the bird species observed by PHS at North Clackamas Park are species that are typical of bird species expected to occur in suburban settings in the Portland metropolitan area. Species not observed by PHS, but which may be expected to occur at the park include mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), rufous hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*), Vaux's swift (*Chaetura vauxi*), violet-green swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina*), varied thrush (*Ixoreus naevis*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroica coronata*), fox sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*), golden-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*), and dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*). Many of these species are seasonal and would be expected to occur at North Clackamas Park during certain times of the year. Additionally, numerous other species may be encountered in the park during spring and fall migration when they stop to rest and feed during their journeys between breeding and wintering areas.

Although few mammals were observed during PHS's site visits, several mammal species adapted to small woodlands and edge habitats in suburban landscapes would be expected to occur within the park. Raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) and black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*) likely occur in the riparian woodlands. Eastern fox squirrels (*Sciurius niger*) were observed by PHS in the riparian and

oak-ash woodlands. Adaptable predators, such as coyote (*Canus latrans*), may occasionally be seen hunting squirrels, deer mice (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), and other small rodents within the park. Because North Clackamas Park is a popular place for local residents to walk and exercise their dogs, most mammals are likely to occur between dusk and dawn when few people are present.

No amphibians or reptiles were observed during PHS's site visits; however, certain species are likely to occur within the park. Amphibians such as Pacific chorus frog (*Pseudacris regilla*), red-legged frog (*Rana aurora*), and roughskin newt (*Taricha grandulosa*) may occur in the riparian woodlands and breed in the small pond north in the northern portion of the park. Garter snakes (*Thamnophis* sp.), the most commonly encountered snakes in western Oregon, are likely to occur in the riparian habitats.

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife conducted surveys conducted fish surveys along two reaches of Mt. Scott Creek between the summer of 1997 and the spring of 1998. The results of this survey effort are summarized in Table 3, below. One of the Mt. Scott Creek survey reaches, "Reach 1", extended from the mouth of Mt. Scott Creek upstream to its confluence with Phillips Creek and included the portion of Mt. Scott Creek that flows through the park. The most commonly encountered fish species within Reach 1 were reticulate sculpin (*Cottus perplexus*), redside shiner (*Richardsonius balteatus*), western mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*), and speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus*). During the survey, cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchos clarki*) were encountered in Reach 3, upstream of the park, but not within the portion of Mt. Scott Stream that flows through the park. The StreamNet database (www.streamnet.org) maps the lower portion of Mt. Scott Creek (including the portion of the stream that flows through the park) as coho salmon (*Oncorhynchos kisutch*) and steelhead (*Oncorhynchos mykiss*) spawning and rearing habitat; however, neither of these species were recorded during ODFW's 1997-1998 survey effort on Mt. Scott Creek.

Table 3 Result of Fish Surveys Conducted in Mt. Scott Creek by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, summer 1997 – spring 1998

Species		Number Observed by Survey Date and Reach[1]							
		Summer 1997		Autumn 1997		Winter 1997		Spring 1998	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Reach 1	Reach 3	Reach 1	Reach 3	Reach 1	Reach 3	Reach 1	Reach 3
Pacific lamprey	*Lampetra tridentata*	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Speckled dace	*Rhinichthys osculus*	22	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
Redside shiner	*Richardsonius balteatus*	45	0	17	0	13	0	3	0
Largescale sucker	*Catostomus macrocheilus*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cutthroat trout	*Oncorhynchos clarki*	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0
Western mosquitofish	*Gambusia affinis*	29	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
Prickley sculpin	*Cottus asper*	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Reticulate sculpin	*Cottus perplexus*	249	76	299	21	239	15	120	30

1. Reach 1 - Mouth to Phillips Creek confluence; Reach 3 - Dean Creek confluence to small tributary 200m downstream of Sunnyside Road; Reach 2 of Mt. Scott Creek was not surveyed by ODFW because of the short length (Friesen and Zimmerman 1999)

Certain freshwater invertebrates are more tolerant of or sensitive to poor water quality conditions than others; therefore, the composition and relative abundance of a stream's benthic macroinvertebrate community can be an important indicator of the stream's health. PHS is not aware of any organized benthic macroinvertebrate sampling efforts in Mt. Scott Creek in the vicinity of North Clackamas Park; however, during a July 2007 site visit, PHS environmental scientists casually searched for benthic macroinvertebrates by examining the stream's substrate. During this casual survey effort, PHS noted the presence of many common netspinner caddisflies (Family Hydropsychidae), prong-gilled mayflies (Family Leptophlebiidae), flat-headed mayflies (Family Heptageniidae), several blackflies (Family Simuliidae) numerous aquatic snails and dragonfly and damselfly larvae.

Common netspinner caddisflies are facultative water quality indicators, being found in both good-quality and degraded streams. Benthic macroinvertebrate communities dominated by them may indicate some level of nutrient enrichment, and the large number of common netspinner caddisflies and snails (relative to the other taxa) observed by PHS suggest there may be some nutrient enrichment in Mt. Scott Creek. Most of the prong-gilled and flat-headed mayflies are somewhat sensitive species (though some are very sensitive and some facultative), and their presence in Mt. Scott Creek suggests the water quality is relatively good. However, without on-going sampling using a standardized protocol, definitive conclusions about the stream's water quality should not be drawn.

2.4 Water quality

These observations were taken from data collected further upstream, though we believe representative of those in the park.

- Water quality is generally good (stream likely supports a population of resident cutthroat trout though water quality generally deteriorates as water moves downstream through increasingly urbanized areas).
- Water temperatures were found to follow the local climate with maximum recorded summer temperatures reaching 20°C (68°F).
- Dissolved oxygen concentrations may be an issue – they did not comply with state water quality standards (greater than 90-95% saturation), falling as low as 63% saturation.
- The pH of the water was within state standard and ranged from 6.8-7.4 standard units.
- The alkalinities of the stream are high enough (>20 mg/L) to adequately buffer pH fluctuations.
- The bacteria standard was exceeded, likely reflecting the urbanized nature of the watershed and the high fecal bacteria levels generally associated with storm water runoff from urban areas.
- Suspended sediment fluxes have not been measured, but the bed material at low flows through the portion of Mt. Scott Creek along the northern border of the park suggest that a considerable flux of silt is moving through the stream.
- Overall, the water quality of Mt. Scott Creek is typical of water quality in similar urbanized streams.

2.5 Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition (DFC) for North Clackamas Park is a neighborhood park that provides recreational opportunities as well as forested riparian wetland and non-wetland habitats that consist of native plant species and contain good structural diversity. Plant communities will consist of natural associations and will contain a diversity of native species. The overstory canopy will remain much as it exists in the wooded portions of the park. Non-native invasive species such as reed canarygrass, Himalayan blackberry, and English ivy will be removed, and native trees, shrubs, grasses and forbs will be planted to augment the existing riparian communities. The implementation of an Integrated Pest Management Program will prevent invasive species from becoming established and out-competing the native vegetation.

The riparian buffers along Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek will be expanded up to 70 feet on the south sides of the streams, and these buffers will be planted with native trees and shrubs to shade the water surface. Supplemental shrub plantings within the existing wooded area on south side of the east-west portion of Mt. Scott Creek downstream from Camas Creek confluence will provide additional stream shading. Reduced human impact immediately adjacent to the stream will allow a denser growth of vegetation immediately along the steam channels. The riparian buffers will be allowed to undergo natural ecological succession to develop species diversity and vegetation structure to provide shelter, food, and reproduction opportunities for native fauna. Native grasses and wildflowers in a meadow community south of Mt. Scott Creek will provide habitat for bees, butterflies, and other insects as well as birds and small mammals.

The combination of increased stream shade and stream habitat improvements will benefit salmonids and other aquatic organisms. The removal of the culvert near the mouth of Camas Creek and the restoration of the stream bed and banks will improve the connectivity of habitats between Mt. Scott Creek and the lower reaches of Camas Creek. Large woody debris in Mt. Scott Creek will diversify flows, vary sediment distribution, and provide substrate diversity, which will benefit aquatic macroinvertebrates as well as fish. Minor excavation of the outflow channel of the wetland in the northwestern portion of the park will improve the hydrologic connection between the wetland and Mt. Scott Creek and allow water to back up into the wetland during high flows, providing low-velocity refugia for fish during flood events.

3.0 KNOWN ISSUES AND PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

The conceptual park plan prepared by Alta includes a number of improvements that will improve natural resources within the park. This section includes the improvements that are shown on the plan, plus others that do not lend themselves to a graphic, but that will nevertheless be implemented by the Parks District in the future.

Water Temperatures and Shading: Mt. Scott Creek is not listed by DEQ as being "Water Quality Limited" for temperature. As such, it was not placed on the 303(d) list for this parameter. However, in 2006 Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) were issued by DEQ for all streams in the Willamette Sub-Basin. This means that Clackamas County needs to prepare an implementation plan describing how "system potential vegetation" (i.e. riparian vegetation that would historically have been found along the stream) will be planted along streams within their jurisdiction. DEQ has determined that planting "system potential vegetation" will adequately shade the creek and reduce water temperatures. However, only a certain width of riparian vegetation contributes to stream shading.

To determine this functional width, PHS applied a model that it has used in other jurisdictions to Mt. Scott Creek. The reach of Mt. Scott Creek along the northern border of the park is dominated by blackberry thickets and has very little taller vegetation providing shade to the stream surface. Because the direction of the stream through this reach is approximately 77° east of north and the south bank angle is approximately 7°, the stream surface could be effectively shaded (less than 1% increase in effective shade for a 5-foot increase in riparian width) at 62% with a 70-foot wide riparian area along the south bank of the stream. The east-west portion of Mt. Scott Creek downstream from the Camas Creek confluence would also benefit from additional shading by planting tall shrubs beneath the existing trees along the south side of the stream.

The northeastern portion of Camas Creek is largely unshaded and would greatly benefit from riparian vegetation along both sides of the stream, but especially along the entirely exposed south side. Additional riparian width along the south side of Camas Creek would further shade the stream without greatly affecting land use on the north side of the stream.

Suggested native trees and shrubs to be planted along the riparian areas of Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek are included in the table below.

Table 4 Suggested Native Trees and Shrubs

Scientific Name	Common Name
Trees and Shrubs	
Acer circinatum	vine maple
Acer macrophyllum	big leaf maple
Alnus rubra	red alder
Corylus cornuta	Beaked hazelnut
Crataegus douglasii	**Black hawthorn**
Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon ash
Lonicera involucrata	twinberry
Oemleria cerasiformis	**Indian plum**
Physocarpus capitatus	Pacific ninebark
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa pine
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak
Rhamnus purshiana	cascara
Rosa nutkana	Nootka rose
Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow
Sambucus racemosa	Red elderberry
Spiraea douglasii	Douglas spiraea
Symphoricarpos albus	snowberry
Thuja plicata	Western red cedar

Habitat and stream improvements

Culvert removal: A culvert currently exists in Camas Creek at its confluence with Mt. Scott Creek. This culvert allows maintenance vehicles and foot traffic to cross the creek. This culvert is proposed to be removed and the confluence area restored. This activity may require state and federal permits; however, as the project is beneficial this should not be a problem. The banks should be planted with selected species from Table 4.

The bed of the stream may benefit from a shallow grade control structure (e.g. check dam) to ensure the bed of Camas Creek does not down cut and start to erode upstream.

Large wood: The park portion of Mt Scott Creek has flow regimes that do not vary greatly with channel distance. A few large woody debris placements within the channel might locally diversify flows and vary the sediment distribution. The portion of the channel between the footbridge to Casa Del Rey Drive and the confluence with Camas Creek might be best suited to such installations.

Human access: Removal of the trail along creek to the west of the Camas Creek and Mt. Scott Creek confluence should occur. The banks in these areas have been eroded and compacted, reducing the cover of native vegetation. Access will be limited to discrete points to ensure that wildlife-human interaction is minimal and that damage to stream banks can be repaired. Viewing platforms at the edge of the stream will be an attractive and functional alternative to the current condition.

Off-channel habitat in northwest corner of park: Enhancements of the wetlands in the northwestern portion of the site would entail removal of invasive species: reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and brambles (*Rubus discolor*) and replacement with small woody shrubs: twinberry (*Lonicera involucrata*), spiraea (Spiraea douglasii), and red-osier dogwood (Cornus sericea). The discharge to Mt. Scott Creek near the west end of the park may be opened to allow high-flow refugia without fish entrapment. The present outflow from the adjacent wetlands is situated several feet above the stream thalweg and probably rarely is overtopped to allow water to flow into the adjacent wetlands. A small excavation of the present outflow channel would allow high flows of Mt. Scott Creek to enter the wetlands and provide a lower-velocity environment for fish during flood episodes. A log structure immediately downstream from the wetland orifice would locally raise water levels at the refugia entrance during large flows and increase the likelihood of water surface elevations sufficient to allow fish passage into the wetland. The width of the channel at this point would require several anchored logs to achieve significant local elevation of storm flows.

Removal of concrete: Large pieces of concrete are currently located within the stream upstream of the confluence of Camas Creek and Mt. Scott Creek. These pieces of concrete should be removed and the large piece of wood located in this area cut in half to dissuade people from accessing the other side of the creek.

Planting of native meadow: Native forbs should be planted within areas to the south of Mt. Scott Creek. The south side of the meadow should be adjacent to the path that is proposed in this area. This will ensure that park maintenance activities do not extend into the native meadow. This native meadow will likely look unkempt compared to mowed areas of the park, but will provide more diverse habitat for insects and birds.

Control of Invasive Species through Integrated Pest Management: The use of policies and measures contained in the Integrated Pest Management Program developed by Portland Parks and Recreation (PP&R) is recommended to control invasive species within the park. As defined in the Oregon Statutes (ORS 262.1), Chapter 943, "integrated pest management" is "…a coordinated decision-making and action process that uses the most appropriate pest control methods and strategies in an environmentally and economically sound manner to meet pest management objectives. The elements of integrated pest management include: (a) preventing pest problems; (b) monitoring for the presence of pests and pest damage; (c) establishing the density of pest population, which may be set at zero, that can be tolerated or corrected with a damage level sufficient to warrant treatment of the problem based on health, public safety, economic or aesthetic threshold; (d) treating pest problems to reduce population below those levels established by damage thresholds using strategies that may include biological, cultural, mechanical and pesticidal control methods and that shall consider human health, ecological impact, feasibility and cost effectiveness; and (e) evaluating the effects and efficacy of pest treatments."

As prescribed in the Integrated Pest Management Methodology contained in PP&R's Integrated Pest Management Program, various integrated pest management measures are evaluated and considered together so that the best overall solutions are chosen and implemented. The prevention of pest problems through good policy and planning are assessed first. Cultural practices, avoidance measures, and physical means of managing pests are assessed next. Finally, mechanical practices, trapping, biological controls, and the use of natural and synthetic pesticides are assessed.

Incorporation of this integrated pest management policy into the maintenance activities at North Clackamas Park is recommended to ensure the protection of Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek and to help restore populations of salmonids in Mt. Scott Creek.

Other maintenance considerations include limiting mowing to areas outside of the riparian zones and within the oak woodland to the north of Camas Creek. The trees in the woodland may be damaged by mowing equipment. To ensure that the bases of the trees are protected and that habitat is improved, shrubs, such as snowberry and Oregon grape (*Mahonia nervosa*) should be planted around the base of each tree.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

North Clackamas Park is a valuable community resource and serves many functions. The south side of the park is dominated by more active uses. The north side of the park, with the presence of the two creeks and the woodland, lends itself to more passive uses. As such, improving wildlife habitat and increasing the diversity of native vegetation has been a priority for many of the citizens who have voiced their concerns over the future of the park. The measures briefly described above will ensure that the north side of North Clackamas Park will be focused on improving the natural environment. As funding becomes available, each of the proposals will have more detail. However, many are lower cost solutions and it is hoped that improvements to the habitat within the park can be achieved relatively quickly.

VII. Appendix B - Wetland Delineation Documents

Oregon
Theodore R. Kulongoski, Governor

Department of State Lands
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 100
Salem, OR 97301-1279
(503) 378-3805
FAX (503) 378-4844
www.oregonstatelands.us.

State Land Board

Theodore R. Kulongoski
Governor

Bill Bradbury
Secretary of State

Randall Edwards
State Treasurer

April 16, 2005

Michelle Healy
North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District
9101 SE Sunnybrook Blvd.
Clackamas, OR 97015-6612

Re: Wetland Delineation Report Update for the North Clackamas Park Master Plan in Milwaukie, Clackamas County; T 2S, R 2E, Sec. 6AC, Tax Lot 100 and Sec. 6AB, Tax Lots 417, 617 and a Portion of Tax Lot 716; WD #04-0153

Dear Ms. Healy:

On behalf of the North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District, Pacific Habitat Services, Inc. prepared a wetland delineation report update for the northern half of North Clackamas Park. The previous report, DSL File WD#2004-0153, was approved on February 17, 2005. Based on the information presented in the updated report, I concur with the waterway boundary as mapped in the attached Figures 6 and 7. Within the expanded study area, the ordinary high water line (OHWL) for Mt. Scott Creek was delineated. Mt. Scott Creek is an essential salmonid stream, and therefore, any amount of fill or removal below its OHWL may require a state permit.

This concurrence is for purposes of the state Removal-Fill Law only and is based on information provided to the agency. This jurisdictional determination is valid for five years from the approval date of the original concurrence letter (February 17, 2005) unless new information necessitates a revision. Circumstances under which the Department may change a determination and procedures for renewal of an expired determination are found in OAR 141-090-0045 (available on our web site or upon request). The applicant, landowner, or agent may submit a request for reconsideration of this determination in writing within 60 calendar days of the date of this letter.

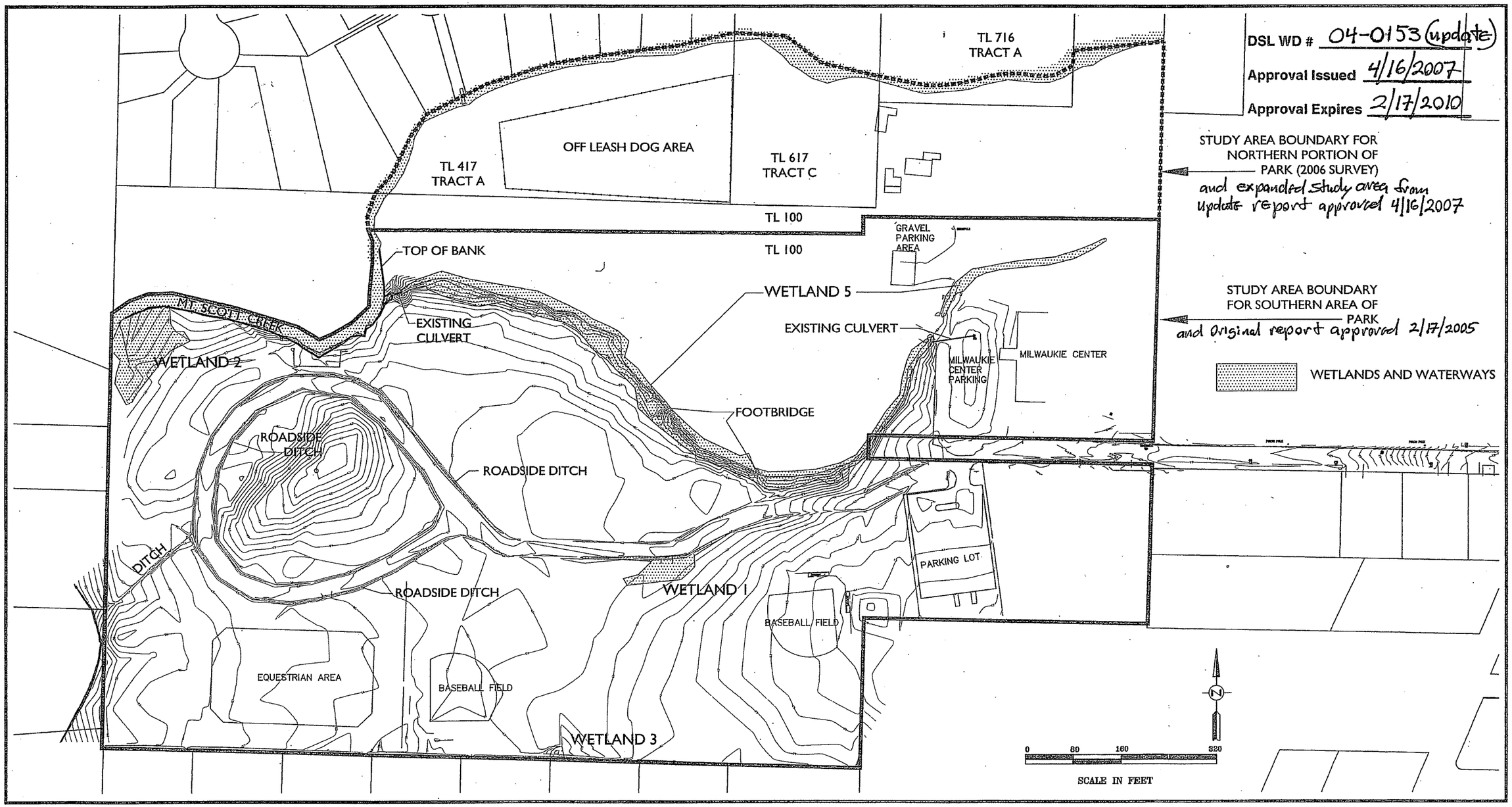
Thank you for having the site evaluated. Please phone me at extension 232 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Peter Ryan, PWS
Wetland Specialist

Approved by Janet C. Morlan
Janet Morlan
Wetlands Program Manager

cc: Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.
Clackamas County Planning Department
Jan Stuart, Corps of Engineers
Bob Lobdell, DSL



2897
1/17/07

Overview of the study area boundaries and the wetland and waterway boundaries at North Clackamas Park in Clackamas, Oregon. Survey of southern portion provided by Clackamas County. Survey for the northern portion provided by Compass Engineering. Map accuracy is +/− 1 foot.

FIGURE 6

PHS Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.

DSL WD # 04-0153 (update)

Approval Issued 4/16/2007

Approval Expires 2/17/2010

OHW OF MT. SCOTT CREEK

OFF LEASH DOG AREA

TL 417
TRACT A

TL 617
TRACT C

TL 716

TL 100

SOUTHERN PORTION OF NORTH CLACKAMAS PARK

20

21

22

1 DATA POINT

STUDY AREA BOUNDARY

WETLANDS AND WATERWAYS

0 50 100 200

SCALE IN FEET

2897
1/17/07

Survey of waterway boundaries for the northern portion of North Clackamas Park in Clackamas, Oregon. Map accuracy is +/– 1 foot.

FIGURE 7

Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.

Oregon
Theodore R. Kulongoski, Governor

Department of State Lands
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 100
Salem, OR 97301-1279
(503) 378-3805
FAX (503) 378-4844
www.oregonstatelands.us.

State Land Board

Theodore R. Kulongoski
Governor

Bill Bradbury
Secretary of State

Randall Edwards
State Treasurer

February 17, 2005

Michelle Healy
North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District
11022 SE 37th St.
Milwaukie, OR 97222

RE: Wetland Delineation Report for North Clackamas Park Master Plan In Milwaukie, Clackamas County; T2S R2E Sec. 6AC Tax lot 100; WD #04-0153

Dear Ms. Healy:

I have reviewed the wetland delineation report prepared by Pacific Habitat Services for the above referenced site. Based on the information presented in the report and additional information, I concur with the wetland and waterway boundaries as mapped in the revised Figure 5 of the report. The study area covers part of the parcel, and within this area Mt. Scott Creek and four wetland units (identified as Wetlands 1, 2, 3, and 5 that total 1.57 acres) were identified. The wetlands and waterways are subject to the permit requirements of the state Removal-Fill Law.

