Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

Cornelius City Council

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1. 7:15 P.M. City Council Agenda (PDF)

   Documents:

   2026-01-05_CC_AGENDA.PDF

2. 7:15 P.M. City Council Packet (PDF)

   Documents:

   2025-01-05_CC_PACKET.PDF
   2025-01-05_CC_PUBLICHEARING_PARKSMASTERPLAN.PDF
   2025-01-05_CC_PUBLICHEARING_URBANPLANNINGAREAAGREEMENT.PDF

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Visit our website:
www.corneliusor.gov

CITY MANAGER'S OFFICE
1355 North Barlow Street
Cornelius, OR 97113

Telephone: (503) 357-9112

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

Cornelius
All-America City
NATIONAL CIVIC LEAGUE
2019

CITY COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA

Monday, January 5, 2026
1355 N Barlow Street - Cornelius, Oregon 97113

Zoom Webinar	TVCTV Live Stream	Wordly - Live Translation
URL: zoom.com	URL: tvctv.org	URL: attend.wordly.ai/join
Meeting ID: 834 7940 8874		Session ID: DRSM-2544
Passcode: 215546		

The City is committed to providing equal access to public meetings. Requests for accommodation can be submitted to the City Recorder at least 48 hours before the meeting at: cityrecorder@corneliusor.gov or call (503) 357-9112.

Si usted necesita esta información en Español, por favor llame al teléfono 503-357-9112.

1. EXECUTIVE SESSION (See separate agenda) – 6:00 PM

Executive sessions are closed to the public. Representatives of the news media and designated City staff may attend. Representatives of the news media are specifically directed not to report on any of the deliberations of the executive session, except to state the general subject of the meeting as previously announced publicly. No executive session may be held for the purpose of taking final action or making any final decision.

2. URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY (See separate agenda) – 7:00 PM

3. REGULAR SESSION – 7:15 PM

A. **Call to Order** – Pledge of Allegiance and Roll Call

4. ANNOUNCEMENTS

A. **Monday, January 19, 2026:** City Offices Closed for Martin Luther King Jr. Day

B. **Monday, February 2, 2026, 6:00 PM**: City Council Work Session

C. **Monday, February 2, 2026, 7:00 PM**: City Council Meeting

5. CONSENT AGENDA - NONE

The items on the Consent Agenda are considered and adopted by one motion unless a Council Member or community member requests that an item be considered separately before a vote of the Consent items. The Mayor shall decide when an item is removed from Consent for discussion.

6. PUBLIC COMMENT

Comments are limited to three minutes.

Speaking in Person: Register to speak by filling out a form in the City Council Chamber and provide it to the City Recorder.

Speaking Virtually: Register to speak by contacting the City Recorder via email at cityrecorder@corneliusor.gov no later than 3:00 PM on the day of the City Council meeting. Provide your name, address, and (when possible) the topic of testimony. Those attending virtually will not be able to turn on their camera during the meeting or share their screen; presentation materials may be submitted as written testimony via email or in-person at City Hall.

7. RECOGNITION

A. **Employee Recognition:** Carlos Martinez, City Manager's Office Accountant, 5 Years
Staff: Ellie Jones, Assistant City Manager – Business Operations

8. PRESENTATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

A. **Portland General Electric (PGE) Update**
Presenter: Larry Bekkdahl & Meredith Armstrong

B. **2026 City-Led Community Events**
Staff: Itzel Sayago, Communications and Community Engagement Manager

C. **Civic Leadership Academy Topic Ideas**
Staff: Peter Brandom, City Manager

D. **City Council and Staff Appointments and Alternate Designations to Regional Policy Bodies**
Staff: Peter Brandom, City Manager

- Council President Godinez-Valencia – Columbia Pacific Economic Development District Primary
- Council President Godinez-Valencia – Council Creek Regional Trail Policy Group Alternate
- Councilor Vaughn – Washington County Coordinating Committee Alternate
- Councilor Vaughn – Tualatin Valley (TV) Highway Policy and Budget Committee Alternate
- Peter Brandom – Policy Advisory Board Alternate

E. **Economic Development Commission Appointments and Reappointments**
Staff: Peter Brandom, City Manager

- Anthony Mendoza – Position 5, Expires December 2028
- Alma Lozano – Position 6, Expires December 2028
- Robert Dixon – Position 7, Expires December 2028

- Maria Caballero Rubio – Position 8, Expires December 2028
- Cecilia Giron – Position 14, Expires December 2028

F. **Budget Committee Appointment and Reappointment**
Staff: Ellie Jones, Assistant City Manager

- Andrew Dudley – Position 1, Expires December 2028
- Janet Fleshman – Position 4, Expires December 2027

G. **Planning Commission Reappointment**
Staff: Barbara Fryer, Community Development Director

- Rie Hinze – Position 1, Expires December 2029

H. **Public Infrastructure Advisory Board Reappointment**
Staff: Susan Rush, Public Works Business Manager

- Janet Fleshman – Position 5, Expires December 2028

9. PUBLIC HEARINGS

A. **Ordinance No. 2026-01:** Parks Master Plan
Staff: Barbara Fryer, Community Development Director

B. **Ordinance No. 2026-02:** Urban Planning Area Agreement
Staff: Barbara Fryer, Community Development Director

10. UNFINISHED BUSINESS - NONE

11. NEW BUSINESS

A. **Ordinance No. 2026-01**: Parks Master Plan
Staff: Barbara Fryer, Community Development Director

B. **Ordinance No. 2026-02:** Urban Planning Area Agreement
Staff: Barbara Fryer, Community Development Director

C. **Resolution No. 2026-01:** Pedestrian Bridge Naming
Staff: Barbara Fryer, Community Development Director

D. **Resolution No. 2026-02:** Water Park Booster Station – Contract Change Orders 11 through 18
Staff: Terry Keyes, City Engineer

E. **Resolution No. 2026-03:** Jacobs Work Order #22
Staff: Terry Keyes, City Engineer

F. **Resolution No. 2026-04:** Parks Reservation Policy and Process
Staff: Susan Rush, Public Works Business Manager

G. **Resolution No. 2026-05:** Artificial Intelligence (AI) Use Policy
Staff: Rachael Bateman, City Recorder

H. **Resolution No. 2026-06:** Bee City USA Program Application
Staff: Peter Brandom, City Manager

12. REPORTS

A. **City Council**

B. **Mayor Dalin**

C. **City Manager**

13. ADJOURNMENT

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

Cornelius
All-America City
NATIONAL CIVIC LEAGUE
2019

CITY COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA
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1355 N Barlow Street - Cornelius, Oregon 97113

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Staff: Peter Brandom, City Manager

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12. REPORTS

A. **City Council**

B. **Mayor Dalin**

C. **City Manager**

13. ADJOURNMENT

City of Cornelius
Agenda Report

To: City Council

From: Itzel Sayago, Communications and Community Engagement Manager

Date: January 5, 2026

Subject: 2026 Community Events

Requested City Council Action: Consider and provide feedback to staff on the planned community events for 2026.

Previous Council Action: City Council provided feedback on the 2025 community events during the January 5, 2026 City Council meeting.

Background: Staff propose some changes to the 2026 City-led events.

City Event	Date	Location
Emergency Preparedness Fair	TBD	TBD
State of the City	May 6 (6pm-7:30pm)	Cornelius Public Library
Children's Day	April 30	Cornelius Public Library
Take Care of Cornelius Day	June 13	Various
Cornelius Farmers' Market	June – August	TBD
National Night Out	August 4	Harleman Park
Flicks at the Park	August, First 4 Fridays	Harleman Park
Student Backpack/Supplies	August 14	Various
Cornelius Fire Fill the Boot	TBD	TV Highway in the Town Center (10th & Adair, 10th & Baseline)
9/11 Memorial (25th Anniversary)	September 11	Veteran's Park
Hispanic Heritage Month	Fall (TBD)	Cornelius Public Library
Public Safety Fair Open House	October 10	Cornelius Public Safety Building
Day of the Dead	Fall (TBD)	Centro Cultural
Veteran's Day Ceremony	November 11	Veteran's Park
Community Dinner	November 21	Cornelius Elementary
Tree Lighting	December 4	Veterans' Park & Cornelius Elem.
Holiday Toy Drive	December 1 – 20	Cornelius Public Safety Building
Shop with a Cop	December, Various	Walmart & Fred Meyer

Cost: None.

Advisory Committee Recommendation: Not applicable.

Staff Recommendation: Formal approval is not requested, but staff will incorporate City Council feedback into the 2026 community events planning.

Exhibit: None

City of Cornelius
Agenda Report

To: City Council

From: Peter Brandom, City Manager

Date: January 5, 2026

Subject: 2026 Civic Leadership Academy

Requested City Council Action: Consider and provide direction on the topic area to be undertaken by the 2026 Civic Leadership Academy cohort.

Previous Council Action: None.

Background: The 2025 Cornelius Civic Leadership Academy was the first to be held. The cohort researched and provided feedback for City Council to consider related to community emergency preparedness. City staff recently learned that the application for grant funding from the Ford Family Foundation was successful, and we can therefore move forward with our 2026 program.

The 2026 program is scheduled for spring 2026. The opportunity will again be advertised to the community in hopes that we have a group that is highly engaged and eager to learn about the City and ways to get involved. Staff will seek topic ideas from the City Council, and will have one or two ideas to offer for consideration.

Cost: The 2026 program will cost $10,500, which includes $9,500 for facilitation by the Portland State University Center for Public Service and $1,000 for meals and supplies. The Ford Family Foundation grant will provide $5,500, with the balance of $5,000 budgeted from the City General Fund.

Advisory Committee Recommendation: No advisory committee action was taken or is required for this item.

City of Cornelius
Agenda Report

To: City Council

From: Peter Brandom, City Manager

Date: January 5, 2026

Subject: Appointments to Regional Policy Bodies

Requested City Council Action: This memo is provided as an update only.

Previous Council Action: None.

Background: The Mayor and City Councilors may choose to represent the City on numerous policy, program, and project committees. Staff periodically revisits appointments to ensure that the City is represented on the various committees. With a change in one City Council seat, a few changes are proposed for 2026.