Mt. Scott Creek is an essential salmonid stream; therefore, any amount of fill or removal within the OHWL requires a state permit. In addition, Wetland 2 is adjacent and connected to the creek and thus has the same requirements. Wetlands 1, 3, and 5 would require a state permit for fill or excavation of 50 cubic yards or more in the wetland areas.

This concurrence is for purposes of the state Removal-Fill Law only. Federal or local permit requirements may apply as well. The Army Corps of Engineers will review the report and make a determination of jurisdiction for purposes of the Clean Water Act at the time that a permit application is submitted. We recommend that you attach a copy of this concurrence letter to both copies of any subsequent joint permit application to speed application review.

Please be advised that state law establishes a preference for avoidance of wetland impacts. Because measures to avoid and minimize wetland impacts may include reconfiguring parcel layout and size or development design, we recommend that you work with Department staff on appropriate site design before completing the city or county land use approval process. The permit coordinator for this site is Steve Morrow at extension 297.

This concurrence is based on information provided to the agency. The jurisdictional determination is valid for five years from the date of this letter, unless new information necessitates a revision. Circumstances under which the Department may change a determination and procedures for renewal of an expired determination are found in OAR 141-090-0045 (available on our web site or upon request). The applicant, landowner, or agent may submit a request for reconsideration of this determination in writing within 60 calendar days of the date of this letter.

Thank you for having the site evaluated. Please phone me at extension 295 if you have any questions.

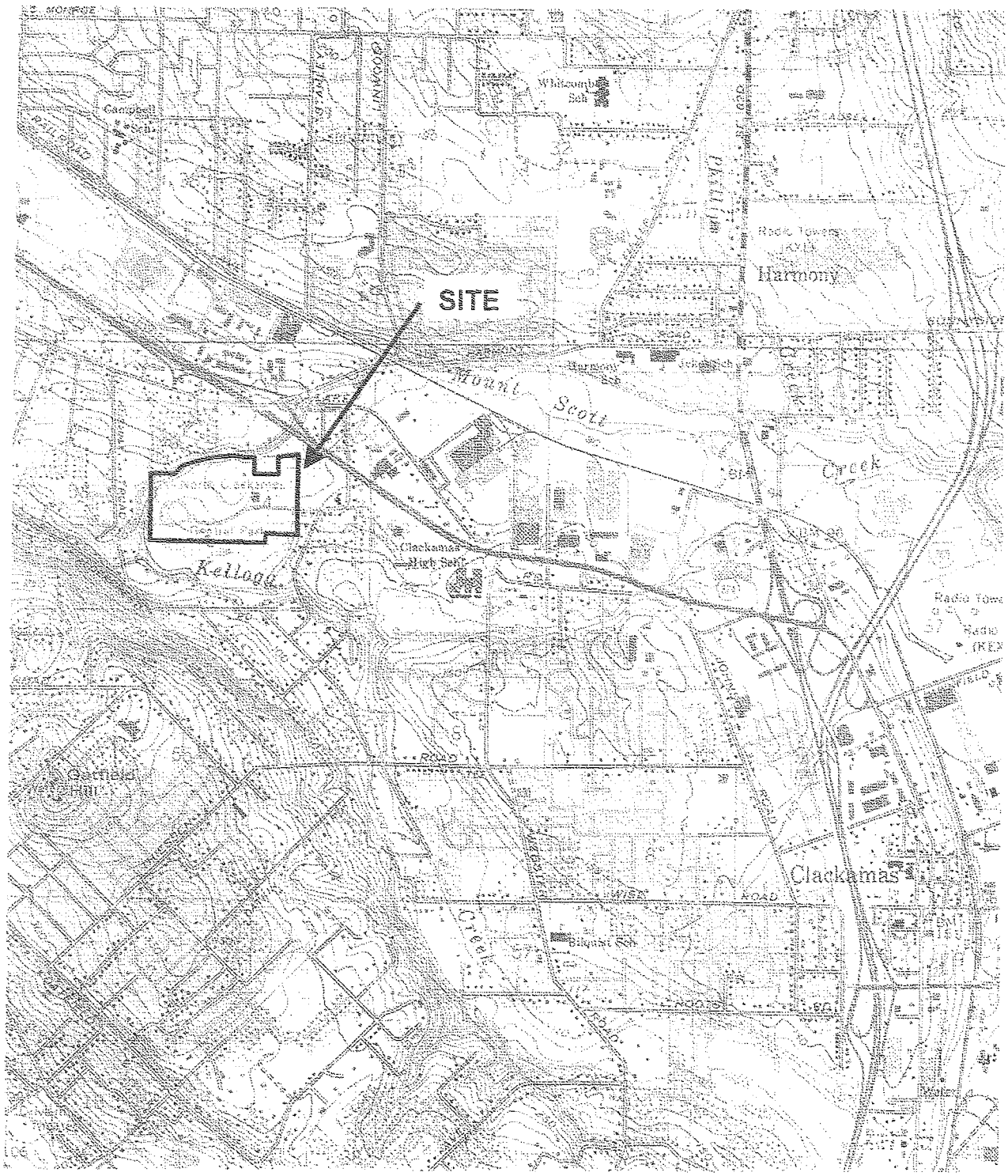
Sincerely,

(for Kathy Verble)

Kathy Verble
Wetlands Specialist

Approved by
John E. Lilly
Assistant Director

cc: Pacific Habitat Services
Clackamas County Planning Department
John Barco, Corps of Engineers
Steve Morrow, DSL

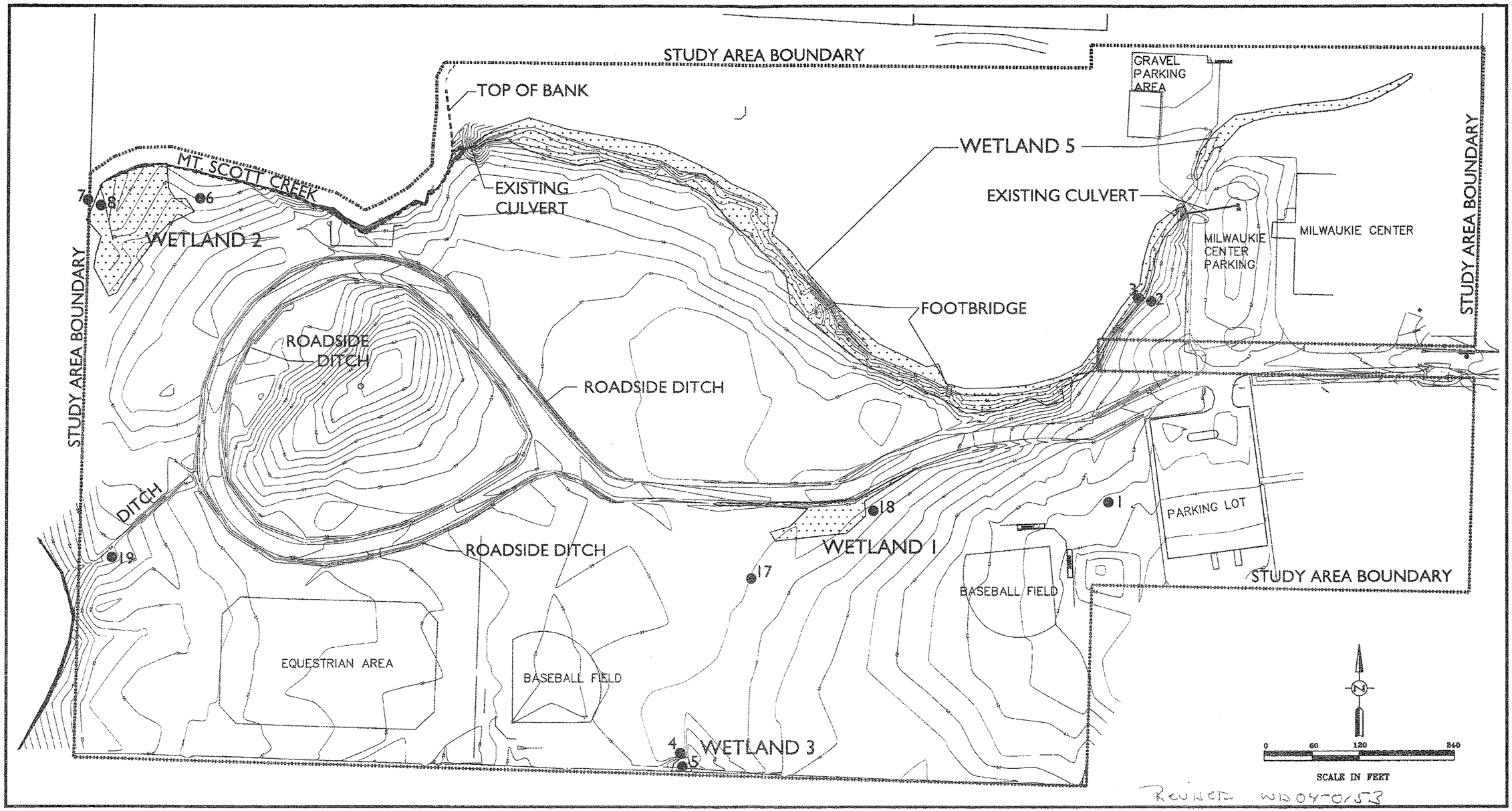


8/4/03 2897

Location and general topography for the wetland delineation at North Clackamas Park in Clackamas, Oregon (USGS, Gladstone, Oregon quadrangle, 1961, photorevised 1984).

FIGURE 1

Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.



2897
12/16/04

Revised location of wetlands and waterways at North Clackamas Park in Clackamas, Oregon. Survey provided by Clackamas County. Map accuracy for wetland and waterway boundaries is +/− 0.01 foot. Data plot location estimated by pacing from the wetland boundary in the field. Map accuracy for data plots is +/− 5 feet.

REVISED FIGURE 5

Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.

PACIFIC HABITAT SERVICES, INC.

9450 SW Commerce Circle, Suite 180
Wilsonville, Oregon 97070

(800) 871-9333 • (503) 570-0800 • Fax (503) 570-0855

February 6, 2007

Janet Morlan
Department of State Lands
775 Summer St. NE, Suite 100
Salem, OR 97301-3805

Re: Wetland Delineation Update for the North Clackamas Park in Clackamas, Oregon
DSL file # WD2004-0153
PHS Number: 2897

Dear Janet:

On behalf of the North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District, Pacific Habitat Services, Inc. has prepared this wetland delineation update for the northern half of the North Clackamas Park (DSL file # WD 2004-0153). The Parks district is seeking DSL concurrence with these updated waterway boundaries. The study area boundary includes the northern portion of 2S2E6AC Tax lot 100, all of 2S2E6AB Tax lot 617, most of 2S2E6AB Tax lot 417 (not the access easement), and the southern portion of Tax lot 716. The Tax lot maps are attached and the tax lots are labeled on Figures 6 and 7. This letter provides a summary of site conditions and the results of the October 2006 wetland delineation update site visit.

Project History

PHS conducted a wetland delineation for the entire North Clackamas Park in June 2003. This wetland delineation report was sent to DSL for review and concurrence in 2004. However, the wetland boundary maps were prepared using a GPS unit that was not very accurate in the forested areas within the park. So when the County conducted a survey for the southern half of the park in 2004, PHS prepared a revised map that had the wetland boundaries surveyed for the southern portion of the park.

The North Clackamas Park district is now working on proposed park improvements for the northern half of the site. This project will not involve earthwork in Mt. Scott Creek, however, the boundaries of Mt. Scott Creek will be used to determine the limits of the 50-foot buffer off-set requirement for the City. Therefore, on October 19, 2006, PHS returned to the site to review site conditions and to re-flag the wetland/waterway boundaries in the northern half of the site. This flagging was surveyed by Compass Engineering with a map accuracy of +/- 0.1 feet.

Site Conditions

Figure 6 provides an overview of the two study area boundaries for the North Clackamas Park project. DSL approved the wetland/waterways in the southern half of the park in a February 17, 2005, concurrence letter. Figure 7 depicts the surveyed site conditions in the northern portion of the park.

The northern portion of the park consists of a fenced dog off-leash area and mowed grassy areas. The northeastern portion of the park contains a forested overstory with a mowed grass understory. The park manager lives on site in the existing buildings depicted on Figures 6 and 7.

Wetlands and Waterways

There are no wetlands in the northern portion of the park. Mt. Scott Creek, a perennial stream, flows west along the northern site boundary. PHS flagged the limits of ordinary high water (OHW) on the south side of Mt. Scott Creek. The northern boundary of the Creek is outside of the study area boundary depicted on Figures 6 and 7. Three data plots, plots 20-22, were collected to document that there are no wetlands associated with the south side of the creek. The OHW was determined based upon several field indicators such as changes in topography, indications of scour, and changes in the vegetation communities. Some of the flags were hung at the top of bank since the bank is an abruptly scoured wall in some areas.

There are streamside riparian plantings in the vicinity of Data plot 20 that make the vegetation community seem more hydrophytic, however, this area lacked hydric soils and indicators of wetland hydrology. Data plot 21 is typical of the streamside conditions throughout most of the project corridor. Data plot 22 represents typical conditions within the maintained park.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions about site conditions or if you would like to conduct a site visit.

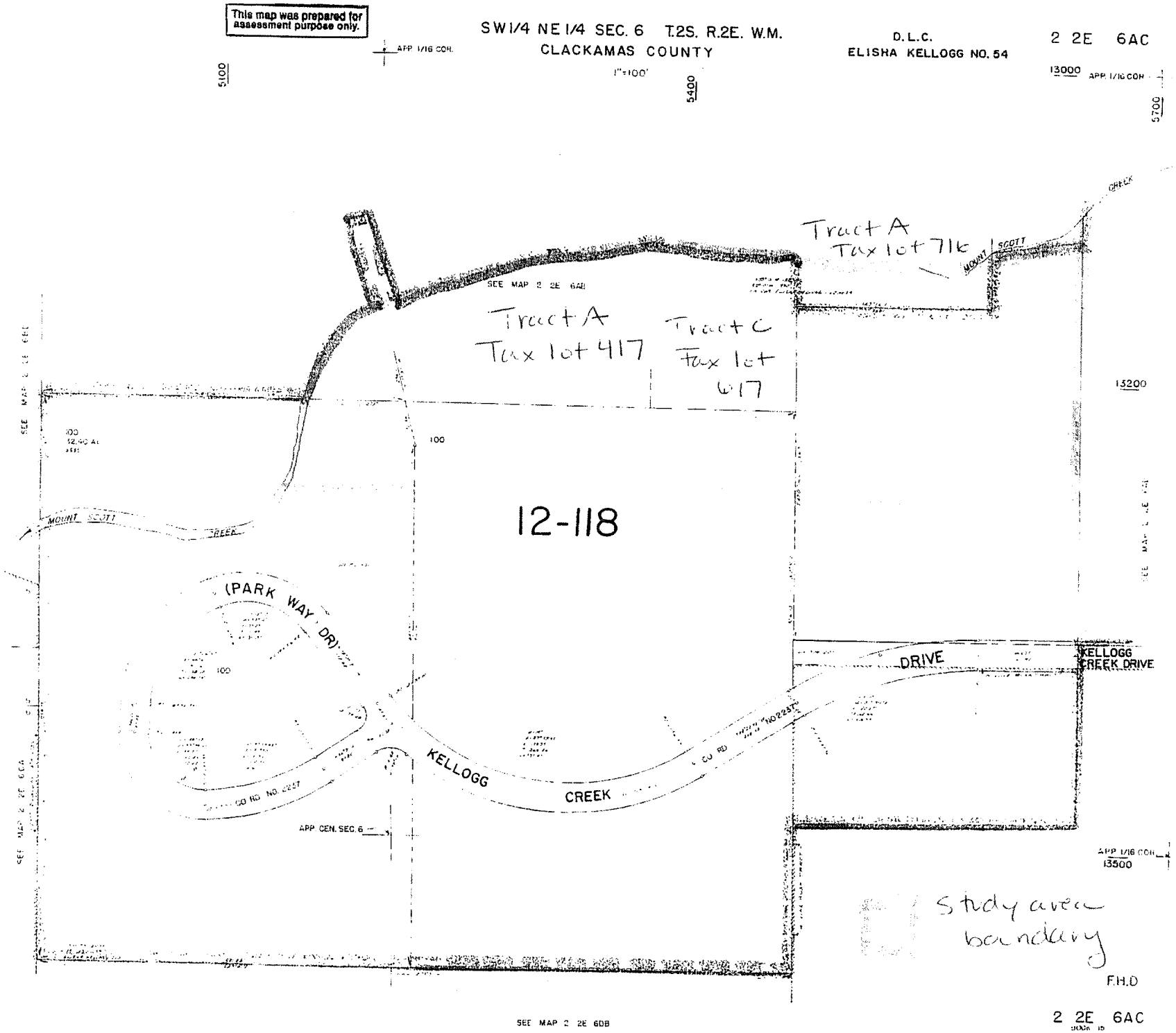
Sincerely,

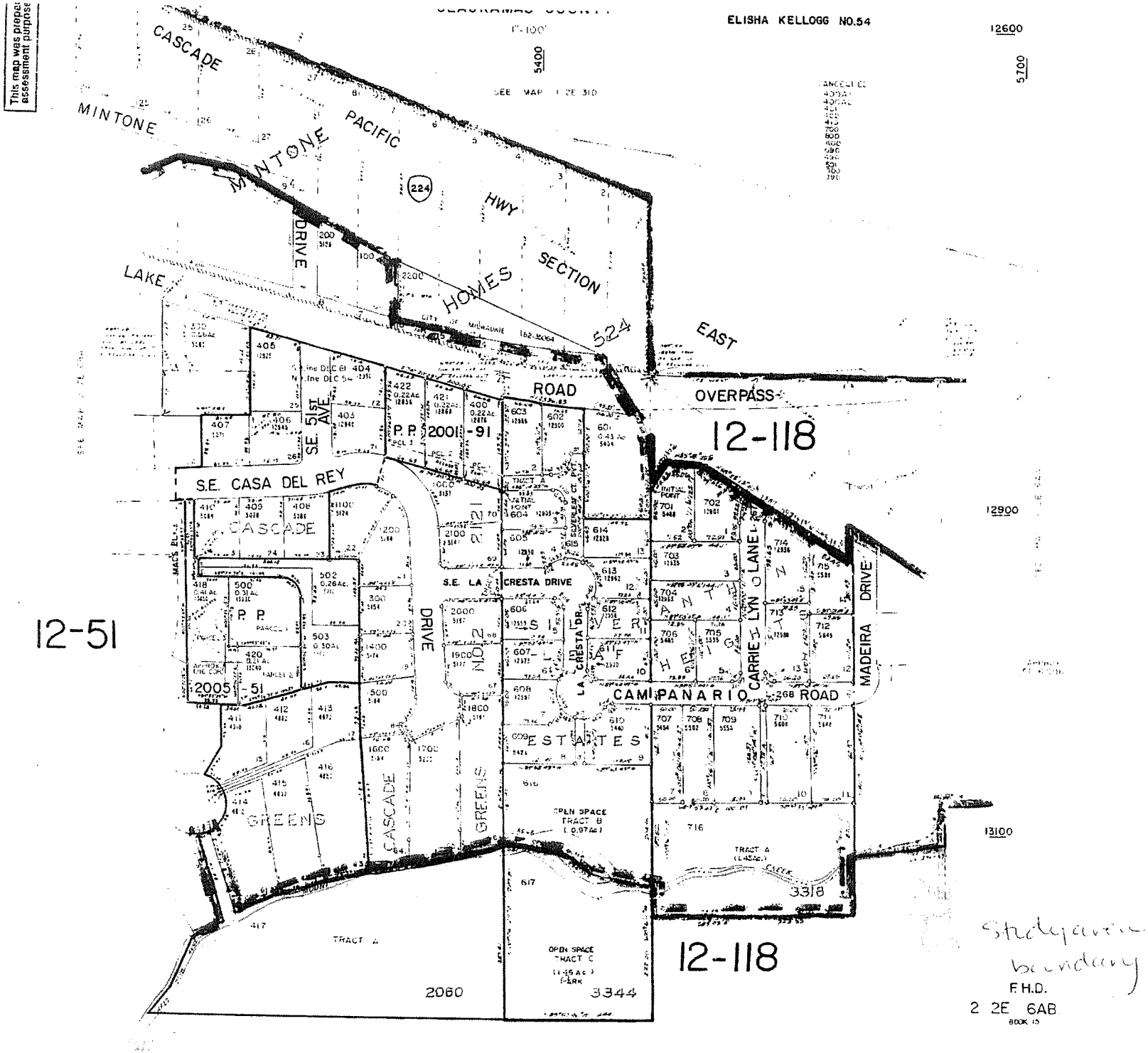
Jennifer Goodridge

Jennifer Goodridge, Biologist
Pacific Habitat Services

Attachments: Figures 6 and 7
Tax lot maps
Data Plots 1-3

c: Michelle Healy, North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District


This map was prepared for assessment purpose only.
SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC. 6 T.2S. R.2E. W.M.
CLACKAMAS COUNTY
1"=100'
D.L.C.
ELISHA KELLOGG NO. 54
2 2E 6AC
APP. 1/16 COR.
5100
5400
13000
5700
Tract A
Tax lot 71k
SEE MAP 2 2E 6AB
Tract A
Tax lot 417
Tract C
Tax lot
417
13200
12-118
MOUNT SCOTT CREEK
(PARK WAY DR)
DRIVE
KELLOGG CREEK DRIVE
KELLOGG
CREEK
CO RD NO. 2227
APP. CEN. SEC. 6
13500
Study area boundary
F.H.D
SEE MAP 2 2E 6DB
2 2E 6AC


This map was prepa
assessment purpose
ELISHA KELLOGG NO.54
12600
5400
5700
SEE MAP 1 2E 31D
CASCADE
MINTONE
PACIFIC
HWY
224
MINTONE
DRIVE
LAKE
HOMES
SECTION
524
EAST
ROAD
OVERPASS
12-118
12900
S.E. 51ST AVE
P.P. 2001-91
S.E. CASA DEL REY
CASCADE
S.E. LA CRESTA DRIVE
DRIVE
P.P.
2005-51
12-51
CAMPANARIO ROAD
CARRIE LYN LANE
MADEIRA DRIVE
ESTATES
GREENS
CASCADE
GREENS
OPEN SPACE
TRACT B
TRACT A
3318
13100
TRACT A
2060
OPEN SPACE
TRACT C
3344
12-118
Study area boundary
F.H.D.
2 2E 6AB
BOOK 15

Wetland Determination Data Form
Routine Onsite Method

Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.

Project:	N. Clackamas Park	Number:	2897	Sample Site:	20
Applicant:	N. Clackamas Parks & Rec.	County:	Clackamas	Date:	10/19/2006
Investigators:	JG	Township:	2S	Range: 2E	Section: 6

Do Normal Circumstances exist on this site? **Yes** Is the area a potential Problem Area? **No**

Is this an Atypical Situation? **No**

HYDROLOGY

			Primary Indicators	Secondary Indicators
			Inundated	Ox. rhizospheres
			Sat. in Upper 12"	H20-stained leaves
Depth of Surf. H2O		Inches	Water Marks	Local Soil Survey
Depth to Free H20	>12	Inches	Drift Lines	FAC Neutral Test
Depth to Saturation	>12	Inches	Sediment Deposits	Other _____
			Drainage patterns	Criteria Met: No

SOILS

Mapped Series: Wapato silty clay loam **Hydric Soil?:** Yes

Classification: Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls **Drainage Class:** poorly drained

Depth (Inches)	Matrix Color	Soil Texture*	Redox Concentrations Color	Redox Concentrations abundance/size/contrast	Other Hydric Soil Field Indicators	Comments
0-12	10YR 3/2	SL				

*SD=Sand, SDL=Sandy Loam, L=Loam, SDCL=Sandy Clay Loam, S=Silt, SL=Silt Loam, SCL=Silty Clay Loam, CL=Clay Loam, C=Clay

Criteria Met: No

VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (60%)	Status	% Cover
*Fraxinus latifolia**	FACW	40
*Alnus rubra**	FAC	50
Populus balsamifera	FAC	10

Shrub Stratum (30%)	Status	% Cover
*Cornus sericea**	FACW	70
*Physocarpus capitatus**	FACW-	20
Thuja plicata	FAC	10

Herbaceous Stratum (10%)	Status	% Cover
*Phalaris arundinacea**	FACW	100

Woody Vine Stratum (0%)	Status	% Cover

***Percent of dominant species FAC, FACW, or OBL:** 100% Criteria Met: Yes

Comments:

Determination: Upland

Wetland Determination Data Form
Routine Onsite Method

Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.

Project:	N. Clackamas Park	Number:	2897	Sample Site:	21
Applicant:	N. Clackamas Parks & Rec.	County:	Clackamas	Date:	10/19/2006
Investigators:	JG	Township:	2S	Range: 2E	Section: 6

Do Normal Circumstances exist on this site? **Yes** Is the area a potential Problem Area? **No**

Is this an Atypical Situation? **No**

HYDROLOGY

			Primary Indicators	Secondary Indicators
			Inundated	Ox. rhizospheres
			Sat. in Upper 12"	H20-stained leaves
Depth of Surf. H2O		Inches	Water Marks	Local Soil Survey
Depth to Free H20	>12	Inches	Drift Lines	FAC Neutral Test
Depth to Saturation	>12	Inches	Sediment Deposits	Other _____
			Drainage patterns	Criteria Met: No

SOILS **Mapped Series:** Wapato silty clay loam **Hydric Soil?:** Yes

Classification: Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls **Drainage Class:** poorly drained

Depth (Inches)	Matrix Color	Soil Texture*	Redox Concentrations Color	Redox Concentrations abundance/size/contrast	Other Hydric Soil Field Indicators	Comments
0-1	10YR 2/2	SL			>12 refusal due to roots	
1-12	10YR 3/2	SL				

*SD=Sand, SDL=Sandy Loam, L=Loam, SDCL=Sandy Clay Loam, S=Silt, SL=Silt Loam, SCL=Silty Clay Loam, CL=Clay Loam, C=Clay

Criteria Met: No

VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (60%)	Status	% Cover
*Fraxinus latifolia**	FACW	20
*Acer macrophyllum**	FACU	20
*Quercus garryana**	UPL	60

Shrub Stratum (20%)	Status	% Cover
Mahonia aquilifoium	NL	10
Rubus discolor	FACU	15
*Symphoricarpos albus**	FACU	20
*Crataegus monogyna**	FACU+	25
*Amelanchier alnifolia**	FACU	25
Rubus ursinus	FACU	5

Herbaceous Stratum (20%)	Status	% Cover
*Hedera helix**	UPL	75
*Polystichum munitum**	FACU	20
Carex obnupta	OBL	5

Woody Vine Stratum (0%)	Status	% Cover

***Percent of dominant species FAC, FACW, or OBL:** 13% Criteria Met: No

Comments:

Determination: Upland

Wetland Determination Data Form
Routine Onsite Method

Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.

Project:	N. Clackamas Park	Number:	2897	Sample Site:	22
Applicant:	N. Clackamas Parks & Rec.	County:	Clackamas	Date:	10/19/2006
Investigators:	JG	Township:	2S	Range: 2E	Section: 6

Do Normal Circumstances exist on this site? **Yes** Is the area a potential Problem Area? **No**

Is this an Atypical Situation? **No**

HYDROLOGY

			Primary Indicators	Secondary Indicators
			Inundated	Ox. rhizospheres
			Sat. in Upper 12"	H20-stained leaves
Depth of Surf. H2O		Inches	Water Marks	Local Soil Survey
Depth to Free H20	>12	Inches	Drift Lines	FAC Neutral Test
Depth to Saturation	>12	Inches	Sediment Deposits	Other _____
			Drainage patterns	Criteria Met: No

SOILS **Mapped Series:** Wapato silty clay loam **Hydric Soil?:** Yes

Classification: Fluvaquentic Endoaquolls **Drainage Class:** poorly drained

Depth (Inches)	Matrix Color	Soil Texture*	Redox Concentrations Color	Redox Concentrations abundance/size/contrast	Other Hydric Soil Field Indicators	Comments
0-3	10YR 2/2	SL				
3-5	10YR 3/3	SL				
5-12	10YR 3/2	SL			>12" refusal due to cobbles	

*SD=Sand, SDL=Sandy Loam, L=Loam, SDCL=Sandy Clay Loam, S=Silt, SL=Silt Loam, SCL=Silty Clay Loam, CL=Clay Loam, C=Clay

Criteria Met: No

VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (30%)	Status	% Cover
*Quercus garryana**	UPL	100

Shrub Stratum (30%)	Status	% Cover
*Rubus discolor**	FACU	50
*Prunus avium**	UPL	50

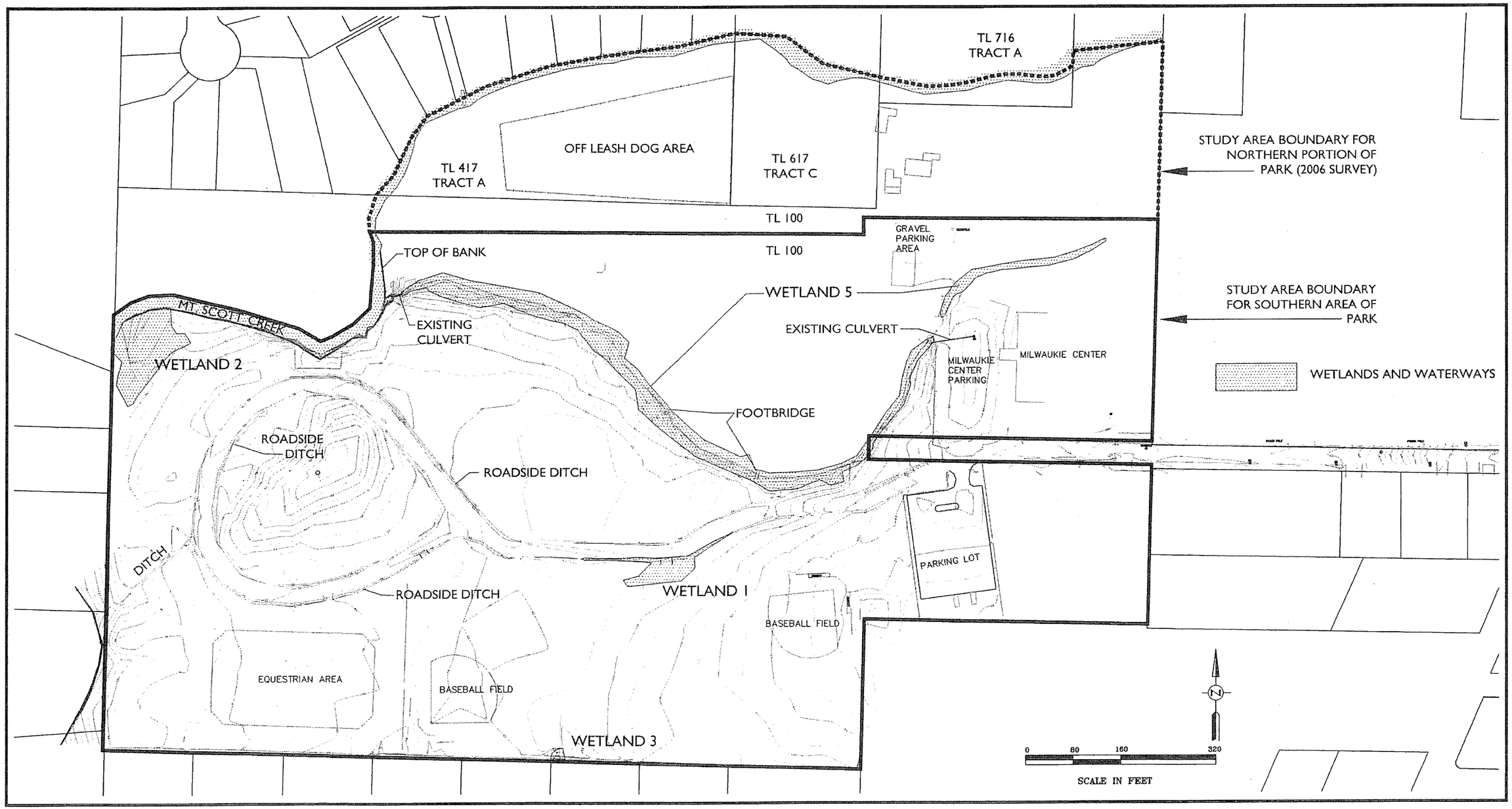
Herbaceous Stratum (40%)	Status	% Cover
*Trifolium dubium**	UPL	20
*Lolium perenne**	FACU	30
*Agrostis tenuis**	FAC	30
Geranium molle	UPL	10
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum	UPL	5
Taraxacum officinale	FACU	5

Woody Vine Stratum (0%)	Status	% Cover

***Percent of dominant species FAC, FACW, or OBL:** 17% Criteria Met: No

Comments:

Determination: Upland

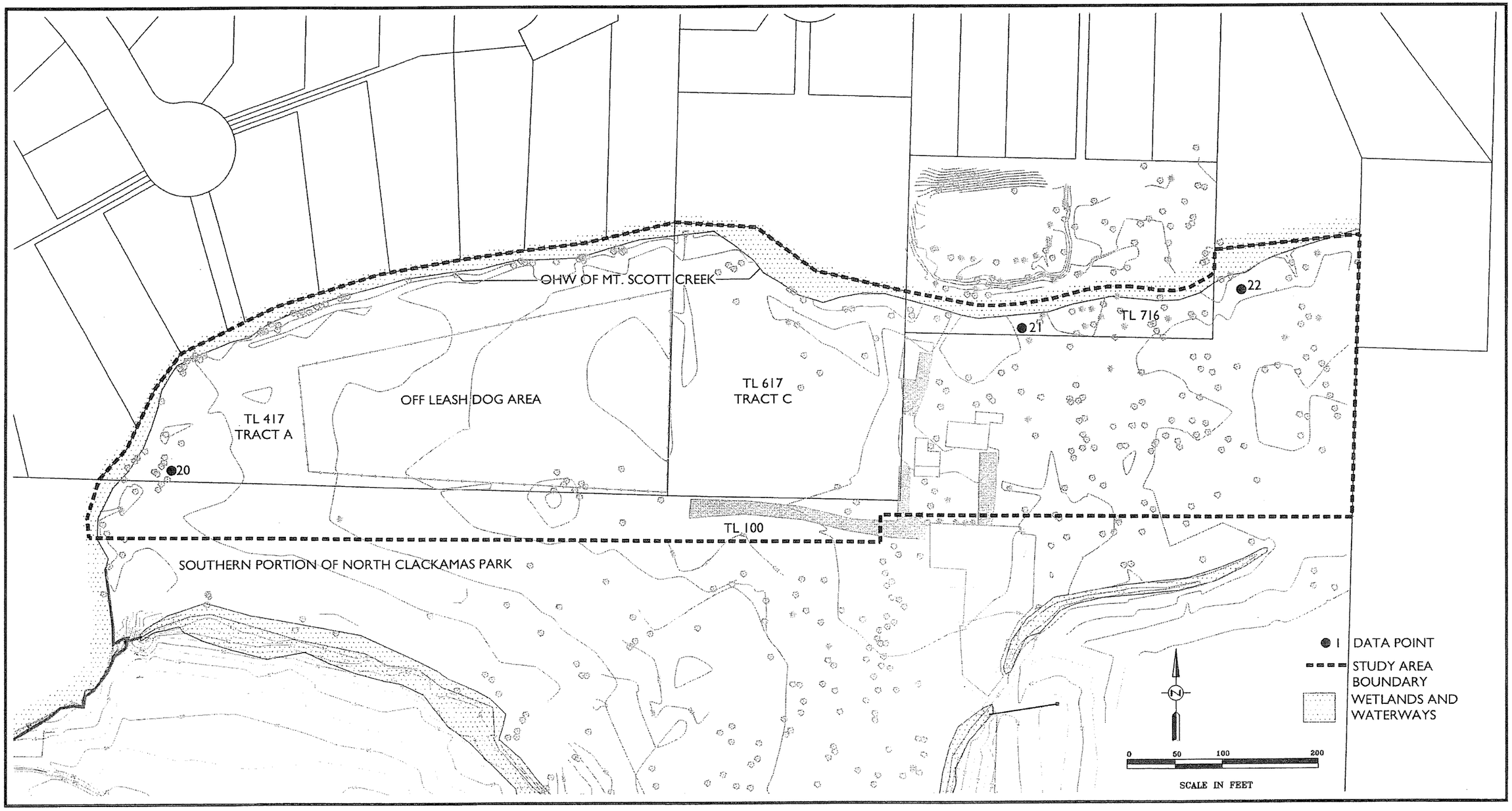


2897
1/17/07

Overview of the study area boundaries and the wetland and waterway boundaries at North Clackamas Park in Clackamas, Oregon. Survey of southern portion provided by Clackamas County. Survey for the northern portion provided by Compass Engineering. Map accuracy is +/− 1 foot.

FIGURE
6

Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.



2897
1/17/07

Survey of waterway boundaries for the northern portion of North Clackamas Park in Clackamas, Oregon. Map accuracy is +/− 1 foot.

FIGURE 7

Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.

NORTH CLACKAMAS PARKS & RECREATION DISTRICT

February 7, 2011

Milwaukie Planning Commission
c/o Katie Mangle
Director, Milwaukie Planning Department
6101 SE Johnson Creek Blvd
Milwaukie, OR 97206

Re: North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan

Dear City of Milwaukie Planning Commission:

On July 27, 2010, the North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District (NCPRD or the District) and the City of Milwaukie presented to the Planning Commission an application for adoption of the North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan as an ancillary document to the City of Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan. The Planning Commission had questions pertaining to the plan and requested additional information from NCPRD. The following is our attempt to provide additional information and answer questions brought up in the meeting. NCPRD requests an additional opportunity to speak with the Planning Commission at a work session on February 22, 2011.

Summary

This memorandum addresses concerns raised at the July 27, 2010 Planning Commission meeting regarding the North Clackamas Park - North Side Master Plan (Master Plan). This letter develops the context of the Master Plan within the park and describes the park background and land use history, explains why NCPRD is applying for approval of a Master Plan for only the north side of the park, clarifies the time gap between the NCP North Side Planning process in 2007 and land use application submittal in 2010, and summarizes how elements of the south side of the park are working, including the ball fields and parking. This memorandum also discusses alternatives that were considered during the Master Plan process, including the dog park, and introduces the proposed Mt. Scott Creek Restoration Project, which will be the first opportunity to submit a project for implementation of natural resources elements within the Master Plan.

Context

The North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan (Master Plan) exists within the context of the 47-acre park. North Clackamas Community Park is the largest community park maintained by NCPRD and has been in use as a park for more than 40 years. North Clackamas Community Park is owned by the City of Milwaukie and managed by NCPRD in accordance with an intergovernmental agreement. The park provides a unique recreational experience for all

www.co.clackamas.or.us/ncprd

Administration Office
150 Beavercreek Road
Oregon City, OR 97045
503-742-4348
fax: 503-742-4349

Aquatic & Recreation Services
7300 SE Harmony Road
Milwaukie, OR 97222
503-794-8080
fax: 503-794-8085

Milwaukie Center
5440 SE Kellogg Creek Drive
Milwaukie, OR 97222
503-653-8100
fax: 503-794-8016

Parks Maintenance Office
9909 SE 40th Avenue
Milwaukie, OR 97222
503-794-8030
fax: 503-794-8087

A service district of Clackamas County

visitors. Camas Creek divides the park into north and south halves. Mt. Scott Creek flows west along the northern and western boundaries of the park, forming a forested edge of Oregon Ash and Oregon White Oak. The northern half of the park is home to a play structure, restrooms, horseshoe pits, a dog run area, picnic facilities, maintenance yard, and stands of large Oak and Ash trees. The southern half of the park includes four youth ball fields with restrooms and concessions building, a children's play area, picnic shelters, a horse arena, a maintenance building, the Sara Hite Memorial Rose Garden, and the Milwaukie Center.

Park Background and Land Use History

In 1977 the park was deeded to the City of Milwaukie by Clackamas County. The Milwaukie Center was built in 1979. The City of Milwaukie transferred management responsibility for the park and the Milwaukie Center to NCPRD in 1990 when the District was created. The City of Milwaukie has never adopted a master plan for North Clackamas Park. Development in the park has occurred in an incremental fashion through the following land use approvals;

1992/06	Milwaukie Center Building Addition	CSO-92-04
1996/03	Sara Hite Memorial Rose Garden	Minor Modification to a CSO
2004/12	Playground equipment NCP	CSO-04-09
2005/08	Youth ball field improvements	CSO-05-02, TPR-05-01, WQR-05-01
2006/01	Lighting	Variance and amendment to conditions for CSO-05-02
2007/10	Maintenance Area expansion	Minor Modification to a CSU
2007/06	Caretaker RV/Trailer	Minor Modification to a CSU
2007	Horse arena renovation	Minor Modification to a CSU
2009/02	Electronic reader board sign	Minor Modification to a CSU
2010	Milwaukie Center building expansion	Minor Modification to a CSU
2010/02	Wood splitting structure	Minor Modification to a CSU

Approval of the proposed North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan as an ancillary document to the City of Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan will give guidance to NCPRD and the City of Milwaukie for future land use applications and changes to the north side of the park. The Youth ball field improvements Land Use Application, as approved by the City of Milwaukie, acts as the Master Plan for the south side of the park. These two documents together serve as the NCP Master Plan.

Why is NCPRD applying for approval of a Master Plan for only the north side of NCP?

1. **Direction by City of Milwaukie**

The City of Milwaukie Planning staff recommended that NCPRD apply for adoption of the North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan (Master Plan) as an Ancillary Document to the City of Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan. Master plan adoption is the process by which the City formally identifies a long range plan for a park. Staff suggested that a master plan would provide a conceptual framework for future development and investment in the north side of the park.

The Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan does not currently contain a master plan for the north side or the south side of North Clackamas Park. Since the north side of North Clackamas Park has already been in use as a park for many years, this master plan adoption process is to affirm the public's use of the site as a park and to guide future development and investment. The adoption of the plan will provide specific direction for redevelopment of this portion of the park and enable the community to move forward with plans to: 1) upgrade existing features, including but not limited to the children's play area, picnic area, restroom facilities, and dog park; 2) restore, protect, and enhance the site's natural resource areas; and 3) provide for improved environmental education and recreation opportunities. Adoption of the proposed plan would formalize the community's vision for the north side of the park and would provide guidance for improvements to the north side of the park that is currently lacking. It also clarifies uses that will not be located in the north side of the park (e.g. ball fields).

This application is only for approval of the Master Plan. This application does not include detailed design or construction elements. Approval of this application does not authorize NCPRD or the City to proceed with any construction. Prior to the implementation of the proposed Master Plan, NCPRD is required to submit the appropriate land use and building permit applications, showing compliance with all applicable City regulations. Future improvements on the site may be subject to floodplain, water quality resource, and habitat conservation area regulations, among others. NCPRD will be required to address the City of Milwaukie Planning Commission and/or City Council and apply for additional permits and land use applications as required for implementation of the plan. The Planning Commission will have additional opportunities to comment on individual applications at that time.

2. PARB and community requested NCPRD complete a North Side plan

In a letter to the NCPRD Advisory Board, dated February 8, 2005, the Milwaukie Park and Recreation Board (PARB) requested "that the District complete a master plan for the portion of North Clackamas Park located north of the entrance drive and bioswales you have proposed on the sports field proposal". The 2005 Youth ball field improvements land use application (CSO-05-02, TPR-05-01, WQR-05-01) as approved acts as the master plan for improvements for the south side of the park. There are no plans for additional improvements to the south side of the park. The PARB stated in the letter that they "do not want to slow down the progress of the ball field project with this request". NCPRD did not have the staff availability to start a park master plan while implementing the south side improvements. North side master planning was delayed until additional staff time and resources were available to dedicate to this effort.

Following completion of the sports fields and associated improvements on the south side of the park, the community reiterated the desire to see plans for future development of the north side of the park. NCPRD began a concept planning process for the north side of North Clackamas Park in spring, 2007. Over the course of a year, staff worked with the community to develop the public involvement plan and ultimately the conceptual plan. Four public meetings devoted exclusively to this subject were held. Through an intensive public process, NCPRD built consensus among all interested parties around a common vision for the north side of the park.

NCPRD worked closely with the North Clackamas Park Stewardship Committee (NCP Stewardship Committee) throughout the planning process and they served as the Project Advisory Committee, and represented a variety of stakeholders. The initiative to form the NCP Stewardship Committee came after the south side development and was meant to reunite people, as well as get different stakeholders together to discuss park issues and consider the park as a whole. The committee members describe themselves as ombudsmen to help with problems in and around the park and to guide the development and implementation of the Master Plan as presented in the land use application. The project was discussed numerous times with many interested community groups. The public process is further described within the land use application and in the Public Involvement Notebook that has been presented to the Planning Commission.

The key goal of the concept planning process for the north side of NCP was to develop a plan that minimizes environmental and property impacts, provides for ease of maintenance and longevity, while providing a safe and enjoyable experience for the community. The park north of Camas Creek is an opportunity to create a passive recreation setting with an emphasis on environmental enhancement and education to balance the intensively active recreation facility south of Camas Creek. Based on field observations, site analysis, background data collection, and input from NCPRD, the City of Milwaukie, the NCP Stewardship Committee (which includes Friends of North Clackamas Park members), community groups and public at-large, the concept plan was developed and refined to achieve this goal.

Throughout the public involvement process there was clear support for keeping the existing character of the park intact, developing a half mile (½) accessible loop trail, improving the Camas Creek pedestrian crossing, creek buffer enhancements, enhancing the wetland buffers, developing informational, educational, and native plant signage, and improving the off-leash dog park area. The overall management and feel of the park will remain the same, with active recreational opportunities in the south side of the park, and passive recreational pursuits located in the north side of the park, providing opportunities for everyone. The improved creek buffer and plantings will provide a buffer and habitat area between the youth ball fields on the south side and the trail and dog park in the north side of the park.