Committee	Primary Rep	Alternate Rep	Notes
Policy Advisory Board (PAB)	Councilor Lopez	Peter Brandom	The Alternate position was previously held by Brad Coffey. Brad is no longer on a City Board and therefore must step down from the PAB
Washington County Consolidated Communications Agency (WCCCA)	Council President Godinez	Mayor Dalin	Positions are unchanged for 2026
Washington County Coordinating Committee (WCCC)	Mayor Dalin	Councilor Vaughn	Councilor Vaughn is new to the Alternate position for 2026
Forest Grove/Cornelius Chamber of Commerce Board (City Liaison)	Mayor Dalin	Peter Brandom	Positions are unchanged for 2026
Metropolitan Policy Advisory Committee (MPAC)	N/A	Mayor Dalin	The MPAC representatives are chosen by MPAC members
Joint Policy Advisory Committee on Transportation (JPACT)	Mayor Dalin	N/A	The JPACT representatives are chosen by JPACT members
Columbia Pacific Economic Development District (ColPac)	Council President Godinez	Peter Brandom	Council President is added as Primary for 2026

Committee	Primary Rep	Alternate Rep	Notes
Metropolitan Area Communications Commission (MACC)	Ellie Jones	Peter Brandom	Positions are unchanged for 2026
Tualatin Valley Highway Transit Project Policy & Budget Committee	Mayor Dalin	Councilor Vaughn	Councilor Vaughn is added as Alternate for 2026
Council Creek Regional Trail Project Policy Committee	Mayor Dalin	Council President Godinez	Council President Godinez is added as Alternate for 2026

Attachments: Letter to Policy Advisory Board Chair Kim Young recommending the appointment of City Manager Peter Brandom as Cornelius Alternate to the Policy Advisory Board

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

Cornelius
All-America City
NATIONAL CIVIC LEAGUE
2019

January 5, 2026

RE: Appointment of Alternate Policy Advisory Board (PAB) Representative for Cornelius

Dear Chair Young,

I am writing to let you know that our prior Alternate PAB representative, Brad Coffey, no longer serves on a City Board or Commission and will therefore no longer serve as our PAB Alternate. I will step in as the Alternate representative. City Councilor Eden Lopez will continue as the Primary representative for Cornelius.

Sincerely,



Peter Brandom
City Manager
503-992-5301
peter.brandom@corneliusor.gov

CC: Cornelius City Councilor Eden Lopez
Lauren Calo, Washington County Housing and Community Development Specialist

City of Cornelius
Agenda Report

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

To: City Council

From: Peter Brandom, City Manager

Date: January 5, 2026

Subject: Economic Development Commission Reappointments and Appointments

Requested City Council Action: Reappoint and appoint members to the Economic Development Commission as recommended.

Previous Council Action: The Cornelius City Council last approved appointments and reappointments to the Economic Development Commission in February, 2025.

Background: The Economic Development Commission 15 positions and 4 vacancies. Community volunteers who serve on the City's seven boards and commissions are integral to the City's work, and positive outcomes in the community. Terms of service to each board or commission vary, but renewals are tied to the annual calendar, with many occurring at the turn of the calendar year. In an effort to bring efficiency to Council deliberations, staff have combined the proposed renewals and new members into one agenda report and proposed motion. Additional member additions or removals may be required during the calendar year due to unforeseen changes. The Economic Development Commission exists to create awareness of, encouragement for, and to support economic development within the community. The Cornelius Municipal Code stipulates that the Commission shall maintain a minimum of nine members and no more than 15.

Cost: None.

Advisory Committee Recommendation: At their meeting on November 19, 2025, the Cornelius Economic Development Commission approved the appointments of Cecilia Giron and Maria Caballero Rubio and reappointments of Alma Lozano, Anthony Mendoza, and Robert Dixon to the Economic Development Commission.

Staff Recommendation: Approve the appointments of Cecilia Giron and Maria Caballero Rubio and reappointments of Alma Lozano, Anthony Mendoza, and Robert Dixon to the Cornelius Economic Development Commission.

Proposed Motion: I make a motion to approve the REAPPOINTMENTS OF ANTHONY MENDOZA (TO POSITION 5, TO SERVE THROUGH 2028), ALMA LOZANO (TO POSITION 6 , TO SERVE THROUGH 2028), ROBERT DIXON (TO POSITION 7, TO SERVE THROUGH 2028), AND THE APPOINTMENTS OF MARIA CABALLERO RUBIO (TO POSITION 8, TO SERVE THROUGH 2028), AND CICILIA GIRON (TO POSITION 14, TO SERVE THROUGH 2028), TO THE CORNELIUS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION, and this action takes effect immediately.

Exhibit: Five (5) redacted Economic Development Commission applications

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

Advisory Board, Committee, & Commission Application

Please check the group(s) you would like to serve. If interested in more than one, please note the order of preference.

- ☐ Budget Committee
- ☒ Economic Development Commission
- ☐ Library Advisory Board
- ☐ Planning Commission
- ○ Police Advisory Board (Inactive)
- ☐ Public Infrastructure Advisory Board
- ☐ Civic Leadership Academy

☐ After _____ years served, I am seeking reappointment to:

APPLICANT INFORMATION:

Full Name (Printed): ROBERT A. DIXON

Occupation RETIRED Years Lived in Cornelius: 30

Home Address: [redacted]

Mailing Address:

Telephone:

Are you in City Limits? NO Meeting Availability: M-F

Note: Most groups require members to be a City of Cornelius resident. If you are not a resident, check with the City Recorder to see which group you may apply for. cityrecorder@corneliusor.gov

Why are you interested in serving?

WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THE GOOD WORK OF THE COMMISSION

What contributions do you believe you can bring to the group(s)?

EXPERIENCE IN EC DEV AND URBAN PLANNING

What qualifications or experience do you have that will help you serve?

FORMER PUBLIC WORK DIRECTOR AND CITY ENGINEER IN CORNELIUS 1995-2003(?)

Advisory Board, Committee, & Commission Application

Describe any past or current involvement in community organizations or activities.

CORNELIUS EC DEV COMMISSION

Have you previously held any appointed or elected governmental positions? If so, please specify.

APPOINTED TO CORNELIUS EC DEV COMMISSION 2023

I hereby attest that the information provided above is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Robert A. Dix
Signature

22 DEC 2025
Date

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

Advisory Board, Committee, & Commission Application

Please check the group(s) you would like to serve. If interested in more than one, please note the order of preference.

- ☐ Budget Committee
- ☑ Economic Development Commission
- ☐ Library Advisory Board
- ☐ Planning Commission
- ○ Police Advisory Board (Inactive)
- ☐ Public Infrastructure Advisory Board
- ☐ Civic Leadership Academy

☐ After _____ years served, I am seeking reappointment to:

APPLICANT INFORMATION:

Full Name (Printed): Cecilia Giron

Occupation: Business Development Director — Years Lived in Cornelius: 1yr/Work

Home Address:

Mailing Address:

Telephone: — Email Address:

Are you in City Limits? Work in City limits — Meeting Availability: Open

Note: Most groups require members to be a City of Cornelius resident. If you are not a resident, check with the City Recorder to see which group you may apply for. cityrecorder@corneliusor.gov

Why are you interested in serving?

I am interested in serving because I want to apply my skills in a way that strengthens the City of Cornelius and creates positive, lasting impacts for the community.

What contributions do you believe you can bring to the group(s)?

I am a visionary, action-oriented critical thinker who thrives in collaborative environments. My commitment to my work stems from a strong belief that investing in the places where we live and work is vital to creating opportunities for the next generation.

What qualifications or experience do you have that will help you serve?

I am bilingual, bicultural, and have over 28 years of experience working with different nonprofits, businesses, and diverse communities across our state. I believe my skills can benefit the city, its residents, and the team. I also think that my role at the Forest Grove and Cornelius Chamber of Commerce is instrumental in collaborating with the city and the business community in Cornelius.

Advisory Board, Committee, & Commission Application

Describe any past or current involvement in community organizations or activities.

For the past 28 years, I have worked in various roles with a range of nonprofits, including Adelante Mujeres, Centro Cultural, OSU Extension Services, the Listo Family Literacy Program, Mercy Corps Portland, LULAC Oregon, and LACE Oregon. I am currently the Business Development Director for the Forest Grove/Cornelius Chamber of Commerce.

Have you previously held any appointed or elected governmental positions? If so, please specify.

N/A

I hereby attest that the information provided above is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Signature

11-13-2025

Date

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

Advisory Board, Committee, & Commission Application

Please check the group(s) you would like to serve. If interested in more than one, please note the order of preference.

- [ ] Budget Committee
- [x] Economic Development Commission
- [ ] Library Advisory Board
- [ ] Planning Commission
- ○ Police Advisory Board (Inactive)
- [ ] Public Infrastructure Advisory Board
- [ ] Civic Leadership Academy

[X] After 1 years served, I am seeking reappointment to: 3-year term as a Commissioner

APPLICANT INFORMATION:

Full Name (Printed): Anthony Mendoza

Occupation: Branch Manager — Years Lived in Cornelius: 0

Home Address: [redacted]

Mailing Address:

Telephone:

Are you in City Limits? No — Meeting Availability: As needed

Note: Most groups require members to be a City of Cornelius resident. If you are not a resident, check with the City Recorder to see which group you may apply for. cityrecorder@corneliusor.gov

Why are you interested in serving?

Living and working in the nearby city of Hillsboro, I have a strong connection with many residents/business owners in Cornelius. Being in banking for nearly 20 years, I also feel like I may be able to provide insight into certain aspects regarding lending/credit processes and requirements.

What contributions do you believe you can bring to the group(s)?

I believe I can provide value due to my understanding of banking/lending requirements as well as having a number of contacts with different organizations that assist local small businesses.

What qualifications or experience do you have that will help you serve?

In my nearly 20 years of banking experience I have worked in different roles including small business lender, mortgage loan officer, etc,. During this time I have also worked with many residents and small business owners in the city of Cornelius. This has allowed me to develop an understanding of the challenges they have faced as well as what has been successful for their business. I am also a member of the Forest Grove/Cornelius Chamber and the Washington County Chamber.

Advisory Board, Committee, & Commission Application

Describe any past or current involvement in community organizations or activities.

I have been a member of the Forest Grove/Cornelius Chamber for 3 years and the Washington Ccunty Chamber for a total of 7 years. I also recently completed my first year with the Cornelius EDC and look forward to continuing my service to the community.

Have you previously held any appointed or elected governmental positions? If so, please specify.

No

I hereby attest that the information provided above is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Signature

11/21/2025

Date

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

Advisory Board, Committee, & Commission Application

Please check the group(s) you would like to serve. If interested in more than one, please note the order of preference.

- ☐ Budget Committee
- ☐ Economic Development Commission
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- ☐ Civic Leadership Academy

☒ After 3 years served, I am seeking reappointment to: Economic Development Commission

APPLICANT INFORMATION:

Full Name (Printed): Maria Caballero Rubio

Occupation: Executive Director — Years Lived in Cornelius: 5 years

Home Address: [redacted]

Mailing Address:

Telephone:

Are you in City Limits? — Meeting Availability:

Note: Most groups require members to be a City of Cornelius resident. If you are not a resident, check with the City Recorder to see which group you may apply for. cityrecorder@corneliusor.gov

Why are you interested in serving?

As a resident of Cornelius and Director of a CBO located here, I am vested in the economic status and prosperity of my place of business and residence.

What contributions do you believe you can bring to the group(s)?

Knowledge of small business operations and
Knowledge and experience in housing development
Expertise and experience in workforce development
Career experience in city, county, state, and federal government
Have lived in Cornelius, Hillsboro area since 1969 and have seen the economic, social, political, and infrastructure growth and change over the decades

What qualifications or experience do you have that will help you serve?