Please explain the time gap between completion of the Master Plan and Land Use Submittal: The Planning Commission has requested additional information to explain the time gap between Master Plan completion and land use application submittal. The following is a timeline to explain work completed between December 20, 2007 and April 20, 2010:

December 20, 2007	Final Master Plan Open House at the Milwaukie Center
January 10, 2008	NCPRD Advisory Board approval of the Master Plan
February 26, 2008	Milwaukie Park and Recreation Board (PARB) approves concept plan
April 22, 2008	NCPRD Board of Directors (Clackamas County Board of County Commissioners) update
	NCP Stewardship Committee reviewed and approved the Master Plan

Summer/Fall 2008	NCPRD began work with Alta Planning and Design to further define the Phase One natural resources improvements and prepare land use applications.
January, 2009	City and NCPRD staff reviewed the proposed land use application and determined that in light of the history of the site, and pending Title 13 implementation that it might be beneficial to adopt the North Side Master Plan as an ancillary document to the Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan before moving forward with specific site modification land use applications. This shift in approach to the land use process caused a lengthy delay in the park planning process while discussions between the City and the NCPRD took place and application materials were revised and submitted by NCPRD and reviewed by City planning staff.
May, 2009	The City of Milwaukie established interim rules for Title 13 implementation. The entire north side of NCP is now regulated by Title 13. The Title 13 of the Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan (Nature in Neighborhoods) was approved by the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) in January, 2007. Title 13 includes provisions that encourage habitat-friendly development practices while also regulating development activity within designated Habitat Conservation Areas. During this time Milwaukie Staff helped provide guidance to NCPRD and reviewed the prepared Master Plan in light of the new Title 13 rules.
December, 2009	NCPRD submitted a draft "Application for the adoption of the North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan as an Ancillary Document to the City of Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan" to Milwaukie staff for review.
April 20, 2010	The land use application for adoption of the NCP North Side Master Plan as an ancillary document to the Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan (File #CPA-10-01) was completed by NCPRD staff in early 2010 and submitted to Milwaukie staff

Meanwhile, NCPRD staff continued to meet with numerous community advisory boards to discuss the Master Plan (28 meetings overall since the initial NCPRD Master Plan approval in 2008), including the Friends of North Clackamas Park, Milwaukie Park and Recreation Board, the District Advisory Board, and the North Clackamas Park Stewardship Committee. NCPRD has not held any additional open houses since the completion of the Master Plan in 2007/2008 because the elements of the Master Plan have not changed.

Other efforts have also been ongoing in the park consistent with the vision laid out in the North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan. Recently, NCPRD has been working with our partners to secure grants and funding to complete work within the north side of NCP that may or may not require additional permitting and approval of the master plan. Tonia Burns, NCPRD Natural Resources Coordinator, has also done work within the riparian area that does not require

permitting or land use approval, including native plantings and removal of invasive species. The NCPRD Natural Resources team facilitated 1,416 volunteer hours in over 33 events in NCP during the 2009-2010 fiscal year. NCPRD has successfully partnered with the North Clackamas Urban Watersheds Council (NCUWC) and Clackamas County Water Environment Services (WES) to receive a $24,000 Nature in Neighborhoods Grant from Metro to do riparian enhancements within Camas Creek. Over 2,177 plants have been installed at the park. NCPRD also partnered with Clackamas County Water Environment Services (WES) to apply for a January 2011 Metro Nature in Neighborhoods Capital Grant to improve riparian habitat along Mt. Scott Creek within North Clackamas Park.

Include a brief summary of how elements of the south side of the park are performing

1. Activities

The southern half of the park includes multiple youth sports fields, an equestrian facility, a children's play area, the Sara Hite Rose Garden, and parking. The southern half of the park was completed in 2008 after an extensive public involvement process in 2004 and 2005 and land use process in 2005. Since its completion, the southern half of the park has had much use and has become an even more important part of active recreation within NCPRD and the City of Milwaukie.

NCP hosted the ASA Girls' Fastpitch 12B Western National Championship July 27 through August 2, 2009. 58 teams from 9 western states competed at both NCP and the new Hood View Park in Happy Valley. The summer is busy with games and the fields are full hosting tournaments, and parents and children both enjoy the park. The 2010 softball and baseball season was over seven months long (mid-March through October), and accommodates seven sports leagues. Fourteen tournaments were held and approximately 85,000 players and fans visited the ball fields in 2010. All games are scheduled to end at or before 10:00pm, and the lights go off at that time. Joe Loomis, NCPRD Recreation Supervisor for Sports and Fields reports that "NCPRD residents and guests continue to give the ball fields rave reviews" The park and ball fields also host the annual March for Mutts, a fundraiser for Meals on Wheels and FIDO, and other community events, including Movies in the Park.

The Rose Garden is available to reserve and rent for wedding receptions, meetings, family gatherings and special events. There were 21 events held at the Rose Garden between July 2009 and June 2010. The picnic facilities throughout the park hosted 137 rentals during the 2009-2010 fiscal year. The south side elements of the park balance the current and planned more natural north side of the park.

Enhancements to the horse arena, located in the southwestern portion of the park, were completed in September, 2008. The facility is open to the public on a drop-in and reserved basis. Improvements to the horse arena, along with the youth ball fields and associated improvements were partially funded by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department Local Government Grant. Advocacy for the improvements of the arena has been championed by the very active local equestrian group.

NCPRD has been successful in not exceeding the noise decibel levels in activities put forward in the south side land use application. Adjustments to lights have also been made after specific neighbors raised issues. The park is used year-round by walkers of all ages, and the increased year-round activity from the ballfields and south-side improvements has decreased crime and vandalism within the park. NCPRD regularly meets with the Stewardship Committee and neighbors to address concerns.

2. Parking

Parking is not a major problem in the park. Events are generally scheduled in a manner that is consistent with parking available onsite. Parking is coordinated with a park neighbor, Turning Point Church, when overflow parking is necessary. Anthony Clarke testified at the July 27th Planning Commission that "there was a need for parking at times. If there was a big event, or several events, parking could be difficult… [but] he had never had a problem parking there". NCPRD will continue to work with the Milwaukie Center and the community to manage parking throughout the park, and assess parking as an entire park.

NCPRD is proposing to renovate and improve the North Side parking lot as part of the Master Plan. The intent is to pave the parking lot in the area where the gravel lot and large picnic shelter are currently located and improve the crossing of Camas Creek. The actual configuration and size of the lot is yet to be determined. During the south side planning a parking analysis was completed and the NCP Parking Management Plan was approved by the City of Milwaukie. Use of the parking areas within the park will continue to comply with this plan.

Some Milwaukie Center staff and users have voiced concerns that the Center does not have enough parking. Parking is challenging because of the many uses occurring at the Center. The proposed Master Plan would provide additional spaces that would be shared by all users of the park, and it would provide closer access to the center and north side of the park. City of Milwaukie staff explained at the July 27th Planning Commission meeting that the Center is under-parked because many spaces had been combined into ADA spaces, resulting in a net loss over the years.

There are currently 356 parking spaces available at North Clackamas Park. This includes approximately 25 parking spaces within the gravel lot and 42 spaces to the west of the Milwaukie Center. The Master Plan proposes to create 40 parking spaces, including four spaces that will be set aside for the Milwaukie Center buses, in the new lot to the north of the creek, which would provide approximately 11 new park visitor spaces to help serve the Milwaukie Center, which was the greatest need identified during the planning process. However, NCPRD suggests that the Master Plan be amended as shown on the Master Plan conceptual map presented to you today. The number of spaces will remain indefinite until a more detailed design is completed. This proposed design would then be reviewed by City Planning staff and the Planning Commission as appropriate.

The Friends of the Milwaukie Center and the Milwaukie Center Community Advisory Board expressed concerns during the July Master Plan application hearing about the proposed access to

the north side parking area, which is proposed to pass in front of the Milwaukie Center and requested rerouting of the parking area access. These issues would be considered as part of any future land use application for parking area modification.

Recently additional traffic calming humps have been installed at the driveway to North Clackamas Park. NCPRD is amenable to providing additional traffic calming measures and driveway changes to accommodate users of the Milwaukie Center if necessary. Development of the parking lot would require land use approvals and permits which would further dictate the size and functionality of the parking lot and any changes to the current parking. The proposed parking lot will be evaluated by the Milwaukie Engineering and Planning Departments, Milwaukie Center, and the Planning Commission when a land use application is submitted.

Alternatives considered during the planning process, including Dog Park planning:
The Milwaukie Planning Commission has requested additional information regarding alternatives considered during the Master Plan process, particularly with regard to the use of the SW corner of the park and mix of uses on the site. Of considerable interest during the July 27th Planning Commission was the location and plan for the dog park. This section addresses the current off-leash dog run, previous planning, and proposed improvements to the dog run.

The current 1.45 acre facility is heavily accessed year-round. During the public process, there was definite support for maintaining a dog run at NCP for the local community. A Dog Park Working Committee was established during the process as a subset of the Project Advisory and Stewardship Committee to help collect and provide information to guide the planning process regarding the dog park. Several different options were considered: one entailed eliminating the dog park altogether; moving it to the south side, making changes to the enclosed area itself, making the dog park bigger; and moving the dog park to the east and closer to the parking lot. Concerns were expressed about dog owners letting their dogs off leash outside the off leash area, and having the park closer to the parking lot would provide a more direct route. Relocation of the off-leash dog area to the south side of the park was reviewed at length by the community, the NCP Stewardship Committee, and NCPRD. However, support for the equestrian arena has been high, and neighbors of that section of the park expressed strong opposition to moving the dog park to that southwest location.

The Dog Park Working Committee discussed the dog park at length, investigating which amenities would improve it to make it a better experience for people. Ultimately, the Dog Park Working Committee, NCP Stewardship Committee, and general public feedback recommended that the dog park should remain in the park, remain the same size and not any bigger, but perhaps split so smaller dogs could be separated from larger dogs. This is reflected in the Master Plan.

The existing dog park is within the riparian buffer for Mt Scott Creek. A goal of the Master Plan is to move the dog park further away from the creek. Creating a bigger buffer of about seventy feet in width is proposed, which is beyond that required for the regulatory processes. The Master Plan proposes relocating the dog park further to the east and south, away from the Mt. Scott Creek riparian buffer; enhancing the park with new fencing, benches, a kiosk, divided use areas,

double entrance gates, and additional vegetated screening. Refurbishment and relocation of the dog park will improve the facility for users. While the overall size remains the same, the area will be divided to provide separate areas for small, (or more timid dogs), and large (or more confident dogs). Improvement and relocation of the dog park will move the off leash area away from the creek and help protect the health of the riparian system.

NCPRD has been working with the City of Milwaukie to address complaints from neighbors regarding the noise of barking dogs and yelling of their owners. Milwaukie code enforcement officers provide the primary enforcement for dog related concerns and complaints. Users of the off-leash area feel the facility is in need of updates to improve safety for owners and dogs.

The Planning Commission requested additional information regarding possible grants.
NCPRD has been working with the City of Milwaukie, Clackamas County Service District No.1 (CCSD #1), the North Clackamas Urban Watershed Council, the Friends of Kellogg and Mt. Scott Creeks, the Friends of Milwaukie Center, and other partners to develop the proposed Mt. Scott Creek Restoration Project within the north side of North Clackamas Park. Mt. Scott Creek is part of a watershed that is important to the entire region. The project is also identified within the 2009 WES Watershed Action Plans for the Kellogg/Mt. Scott Creeks. The project goals include improving four to six in stream and riparian areas along and within the creek for fish and wildlife health and to enhance ecological functions and diversity and providing watershed health awareness, community stewardship, educational opportunities and improving public access to nature. This project will include implementation of some of the natural resource enhancements proposed in the Master Plan, such as culvert removal and the new Camas Creek crossing, an educational overlook east of the Mt. Scott Creek and Camas Creek confluence, and stream bank restoration. The project goals are consistent with the Master Plan as presented in City of Milwaukie land use application CPA-10-01.

CCSD #1, on behalf of the project partners, is applying for a Metro Nature in Neighborhoods Capital Grant (NIN) to implement the proposed natural resource improvements. The partners have provided over $300,000 in matching funds, staff time, and materials for the project. The project partners hosted a project open house on January 26, 2011. The project meeting flier is attached to this memo. The project design will be completed in June 2011 and subject to appropriate City of Milwaukie permitting approval, implementation of restoration measures could occur as early as summer, 2011. Riparian restoration as planned within this project and presented within the Master Plan will remain current with best practices. NCPRD is flexible in our approach to habitat and creek restoration. The Master Plan does not lock NCPRD into a specific way of approaching restoration activities.

Conclusion
NCPRD has continued through the last four years to work closely with the North Clackamas Park Stewardship Committee and continues to discuss the North Side Master Plan and related projects with the community and multiple advisory boards. NCPRD also continues to develop partnerships with valuable organizations including Clackamas County Service District No.1 (CCSD #1) and the North Clackamas Urban Watersheds Council (NCUWC). NCPRD has

coordinated with several schools to perform natural resource projects at the park, and educated students about natural resources program goals and objectives. Approval of the Master Plan will enable NCPRD to continue to improve opportunities for learning within the park.

Adoption of the proposed North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan formalizes the community's goals for the north side of the park and will provide guidance for renovation of the park that is currently lacking. This application is only for approval of the Master Plan. NCPRD will be required to address the City of Milwaukie Planning Commission and/or City Council and apply for additional permits and land use applications as required for implementation of specific elements of the plan.

Thank you for your consideration.

Katie Dunham
Planner II
North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District

NORTH CLACKAMAS PARKS & RECREATION DISTRICT

March 23, 2012

Milwaukie Planning Commission
c/o Katie Mangle
Director, Milwaukie Planning Department
6101 SE Johnson Creek Blvd
Milwaukie, OR 97206

Re: North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan

Dear City of Milwaukie Planning Commission:

On July 27, 2010, the North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District (NCPRD or the District) and the City of Milwaukie presented to the Planning Commission an application for adoption of the North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan as an ancillary document to the City of Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan. NCPRD met with the Planning Commission again at a work session on Tuesday, February 22, 2011. At that work session the Planning Commission had questions pertaining to the plan and requested additional information from NCPRD. The following is our attempt to provide additional information and answer questions brought up in the meeting. NCPRD requests an additional opportunity to speak with the Planning Commission at a work session on April 10, 2012.

Summary

This memorandum addresses the following topics raised at the February 22, 2011 Planning Commission meeting regarding the North Clackamas Park - North Side Master Plan:

- Proposed improvement of the gravel parking lot
- Milwaukie Center parking lot traffic flow
- Treatment of the creeks (braiding, etc.)
- Dog park considerations

In addition, after consultation with members of the Planning Commission, NCPRD partners including Water Environment Services, consultants, and others, NCPRD has updated the Master Plan. An updated draft plan is attached to this memorandum.

Please see the previous letter from NCPRD to the Milwaukie Planning Commission, dated February 7, 2011, for a context of the Master Plan within the park, park background and land use

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history, an explanation of why NCPRD is applying for approval of a Master Plan for only the north side of the park, a discussion of timing, a summary of how elements of the south side of the park are working, and a discussion of alternatives that were considered during the Master Plan process.

Proposed improvement of the gravel parking lot

NCPRD is proposing to renovate and improve the North Side parking lot as part of the Master Plan. The intent is to pave the parking lot in the area where the gravel lot and large picnic shelter are currently located and improve the crossing of Camas Creek. The actual configuration and size of the lot is yet to be determined. During the south side planning a parking analysis was completed and the NCP Parking Management Plan was approved by the City of Milwaukie. Use of the parking areas within the park will continue to comply with this plan.

Some Milwaukie Center staff and users have voiced concerns that the Center does not have enough parking. Parking is challenging because of the many uses occurring at the Center. The proposed Master Plan would provide additional spaces that would be shared by all users of the park, and it would provide closer access to the center and north side of the park. The Master Plan proposes to create approximately 25 parking spaces, in the new lot to the north of the creek, which would help serve the Milwaukie Center, which was the greatest need identified during the planning process. The final number of spaces will remain indefinite until a more detailed design is completed. Development of the parking lot would require land use approvals and permits which would further dictate the size and functionality of the parking lot and any changes to the current parking. The proposed parking lot will be evaluated by the Milwaukie Engineering and Planning Departments, and the Planning Commission when a land use application is submitted.

Milwaukie Center parking lot traffic flow

The Milwaukie Center Community Advisory Board expressed concerns during the July, 2010 and February, 2011 Master Plan application hearings about the proposed access to the north side parking area, which would pass in front of the Milwaukie Center. They requested rerouting of the parking area access. A letter from the Milwaukie Center/Community Advisory Board (C/CAB) expressed anxiety regarding parking issues and traffic safety issues:

> "The [C/CAB] agrees with the need for more parking, especially as amenities are added to the park… our concern is that the concept plan for the NCP north side moves traffic through the Center's parking lot to get to the new parking area. This design causes greatly increased volume of vehicular traffic to go immediately past the front doors of the Milwaukie Center."

NCPRD staff met with members of the C/CAB, the Friends of North Clackamas Park, the North Clackamas Park Stewardship Committee, and Friends of the Milwaukie Center, in a special meeting on May 25, 2011. That meeting led to additional meetings, and the identification of

current needs and safety concerns regarding the parking lot. NCPRD staff developed two concepts for renovation of the Milwaukie Center parking lot that would improve safety and address current congestion and visibility concerns. The final concept was reviewed and approved by the C/CAB at their Friday, December 9, 2011 meeting:

> The C/CAB support[s] the conceptual parking configuration for the Milwaukie Center parking lot…We further move that the C/CAB support the NCPRD application for the adoption of the North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan, as an ancillary document to the City of Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan, as amended with the following changes: Revised driveway access to the north side parking area as presented to the Planning Commission in Feb. 2011; and, Conceptual parking lot configuration for the existing lot in front of the Milwaukie Center as shown on the graphic dated October 14, 2011. Furthermore, the Center Community Advisory Board understands improvements to Milwaukie Center's lot will occur in advance of progression of other North Clackamas Parks District Improvements."

The concept does not add parking to the Milwaukie Center lot, and all renovations will stay within the existing footprint of the parking lot. The plan includes changes to the drive aisles, the addition of a crosswalk from the entrance of the Milwaukie Center to the gravel parking lot, moving the current crosswalk to the south of the Milwaukie Center parking lot further south, and adding a south bulb-out at location where currently painted yellow. The plan will retain the number of ADA parking spaces. Additionally, a new sidewalk will be added west of the parking lot, running north to south, connecting the gravel parking lot and the north side of the park to the rose garden and south side. This is currently a dirt and bark path.

The minutes from the Milwaukie Center/Community Advisory Board meeting, the proposed plan, and a memo explaining the proposal are attached to this memo. NCPRD staff has received an estimate to complete the renovation of the Milwaukie Center parking lot, and has proposed the funding for this project be approved in the NCPRD 2012-2013 FY Capital program. Any changes to the Milwaukie Center Parking lot will be evaluated by the Milwaukie Engineering and Planning Departments, and NCPRD would acquire all necessary permits for this work.

Treatment of the creeks (braiding) and natural resources considerations

Concerns regarding flooding at the park were addressed at the February, 2011 Planning Commission Work Session. NCPRD considered flooding of the park while developing this plan, and has implemented the proposed extension of the wetland buffer outside of the 50 ft line and expanded it to 70 ft. (as shown on the Conceptual Park Plan). The planning commission requested that NCPRD consider allowing braiding and let the creek flow naturally. NCPRD staff met with members of the Planning Commission, and discussed recent improvements that the NCPRD Natural Resources Division has been working on within the park, the Nature In Neighborhoods project elements, and how proposed elements of the concept plan will affect the park. NCPRD has incorporated changes to the Master Plan that reflect these conversations.

North Clackamas Park is identified as an important resource in the watershed planning for the whole Mt. Scott area. NCPRD is working with a number of partners, including ODFW and other regulatory agencies, to improve the creeks and riparian corridors while allowing access to the park for the community. NCPRD is partnering with WES to improve the creek as part of the Nature in Neighborhoods grant that was received in 2011; this project will remove a crushed culvert that exists within the creek, and improving the creek's natural flow. NCPRD strives to be the best stewards as for the park while still allowing people to have access to it.

NCPRD has begun to implement adaptive management within North Clackamas Park. These changes are already improving habitat within the north side of the park:

- In 2009 NCPRD began the practice of allowing the Camas flowers to bloom in the area north of Camas Creek and east of the gravel parking lot. Mowing in that area, in preparation for a 20-table summer picnic area that can be reserved for group use, began after the flowers bloomed. Staff began collecting Camas seeds and sowing them the following year. In 2012 NCPRD removed the popular picnic area from use. This is an example of balancing what the community desired and what nature needed and desires within this park.
- The NCPRD Maintenance Department removed a maintenance facility shed and other debris near the dog run and has removed equipment that had been stored on-site from the park
- Staff has also removed old cyclone fencing that was along the Mt. Scott Creek corridor at the north side of the park.
- The NCPRD natural resources team has planted 2,508 new trees and plants throughout the north side of the park and along the creek and held 64 events at North Clackamas Park (NCPRD Natural Resources Program Annual Report, 2010-2011).

Dog park considerations

The Milwaukie Planning Commission has requested NCPRD to consider additional conceptual ideas regarding the future location and management of the dog park. Specifically, NCPRD was requested to research management of other local dog parks and the idea of a seasonal dog park.

The current 1.45 acre facility is heavily accessed year-round. During the public process, there was definite support for maintaining a dog run at NCP for the local community. A Dog Park Working Committee was established during the process to help collect and provide information to guide the planning process regarding the dog park. Several different options were considered: one entailed eliminating the dog park altogether; moving it to the south side, making changes to the enclosed area itself, making the dog park bigger; and moving the dog park to the east and closer to the parking lot. Relocation of the off-leash dog area to the south side of the park was reviewed at length by the community, the NCP Stewardship Committee, and NCPRD. Additionally, using the horse arena as a dog park, or removing the horse arena for a dog park was explored. However, support for the equestrian arena has been high, and neighbors of that section of the park have expressed strong opposition to moving the dog park to that southwest location.

The Dog Park Working Committee discussed the dog park at length, investigating which amenities would improve it to make it a better experience for people. Ultimately, the Dog Park Working Committee, NCP Stewardship Committee, and general public feedback recommended that the dog park should remain in the park, remain the same size and not any bigger, but perhaps split so smaller dogs could be separated from larger dogs. This is reflected in the Master Plan. With respect to the community planning process that occurred as part of the master plan development, NCPRD does not recommend changing the location of the dog park at this time.

NCPRD Dog park refurbishment and relocation goals and elements as shown in the Plan include:

- The existing dog park is within the riparian buffer for Mt Scott Creek. A goal of the Master Plan is to move the dog park further away from the creek. Creating a bigger buffer of about seventy feet in width is proposed, which is beyond that required for the regulatory processes. The Master Plan proposes relocating the dog park further to the east and south, away from the Mt. Scott Creek riparian buffer. Improvement and relocation of the dog park will move the off leash area away from the creek and help protect the health of the riparian system.
- New fencing, benches, a kiosk, divided use areas, double entrance gates, and additional vegetated screening will enhance the park.
- While the overall size remains the same, the area will be divided to provide separate areas for small, (or more timid dogs), and large (or more confident dogs).

NCPRD has researched best practices regarding dog parks within the region, attended seminars on dog park planning, and spoken with managers of other dog parks. Seasonal dog parks are typically developed due to the desire to let heavily used areas rest during the winter months, or to avoid conflicts between park activities that are season-specific, such as sports or concerts. At Gabriel Park, Portland Parks and Recreation has fenced "winter" and "summer" areas so that they are able to restore the grass in the summer area during winter months, and avoid the damage that comes with play during mud season. During a long-term evaluation of dog parks in Portland in 2004, a test of various surfacing materials was conducted. A survey reflected enthusiasm for sand when compared with the traditional winter mud that results from "grass" dog parks. NCPRD plans to improve the surface and drainage of the dog park. NCPRD does not anticipate the refurbished dog park to be a grass surface, as this is not a sustainable surface, and will not hold up to high use, during the summer or winter. NCPRD will consider and investigate alternative surfaces including gravel, rock, and sand, and include drainage in the new dog park, which will improve the conditions of the dog park.

NCPRD staff will continue to research dog parks and follow best practices when developing improvements to the dog park.

Additionally, NCPRD will develop a maintenance plan for the refurbished dog park. Portland Parks and Recreation has a policy stating that "All off-leash sites are subject to regular closures for routine maintenance as well as longer term closures for restoration as needed". During the

future NCPRD Master Plan and Strategic Plan Update in 2012, NCPRD will confirm the community's need for dog parks and other parks throughout the District, and plan for additional dog parks in the future.

Conclusion

NCPRD has continued through the last five years to work closely with a multitude of community stakeholders and multiple advisory boards to produce the North Clackamas Park north side plan. NCPRD also continues to develop partnerships with valuable organizations including Clackamas County Service District No. 1 (CCSD #1) and the North Clackamas Urban Watersheds Council (NCUWC). NCPRD has coordinated with several schools to perform natural resource projects at the park, and educated students about natural resources program goals and objectives. Approval of the Master Plan will enable NCPRD to continue to improve opportunities for learning within the park.

Adoption of the proposed North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan formalizes the community's goals for the north side of the park and will provide guidance for renovation of the park that is currently lacking. This application is only for approval of the Master Plan. It also develops an understanding of what park elements will not be developed in the park in the future. The north side plan, in conjunction with the developed south side park, makes up NCPRD and Milwaukie's plans for the park for the future. NCPRD will be required to address the City of Milwaukie Planning Commission and/or City Council and apply for additional permits and land use applications as required for implementation of specific elements of the plan.

Thank you for your consideration.

Katie Dunham
Planner II
North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District

MEMO
To: Milwaukie Center Community Advisory Board
From: Dave Miletich, Deputy Director
Dated: October 14, 2011
Re: North Clackamas Park North Side Plan – Milwaukie Center Parking Circulation Plan

Background: After considerable community involvement, North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District (NCPRD) completed a concept plan for the North Side of North Clackamas Park in February, 2008. The City of Milwaukie requires park concept plans to be approved by the Planning Commission and added to the City of Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan. The Milwaukie Center/Community Advisory Board (C/CAB) expressed concerns at the July, 2010 and February, 2011 Planning Commission meetings regarding existing Milwaukie Center parking lot circulation.

Dave Miletich and Katie Dunham met with the C/CAB and Joan Young at their September 9, 2011 meeting to discuss two parking circulation concepts. Eight members and guests of the (C/CAB) were present at the meeting. The meeting began with a tour around the Milwaukie Center parking lot and a discussion of the history of the Milwaukie Center. The goal of the meeting was to discuss parking circulation and safety concerns, and to reach a consensus regarding the future of parking circulation at the Milwaukie Center.

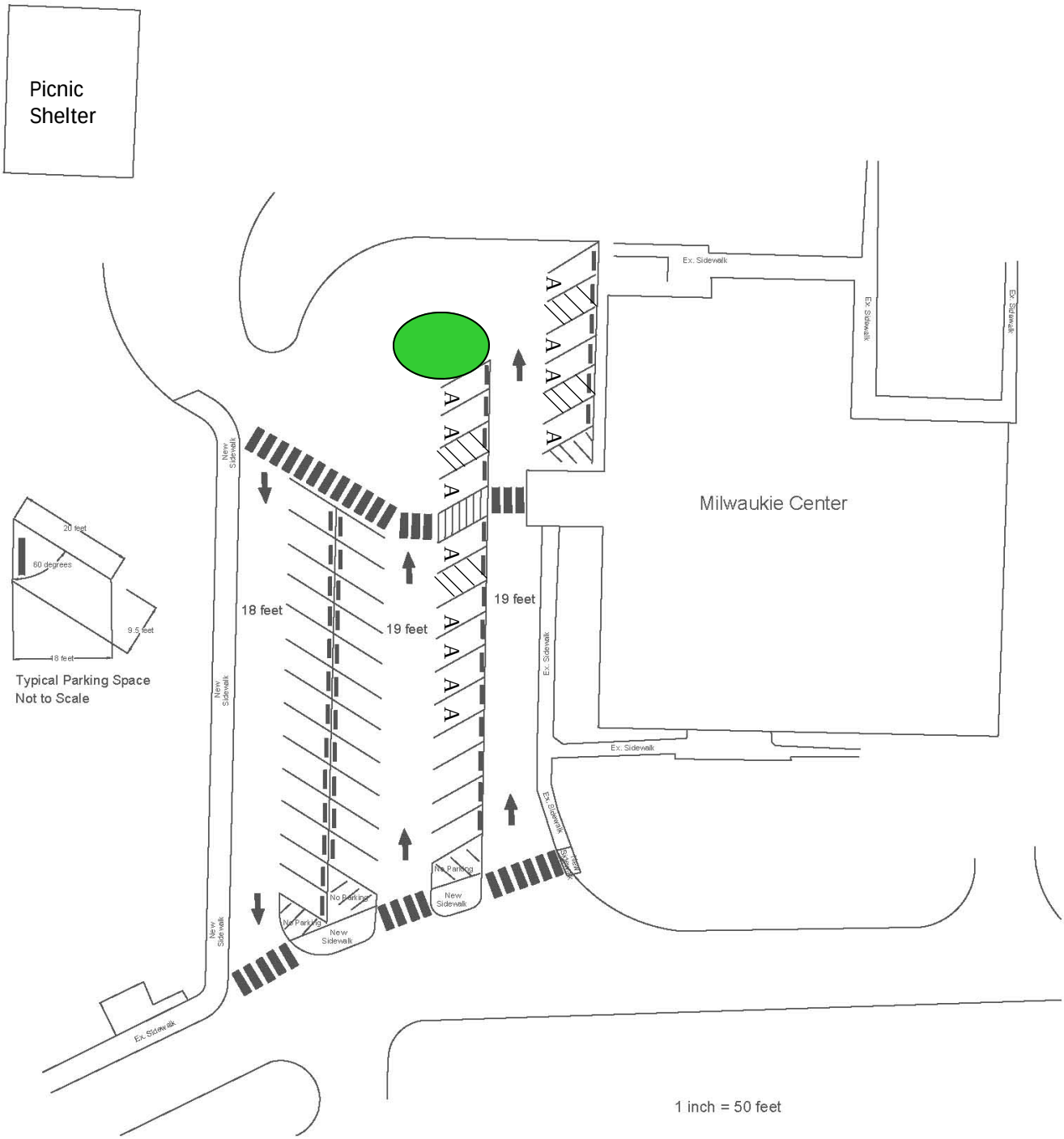
After much discussion, the C/CAB took a straw poll, and approved the following:

- The drive aisles as presented in Option A (6 voted Yes)
- Add a crosswalk from the entrance of the Milwaukie Center to the gravel parking lot (7 voted Yes)
- Move the current crosswalk to the south of the Milwaukie Center parking lot further south, and add south bulb-out at location where currently painted yellow
- Retain number of ADA parking spaces
- A new sidewalk west of the parking lot, running north to south, connecting the gravel parking lot and the north side of the park to the rose garden and south side. This is currently a dirt/bark path

Staff confirmed that they will work with Tri-Met traffic designers when developing the final plan. The C/CAB requested that staff present the final plan at their October 14 meeting without the aerial view, including statistics regarding ADA and non-ADA parking numbers before and after implementation of the proposed plan. The proposed final plan is attached to this memorandum.

	Before	After
ADA Parking	12	12
Regular Parking	30	28
Total Parking	**42**	**40**

NCPRD will construct improvements to the park as funding is available. Approval of this plan by the C/CAB and approval of the North Clackamas Park North side plan by the Milwaukie Planning Commission will make it possible for NCPRD to apply for grants and solicit partnerships to help complete improvements within the park.



North Clackamas Park - Milwaukie Center Parking Concept Plan
Friday, October 14, 2011

<u>40 parking spaces:</u>
12 ADA parking spaces
28 non-ADA parking spaces

N

North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District

Milwaukie Center/Community Advisory Board

Minutes of Friday, December 9, 2011 Meeting

MEMBERS PRESENT: Denise Anderson, Siri Bernard, Bill Bersie, Kim Buchholz, John Gill, Ben Horner-Johnson, Eleanor Johnson, Katie Rudfelt, Gary Rutledge, Elizabeth Young

MEMBERS EXCUSED: Chuck Petersen, Ben Tabler

STAFF PRESENT: Dave Miletich, Brandi Walters, Joan Young

CALL TO ORDER: Chairperson Eleanor Johnson called the meeting to order at 9:37 a.m.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES:
Ben Horner-Johnson moved that the minutes of Sept. 9 and Oct. 14 be approved. Siri Bernard seconded the motion which was approved unanimously.

CORRESPONDENCE:
Joan Young stated she received correspondence from Ben Tabler and Chuck Petersen who were both unable to attend the December 9, 2011 meeting.

Joan received email correspondence dated November 22, 2011 from the Board of County Commissioners officially approving the re-applications of Ben Horner-Johnson, Kim Buchholz and Ben Tabler to serve on the board.

STAFF REPORT:
Milwaukie Center Parking Lot
North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District (NCPRD) Deputy Director, Dave Miletich, presented the reformatted Milwaukie Center's Parking Lot Concept Plan, developed by NCPRD Planning Department. He reviewed the history of the Advisory Board's involvement with the project. Dave reminded the committee the proposed map reduced the available non-ADA parking spaces in the main lot from 30 to 28.

Elizabeth Young stated concerns that the proposed crosswalk addition conflicts with the location the Milwaukie Center buses park to load and unload. Eleanor Johnson noted the buses leave as soon as possible. Dave Miletich and Joan Young explained the internal buses could potentially stop south of the crossway at the existing curb cut portion of the sidewalk. This option would decrease the concern regarding conflicting access to the crosswalk.

Joan Young reviewed the issues discussed at the October, 2011 Center/Community Advisory Board meeting.

Dave explained the proposed changes to the Milwaukie Center main parking lot will cost approximately $15k, not including the additional sidewalk on the west side. Dave also noted proper signage will be put in place upon the change to the parking lot. Dave stated NCPRD is currently seeking funds to improve the lot in 2012.

Siri Bernard reported the Stewardship Committee feels the dog park lost potential funds due to the Center/ Community Advisory Board causing the North Clackamas Park North Side improvement plans not being approved sooner. Joan Young explained that, in order to move forward with the Trolley Trail project, $200k was moved to a contingency fund for that project. Siri also noted she spoke with a planner at the City of Milwaukie who reported a review of improvement plans for the parking lot changes are not required by the City.

Dave Miletich provided the following language as a draft motion for the C/CAB to consider:

"I move that the C/CAB support the conceptual parking configuration for the Milwaukie Center parking lot, as discussed during our meeting on December 9, 2011, and further detailed in the October 14, 2011 memorandum from Dave Miletich to the C/CAB. We further move that the C/CAB support the NCPRD application for the adoption of the North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan, as an ancillary document to the City of Milwaukie Comprehensive Plan, as amended with the following changes:

- Revised driveway access to the north side parking area as presented to the Planning Commission in Feb. 2011; and,
- Conceptual parking lot configuration for the existing lot in front of the Milwaukie Center as shown on the graphic dated October 14, 2011."

The Center/Community Advisory Board developed additional verbiage to accompany their approval of the proposed plan: "Furthermore, the Center Community Advisory Board understands improvements to Milwaukie Center's lot will occur in advance of progression of other North Clackamas Parks District Improvements."

Kim Buchholz motioned to approve the Milwaukie Center's Parking Lot Concept Plan with language including Dave Miletich's proposal and the C/CAB's proposal. Siri Bernard seconded the motion which was unanimously approved.

REPORTS:

DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD–

Bill Bersie shared that Debbie Ibarra, NCPRD Marketing Manager, presented to the District Advisory Board (DAB) that NCPRD has hired a firm to conduct the NCPRD logo redesign project. The firm, Sasquatch, presented their process for logo redesign at the last DAB meeting. NCPRD is planning to unveil the new logo by mid-2012. The Winter 2011/2012 Program Guide is complete. Tonia Burns reviewed the Spring Park Natural Area Master Plan. Bill also noted the DAB is moving their meetings to Wednesdays from 4-6 p.m.

NUTRITION/TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE –

Joan Young noted the Milwaukie Center's Nutrition Program held the 35th Annual "Best in the West Bazaar" on October 21 and 22. The event was very successful.

Joan stated there are 200 Meals on Wheels being delivered each day, with an additional 100 frozen meals being delivered each Thursday and Friday for the weekends. Joan reported annually there are 200 new starts to the Meals on Wheels program. To qualify for the program, a recipient has to be homebound and unable to cook or have access to the grocery store. She stated the Center has 16 daily Meals on Wheels routes. Joan explained, if a patron is not eligible to receive Meals on Wheels, Social Service staff look for alternative sources including but not limited to transporting the patron to the Center to take place in the Center's on-site congregate meal. Elizabeth Young suggested seeking a new name for the congregate meal program. Joan Young stated the Center is open to suggestions. Denise Anderson suggested "Community Meal."

Joan Young noted the Milwaukie Center Transportation has almost reached capacity. Joan explained the Center has four buses, utilized as follows: two buses are used by the Transportation Program, one by the Travel Program; and one is a spare. Joan shared the Emergency Firewood Program has provided almost 100 loads of wood.

AREA AGENCY ON AGING –

Joan Young reported the Area Agency on Aging Senior Center Liaison Committee met at the Milwaukie Center on Monday. The Committee ate lunch at the Center and gave a positive report back to Joan.

FRIENDS OF THE MILWAUKIE CENTER, INC. –
Ben Horner-Johnson reported the Friends of Milwaukie Center, Inc. has approved two new board members. The Lumberjack Breakfast was held in September. The event was successful, having served 275 community members, raising $2,542. The Friends Endowment Funds have experienced an 8% growth.

Ben stated the Breakfast with Bob kickoff for the annual campaign was also successful with 75 attendees, raising $700 in donations at the event.

Ben reported the Spaghetti Dinner is scheduled for March, noting Clackamas Rotary Club is partnering with the Friends of Milwaukie Center, Inc. on the event.

CENTER REPORT:
Joan Young shared the Strategic Plan/Accreditation Project is behind on its timeline due to staffing changes. The Center is seeking a candidate to spearhead this project. Any interested parties should contact Joan Young.

Joan reported Twilla Hayden is retiring this month. Her replacement, Lisa Kasubuchi, will begin Monday, Dec. 12. Lisa will take over Twilla's current responsibilities including A Place at the Center. Lisa previously worked at the Neighborhood House community center in SW Portland, as an Information and Referral Specialist.

Kim suggested holding a joint meeting with the Friends of the Milwaukie Center to address future potential funding shortages.

INFORMATION/ANNOUNCEMENTS: None

AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETINGS: Debbie Ibarra, Marketing Specialist for NCPRD.

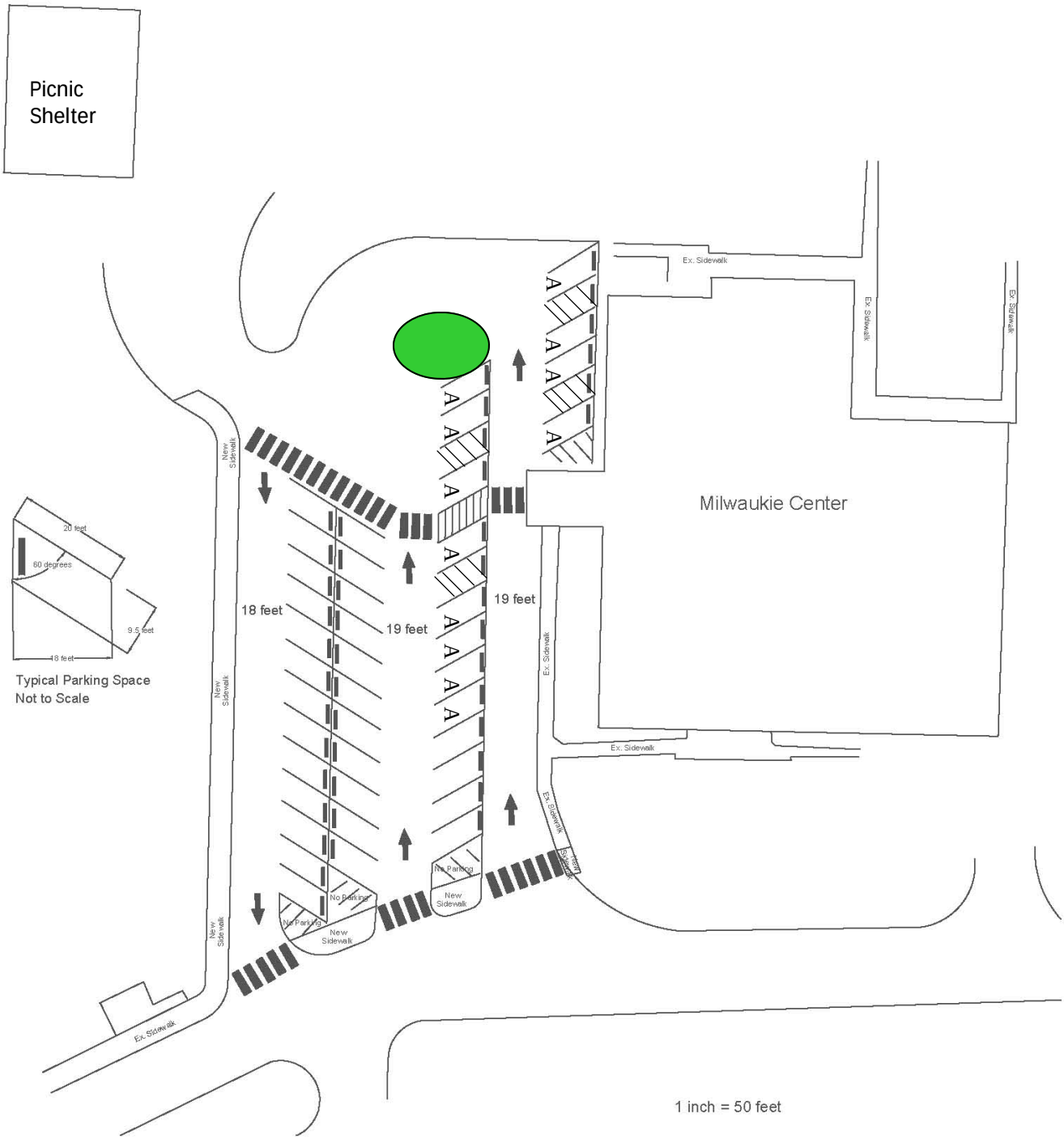
ADJOURN:
Chairperson Eleanor Johnson adjourned the meeting at 10:44 a.m.

Milwaukie Center

Mission:

To be a link to resources for older adults and their families
– and a place for the community to gather, grow and contribute.

5440 SE Kellogg Creek Drive
Milwaukie, OR 97222
503-653-8100
FAX 503-794-8016
www.milwaukiecenter.com
Join us on Facebook!



North Clackamas Park - Milwaukie Center Parking Concept Plan
Friday, October 14, 2011

<u>40 parking spaces:</u>
12 ADA parking spaces
28 non-ADA parking spaces

N

Alligood, Li

From: David Potts <david.w.potts@att.net>
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2012 4:14 PM
To: Alligood, Li; 'Dunham, Katie'
Cc: Ragel, Beth; Mangle, Katie
Subject: North Clackamas Park Master Plan
Attachments: DogParkwithFence.pdf

Li (et al)—

When I spoke with Katie Dunham earlier today, she indicated the need for me to reiterate that I support the Master Plan for the development of the North section of North Clackamas Park. Please consider this email message indication of such support, with the addition that I feel there is a need for a safe off-leash area for small dogs now, hence my suggestion to fence off a small portion (~20%) of the southern end of the existing dog park for use by smaller dogs.

I have attached a crude map, indicating the option of placing a fence across the existing off-leash area to provide such an area for safe off-leash use by small dogs.

I thank you in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,

David W. Potts
503.659.5588
Specializing in personal computers, networking,
home theatre and home automation

From: David Potts [mailto:david.w.potts@att.net]
Sent: Friday, April 06, 2012 8:11 PM
To: 'Alligood, Li'
Cc: 'Ragel, Beth'
Subject: RE: [Planning Commission Meeting Packets] April 10, 2012

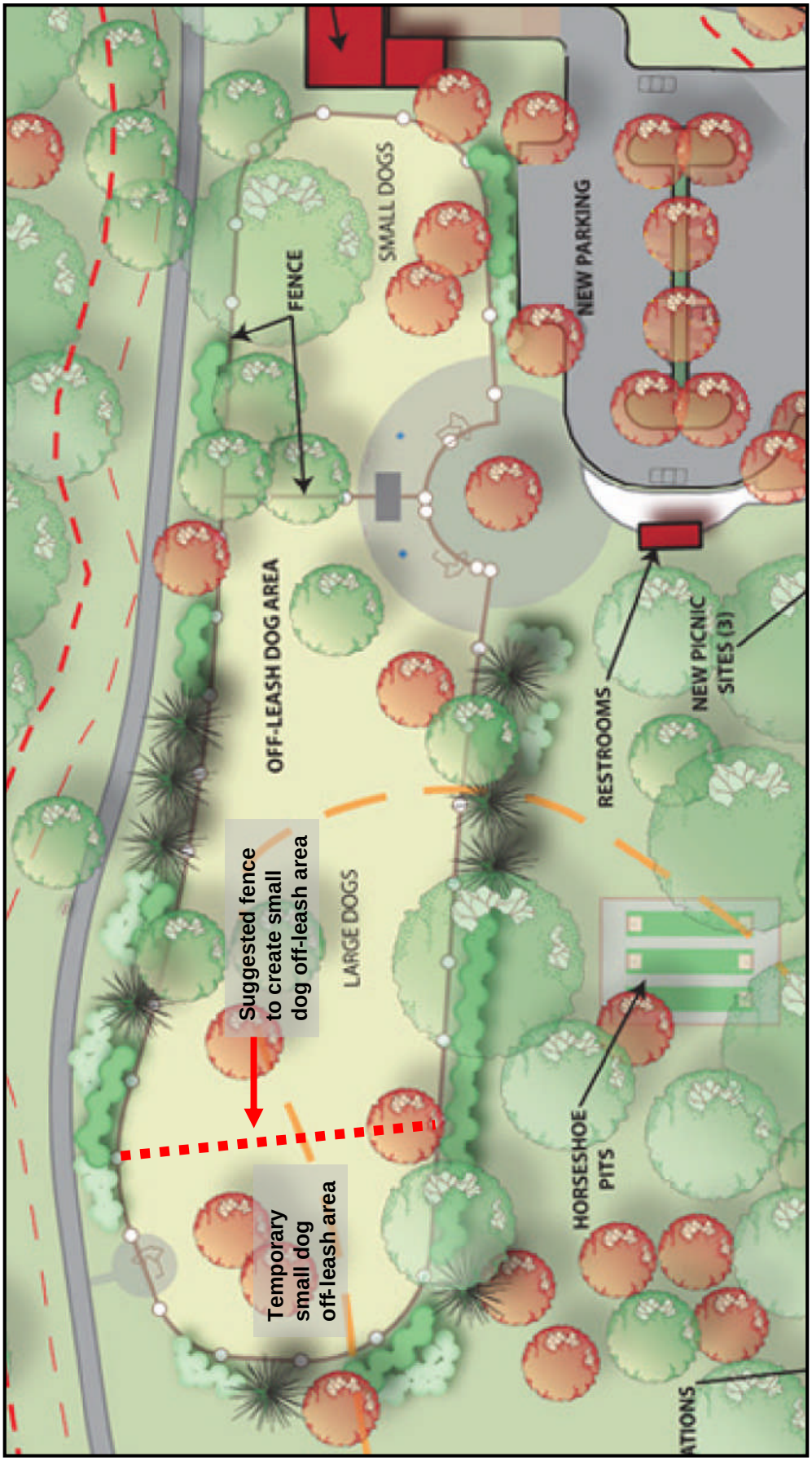
Li—

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input on the planning for the north side of North Clackamas Park. We live adjacent to the park at 4945 SE Casa Del Rey Drive. We have a small dog we walk in the park. We would love to have the ability to have our dog off-leash to be able to play with other small dogs, but our 6 pound Chihuahua is often mistaken by larger dogs as “prey”. As such, we are unable to allow our dog to enjoy the off-leash area (a common complaint from others with small dogs in my neighborhood, who agree they would not allow their small dog(s) into the off-leash area with the larger dogs).