Schedule flexibility to attend meetings during the work day
I keep current on local, state, and federal opportunities for economic prosperity
I serve on the Greater Portland Economic Development District Board (GPEDD) of the Department of Commerce Region 10

Advisory Board, Committee, & Commission Application

Describe any past or current involvement in community organizations or activities.

Department of Public Safety Standards and Training Board (DPSST) State Appointment 2022-2025
Oregon Historical Society Board of Trustees
Metro Regional Government - Committee On Racial Equity, Co-chair 2017-2020

Have you previously held any appointed or elected governmental positions? If so, please specify.

US Dept of Justice Policy Analyst - Washington DC 1997-2024
Public Safety Policy Director - City of Portland, Office of Mayor Tom Potter 2005-2009

I hereby attest that the information provided above is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Signature

11-14-2025
Date

City of Cornelius
Agenda Report

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

To: Peter Brandom, City Manager

From: Ellie Jones, Assistant City Manager – Business Operations

Date: January 5, 2026

Subject: Cornelius Budget Committee Appointment and Reappointment

Requested City Council Action: Reappoint Andrew Dudley to the Cornelius Budget Committee. Appoint Janet Fleshman to the Cornelius Budget Committee.

Previous City Council Action: None.

Background: The Budget Committee has five positions and four vacancies. An application for reappointment was received by Andrew Dudley, who has a history of civic engagement through participation in the Budget Committee. An application for appointment was received by Janet Fleshman, who has a history of civic engagement through participation in the Public Infrastructure Advisory Board. Both applicants bring years of experience to the position.

Cost: None.

Advisory Committee Recommendation: No advisory committee action was taken or is required for this item.

Staff Recommendation: Staff recommends that the City Council reappoint Andrew Dudley and appoint Janet Fleshman to the Cornelius Budget Committee.

Proposed Motion: I make a motion to approve the REAPPOINTMENT OF ANDREW DUDLEY TO POSITION 1, WITH A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 2028, AND THE APPOINTMENT OF JANET FLESHMAN TO POSITION 4, WITH A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 2027, TO THE BUDGET COMMITTEE, and this action takes effect immediately.

Exhibit: Redacted Budget Committee Applications for Andrew Dudley and Janet Fleshman

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

Advisory Board, Committee, & Commission Application

Please check the group(s) you would like to serve. If interested in more than one, please note the order of preference.

- [x] Budget Committee
- [ ] Economic Development Commission
- [ ] Library Advisory Board
- [ ] Planning Commission
- [ ] Police Advisory Board (Inactive)
- [ ] Public Infrastructure Advisory Board
- [ ] Civic Leadership Academy
- [ ] After _____ years served, I am seeking reappointment to:

APPLICANT INFORMATION:

Full Name (Printed): Janet Fleshman

Occupation: Procurement Specialist — Years Lived in Cornelius: 6

Home Address: [redacted]

Mailing Address:

Telephone:

Are you in City Limits? Yes — Meeting Availability: Yes

Note: Most groups require members to be a City of Cornelius resident. If you are not a resident, check with the City Recorder to see which group you may apply for. cityrecorder@corneliusor.gov

Why are you interested in serving?

I enjoying volunteering to help my community.

What contributions do you believe you can bring to the group(s)?

I worked in finance for a local water district and have familiarity with budgets.

What qualifications or experience do you have that will help you serve?

I have previous work experience in public finance and have volunteer experience with the City of Cornelius.

Describe any past or current involvement in community organizations or activities.

I'm currently serving on the public infrastructure board.

Have you previously held any appointed or elected governmental positions? If so, please specify.

No

I hereby attest that the information provided above is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Janet Fleshman — **Signature**

12.22.2025 — **Date**

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

Advisory Board, Committee, & Commission Application

Please check the group(s) you would like to serve. If interested in more than one, please note the order of preference.

- [x] Budget Committee
- [ ] Economic Development Commission
- [ ] Library Advisory Board
- [ ] Planning Commission
- ○ Police Advisory Board (Inactive)
- [ ] Public Infrastructure Advisory Board
- [ ] Civic Leadership Academy
- [ ] After _____ years served, I am seeking reappointment to:

APPLICANT INFORMATION:

Full Name (Printed): Andrew Earle Dudley

Occupation: Security Control Center Operator Years Lived in Cornelius: 19

Home Address: [redacted]

Mailing Address:

Telephone:

Are you in City Limits? Yes Meeting Availability:

Note: Most groups require members to be a City of Cornelius resident. If you are not a resident, check with the City Recorder to see which group you may apply for. cityrecorder@corneliusor.gov

Why are you interested in serving?

I have enjoyed the time I have been on the Budget Committee and would like to continue.

What contributions do you believe you can bring to the group(s)?

I am thorough, see things from a different perspective than many other people and enjoy being a part of the community other than just being a good citizen.

What qualifications or experience do you have that will help you serve?

Prior experience on the Budget Committee. I am insightful and i am not afraid to ask tough questions.

Advisory Board, Committee, & Commission Application

Describe any past or current involvement in community organizations or activities.

I have been on the Budget Committee for the last several years. I have typically done community oriented things such as PTO member at two different schools, baseball coach, Girl Scout Dad and the troop emergency contact while they were at camp.

Have you previously held any appointed or elected governmental positions? If so, please specify.

City of Cornelius Budget Committee member.

I hereby attest that the information provided above is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Signature

11/17/2025

Date

City of Cornelius
Agenda Report

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

To: Peter Brandom, City Manager

From: Barbara Fryer, Community Development Director

Date: January 5, 2026

Subject: Planning Commission Reappointment

Requested City Council Action: Reappoint Rie Hinze to the Cornelius Planning Commission.

Previous Council Action: On July 7, 2025, City Council appointed Rie Hinze to Planning Commission Position 1, which expired December 2025.

Background: The Planning Commission has seven positions and four vacancies. Rie Hinze was appointed in July and has attended and participated consistently in the scheduled meetings. Ms. Hinze has resided in Cornelius for more than a year, compliant with CMC §2.65.040 residency requirements.

Cost: None.

Advisory Committee Recommendation: No advisory committee action was taken or is required for this item.

Staff Recommendation: Staff recommends that the Cornelius City Council re-appoint Rie Hinze to Planning Commission Position 1, with a four-year term expiring December 2029.

Proposed Motion: I make a motion to approve the REAPPOINTMENT OF RIE HINZE TO POSITION 1, TO SERVE THROUGH 2029, and this action takes effect immediately.

Exhibit: Redacted Planning Commission Application for Rie Hinze.

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

Advisory Board, Committee, & Commission Application

Please check the group(s) you would like to serve. If interested in more than one, please note the order of preference.

- ☐ Budget Committee
- ☐ Economic Development Commission
- ☐ Library Advisory Board
- ☑ Planning Commission
- ○ Police Advisory Board (Inactive)
- ☐ Public Infrastructure Advisory Board
- ☐ Civic Leadership Academy

☒ After 0.25 years served, I am seeking reappointment to: Planning Commission

APPLICANT INFORMATION:

Full Name (Printed): Rie Hinze

Occupation: Solar Consultant — Years Lived in Cornelius: 2

Home Address: [redacted]

Mailing Address:

Telephone:

Are you in City Limits? Yes — Meeting Availability: Weekdays after 6pm

Note: Most groups require members to be a City of Cornelius resident. If you are not a resident, check with the City Recorder to see which group you may apply for. cityrecorder@corneliusor.gov

Why are you interested in serving?

I am seeking re-appointment to the Cornelius Planning Commission. Serving on the Planning Commission has helped me feel more connected to my community, and I would like to continue overseeing development that helps our city thrive. I strongly believe in fostering safe and welcoming environments that serve all of our community members.

What contributions do you believe you can bring to the group(s)?

I bring advocacy for city planning that prioritizes people over cars, which includes pedestrian, children, and bike-friendly green spaces. I am a proponent of our public works such as parks and libraries, which uplift communities and bring us together. I strongly believe in empowering multiple transit options with TriMet buses and the MAX. Sustainability and resiliency for the future are also top considerations for any new development.

What qualifications or experience do you have that will help you serve?

Since August, I have been serving on the Planning Commission and will continue to apply what I have learned, from legislative to quasi-judicial procedures and following Robert's Rules of Order.

In my professional life, I have recently switched careers from IT to Solar Consultant.

Advisory Board, Committee, & Commission Application

Describe any past or current involvement in community organizations or activities.

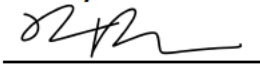
Attended the public meeting at the Cornelius Library for Laurel Woods and Baseline proposed traffic calming and street connection projects.

Patron of the Cornelius Library and parks; volunteer for Friends of Trees.

Have you previously held any appointed or elected governmental positions? If so, please specify.

Yes, I have been serving on the Cornelius Planning Commission since August 12th.

I hereby attest that the information provided above is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.



Signature

11/23/25

Date

City of Cornelius
Agenda Report

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

To: Peter Brandom, City Manager

From: Barbara Fryer, Community Development Director

Date: January 5, 2026

Subject: Re-appointment of one Public Infrastructure Advisory Board Member

Requested City Council Action: Reappoint Janet Fleshman as a Cornelius Public Infrastructure Advisory Board Member.

Previous Council Action: On December 4, 2023, the Cornelius City Council combined the Parks Advisory Board and the Public Works Advisory Boards. On January 8, 2024, City Council appointed seven new board members, including Janet Fleshman to varying terms. Ms. Fleshman's appointment to position 5 with a term expiration date of February 5, 2025.

Background: The Public Infrastructure Advisory Board has nine positions and three vacancies, with the reappointment of Janet Fleshman. Ms. Fleshman has served since January 2025 as the Board Chairperson. The Cornelius Municipal Code specifies terms of three terms with a maximum of 3 consecutive terms.

Cost: None.

Advisory Committee Recommendation: The Public Infrastructure Advisory Board unanimously recommended reappointment of Ms. Fleshman at their regularly scheduled meeting of December 16, 2025.

Staff Recommendation: Staff recommends that the Cornelius City Council re-appoint Janet Fleshman to the Public Infrastructure Advisory Board in position 5 with a term expiration of 12-31-2028.

Proposed Motion: I make a motion to approve the REAPPOINTMENT OF JANET FLESHMAN TO POSITION 5, TO SERVE THROUGH 2028, and this action takes effect immediately.

Exhibit: Redacted Public Infrastructure Advisory Board Application for Janet Fleshman.

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

Advisory Board, Committee, & Commission Application

Please check the group(s) you would like to serve. If interested in more than one, please note the order of preference.

- ☐ Budget Committee
- ☐ Economic Development Commission
- ☐ Library Advisory Board
- ☐ Planning Commission
- ☐ Police Advisory Board (Inactive)
- ☒ Public Infrastructure Advisory Board
- ☐ Civic Leadership Academy
- ☐ After _____ years served, I am seeking reappointment to:

APPLICANT INFORMATION:

Full Name (Printed): Janet Fleshman

Occupation: Procurement Specialist Years Lived in Cornelius: 7

Home Address: [redacted]

Mailing Address:

Telephone:

Are you in City Limits? yes Meeting Availability:

Note: Most groups require members to be a City of Cornelius resident. If you are not a resident, check with the City Recorder to see which group you may apply for. cityrecorder@corneliusor.gov

Why are you interested in serving?

I've enjoyed my first term and would like to continue.

What contributions do you believe you can bring to the group(s)?

I'm open minded & feel I can moderate & bring people together

What qualifications or experience do you have that will help you serve?

I work in public service with TVWD

Describe any past or current involvement in community organizations or activities.

I am currently on this Board & would like to continue

Have you previously held any appointed or elected governmental positions? If so, please specify.

No

I hereby attest that the information provided above is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Janet Flesh — 11-18-25

Signature **Date**

City of Cornelius
Agenda Report

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

To: Peter Brandom, City Manager

From: Barbara Fryer, Community Development Director

Date: January 5, 2026

Subject: Ordinance No. 2026-01: Parks Master Plan

Requested City Council Action: Hold a public hearing on a new Parks Master Plan to replace the previously adopted 2009 Parks Master Plan.

Previous Council Action: Ordinance No. 911 adopted the 2009 Parks Master Plan as Appendix G of the Comprehensive Plan. On August 5, 2024, City Council approved Resolution 2024-46 authorizing the City Manager to contract with Conservation Technix to update the Parks Master Plan.

Background: Conservation Technix began with a firm foundation in the Cornelius Vision 2045. City staff tabled at the 2024 National Night Out event to kick off the Parks Master Plan update. The consultants met with City staff and listened to the community through surveys, an online open house, and tabling events at the 2024 Community Dinner and Children's Day. Work sessions were held with the Public Infrastructure Advisory Board on three occasions, and once with the Planning Commission and City Council.

The Planning Commission Approved Staff Report is attached as an exhibit.

Cost: None.

Advisory Committee Recommendation: The Cornelius Planning Commission held a public hearing on December 9, 2025, to consider the proposed amendment to replace the Parks Master Plan. The Planning Commission voted unanimously to recommend the City Council approve City File No. CPA-2025-02 to repeal the 2009 Parks Master Plan and replace it with the proposed Parks Master Plan.

Staff Recommendation: Hold a public hearing.

Proposed Motion: None.

Exhibit: Planning Commission Approved Staff Report

City of Cornelius
Agenda Report

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

To: Peter Brandom, City Manager

From: Barbara Fryer, Community Development Director

Date: January 5, 2026

Subject: Ordinance 2026-02: Urban Planning Area Agreement

Requested City Council Action: Hold a public hearing on a new Urban Planning Area Agreement (UPAA) with Washington County to replace the previously adopted 1988 UPAA.

Previous Council Action: None.

Relevant City Strategic Plan Goal(s): Goal 5: Develop the necessary infrastructure to meet the growth, service demands, and emergency preparedness needs of the community.

Background: On October 25, 1988, Washington County and Cornelius executed the first and only Urban Planning Area Agreement. City and County staff worked together to modify the 1988 UPAA to meet the current needs of the City. A work session was held with the Planning Commission, prior to proposing the final UPAA.

The Planning Commission Approved Staff Report is attached as an exhibit.

Cost: None.

Advisory Committee Recommendation: The Cornelius Planning Commission held a public hearing on December 9, 2025, to consider the proposed amendment to replace the UPAA. The Planning Commission voted unanimously to recommend the City Council approve City File No. CPA-2025-03 to repeal the 1988 Urban Planning Area Agreement (Appendix B of the Cornelius Comprehensive Plan) and replace it with the proposed Urban Planning Area Agreement.

Staff Recommendation: Hold a public hearing.

Proposed Motion: None.

Exhibit: Planning Commission Approved Staff Report

City of Cornelius
Agenda Report

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

To: Peter Brandom, City Manager

From: Barbara Fryer, Community Development Director

Date: January 5, 2026

Subject: Ordinance No. 2026-01: Parks Master Plan Repeal and Replacement

Requested City Council Action: Approve Ordinance No. 2026-01.

Previous Council Action: Ordinance No. 911 adopted the 2009 Parks Master Plan as Appendix G of the Comprehensive Plan. On August 5, 2024, City Council approved Resolution 2024-46 authorizing the City Manager to contract with Conservation Technix to update the Parks Master Plan.

Background: Conservation Technix began with a firm foundation in the Cornelius Vision 2045. City staff tabled at the 2024 National Night Out event to kick off the Parks Master Plan update. The consultants met with City staff and listened to the community through surveys, an online open house and tabling events at the 2024 Community Dinner and Children's Day. Work sessions were held with the Public Infrastructure Advisory Board on three occasions, and once with the Planning Commission and City Council. The proposed Parks Master Plan is attached to the proposed Ordinance as Exhibit A. The findings of fact and conclusions of law are attached to the proposed Ordinance as Exhibit B.

Cost: None.

Advisory Committee Recommendation: The Cornelius Planning Commission held a public hearing on December 9, 2025, to consider the proposed amendment to replace the Parks Master Plan. The Planning Commission voted unanimously to recommend the City Council approve City File No. CPA-2025-02 to repeal the 2009 Parks Master Plan and replace it with the proposed Parks Master Plan.

Staff Recommendation: Approve Ordinance No. 2026-01 as presented.

Proposed Motion: I make a motion to approve Ordinance No. 2026-01, AN ORDINANCE OF THE CORNELIUS CITY COUNCIL REPEALING THE PARKS MASTER PLAN (APPENDIX G OF THE CORNELIUS COMPREHENSIVE PLAN) AND REPLACING IT WITH A NEW PARKS MASTER PLAN.

Exhibit: Ordinance No. 2026-01 and Exhibits A – Parks Master Plan Draft, and Exhibit B – City Council Findings

ORDINANCE NO. 2026-01

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CORNELIUS CITY COUNCIL REPEALING THE PARKS MASTER PLAN (APPENDIX G OF THE CORNELIUS COMPREHENSIVE PLAN) AND REPLACING IT WITH A NEW PARKS MASTER PLAN

WHEREAS, the City adopted its 2009 Parks Master Plan as Appendix G to its Comprehensive Plan under Ordinance No. 911; and

WHEREAS, on August 5, 2024, Resolution 2024-46 was adopted authorizing the City Manager to contract with Conservation Technix to update the City's Parks Master Plan; and

WHEREAS, ORS 197.175 requires the City to prepare, adopt, and implement Comprehensive Plans consistent with statewide planning goals adopted by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC); and

WHEREAS, City staff prepared the proposed amendment to the Comprehensive Plan under Land Use File No. CPA-2025-02, consisting of a new Appendix G, Parks Master Plan; and

WHEREAS, notice of this proposed ordinance was provided as required by law; and

WHEREAS, on December 9, 2025, the Planning Commission held a public hearing to consider the proposed amendment and based on facts, findings and conclusions presented in the staff report and public testimony and evidence in the hearing, the Commission voted four ayes to recommend approval of the amendment to the Cornelius City Council; and

WHEREAS, the Cornelius City Council held a public hearing on January 5, 2026, to review the record of the Planning Commission, and to hear and consider additional evidence and testimony on the matter; and

WHEREAS, after considering all of the evidence and testimony presented at said hearing, as well as the Planning Commission recommendation and all of the other information in the record, the City Council finds the proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendment complies with the applicable approval criteria, as set forth in the Comprehensive Plan Findings of Exhibit B;

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY OF CORNELIUS ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The Cornelius Comprehensive Plan Appendix G, Parks Master Plan, is hereby repealed and replaced as set forth in Exhibit A, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

Section 2. This ordinance is supported by the findings of fact and conclusions of law set forth in Exhibit B, attached hereto and incorporated by reference.

Section 3. The City Recorder is hereby directed and authorized to take such actions as may be necessary and proper to effectuate the adoption of this ordinance.

SUBMITTED to the Cornelius City Council and read into the record at a regular meeting thereof on the 5th day of January 2026, and read for a second time by title only this same day.

ENACTED this the 5th day of January 2026, and this action takes effect 30 days from enactment.

City of Cornelius, Oregon

By: _____
Jeffrey Dalin, Mayor

Attest: _____
Rachael Bateman, City Recorder

City of Cornelius
Agenda Report

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

To: Peter Brandom, City Manager

From: Barbara Fryer, Community Development Director

Date: January 5, 2026

Subject: Ordinance No. 2026-02: Urban Planning Area Agreement Repeal and Replacement

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Requested City Council Action: Approve Ordinance No. 2026-02.

Previous Council Action: The first Urban Planning Area Agreement was signed on October 25, 1988.

Relevant City Strategic Plan Goal(s): Goal 5: Develop the necessary infrastructure to meet the growth, service demands, and emergency preparedness needs of the community.

Background: Originally adopted in 1988, this amendment is the first update to the Urban Planning Area Agreement with Washington County. City and County staff worked to make appropriate changes to the 1988 Agreement. Counsel from Berry, Elsner and Hammond reviewed the UPAA and minor changes were made. The UPAA as presented is concurrently reviewed in the County. The County Planning Commission recommended approval to the Board of County Commissioners. If both the Board of County Commissioners and the Cornelius City Council approve the amendments, the document will supplant the 1988 document. The proposed Urban Planning Area Agreement is attached to the proposed Ordinance as Exhibit A. The findings of fact and conclusions of law are attached to the proposed Ordinance as Exhibit B.

Cost: None.

Advisory Committee Recommendation: The Cornelius Planning Commission held a public hearing on December 9, 2025, to consider the proposed amendment to replace the Urban Planning Area Agreement. The Planning Commission voted unanimously to recommend the City Council approve City File No. CPA-2025-03 to repeal the 1988 Urban Planning Area Agreement and replace it with the proposed Urban Planning Area Agreement.

Staff Recommendation: Approve Ordinance No. 2026-02 as presented.

Proposed Motion: I make a motion to approve Resolution No. 2026-02, AN ORDINANCE OF THE CORNELIUS CITY COUNCIL REPEALING THE URBAN PLANNING AREA AGREEMENT (APPENDIX B OF THE CORNELIUS COMPREHENSIVE PLAN) AND REPLACING IT WITH A NEW URBAN PLANNING AREA AGREEMENT.