I was encouraged to see the post on the bulletin board, last summer, indicating the adjacent area is slated for development as an off-leash area for small dogs. The post indicated, however, the off-leash area for small dogs is on hold, as there was no funding being allocated to this feature.

I would like to suggest an interim solution that should be inexpensive to implement by creating a temporary off-leash area for small dogs within the existing off-leash area. The existing off-leash area has two double gates for entry and exit. Placing a fence across the width of the [existing] off-leash area 20% or so in from the southern end of the off-leash area would allow owners of small dogs safe entry to the [temporary] small dog off-leash area using the southern gates, where the northern gates would continue to be used by the owners of the larger dogs. I have attached a crude picture of the Master Plan, with a potential fence location indicated by the red dotted line.

Signage would also be needed to identify the southern area as for small dogs only.


FENCE
SMALL DOGS
NEW PARKING
OFF-LEASH DOG AREA
RESTROOMS
NEW PICNIC SITES (3)
Suggested fence to create small dog off-leash area
LARGE DOGS
HORSESHOE PITS
Temporary small dog off-leash area
ATIONS

From: Susan Shawn [mailto:sbshawn44@gmail.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 13, 2012 5:08 PM
To: Rosemary Crites
Cc: Steve Berliner; Dunham, Katie; JoAnn Herrigel; Anne & Patrick O'Donnell; Beth Ragel -Milwaukie staff; Dave Somann; Dick and Sally Shook; EricShawn at FNCP; Young, Joan; John Denny; LisaGibson; Healy, Michelle; Siri Bernard; Burns, Tonia; Tony Clark; Maria Shepard; Lisa Batey
Subject: Re: North Clackamas Park Master Plan - Milwaukie Planning CommissionReview

I cannot attend this meeting, unfortunately. I'm scheduled to present a power point to a citizen group for the watershed council. I agree that as many of you as possible should attend this meeting, particularly Tony and those who support having a dog park there. i have heard rumors that there might be an effort to try to remove the dog park, even at this late date. As an organization, the Friends of North Clackamas Parks has already signed off on the Master Plan for the North Side of the park, as presented to us by Michelle a year ago or so.

Susan
On May 13, 2012, at 10:38 AM, Rosemary Crites wrote:

I think it is very important that we all attend this meeting scheduled at 6:30 May 22nd at City Hall. The last meeting Scott Churchill asked Michele Healy and Gary Barton what they planned for the south side. Understand, this is hearsay. Supposedly Gary sort of stumbled on this. Scott suggested that they come back with a master plan for the whole park. Lisa, this should definitely interest you since we know that they really want that horse arena for who knows what. I suspect a soccer field.

I hope to see you all there.

Best!

Rosemary

On May 11, 2012, at 10:37 PM, "Steve Berliner" <forcreeks@earthlink.net> wrote:

> Thank you Katie,
>
> I know that some of us will participate in the hearing.
>
> Steve Berliner, Chair, NCP Stewardship Committee
> forcreeks@earthlink.net
>
> ----- Original Message -----
> **From:** Dunham, Katie
> **To:** forcreeks@earthlink.net;Herrigel, JoAnn
> **Cc:** Anne & Patrick O'Donnell; Beth Ragel -Milwaukie staff; Dave Somann; Dick & Sally Shook; EricShawn at FNCP; Young, Joan; John Denny; LisaGibson; Healy, Michelle; Rosemary Crites; Siri Bernard; Susan Shawn; Burns, Tonia; Tony Clark
> **Sent:** 5/10/2012 3:33:59 PM
> **Subject:** North Clackamas Park Master Plan - Milwaukie Planning CommissionReview
>
> Dear North Clackamas Park Stewardship Committee,

North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District is scheduled to meet with the Milwaukie Planning Commission in a formal hearing regarding the North Clackamas Park North Side Master Plan at 6:30 p.m. on Tuesday, May 22, at Milwaukie City Hall. We appreciate all your help and support through formation of the Master Plan, and your leadership in developing the plan. We invite you to attend the meeting on the 22nd, and/or send a letter of support to the Milwaukie Planning Commission. Please see the City's website for additional information at: http://www.ci.milwaukie.or.us/planning/north-clackamas-park-north-side-master-plan

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,
Katie

Katie Dunham | Planner II
NORTH CLACKAMAS PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT
150 Beavercreek Road • Oregon City, OR 97045
P: 503.742.4358 • **F:** 503.742.4349
ncprd.com | **Join us on Facebook!**
<image001.jpg>
**The NCPRD Administration office is open Monday through Thursday 7am-6pm*

Alligood, Li

From: siribernard@comcast.net
Sent: Monday, May 14, 2012 9:18 AM
To: Alligood, Li
Cc: Joan Young; Katie Dunham
Subject: Re: North Clackamas Park Master Plan - Milwaukie Planning Commission Review

Thanks Katie and Li
It's possible the parking lot reconfiguration can save lives with the increased traffic resulting from the other park improvements. If we can include this portion into the Master Plan I think we will have done everything we can do in that area. So easy yet so important.
Thanks, again.

Siri Bernard

503-515-4322

From: "Li Alligood" <AlligoodL@ci.milwaukie.or.us>
To: "Katie Dunham" <KDunham@co.clackamas.or.us>, siribernard@comcast.net
Cc: "Joan Young" <JoanY@co.clackamas.or.us>
Sent: Monday, May 14, 2012 8:27:22 AM
Subject: RE: North Clackamas Park Master Plan - Milwaukie Planning Commission Review

Hi Siri,

You can see the master plan at the land use file web page: http://www.ci.milwaukie.or.us/planning/cpa-10-01. Click on the April 10 worksession date to see the materials that were included in the staff report (including the Milwaukie Center parking lot concept plan and the minutes where the board approved the plan with the amended parking lot concept).

A note: City staff has not reviewed the concept plan to determine whether or what land use review might be required to implement the plan.

Thanks,

Li Alligood
Assistant Planner
City of Milwaukie Planning Department
6101 SE Johnson Creek Blvd
Milwaukie, OR 97206
P 503-786-7627
F 503-774-8236

MILWAUKIE
Dogwood City of the West

To: **Planning Commission**

Through: **Katie Mangle, Planning Director**

From: **Beth Ragel, Community Services Program Coordinator**

Date: **May 15, 2012 for May 22, 2012, Work Session**

Subject: **Milwaukie Mural Arts Program (MMAP)**

ACTION REQUESTED

None. This is a briefing for discussion only regarding potential amendments to the Municipal code to define murals and exempt them from the current sign code regulations.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. History of Prior Actions and Discussions

- **April 3, 2012:** Staff briefed City Council on community outreach and reported the results from the mural survey (see Attachment 1). Council directed staff to continue work on the project, including developing the code language to take to the Planning Commission for review.
- **September, 2011:** City Council gave staff the approval to start public outreach and to begin drafting the program and code language.
- **2006:** When the Planning Commission updated the Sign Code in 2006, the difficulty of permitting murals as signs was acknowledged as a problem yet to solve.

B. Milwaukie Mural Arts Program

While there are currently several murals in Milwaukie, such as the mural on the side of Bernard's Garage, these were either created before the City updated its sign code (adopted 12/5/06 Ord 1965). These murals would not be allowed today, or comply with the rules currently in place. Milwaukie High School, Spring Creek Coffee, and Dark Horse Comics have expressed a desire to put up new murals in the future. The murals they have discussed would not be allowed under current regulations.

Recently a mural was removed from the side of building at 10801 SE Main Street that faces Jackson Street (at the Chopstick's Express side of the building) in downtown. This mural is in good condition but cannot be re-installed anywhere viewable from the right-of-way or from another building under our current sign code.

The Milwaukie Arts Committee, otherwise known as "artMOB" is leading this effort being called the "Milwaukie Mural Arts Program" or MMAP. This program does not propose to provide public funding for murals, rather to define a process by which murals may be placed in commercial and industrial zones, with appropriate restrictions.

Currently, proposed murals must comply with sign code regulations in Title 14 of the Milwaukie Municipal Code (MMC) and receive a sign permit. Applying sign code regulations to murals not only limits their allowed size but has been challenged in other jurisdictions, such as Portland and Los Angeles. As a result of such challenges, many cities are exempting murals from sign regulations and reviewing murals through a separate process.

The purpose of the proposed code changes is to permit and encourage public murals on certain terms and conditions. Public murals comprise a unique medium of expression which serves the public interest, and have purposes distinct from signs and confer different benefits. Such purposes and benefits include: improved aesthetics; avenues for original artistic expression; public access to original works of art; community participation in the creation of original works of art; community building through the presence of and identification with original works of art; and a reduction in the incidence of graffiti and other crime. Murals can increase community identity and foster a sense of place and enclosure if they are located at heights and scales visible to pedestrians, are retained for periods of five years or more and include a neighborhood process for discussion.

Allowing groups like Milwaukie High School, Dark Horse Comics, and Spring Creek Coffee to pursue murals would help make Milwaukie distinctive and highlight our niche businesses. Numerous studies have shown a correlation between public art and economic revitalization. The arts are a powerful tool to retain residents, attract a broader economic base, and rejuvenate a city's image and infrastructure.

Staff and the Milwaukie Arts Committee propose that murals be allowed in commercial and industrial zones, with some restrictions, and be reviewed by an ad hoc committee comprised of Milwaukie Arts Committee members and professional mural artists. This ad hoc committee would make a recommendation to the City's Arts Committee. The ad hoc committee would base their recommendation on established criteria. The members of the ad hoc committee will be particularly sought for their expertise and first-hand knowledge of realistic project budgets, materials, and best practices in the industry.

C. Code Problems and Proposed Solution

Prior to 2006, Milwaukie's sign code contained a provision exempting murals from sign permit requirements. In 2006, the City amended the sign code to be content-neutral as required by the Oregon Constitution. This removed any regulations or exemptions that are based on the content or message of a sign, including the exemption for murals.

Under the current regulations, any mural installed must comply with the standards for wall signs. In commercial and industrial zones, wall signs are limited to 10-20% of the building face. In downtown zones, wall signs are limited to 20% of the building face. In downtown residential and

open space zones they are limited to 16 square feet. These regulatory limitations create significant barriers to the creation of new murals.

To acknowledge that murals are different than commercial signs, the City must specifically exempt them from sign code regulations and establish a separate review and permitting process. The proposed mural program would allow murals in commercial and industrial zones (not in residential zones) and would be modeled after the programs in Portland and Beaverton.

The proposal would make the following key changes:

- Specifically exempt murals from the Sign Code;
- Define murals as public art that is painted or installed directly upon, or affixed directly to an exterior wall of a building or exterior surface of a structure; and where the wall or surface is either on city-owned property or has a public art easement;
- Create a new section of the Municipal Code to apply to the installation of murals;
    - Allow murals in downtown, commercial and industrial zones but not on buildings or structures that are designated as a Contributing or Significant Historic resource per Section 19.403 nor in the public right-of-way.
- Allow the City to create an ad hoc committee to implement the mural review process based on set criteria. The ad hoc committee would make a recommendation to the Arts Committee based on a review of the proposed mural against set criteria.

Key Program Features:

A. Allowed Locations:
    1. Downtown, Commercial, and Industrial zones; on permitted Community Service Use sites.

B. Specifically Prohibited Locations:
    1. Public murals are specifically prohibited on buildings or structures that are designated as a Contributing or Significant Historic resource per Section 19.403.
    2. Public murals are specifically prohibited in the public right-of-way.

C. Compensation: No compensation will be given or received for the display of the mural or for the right to place the mural on another's property. The applicant shall certify in the permit application that no compensation will be given or received for the display of the mural or the right to place the mural on the property. This is an important measure for defining whether the illustration is a "mural" or a "sign." Staff from other jurisdictions report that they have not experienced problems with advertisers attempting to use murals as signs. They report that most murals are done my mural artists seeking to collaborate with community groups for the sake of community building and not for the sake of advertisement.

D. Materials: Mural materials may include the following: paint; painted wood or plastic surfaces affixed to a building or structure; mosaics of ceramic tile and/or glass; painted vinyl or pellon, or similar materials. The Ad Hoc Mural Review Committee and Milwaukie Arts Committee may consider materials other than those listed in their reviews of the public mural.

E. Structural Review: Public murals that are affixed to a building shall require approval of a structure permit as deemed necessary if the Milwaukie Building Official.

F. Permit Application: An applicant shall initiate a proposal to place a public mural by filing an application with the City. The application shall be made on forms provided by the City, include the application fee for review of a public mural, and include any accompanying materials, such as proposed designs, site photos, and building or structure elevation drawings, deemed necessary by the City for review of the public mural proposal.

G. Community Support: As part of the application, the applicant must demonstrate community support for their proposed mural. Community support can be demonstrated by submitting minutes from the neighborhood association meeting(s) at which they presented their concept, letters of support from the property owner or organization with whom the mural artists is working, or letters of support from other organizations in Milwaukie.

H. Posted Notice: A notice shall be posted at the site of the proposed public mural per standards to be defined.

I. Review by Ad Hoc Mural Review Committee: An ad hoc committee shall review the proposed public mural with the intent to explore the feasibility of the mural, evaluate the appropriateness of the mural given its context and its placement on either a City building or building with a public art easement, and to make a recommendation the Milwaukie Arts Committee about approval of the mural. The Milwaukie Arts Committee shall interview and select members to serve on the Ad Hoc Mural Review Committee. The committee shall be comprised of 5 members. Two members shall be members of the Milwaukie Arts Committee; two shall be experienced mural artists; and one shall be a member at large, preferably selected from the neighborhood in which the mural is being proposed.

J. Review Process: The Ad Hoc Mural Review Committee shall be convened by the Program Coordinator, or designee, and shall meet within 30 business days of a complete mural application being submitted.

K. Public Art Easement. A public art easement will be required. This provides the legal nexus to review the content of murals.

NEXT STEPS

Based on the discussion at this work session, staff expects to return to Planning Commission later this summer with full code language for a public hearing.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachments are provided only to the Planning Commission unless noted as being attached. All material is available for viewing upon request.

1. Community Outreach Summary
2. Mural Survey Results (attached)
3. Mural Review Process Flowchart (attached)

Milwaukie Mural Arts Program (MMAP)

Outreach Summary 2011-2012

Over the last two years, staff has conducted community outreach regarding the creation of a mural program in Milwaukie. The following discusses the major communications and the results of the Milwaukie Mural Arts Program Survey.

September 2011:

Beth Ragel, Community Services Program Coordinator and staff liaison to the Milwaukie Arts Committee and Ryan Marquardt, Associate Planner, talked with City Council about the staff time required to develop the "Milwaukie Mural Arts Program" (MMAP) and why a code changes were needed to define murals, establish review criteria and a review process, and exempt murals from sign regulations which limit their size. Staff discussed models in Portland and Beaverton. City Council gave staff the approval to start public outreach and to begin drafting the program and code language.

February-March 2012:

- On February 1, 2012 the Milwaukie Arts Committee (known as "artMOB") hosted a "Making a Scene: A Mural Q & A Session". At this meeting, regional art coordinators from Beaverton/Hillsboro, Clackamas County and Portland shared their jurisdictions' experiences with murals. This meeting was promoted through the City website, Facebook and Twitter pages; the artMOB website and Facebook page; and sent via email to the NDAs. A press release was sent regarding this meeting and a feature was posted on OregonLive.com and ClackamasReview.com. This meeting provided an opportunity for residents to ask any question or share any concerns they had regarding murals in Milwaukie. All current artMOB members and three residents attended the meeting.

- In February, artMOB members and staff liaison Beth Ragel attended each of the seven NDAs to give them an update on the project and solicit feedback. Representatives from artMOB took information about the proposed project (project brochure, a zoning map, and project timeline) plus a paper survey for residents to complete at the meetings.

- An on-line survey was posted for citizens to provide feedback on establishing a mural program. The survey was online from February 1, 2012 to March 19, 2012. A total of 78 responses were received with 11 submitted on paper and 67 online. The survey depicted 10 photos of murals and respondents were asked to rate which types of murals they would like to see in Milwaukie. The survey also included a series of ranking questions and open ended questions. Following are the results of this survey and suggested next steps. The survey results are attached to this report.

- The survey was promoted at the at the NDA meetings, on the City website; Facebook and Twitter pages; the artMOB website and Facebook page; and sent via email to about 25 people that have indicated interest in arts related activities in the City. Those stakeholders that have expressed interest in having murals on their buildings such as Dark Horse Comics, Spring Creek Coffee, and Milwaukie High School, were also sent the survey via email. A press release was sent regarding the survey and it was posted on OregonLive.com as a result. The MilwaukieRules.com website also featured a story about artMOB which included a plug for the mural survey.

April 3, 2012:

- Staff gave City Council an update on the community outreach and reported the results from the mural survey. Council directed staff to continue work on the project, including developing the code language to take to the Planning Commission for review.

Mural Survey Results

A total of 78 responses were received with 11 submitted on paper and 67 online. The mural survey, conducted in February-March of 2012, showed a high level of support for most of the murals depicted. Respondents were split on the Graffiti/Street Art Mural, the Abstract Mural and the Commercial Mural—with each getting about the same number of those in favor as those against.

There was high level of agreement that murals can highlight the uniqueness of a community (95%); can offer a positive opportunity to feature niche businesses (88%); and that murals can enhance public spaces (94%). The majority of respondents agreed that Milwaukie should carefully balance the rights of property owners with the aesthetics of the community (85%) and that the City should exempt murals from the sign code which limits their size (77%). The majority of respondents said that even if a mural is not their taste, they support the freedom of expression (83%). The survey showed support for an ad-hoc review committee, with 72% in agreement.

The three review criteria most important to the community are:

1) Context/Location (87%)
2) Artistic Merit (78%) and,
3) Community Support (65%).

Respondents believed the most important members to include on the review committee are neighborhood or business representatives (85%) while Milwaukie Arts Committee members, experienced mural artists and public arts professionals also received high marks as important to include (all 70%+). The majority of respondents thought murals should be allowed on commercial buildings (97%) and industrial buildings (95%). There was support for murals on school buildings even if in residential zones (68%) and less support for murals on religious buildings (46%) and private homes or small businesses in residential zones (35%).

Respondents where split as to whether murals have been shown to reduce the amount of graffiti or tagging on buildings with 47% agreeing that they do reduce graffiti and tagging and 50% responding “don’t know”.

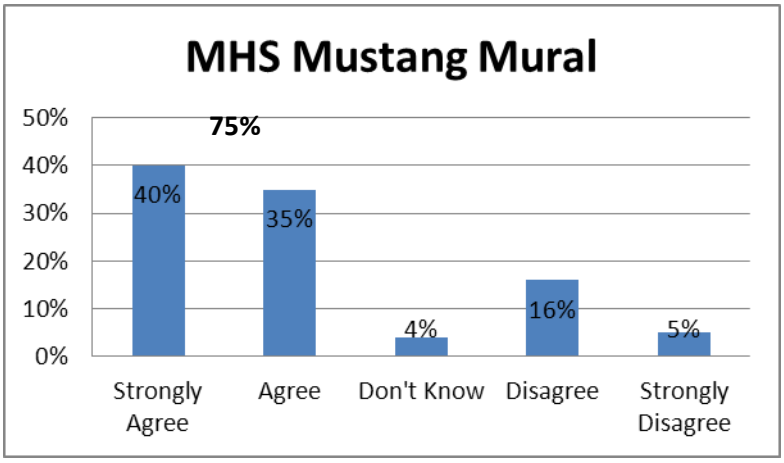
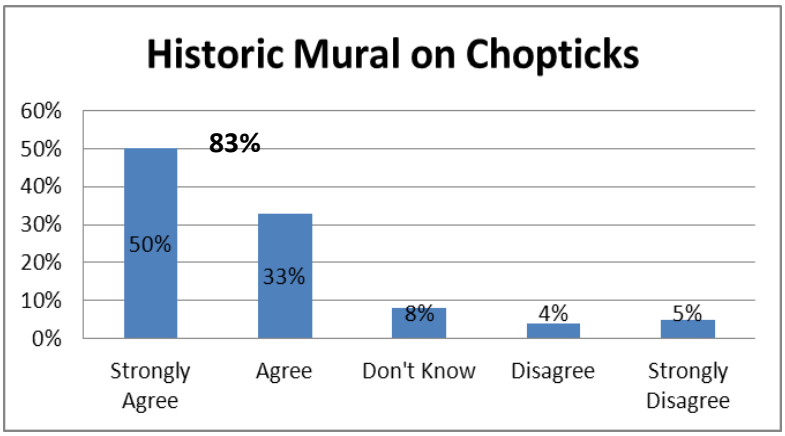
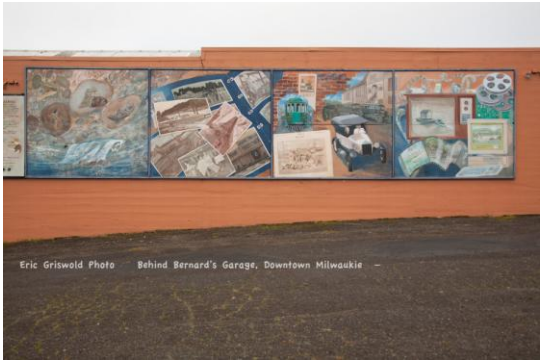
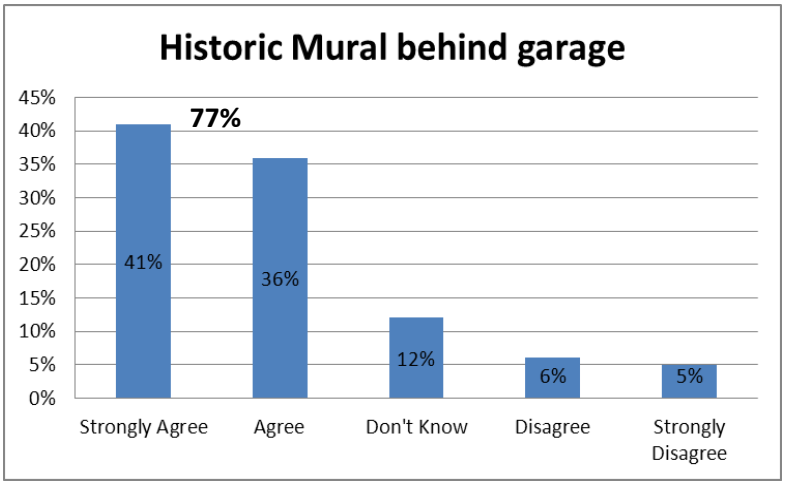
Primary concerns expressed about murals were visual clutter, murals that do not fit with the community’s values or aesthetics, and advertisements posing as murals. Those in favors of murals expressed fear that the community would be not be open enough to a variety of artistic expression. Staff will be working to address these concerns in the program design.

Outreach conducted showed lower support for allowing murals in residential zones. Of note is that most of the City’s water towers and schools are in residential zones. Staff and the Milwaukie Arts Committee proposes being conservative and starting by allowing murals only in commercial and industrial zones. In the future, if there is community support to allow murals on water towers and/or schools then staff could revisit this allowance.