Exhibit: Ordinance No. 2026-02 and Exhibits A – Proposed UPAA, and Exhibit B – City Council Findings

ORDINANCE NO. 2026-02

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CORNELIUS CITY COUNCIL REPEALING THE URBAN PLANNING AREA AGREEMENT (APPENDIX B OF THE CORNELIUS COMPREHENSIVE PLAN) AND REPLACING IT WITH A NEW URBAN PLANNING AREA AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, the City adopted its 1988 Urban Planning Area Agreement as Appendix B to its Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, City and County staff prepared the proposed amendment to the Comprehensive Plan in Land Use File No. CPA-2025-03, consisting of a new Appendix B, Urban Planning Area Agreement; and

WHEREAS, notice of this proposed ordinance was provided as required by law; and

WHEREAS, on December 9, 2025, the Planning Commission held a public hearing to consider the proposed amendment and based on facts, findings and conclusions presented in the staff report and public testimony and evidence in the hearing, the Commission voted 4 ayes to recommend approval of the amendment to the Cornelius City Council; and

WHEREAS, the Cornelius City Council held a public hearing on January 5, 2026, to review the record of the Planning Commission, and to hear and consider additional evidence and testimony on the matter; and

WHEREAS, after considering all of the evidence and testimony presented at said hearing, as well as the Planning Commission recommendation and all of the other information in the record, the City Council finds the proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendment complies with the applicable approval criteria, as set forth in the Comprehensive Plan Findings of Exhibit B.

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY OF CORNELIUS ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The Cornelius Comprehensive Plan Appendix B, Urban Planning Area Agreement, is hereby repealed and replaced as set forth in Exhibit A, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

Section 2. This ordinance is supported by the findings of fact and conclusions of law set forth in Exhibit B, attached hereto and incorporated by reference.

Section 3. The City Recorder is hereby directed and authorized to take such actions as may be necessary and proper to effectuate the adoption of this ordinance.

SUBMITTED to the Cornelius City Council and read into the record at a regular meeting thereof on the 5th day of January 2026, and read for a second time by title only this same day.

ENACTED this the 5th day of January 2026, and this action takes effect 30 days from enactment.

City of Cornelius, Oregon

By: _____
Jeffrey Dalin, Mayor

Attest: _____
Rachael Bateman, City Recorder

City of Cornelius
Agenda Report

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

To: City Council

From: Peter Brandom, City Manager

Date: January 5, 2026

Subject: Resolution No. 2026-01: Pedestrian Bridge Naming

Requested City Council Action: Approve Resolution No. 2026-01.

Previous Council Action: April 7, 2025, City Council passed Resolution No. 2025-09 awarding the contract for the Mariposa Causeway construction project, July 7, 2025, City Council passed Resolution 2025-32 approving a change order for construction of the deck of the Mariposa Community Park Causeway Project, and November 3, 2025, City Council adopted Resolution No. 2025-51 adopting a policy for naming public facilities.

Background: Traditionally, the Parks Advisory Board made recommendations to City Council for naming new parks. In 2024, the Parks Advisory Board and the Public Works Advisory Board merged to form one body named the Public Infrastructure Advisory Board. In November of 2025, the City Council approved Resolution No. 2025-51formally appointing the Public Infrastructure Advisory Board (PIAB) as the recommending body for naming public facilities.

Cost: None.

Advisory Committee Recommendation: On December 16, 2025, the PIAB voted unanimously to recommend that the City Council name the structure connecting the pathway on the west side of the Laurel Woods development with Mariposa Park "Mariposa Causeway".

Staff Recommendation: Approve Resolution No. 2026-01 as presented.

Proposed Motion: I make a motion to approve Resolution No. 2026-01, A RESOLUTION OF THE CORNELIUS CITY COUNCIL NAMING THE CAUSEWAY AT LAUREL WOODS "MARIPOSA CAUSEWAY", and this action takes effect immediately.

Exhibit: Resolution No. 2026-01

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-01

A RESOLUTION OF THE CORNELIUS CITY COUNCIL NAMING THE CAUSEWAY AT LAUREL WOODS "MARIPOSA CAUSEWAY"

WHEREAS, on November 3, 2025, the Cornelius City Council adopted Resolution 2025-51 adopting a new policy for naming public facilities; and

WHEREAS, the city expended parks systems development charges to construct a new structure over the Tualatin River Slough to connect the trail system along the Tualatin River within the western portion of the Laurel Woods subdivision to Mariposa Park and the eastern portion of the trail system within the Laurel Woods subdivision; and

WHEREAS, the Cornelius Public Infrastructure Advisory Board reviewed the adopted policy and recommended naming the structure; and

WHEREAS, the Cornelius City Council accepts the Public Infrastructure Advisory Board recommendation for the new structure's name;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY OF CORNELIUS RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The Cornelius City Council approves naming the structure over the Tualatin River Slough that connects the pathways within the Laurel Woods subdivision "Mariposa Causeway".

Section 2. This resolution is effective immediately upon its enactment by the City Council.

INTRODUCED AND APPROVED by the Cornelius City Council at their regular meeting this 5th day of January, 2026.

City of Cornelius, Oregon

By: _____
Jeffrey C. Dalin, Mayor

Attest: _____
Rachael Bateman, City Recorder

City of Cornelius
Agenda Report

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

To: Peter Brandom, City Manager

From: Terry Keyes, City Engineer

Date: January 5, 2026

Subject: Resolution No. 2026-02: Change Orders 11-18 for Water Park Booster Station

Requested City Council Action: Approve Resolution No. 2026-02, related to Change Orders 11-18 for the Water Park Booster Station

Previous Council Action: The Council approved the contract of $2,059,753.00 with ORR, Inc. on July 17, 2023 for construction of the Water Park Booster Station and Change Orders 1-10 totaling $255,418.17 on August 5, 2024.

Background: During construction of the Booster Pump Station in Water Park, a number of changes outside the original scope of the construction contract were necessary. A number of these were covered in Change Orders 1-10 approved on August 5, 2024. The remaining changes are included in Change Orders 11-18. These revisions are tied to unanticipated changes required during construction.

Cost: $119,692.38.

Advisory Committee Recommendation: No advisory committee action was taken or is required for this item.

Staff Recommendation: Approve Resolution No. 2026-02 as presented.

Proposed Motion: I make a motion to approve Resolution No. 2026-02, A RESOLUTION OF THE CORNELIUS CITY COUNCIL APPROVING CHANGE ORDERS 11-18 FOR THE WATER PARK BOOSTER STATION PROJECT, and this action takes effect immediately.

Exhibits: Resolution No. 2026-02, Exhibit A – Summary of Change Orders 11-18

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-02

A RESOLUTION OF THE CORNELIUS CITY COUNCIL APPROVING CHANGE ORDERS 11 THROUGH 18 FOR THE WATER PARK BOOSTER STATION PROJECT

WHEREAS, the City is constructing a new water booster pump station in Water Park; and

WHEREAS, additional changes to the awarded construction contract are necessary to complete and close-out the project construction; and

WHEREAS, these Change Orders, 11 through 18, total $119,692.38; and

WHEREAS, City staff and Jacobs Engineering, Inc., the Project Manager, negotiated with the contractor to minimize the overall cost of these change orders; and

WHEREAS, the City's purchasing rules require City Council approval of change orders of this size;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY OF CORNELIUS RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The Cornelius City Council approves and authorizes the City Manager to execute Change Orders 11-18 for the Water Park Booster Pump Station in a total amount of $119,692.38.

Section 2. This resolution is effective immediately upon its enactment by the City Council.

INTRODUCED AND APPROVED by the Cornelius City Council at their regular meeting this 5th day of January, 2026.

City of Cornelius, Oregon

By: _____
Jeffrey C. Dalin, Mayor

Attest: _____
Rachael Bateman, City Recorder

Jacobs

CONTRACT MODIFICATION

☒ CHANGE ORDER ☐ WRITTEN AMENDMENT MODIFICATION NO: 004

CONTRACTOR: Orr, Inc.

PROJECT: Water Park Booster Pump Station **PROJECT NO:** D3354413 / D3354417 / D3354419

OWNER: City of Cornelius

ENGINEER: Jacobs

The following modification(s) to the Contract are hereby ordered (use additional pages if required):
1. Temporarily relocate conduit and install new conduit from BPS electrical room to the existing conduit near fence line.
2. Install new pressure sensor line from existing reservoir to new altitude valve, inside booster pump station.
3. Remove precast concrete lid and access hatch from dechlorination MH, install on a precast barrel section to match elevation.
4. Raise floor in dichlorination MH with precast concrete, install cast in place lid with aluminum access hatch, and address conflict with new sidewalk on the east side of the booster pump station.
5. Install watertight NEMA 6 enclosure over exposed wiring junction box within existing sump MH.
6. Install additional grading to blend existing grading with changed grades around pump station
7. Place additional new asphalt throughout site and grade towards storm drain.
8. Add future reservoir line extension, move from under new asphalt and concrete on site.
Reason for Modification(s):
1. Owner request / Address conduit conflict
2. Owner request / Site improvements
3. Owner request / address elevation changes
4. Site Improvements / Design Changes / Address conflicts with new sidewalk and prevent tripping hazard
5. Owner request / Prevents water damage to exposed wiring in junction box.
6. Grading needed to level out new pump station and changed elevations from design changes earlier in project.
7. Site Improvements / Replace removed asphalt
8. Provide future reservoir connection point prior to new ashalt and concrete placement.
Attachments (List Supporting Documents):
COR-011 – Conduit Conflict with New Booster PS (RFI-012) – $11,277.63
COR-012.1 – Pressure Sensor Line Extension (RFQ-008) - $19,654.51
COR-013 – Existing Sump Pump Top Slab and Manhole Cover Replacement (RFI-008 / RFQ-09) - $5,029.57
COR-014 – Sump Pump Line Modifications (RFI-008) - $18,126.18
COR-015 – Sump Pump Junction Box (RFQ-010) - $5,923.20
COR-016 – Site Grading - $4,547.57
COR-017 – Pavement Restoration - $32,258.48
COR-18 – Temporary Booster Pump Station - $22,875.24

Contract Amount or Price		Contract Times (Calculate Days)		
Original	$ 2,059,753.00	Original Duration	509	Days
Previous Contract Modification(s) (Add/Deduct)	$ 255,418.17	Previous Contract Modification(s) (Add/Deduct)	844	Days
This Contract Modification (Add/Deduct)	$119,692.38	This Contract Modification (Add/Deduct)	0	Days
Revised Contract Amount	$2,434,863.55	Revised Contract Time	844	Days
		Revised Contract Completion Date	December 31, 2025	

Owner	Contractor	Engineer Recommendation
By:	By: Stanley J. Oz	By: J'reyesha Brannon
Date:	Date: 12/10/2025	Date:

Digitally signed by J'reyesha Brannon
DN: cn=J'reyesha Brannon, c=US, o=Jacobs, email=jreyesha.brannon@jacobs.com
Date: 2025.12.16 20:40:48 -08'00'

City of Cornelius
Agenda Report

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

To: Peter Brandom, City Manager

From: Terry Keyes, City Engineer

Date: January 5, 2026

Subject: Resolution No. 2026-03: Jacobs Work Order #22 – RRA and ERP

Requested City Council Action: Approve Resolution No. 2026-03 for Jacobs Engineering Work Order #22.

Previous Council Action: Council approved a new on-call contract with Jacobs Engineering effective December 2, 2024. This work order under that contract provides an update to the RRA and ERP initially completed by Jacobs Engineering in 2020-2021 under Work Order #7.

Background: The 115th Congress passed the *America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018*. This federal law included a requirement for all municipal water systems to complete and submit to the Environmental Protection Agency a Risk and Resilience Analysis (RRA) and Emergency Response Plan (ERP) in 2021 with updates required every five years. For small municipal water systems like Cornelius, the RRA and ERP were initially required in 2021 with updates required every five years.

Cost: $109,850. This cost is approximately evenly split between preparation of the RRA by June 30, 2026 and the ERP by December 31, 2026.

Advisory Committee Recommendation: No advisory committee action was taken or is required for this item.

Staff Recommendation: Approve Resolution No. 2026-03 as presented.

Proposed Motion: I make a motion to approve Resolution No. 2026-03, A RESOLUTION OF THE CORNELIUS CITY COUNCIL APPROVING WORK ORDER #22 BETWEEN JACOBS ENGINEERING GROUP, INC. AND THE CITY OF CORNELIUS, and this action takes effect immediately.

Exhibits: Resolution No. 2026-03, Exhibit A – Draft Scope of Work

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-03

A RESOLUTION OF THE CORNELIUS CITY COUNCIL APPROVING WORK ORDER #22 BETWEEN JACOBS ENGINEERING GROUP, INC. AND THE CITY OF CORNELIUS

WHEREAS, the City is required by 2018 American Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) to complete a Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA) and Emergency Response Plan (ERP) update for its public water system every five years; and

WHEREAS, the City's first RRA and ERP under this law was completed in 2021; and

WHEREAS, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc. completed the 2021 work and has the experience and expertise to complete the update to the RRA and ERP; and

WHEREAS, funding for the RRA portion of the project is included in the adopted 2025-26 budget; and

WHEREAS, funding for the ERP portion of the project will be included in the recommended 2026-27 budget; and

WHEREAS, the staff will not issue a Notice to Proceed on the ERP portion of the project until the 2026-27 budget is adopted;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY OF CORNELIUS RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The Cornelius City Council approves and authorizes the City Manager to execute Jacobs Work Order #22 on behalf of the City.

Section 2. This resolution is effective immediately upon its enactment by the City Council.

INTRODUCED AND APPROVED by the Cornelius City Council at their regular meeting this 5th day of January, 2026.

City of Cornelius, Oregon

By: _____
Jeffrey C. Dalin, Mayor

Attest: _____
Rachael Bateman, City Recorder

Jacobs

Work Order No. 22

To the 2025 Contract for Water-Related
Engineering Services to the City of Cornelius

This attachment is to the AGREEMENT between Jacobs Engineering Group Inc., ("ENGINEER"), and City of Cornelius ("CITY"), beginning January 1st, 2026.

ARTICLE 1. PURPOSE

Under the requirements of the 2018 American Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA), the City must complete a Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA) and Emergency Response Plan (ERP) update for its public water system. The AWIA replaces the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-188, Title IV – Drinking Water Security and Safety) that required water systems to conduct a vulnerability assessment (VA) and develop an ERP.

This scope of services includes updating the existing RRA and ERP for the City to meet AWIA requirements and enable the City to certify compliance by applicable due dates. The City must certify completion of the RRA to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by June 30, 2026. Certification for completion or update of the ERP must be submitted by December 31, 2026. Based on AWIA requirements and City priorities for these efforts, services provided will be organized under specific Tasks as follows:

Task 1. Project Management
Task 2. Risk and Resilience Assessment
Task 3. Emergency Response Plan

ARTICLE 2. APPROACH

Section 2013 of the America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) of 2018 includes requirements for conducting a Risk and Resiliency Assessment (RRA). Jacobs's work, as presented herein, will comply with these requirements. Specifically, the RRA will address:

- Risk to the system from malevolent acts, natural hazards, dependencies, and proximity hazards.
- The resilience of the pipes/conveyances, physical barriers, source water, water collection/intake, pretreatment, treatment, storage/distribution facilities, and electronic/computer (including their security) systems
- Monitoring practices
- Financial infrastructure
- Use, storage, or handling of chemicals
- Operation and maintenance of the system

Jacobs will update the existing RRA using the currently accepted industry standard for risk analysis: the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Risk and Resilience Management of Water and Wastewater Systems J100-21 standard (2021). The J100-21 standard provides a method for community water systems to assess risk and resilience associated with threats from malevolent acts, natural hazards, dependency hazards, and proximity hazards to critical infrastructure assets. The J100-21 methodology consists of seven successive steps that identify mission-critical assets, the vulnerability of those assets, the likelihood of threats to those assets,

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and the consequences with regard to the failure of those assets. **These seven successive J100-21 standard steps include:**

1. **Asset Characterization.** What assets does the water system have and which are critical?

2. **Threat Characterization.** What threats and hazards must be considered?

3. **Consequence Analysis.** What happens to the assets if a threat or hazard happens? How much money lost, how many lives, how many injuries?

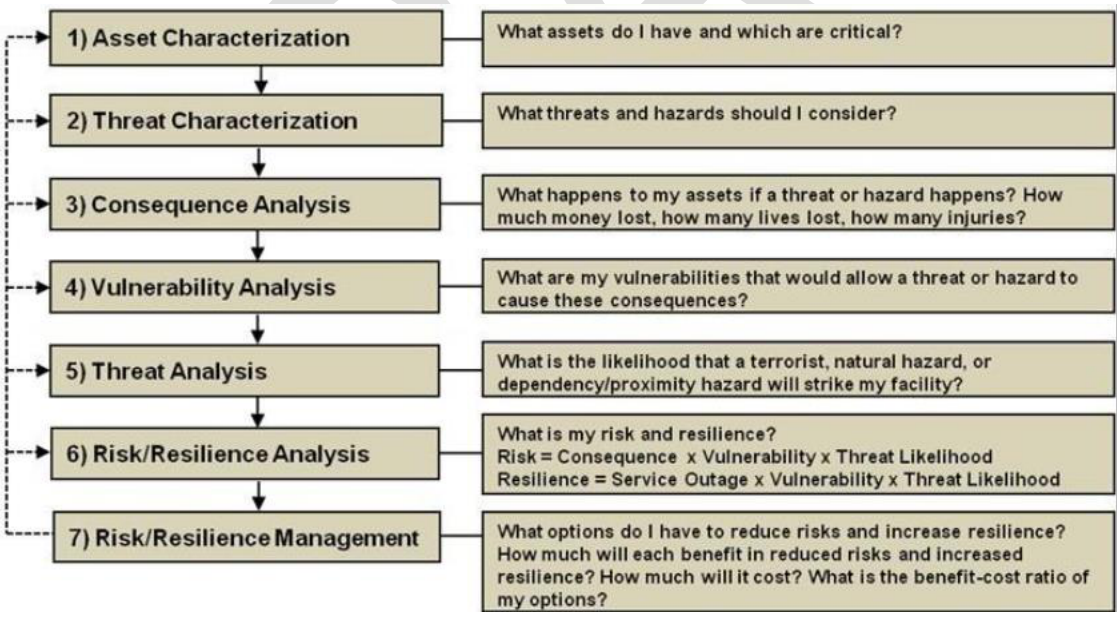
4. **Vulnerability Analysis.** What are the system vulnerabilities that would allow a threat or hazard to cause these consequences?

5. **Threat Analysis.** What is the likelihood that a terrorist, natural hazard, or dependency/proximity hazard will strike the water system facilities?

6. **Risk/Resilience Analysis.** What is the risk and resilience of the system?

   Risk = Consequence x Vulnerability x Threat Likelihood

7. **Risk/Resilience/Management.** What options does the City have to reduce risks and increase resilience? How much will each option benefit in reduced risks and increased resilience? How much will these options cost? What is the benefit-cost ratio of each option?



In accordance with the AWIA requirements, and incorporating the AWWA M19 manual, ANSI/AWWA J100-21, ANSI/AWWA G300, ANSI/AWWA G440-17, and ANSI/AWWA G430-14 standards as appropriate, the RRA for City will include an assessment of:

- Risk to the system from malevolent acts and natural hazards

- Resilience of the pipes and constructed conveyances, physical barriers, source water, water collection and intake, pretreatment, treatment, storage and distribution facilities, electronic, computer, or other automated systems (including the security of such systems) which are utilized by the system
- Monitoring practices of the system
- Financial infrastructure of the system
- Use, storage, or handling of various chemicals by the system
- Operation and maintenance of the system
- Evaluation of capital and operational needs for risk and resilience management for the system (optional per AWIA)

ARTICLE 3. SCOPE OF WORK

Task 1 – Project Management

Provide services to manage the tasks for this scope of work. In addition, this task includes those elements necessary to properly manage, lead, and control the work order.

Activities

- Scoping, contract review/execution and project accounting setup.
- Project documentation and coordination.
- Monitoring project progress, including work completed, work remaining, budget expended, schedule, estimated cost of work remaining, and estimated cost at completion.
- Managing quality control review of work activities and project deliverables.
- Monitor project activities for potential changes. Should change occur, and with City approval, modify tasks, task budgets, and approach. Inform the City if any changes will impact the cost of the services or the schedule.
- Regular communication with City staff. At a minimum, bi-weekly calls are planned.
- Monthly invoicing with progress report (unless there is no significant project activity).

Deliverables:

- Provide 8 monthly invoices with progress reports.
- 12 (bi-weekly) virtual progress meetings (approximately 30-minute duration) with the City.
- Provide progress meeting notes.

Task 2 – Risk and Resiliency Assessment

This Task will include services to support completion of a water system RRA and associated letter certification to US EPA to be submitted prior to June 30, 2026, consistent with associated AWIA requirements and guidance.

Subtask 2.1 – RRA Kickoff & Data Review

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This subtask will include the following effort and services:

Jacobs will facilitate a one-hour virtual kickoff meeting, which will include Jacobs's key RRA team, and the City's key staff. Prior to the kickoff, Jacobs will request from the City, a list of existing documentation relevant to update the RRA. Jacobs will review existing documentation prior to hosting the kickoff.

Deliverables:

- List of requested existing relevant documentation
- Agenda and meeting summary

Subtask 2.2 – Workshop Activities for RRA

Jacobs will update J100-21 steps 1 through 3, as described in the Approach (Article 3), through workshops, interviews, and virtual meetings. This subtask will include the following effort and services:

- **J100-21 Steps 1 through 3 Workshops.** These workshops are necessary to review initial findings and assumptions to guide subsequent development of the RRA and solicit input from City.
  - Asset prioritization and threat review
  - Threat-asset list review
  - Consequence criteria review and scoring
- **Stakeholder Interviews.** Jacobs will conduct interviews with key City staff to discuss water system risks, resiliency, system operations, challenges, vulnerabilities, and future vision. Interviews are intended to gain more information and bolster workshop findings. Interview sessions are anticipated to include the following:
  - **Natural Hazards.** A review of historical impacts and resilience of water system facilities and assets with respect to earthquake, drought, severe weather and climate change (flooding, high wind, extreme heat), and wildfire.
  - **Incident History.** Review (if any) history of malevolent threats/issues at the utility.
  - **Supply Chain Impacts.** A review of the reliability and potential impacts of the utility supply chain, including chemicals, parts, fuel, power, etc.
  - **Water Quality, Pressure, and Flow Monitoring.** A review of water quality, pressure, and flow monitoring (including online monitoring) in place at the utility.
  - **Financial Resilience.** A review of the resilience of the utility's financial elements including billing, collection, and financial contingencies.
  - **Chemical Use, Storage, and Handling.** A review of the chemicals, their use, storage, and handling at the utility's water facilities.
  - **Operations and Maintenance.** A review of utility water operations, operational needs, and maintenance procedures in place.
- **Critical Facilities/Asset Verification.** Most of the critical water system facilities and assets identified during the workshops will be verified by Jacobs's project team members. City staff with specific knowledge and understanding of each of the facility

sites and assets will participate in the workshops with Jacobs to answer questions and address issues and concerns related to the facilities and assets.