MILWAUKIE MURAL SURVEY RESULTS

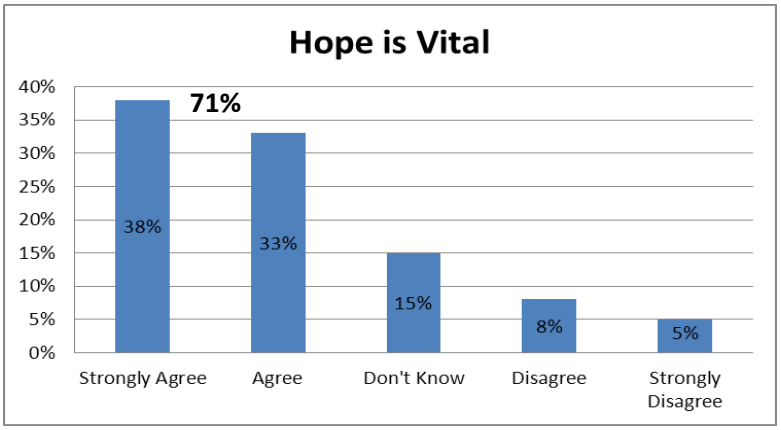
www.artmob.net

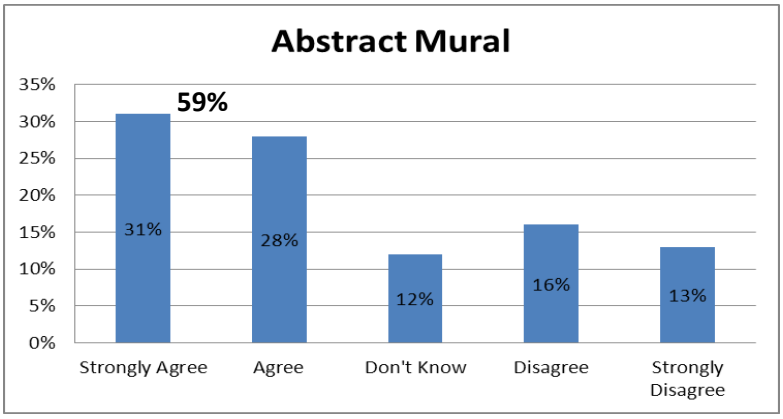
Please indicate your whether you would like to see more of the following kinds of murals in Milwaukie—rank according to your level of agreement:

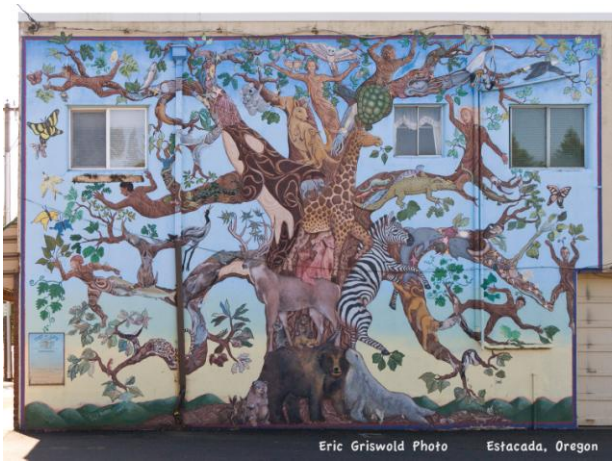
Photo Example	***I would like to see murals like this in Milwaukie:***
	
	
	

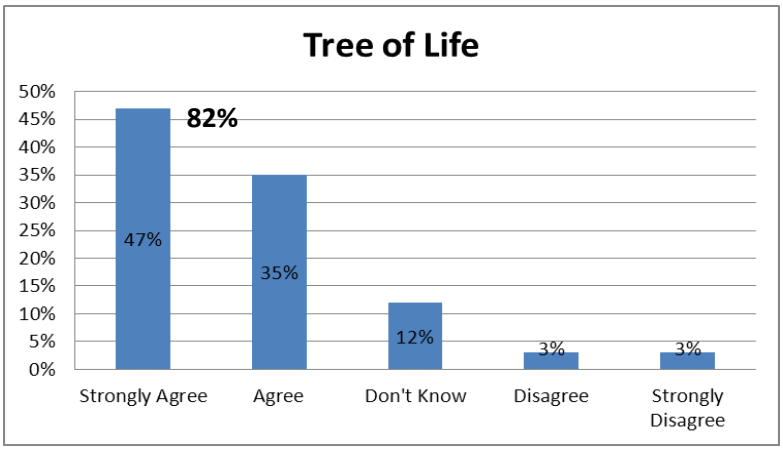
MILWAUKIE MURAL SURVEY RESULTS

www.artmob.net



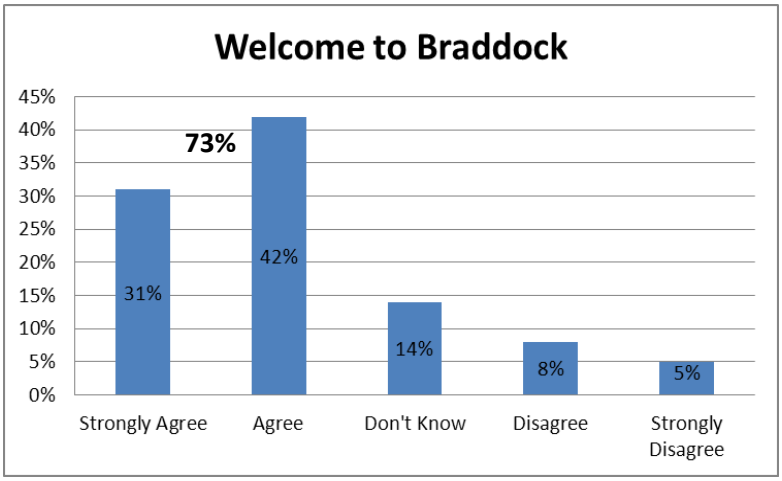


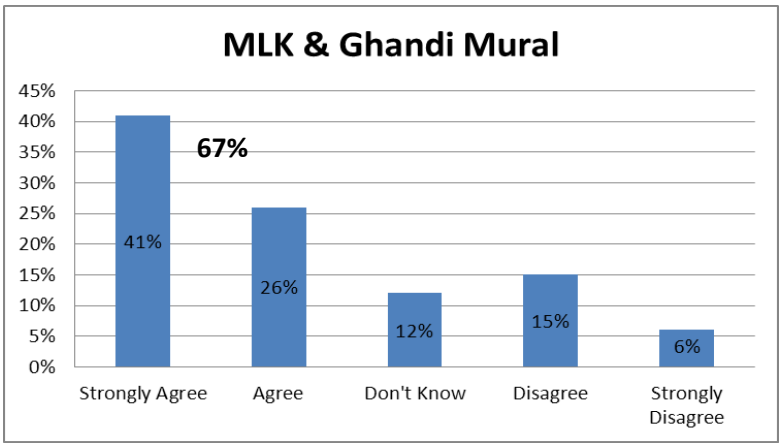


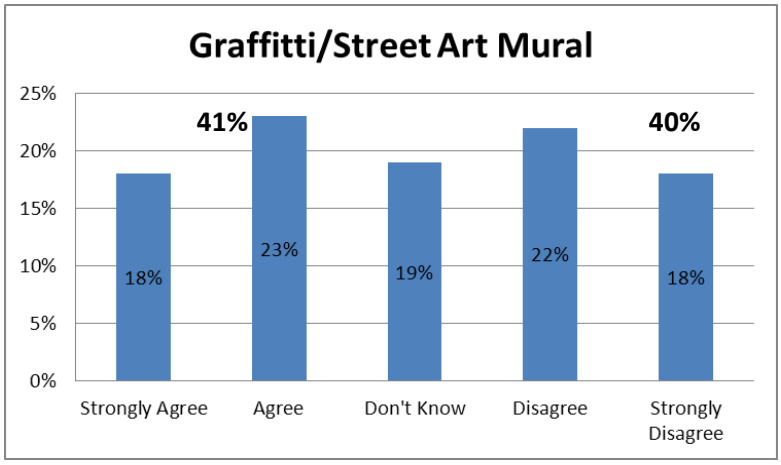


MILWAUKIE MURAL SURVEY RESULTS

www.artmob.net







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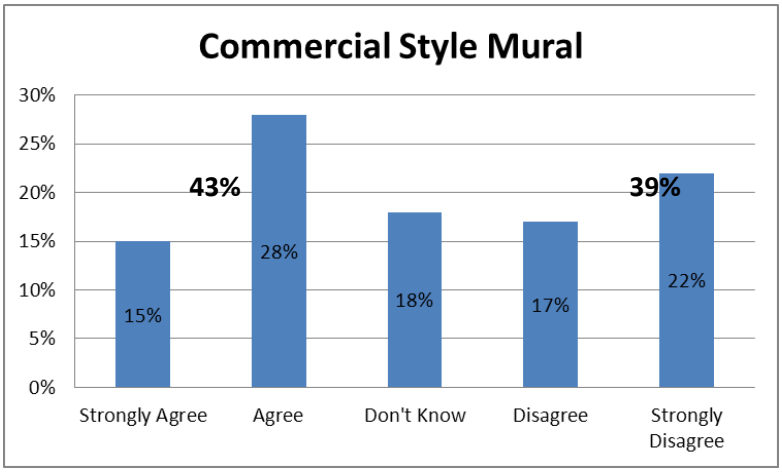
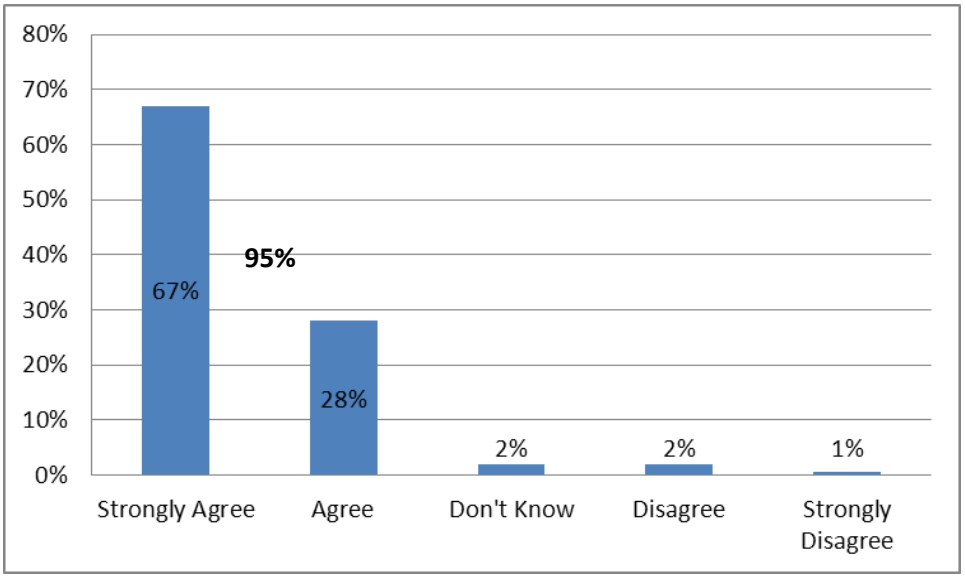


Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statements:

strongly agree agree don't know disagree strongly disagree

Murals can highlight the uniqueness of a community such as its history or culture.



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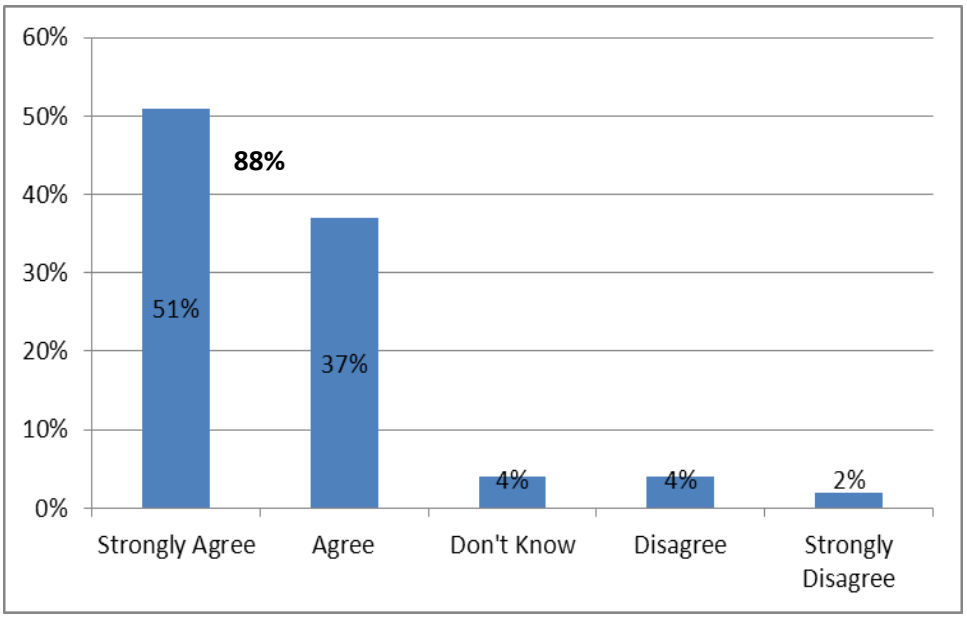
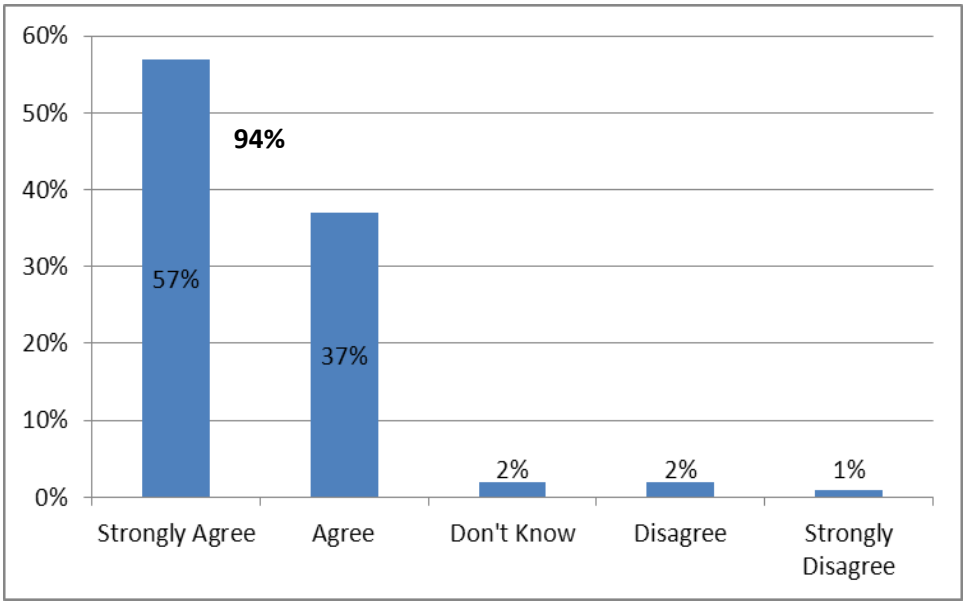
1. **Murals offer a positive opportunity to feature niche businesses and/or organizations like Dark Horse Comics and Milwaukie High School.**



2. **Murals enhance the environment of public spaces.**



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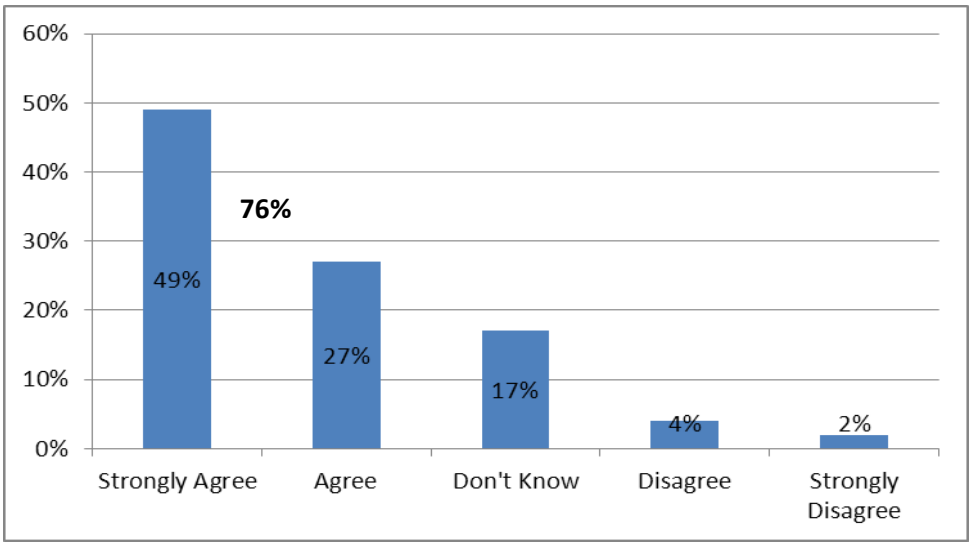
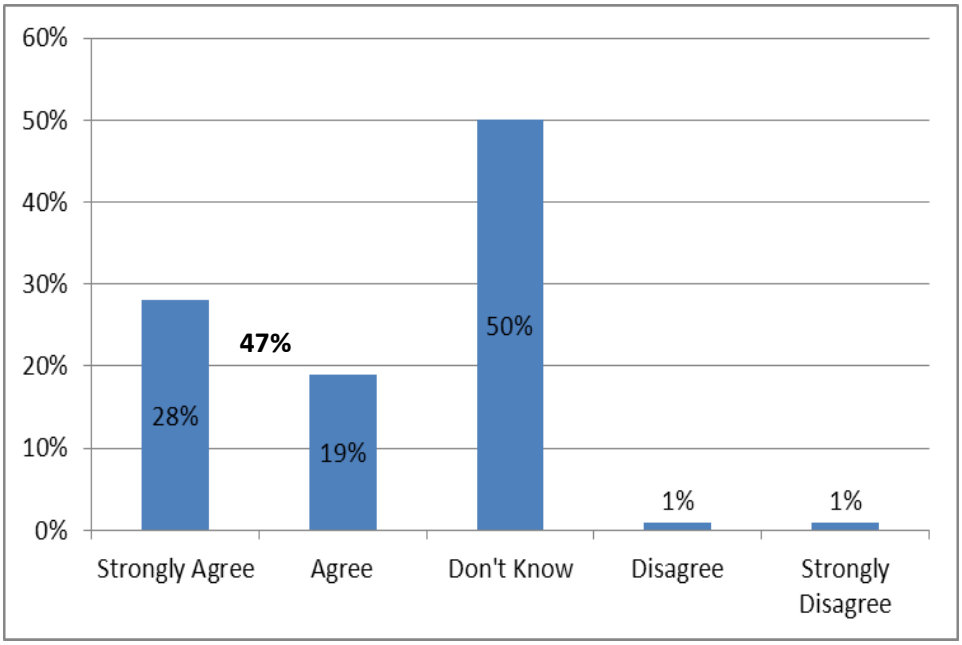
3. **Milwaukie should catch up with other Cities that have murals—such as Estacada, Beaverton and Portland.**



4. **Murals have been shown to reduce the amount of tagging and graffiti on buildings.**



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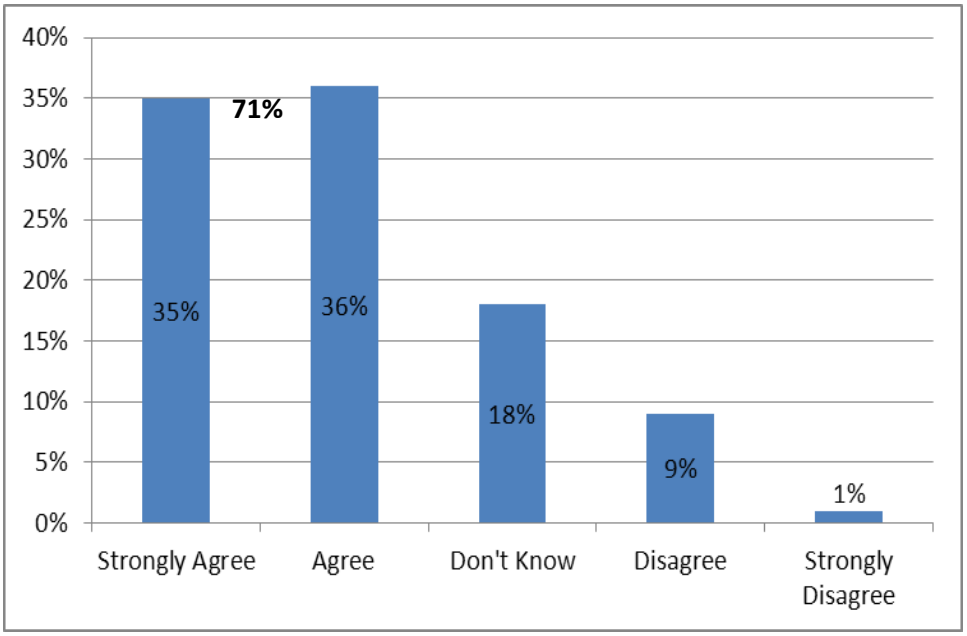
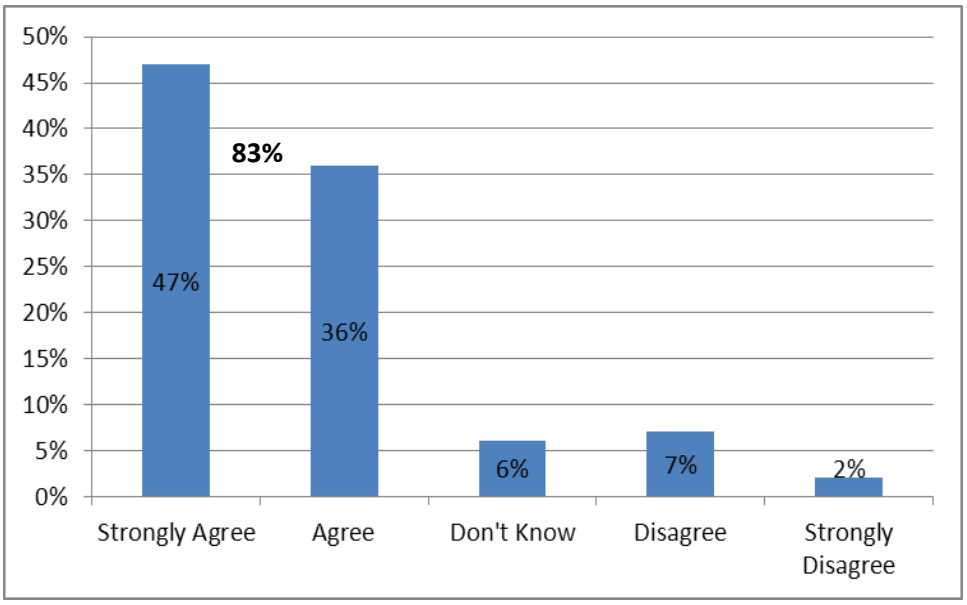
5. **Murals can enhance the tourist and economic potential of Milwaukie.**