Deliverables:

- Draft agenda/schedule for RRA workshops and interviews
- Final agenda/schedule for RRA workshop and interviews
- Consolidated notes from workshops and interviews

Subtask 2.3 – RRA Analysis (Steps 4-6 of J100-21)

This subtask will include the following effort and services:

Upon completion of the workshops and interviews, Jacobs will update Steps 4 through 6 of the J100-21 method. Completion of these steps will result in development of a "Preliminary Draft RRA Report," which Jacobs will submit to City for review and comment. The draft report will contain steps 1-6 of the analysis; it will not contain information related to mitigation strategies. It is important to solicit City's review at this point prior to undertaking Step 7 of the J100-21 method to avoid costly re-work of Step 7 efforts.

One week after submittal of the Preliminary Draft RRA Report, Jacobs and the City's key staff will convene and facilitate a meeting (two hours maximum duration) to review the City's comments, discuss the results of Steps 1 through 6, and discuss strategies to be considered for development as part of Step 7.

Deliverables:

- Preliminary Draft RRA Report
- Risk Results Review Meeting Agenda and Meeting Summary

Subtask 2.4 – Risk Mitigation and Reduction (Step 7 of J100-21)

This subtask will include the following effort and services:

Upon completion of Task 2.3, Jacobs will complete Step 7 of the J100-21 method for City's RRA. Jacobs will develop strategies for increasing resilience and reducing risk, along with estimated costs and quantitative benefits for each. This information will be used to develop benefit-cost ratios and prioritization strategies, which will included in the Draft Final RRA. The prioritized strategies will be shown in an implementation schedule based on feedback from City regarding funding capabilities.

Subtask 2.5 – RRA Report Development

This subtask will include the following effort and services:

Jacobs will prepare an updated RRA report that summarizes all work completed in Tasks 2.1 through 2.4. The report will comply with all applicable requirements. The report will be submitted to the City as a draft for review and comment. Jacobs and the City will meet for a collaborative workshop to review the City's comments on the RRA. Following the review and workshop activities, Jacobs will revise and finalize the RRA Report for submission to the City. The City with then certify completion of the RRA with the EPA.

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Deliverables:

- Draft RRA Review Workshop Agenda and Meeting Summary
- Draft RRA Report (one electronic copy)
- Final RRA Report (one electronic copy)

Subtask 2.6 – Cybersecurity Assessment Interview

This subtask will include the following effort and services:

AWIA calls for the cybersecurity assessment of a water utility's "electronic, computer, or other automated systems." An in-depth analysis of cybersecurity practices can better position City for cybersecurity resilience and operational continuity. This assessment will identify the City's current cyber practices for its water systems and their alignment with industry standards such as AWWA G430 and NIST 800-82.

Jacobs will prepare an interview and workshop in this task. Jacobs will utilize the list of critical cybersecurity assets (including, but not limited to, IT and SCADA) that require further evaluation during interviews based on current system knowledge, reports, data, and information.

In conjunction with J100-21 methodology, Jacobs will use the "Department of Homeland Security/Industrial Control System - Computer Emergency Response Team (DHS/ICS-CERT) Cyber Security Evaluation Tool (CSET v8.1)" to evaluate the risk to Information Technology (IT) networks and to ICS/SCADA networks (cyber security monitoring practices). The CSET utilizes network diagram assessment combined with a series of security standards-based questions to provide understanding and context, which enables the assessor in identifying security shortfalls and identifying best practices for programs and processes. Jacobs will employ this tool in conjunction with a workshop.

The CSET produces a Cyber Risk Score, which Jacobs will align to Department of Energy (DoE) Cybersecurity Capability Maturity Model (C2M2) to provide a relative understanding of the assessed level of operational and infrastructure cyber risk. This enables a pathway forward for mitigation of the identified risk.

*This approach does not include penetration testing or active network probing.

Jacobs will facilitate a workshop with City staff to further refine and finalize the cyber-specific concerns and vulnerabilities. Interviews will be conducted regarding financial infrastructure and computer system security.

Jacobs will document data collected and develop a cybersecurity technical memorandum (TM). Virtual meetings will be scheduled to discuss interim results and recommendations (including cost estimates). The draft cybersecurity TM will be transmitted securely to City for review and comment. Following the City's review, Jacobs will incorporate comments and provide a final cybersecurity assessment TM .

Deliverables:

- Draft Cybersecurity Assessment TM (one electronic copy)
- Final Cybersecurity Assessment TM (one electronic copy)\

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Task 3 – Emergency Response Plan

This Task will include services to support completion of a water system ERP Update and associated letter certification to USEPA to be submitted prior to December 31, 2026, consistent with associated AWIA requirements and guidance.

In addition to the AWIA guidance, the ERP will be updated in accordance with National Incident Management System (NIMS) standards, the National Response Framework (NRF), the USEPA, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and Department of Homeland Security (DHS). In addition, the ERP will consider current city and regional Emergency Management procedures, policies, and information related to emergency response.

The ERP addresses facility emergencies that will be managed primarily by City as well as utility support and cooperation with other agencies during large-scale emergencies. The goal of the ERP is to help protect the health and safety of utility employees, customers, and the general public.

Subtask 3.1 - Data Collection and Review

This subtask will include the following effort and services:

Jacobs will review information furnished by the City in anticipation of updating the ERP. The information anticipated to be furnished by the City includes, as applicable and if available: the existing ERP, Disaster Recovery plan, emergency planning/response policies, training and exercise plans, equipment lists, alternative water source information, community emergency plans, and mutual aid agreements, etc. Jacobs will provide an RFI to the City.

Deliverables:

- RFI for Existing Documentation

Subtask 3.2 - ERP Activities and Interviews

This subtask will include the following effort and services:

The remainder of the ERP will be completed through discussions and interviews with the City. Jacobs will complete interviews and discussions with City staff, emergency management and response resources, and other entities, as applicable to update ERP.

Deliverables:

- Checklist of completed interviews and draft notes

Subtask 3.3 - ERP Report Development

This subtask will include the following effort and services:

Jacobs will prepare an ERP report that summarizes the work completed as part of Task 2 and complies with all applicable requirements, as described above.

Specifically, Jacobs will update the ERP report to include the following:

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- Incorporate the findings of the RRA completed as part of Task 1 and 2. Incorporate strategies and resources to improve response and resilience to anticipated threats.
- Address strategies and resources to improve the resilience of the water system, including the physical security and cybersecurity of the system.
- Include plans and procedures that can be implemented, and identify equipment that can be utilized, in the event a malevolent act or natural hazard that threatens the ability of the water system to deliver safe drinking water.
- Include actions, procedures, and equipment that can obviate or significantly lessen the adverse impact of a malevolent act or natural hazard on water system.
- Include strategies that can be used to aid in the detection of malevolent acts or natural hazards that threaten the security or resilience of the system.

Subtask 3.4 - ERP Draft and Final

This subtask will include the following effort and services:

The Draft ERP will be provided electronically for the City to review. Jacobs will make requested changes and edits to address comments and produce the draft final ERP.

A final ERP will be submitted for review and approval by the City that addresses comments within 30 days of comment receipt. Copies of the final ERP will be submitted as electronic copies.

Jacobs will prepare an updated ERP that summarizes all work completed in Tasks 3.1 through 3.3. The report will comply with all applicable requirements. The report will be submitted to the City as a draft for review and comment. Following the review, Jacobs will revise and finalize the ERP for submission to the City. The City with then certify completion of the ERP with the EPA.

Deliverables:

- Draft ERP Report
- Final ERP Report

Summary of Assumptions (For Task 2 and Task 3)

- Jacobs will prepare and submit all deliverables as electronic PDF or Word documents to the City. No hardcopies of deliverables will be prepared or distributed by Jacobs. It is understood that the City will print any hardcopies that it deems necessary for its internal review or other use.
- Access to existing information and data requested by Jacobs will be available and provided by the City in a timely manner.
- Jacobs will produce an updated RRA and ERP.
- One review-and-comment cycle for the RRA and ERP Reports.
- The City will compile its team’s comments on the draft RRA and ERP Reports and provide Jacobs with a single set of combined comments.

- The City will be responsible for certification to the USEPA.
- Protecting the Confidentiality of Information. Jacobs understands the importance of protecting the confidentiality of the City's sensitive information. Jacobs will use a secure SharePoint project site or secure server to serve as the central repository for City project information and files. Only project team members with a direct project need of sensitive information will have access to the files.
- Jacobs will manage the health, safety, and environmental activities of its staff to achieve compliance with applicable health and safety laws and regulations.

ARTICLE 4. PROJECT SCHEDULE

Jacobs will begin work following a Notice to Proceed from City to kick off the RRA task portion. The project duration is 8 months, with final deliverables submitted by AWIA requirements, June 30, 2026 (RRA) and December 31, 2026 (ERP). Jacobs anticipates early submission of deliverables.

ARTICLE 5. COMPENSATION

Jacobs will complete the scope of work defined in this work order for a total budget not to exceed $109,850 at the agreed rates of the underlying Contract, plus applicable taxes. The total fee includes $0 in expenses primarily included for Jacobs travel to and from the site for meetings, observations, and general programming assistance. A fee estimate is included with this work order as Attachment A.