6. **Even if a mural is not my taste, I support the freedom of expression.**



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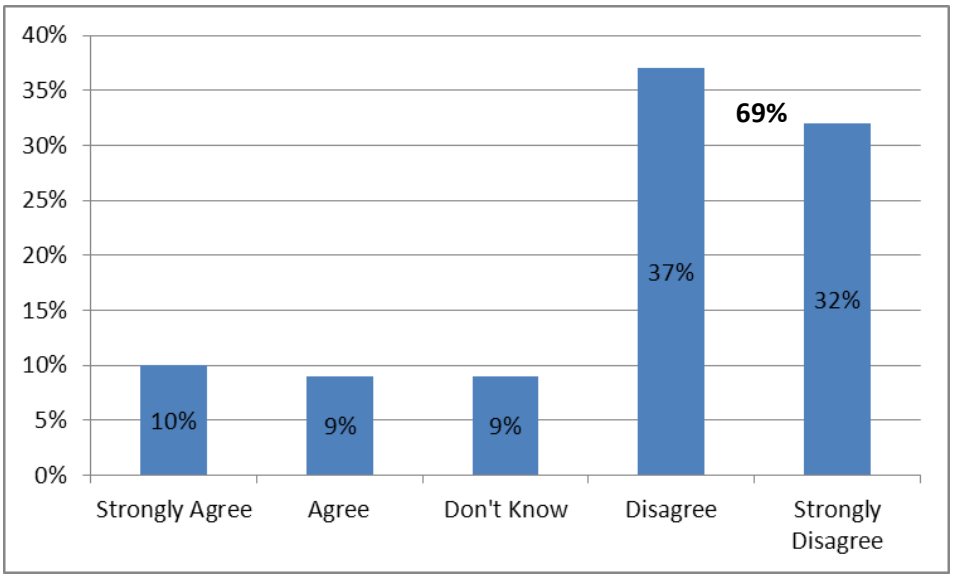
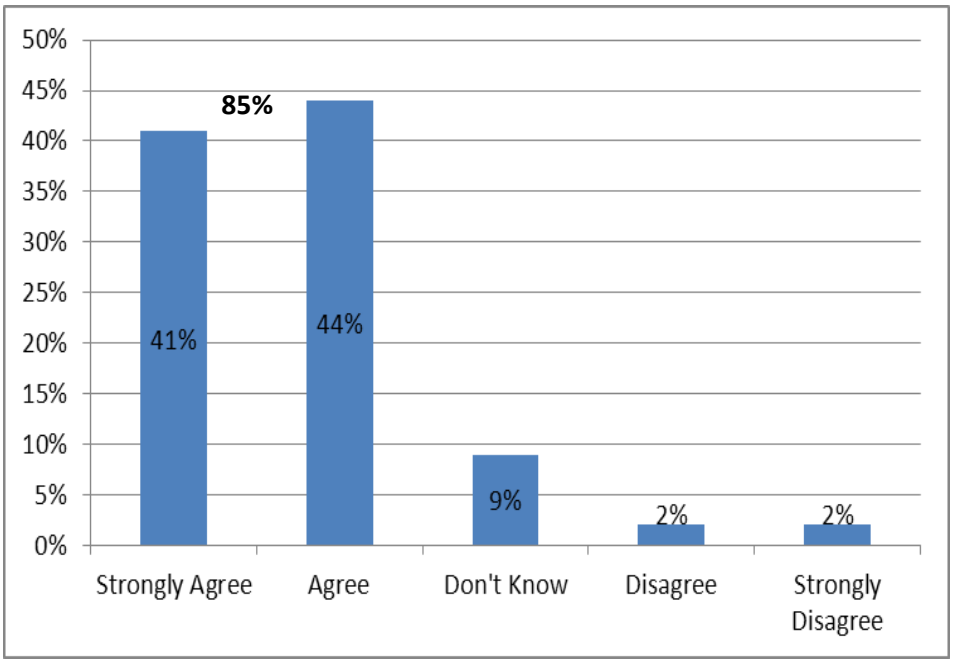
7. **Building owners should have the right to commission any kind of mural they want on their own building(s) without being reviewed by a committee.**



8. **Milwaukie should carefully balance the rights of property owners and artists with the aesthetics of the community.**



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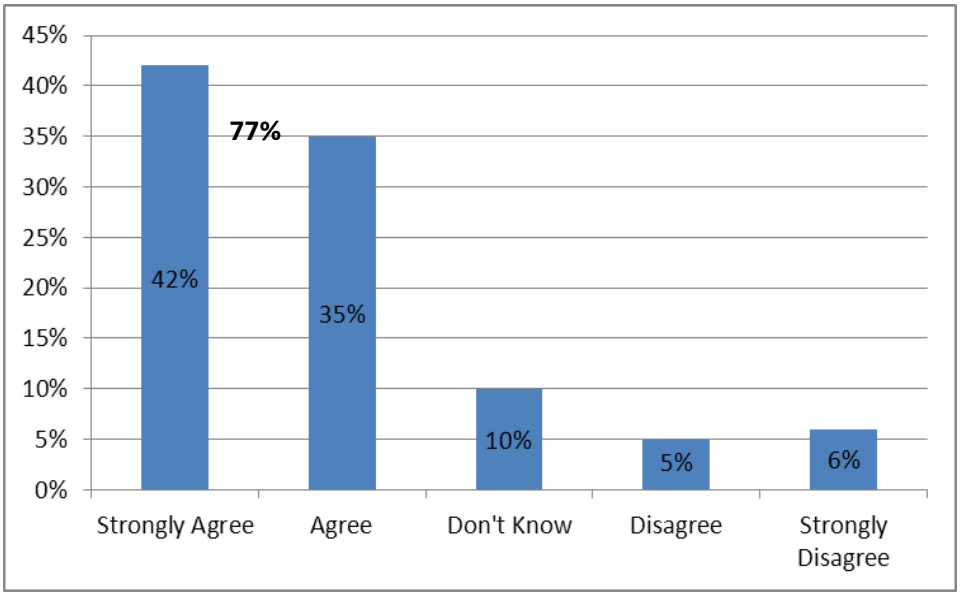
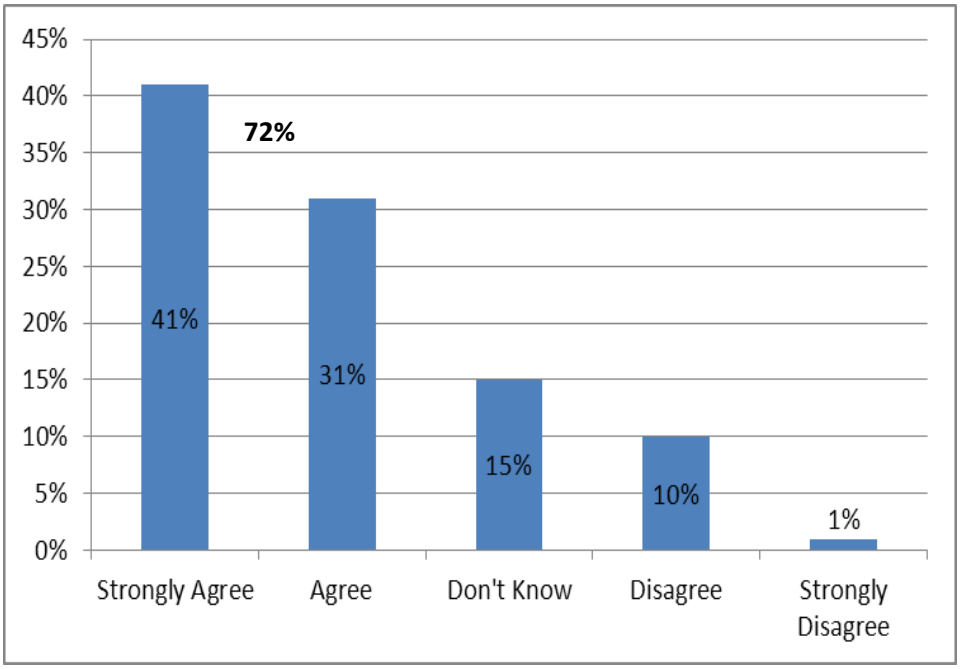
9. **Milwaukie should exempt murals from current sign regulations, which limit their allowed size.**



10. **Milwaukie should create an ad-hoc review committee to review proposed murals.**



MILWAUKIE MURAL SURVEY RESULTS

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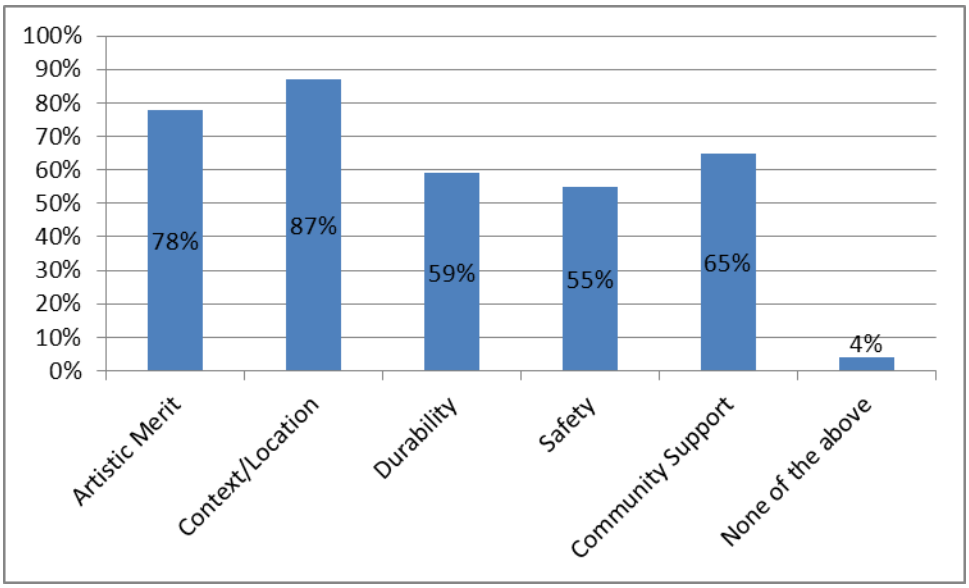
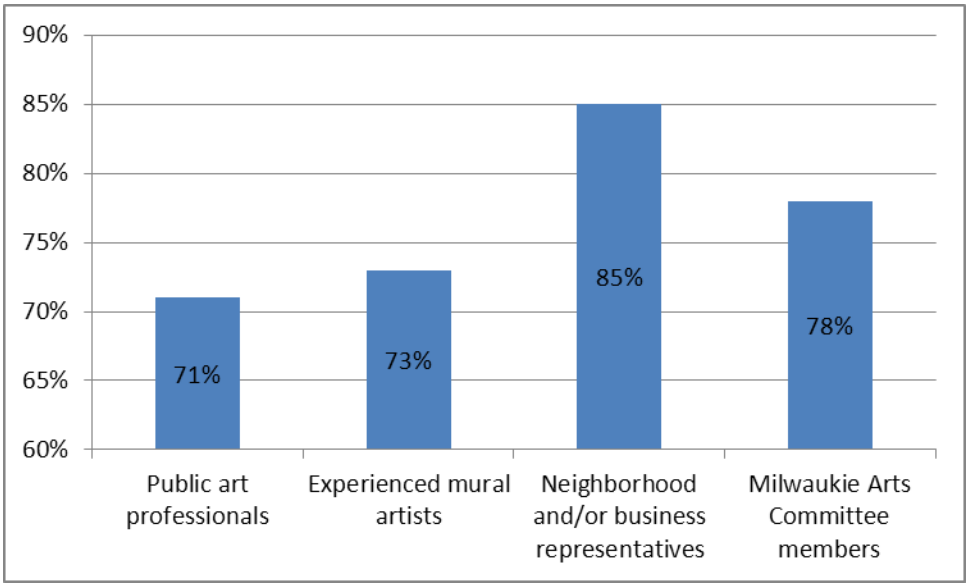
11. **The MMAP mural review committee should evaluate murals based on the following criteria (you may circle more than one):**



12. **The MMAP mural review committee should include the following representatives (you may circle more than one):**



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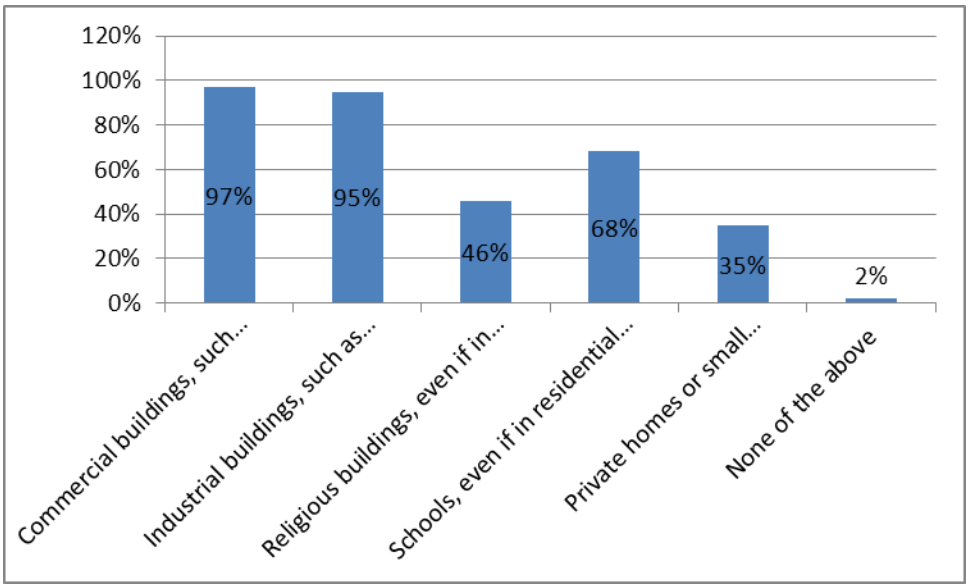
13. Milwaukie should allow murals on the following building types/locations (you may choose more than one):



14. An example of a mural in the region that I like is:

Buckman Community mural; 28th/flanders mural
Wade Creek Park "Bird Party" mural in Estacada
Mike Hensley, Outside-In at SE 13th Ave
The mural that used to be on Chopsticks
Mike Hensley's at Outside In in downtown PDX is wonderful; Angelina Marino in Beaverton-Hillsdale
Not seen any locally
Silverton
Historic murals and murals on schools
I tend to love any kind of murals/graffiti that one is able to label artwork
I really like the one facing the post office.
No longer there but was Portland - big garden behind a community garden so it seemed to go on and on
None
Portland Maosoleum (seen from Oaks Bottom and Oaks Park).
The Tree of Life, I love that mural. (Estacada)
I like the historic walk of murals in Silverton. Milw. has a lot of history with the river, etc.
Mustangs at the high school.
Hillsdale mural @ Terwilliger & SW Capitol Hwy
Mural that used to be on Chop Sticks.
Rose that used to be on water tower in Parkrose
Hope is Vital in Portland.
Milwaukie High School Mustangs. Roses in Portland.
I really liked the Chopsticks Express mural which is now gone.
All
The trump de l'oiel mural on the History Museum downtown
The river
Corner of SE 20th and Belmont, but building just torn down; Tree of Life in Estacada is nice.
The mural that was on Chopsticks-(Kangas mural that was facing the farmers' market).
The horses coming out of the wall as shown in the survey above.
I truly love all murals.
The blue heron in the Oaks Bottom area!
"Hope is Vital" Mural (Portland)
Buckman
The whale mural near the central library in Portland. Also the Big Red Rose in Portland.
West Moreland nature area--backside of mortuary.
Milwaukie High School horses on wall
Most murals with historical themes.
Those identified in this survey are fine by me -- just not advertising!
Historic mural like story of founders and execution of mural
OCY at Main near cross tracking
Oregon City
Mcmennamin's Murals are great! Historic murals in Oregon City.
Downtown Bend murals.
Portland State "books" mural.
Historic mural in downtown Walla Walla.

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15. An example of a mural in the region that I dislike is:

Jane Brewster, SE 33rd & Hawthorne
None
The pioneer ones in downtown Oregon City, but I like the one inside the city hall
I didn't like a lot of them shown above - aesthetically
Something poorly designed or executed.
Can't think of one.
All
Any graffiti art (on buildings, trains, etc.)
The mustang mural
Abstract
MHS wall. It was better before it was redone. It is ugly.
the ones with loud colors and are hard to read or understand a a quick glance
Commercial style
Can't think of any
Milwaukie Mustang mural
Abstract mural in Beaverton
Inside the Milwaukie post office
None
Can't think of one
The art on Chip and Dales, or whatever the iron place on McLoughlin is called
Graffiti style
Historic Mural that used to be on Chopsticks
Graffti
Any abstract mural
Any mural with a graffiti/tag style.
Commercial advertising murals in downtown Portland
MHS mustang mural not very strong in artistic sense
Portland 39th and Belmont
Not applicable; art will be both liked and disliked
Commercial
I don't like tag art like on ACI on 45th near JCB. I like the small school one w/animals

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16. My biggest concern about murals in Milwaukie is:

It will be difficult to get some peoples buy in on certain designs
Cheesy artwork
My biggest concern is that Milwaukie will end up with a dry "historical" mural
Limits won't be set/Need committee to assure
Commercialism
They will be cute or hokey and lacking in artistic value
Not fitting into environment in which it is placed
Garish colors, inappropriate to historic value.
That there would be too many and the artwork would be too weird
The committee will be biased.
General upkeep so the quality is maintained
Religious murals irritate me
I hope all will relate to or connect people with Milwaukie in some way past, present, future, not just be a "display".
Gang activity
Being vandalized
Tasteful
That they will get co-opted by the "we want it to represent what Milwaukie was" crowd rather than promoting true art
No connected theme, poor quality
No theme and every business just does whatever it likes
Everyone's tastes are different. Once a mural is up we are stuck looking at it regardless of if we like it or not.
Small mindedness will kill complexity, variety & limit #s
Beauty is in the eye of the beholder
That they cover graffiti
Looking amatuerish.
A mural that is a distraction to drivers and "aesthetically challenged" based on majority values of the community.
That they are not beautiful and aesthetic.
Should be employed to support the Arts - not Commerce.
Being to "loud" or "distracting"
Not historically or culturally appropriate
Review panels voting on artistic merit
Amount of cost to city, if any, and fear of a design that looks dated quickly
Artistic quality
The lack of murals
Hiring non-local artists
Cluttering up the look of downtown
That actual Milwaukie residents won't have a say in what the artwork will look like, much like the proposed sculpture at the park place light rail station that was scrapped.
That they be pleasing to look at, and make people think.
Public support
No oversight
That they will be damaged by vandals with spray paint.
Colorfast and no bleaching in the sun
They will be eyesores
Historically significant and an enhancement to the community with no political or religious agenda
Content vs size vs "appropriateness" which is subjective.
Example: I wouldn't want some of Dark Horses characters in larger than life size on Main Street, etc. but DH does have some great potential.
Selecting murals that will enhance the city and keeping them in good condition.
None
Murals should be enjoyed by all--not just by a select few "artistic geniuses"
Upkeep & durability of paint
No concern

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17. Additional comments:

Murals don't have to be limited to paint.
Best of luck!
My legal address is in not Milwaukie, but consider Milwaukie to be our home.
I also love a great mural at Tabor Commons, the Jupiter Hotel and SE 33rd + Hawthorne.
When I marked "i don't know" above a lot of the time I was saying that I was neutral - i didn't agree or disagree or maybe i didn't care.
I have lived in Milwaukie for less than a year. I see no reason why, with all the talent that lies untapped here, that we can't have the same feel as Hawthorne St. or Albina St.
Would love for some to be visible to Amtrak riders. Nobody's political statement. Culturally diverse and culturally sensitive but honest. My daughter painted 2 murals inside my house that I love.
Let's worry about more important issues first before we start thinking about art.
Art is subjective, therefore people will have different taste in various style of art and theme.
Murals should be about art first, message second.
Do it and do it well. Make people want to come to Milwaukie to see it.
Keep it classy.
I don't think murals should be allowed as they could be considered an eye sore based on a person's taste in art.
Exeter, CA has won many awards for murals, should check it out.
The style and content is key. Also to have a way to remove something that does not have community support. It should reflect the history of the community or company. Maybe they should just be in downtown.
This is a great idea!
I think this is a WONDERFUL idea!
Murals are one of the best forms of artistic expression to reach the public
This is great way to involve the community and show the talent of our local artist.
I don't think murals in Milwaukie will bring tourists in. Don't over do it. A few placed in the right spots will add to the city.
Murals make Milwaukie more personalized and friendly.
Murals should be professionally commission. Even if it is student produced which is very appropriate, it should hold to high artistic standards and community relevance.
Would prefer a few strategic murals rather than all over the place.
Murals shouldn't be allowed in residential areas absent (1) NDA approval, and (2) lack of objection by any landowner within 300 feet or within sight (whichever is further).
Be careful of oversaturation.
I love murals - especially nature or historical reference or cool retro community themes.

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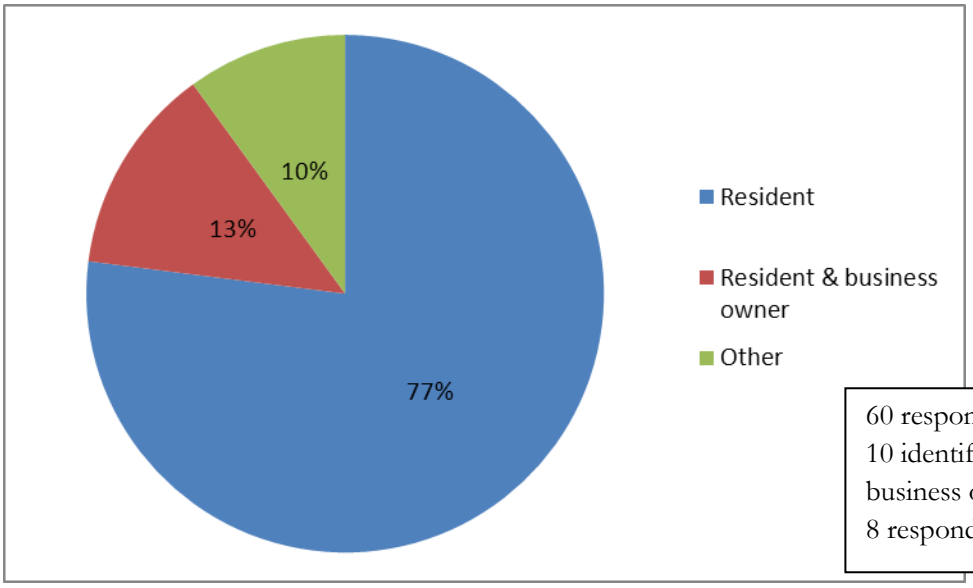
Please tell us a little about yourself:



60 respondends identified as residents
10 identified as both resident and business owner
8 respondents identified as other

Name:_____ Email:_____

- **I live in Milwaukie and the nearest intersection is: _____**
- **I own a business in Milwaukie and the nearest intersection is: _____**
- **I do not live or own a business in Milwaukie.**

THANK YOU for completing this survey!

MAIL TO:
City of Milwaukie
Attn: Beth Ragel/artMOB
10722 SE Main St. Milwaukie, Or. 97222

ATTACHMENT 3

DRAFT

Mural Permit Application

City Staff Review

- On public building OR with public art easement
- Property owner agreement
  - No compensation
  - Mural maintenance agreement
- Not on historic property or residential zone
- Is structural permit needed?

Notification

- Mailed notice to NDA
- Notice sign posted at mural site

Public Meeting

- Artist discusses proposal
- Public provides comments / questions

Ad Hoc Committee Review

- Members: 2 artMOB; mural artist; public arts professional; other?
- Meets 4 times per year, as needed
- Review of:
  - Context
  - Community Support
  - Feasibility

Ad Hoc Committee Recommendation to artMOB

artMOB Review

- Reviews proposed mural
- Considers Ad Hoc committee recommendation

Final Decision

DRAFT

Milwaukie
Dogwood City of the West