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Table 2 - Risk & Resiliency Assessment and Emergency Response Plan Update - Fee Estimate

		Team Member	Jreyesha Brannon	Brad Phelps	Forrest Gist	Randy Lynn	Eric Brooks	Dan Crane/ Danielle Taggart	Megan Ellis	Rebecca Little	Anindit Dixit	Karina Hess McKnight	Labor Hours	Labor $	Expenses $	Total Cost $
		Role	Project Manager	Project Advisor	RRA Lead	RRA Task Support; SMEs (Cost Estimating, Asset Management, other	Physical Security - Principal Technologist	Cyber Assessment - Senior Technologist	ERP Lead - Principal Technologist	Document Editor/Publisher 5	Project Controls	Project Assistant				
		Rate[1]	$ 220	$ 300	$ 300	$ 290	$ 200	$ 200	$ 300	$ 145	$ 115	$ 100				
Task 1 - Project Management			**36**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**4**	**54**	**$10,670**	**$0**	**$ 10,670**
	1.1	Project Set up, PXP, Accounting, Health and Safety, Workplan, and Schedule	6	2							2	4	14	$2,550		$2,550
	1.2	Invoicing	8								8		16	$2,680		$2,680
	1.3	Staff Coordination	16										16	$3,520		$3,520
	1.4	Monthly Coordination Meetings with City	6	2									8	$1,920		$1,920
Task 2 - Risk and Resilience Assessment			**14**	**4**	**56**	**74**	**27**	**50**	**1**	**32**	**0**	**0**	**258**	**$62,880**	**$0**	**$ 62,880**
	2.1	RRA Kickoff & Data Review	2	1	4	2	1		1				11	$3,020		$3,020
	2.2	Workshop Activities for RRA (Workshops & Interviews)	6		10	10	8						34	$8,820		$8,820
	2.3	RRA Analysis (Steps 4 - 6 if J100-21)	2		8	10	4						24	$6,540		$6,540
	2.4	Risk Mitigation and Reduction (Step 7 of J100-21)			6	20	6						32	$8,800		$8,800
	2.5	Draft RRA Report Development			20	22	8			32			82	$18,620		$18,620
	2.5.1	Draft RRA Review Workshop	2	1	2	2							7	$1,920		$1,920
	2.5.2	Address Comments			4	4							8	$2,360		$2,360
	2.5.3	Final Updated RRA	2	2	2	4							10	$2,800		$2,800
	2.6	Cyber Assessment						50					50	$10,000		$10,000
Task 3 - Emergency Response Plan			**6**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**101**	**24**		**0**	**135**	**$36,300**	**$0**	**$ 36,300**
	3.1	Data Collection and Reviews							8				8	$2,400		$2,400
	3.2	ERP Activities and Interviews	4	2					15				21	$5,980		$5,980
	3.3	ERP Report Development							60				60	$18,000		$18,000
	3.3.1	Address Comments							10	24			34	$6,480		$6,480
	3.4	ERP Draft and Final	2	2					8				12	$3,440		$3,440
		Total	**56**	**12**	**56**	**74**	**27**	**50**	**102**	**56**	**10**	**4**	**447**	**$109,850**	**0**	**$109,850**

Signatures

Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.	CITY OF CORNELIUS, OREGON
_____	_____
Signature	Signature
Pat Van Duser	**Peter Brandom**
Printed Name	Printed Name
Designated Manager	**City Manager**
Title	Title
_____	_____
Date	Date
Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. 2020 SW 4th Avenue, Suite 300 Portland, OR 97201 503-235-5000	City of Cornelius 1355 N. Barlow Street Cornelius, Oregon 97116 503-357-9112

DRAFT

City of Cornelius
Agenda Report

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

To: Peter Brandom, City Manager

From: Susan Rush, Public Works Business Manager

Date: January 5, 2026

Subject: Resolution No. 2026-04: Park Shelter Reservation Policy

Requested City Council Action: Approve Resolution No. 2026-04.

Previous Council Action: None

Background: The Public Works Department accepts park shelter reservations as a service to the citizens allowing them to guarantee a space and time. Many years ago, when the city also charged for reservations, the reservations were for either half or full-day time periods. When the City stopped charging for reservations, the time blocks were also dropped.

A large percentage of reservations are made for a full day use which limits the use of the shelters by others. With a growing population and a limited number of shelters, there is a need to reinstate time blocks to allow for more citizens to have the ability to make a reservation. This policy will also give residents of Cornelius priority for the first three months of the year to make reservations prior to opening to the general population.

Cost: None.

Advisory Committee Recommendation: The Park Shelter Reservation Policy was presented to the Public Works Advisory Committee at their regular meeting and was recommended to go before Council for approval.

Staff Recommendation: Approve Resolution No. 2026-04 as presented.

Proposed Motion: I make a motion to approve Resolution No. 2026-04, A RESOLUTION OF THE CORNELIUS CITY COUNCIL APPROVING THE PARK SHELTER RESERVATION POLICY, and this action takes effect immediately.

Exhibit: Resolution No. 2026-04, Exhibit A – Park Shelter Reservation Policy

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-04

A RESOLUTION OF THE CORNELIUS CITY COUNCIL APPROVING A PARK SHELTER RESERVATION POLICY

WHEREAS, the city desires to make park shelter reservations available to more citizens; and

WHEREAS, the residents of Cornelius will have priority in making reservations; and

WHEREAS, the city desires to establish a set policy on reservation guidelines;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY OF CORNELIUS RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The Cornelius City Council hereby approves the Park Shelter Reservation Policy attached hereto as Exhibit A.

Section 2. This resolution is effective immediately upon its enactment by the City Council.

INTRODUCED AND APPROVED by the Cornelius City Council at their regular meeting this 5th day of January, 2026.

City of Cornelius, Oregon

By: _____
Jeffrey C. Dalin, Mayor

Attest: _____
Rachael Bateman, City Recorder

CITY-WIDE POLICY	RESOLUTION NO. 2026-04
	EFFECTIVE DATE January 5, 2026
Exhibit A – Park Shelter Reservation Policy	**REVIEW DATE** February 5, 2029
	APPROVED SIGNATURE Mayor Jeffrey C. Dalin

PURPOSE

This policy outlines the procedure and requirements for reserving park shelters in the City of Cornelius. It is intended to ensure compliance with park rules, provide predictable and consistent administration, and support the safe and efficient use of public facilities.

DEFINITIONS

Business Hours: Public Works processes Shelter Reservation Applications Monday-Friday, between 8am-5pm, except on certain holidays. The Public Works lobby is closed to the public during lunch (12pm-1pm).

Event: Any gathering hosted by an individual or group on park property that has two or more attendees.

Organization: Any formal business, club, team, etc. hosting an event for the benefit of their employees, members, volunteers, etc., or that the general public is invited to attend.

PROCEDURE

1. APPLICATION

All reservations require an application per *Cornelius Municipal Code 12.50.040 Applications*.

1.1 Submission Guidelines

- The Shelter Reservation Application is an online form available on the City website's Park Reservation Information page.
    - The form is accessible from any personal, internet-connected device, or applicants may borrow an iPad in the lobby of the Public Works Department during business hours.
    - Assistance with filling in form responses will be provided upon request, but the applicant must engage with the final step, agreeing to all *General Park Rules and Regulations* (Exhibit A), before submittal.
    - Forms, rules, and assistance are available in English and Spanish. Additional language support is available upon request.

- Applications for reservations must be submitted at least two business days in advance.
    - Example: 5pm on Wednesday is the cut-off for Friday, Saturday, and Sunday reservation applications, unless Wednesday is a holiday, then it would be the preceding business day.

- Use of shelters is first come, first served whenever there aren't any reservations.
    - This excludes the hour intentionally left open between any two reservations, if applicable, which is to allow for a smooth transition from one event's cleanup, to another's setup.
    - Applicants with an approved reservation shall be granted priority access to any reserved shelter(s) the half hour before a reservation begins, and the half hour after a reservation ends, only if actively setting up for, or cleaning up after, their event.

- Cornelius residents may begin applying, for any reservation date within the same calendar year, on January 1st. All other, non-resident applicants seeking reservations for dates prior to March 31st may also apply beginning January 1st. Applications from non-resident applicants seeking reservations between April and December will not be processed until April 1st.
    - Exceptions:
        1. Applications for reservation dates occurring within the first week of January will be accepted in the preceding December, up until the required minimum two business days' notice.
        2. Applications from non-residents for reservation dates occurring within the first week of April will be accepted in the preceding March, up until the required two business days' notice.

1.2 Reservation Limitations

To encourage the sharing of park shelters, the City has set the following reservation limitations:

- Applicants (excluding organizations) may only reserve a shelter for a maximum of one 4-hour shift per day.
    - Weekday reservations year-round, and weekend reservations for dates between October 1st and March 31st, will be accepted for any 4-hour block between dawn and dusk.
    - Weekend reservations for dates between April 1st and September 30th will be accepted for one of two 4-hour blocks only, 10am-2pm or 3pm-7pm.

1.3 Park Rules

The General Park Rules and Regulations are included within the Shelter Reservation Application, and provided to the applicant again as an email attachment if their reservation is approved.

- All applicants must check the box acknowledging 'I have read and agree to the City's Park Rules' on the Park Rules Agreement portion of the online application prior to submission.

- The City may deny or revoke a reservation if it is determined and communicated that a Certificate of Insurance (COI) is required, but the applicant fails to provide one. See *General Park Rules and Regulations* (Exhibit A), for examples of when a COI must be provided.

- The City may refuse to approve reservation applications from individuals or organizations with prior, documented violations of the Park Rules. Examples of violations include, but are not limited to:
    - Failure to clean a shelter after use (excessive mess or damage gets noted by Parks crew).
    - Using a mobile vendor without a Mobile Vendor Permit and Cornelius Business License.
    - Posing any risk to public safety, such as bringing or consuming alcoholic beverages, threatening or instigating violence, or engaging in any other unlawful behavior anywhere in or near the park.

- Events with anticipated attendance greater than 150 people require approval from Public Works Department Management.
    - Carpooling is highly encouraged for large events due to limited parking spaces. Guests who must use street parking should be advised to only park where legal to do so, and in a manner which does not obstruct traffic or block the driveways of neighboring residences.

2. EXCEPTIONS

Certain events may be exempted from aspects of this policy as follows.

2.1 Events Hosted by the City of Cornelius

Events hosted by the City of Cornelius may include use of any park shelter(s) without restrictions.

2.2 Events Hosted by Organizations

Events hosted by organizations may be eligible to extend their reservation beyond four hours by special request, on a case-by-case basis.

Requests should be explained and sent by email to: PublicWorks@corneliusor.gov

APPROVAL AND REVISION HISTORY

Version	Date	Approved By:	Description of Change:
1.0		City Council	Initial Policy

Exhibit A

General Park Rules and Regulations

Reservation Procedure

- Shelter Reservations are processed per *Cornelius Municipal Code 12.50* Parks and Recreation and the City's *Park Shelter Reservation Policy*.
- Reservations are not confirmed until the application has been approved. Applicants will receive an email from Public Works confirming approval, denial, or a request for additional information.
- Applicants must have a printed or digital copy of their approved reservation available during their reservation.

Cancellation Policy

- Public Works (publicworks@corneliusor.gov) should be notified by an applicant on the earliest date possible if they do not intend to use their approved reservation as scheduled, to make the shelter available for others.

General Park Rules and Regulations

- Please clean the area following the event. Be mindful of activities that require extra cleaning, such as the use of piñatas, water balloons, and confetti.
- If others will not yield your reserved area to you when requested, please call the non-emergency **Washington County Dispatch** number (503) 629-0111.
- Staples, nails, and pins are **not** allowed to attach decorations, signs, etc. to picnic tables, shelters, or trees. String and tape are acceptable when used properly and removed after use.
- **Inflatable amusement rentals (e.g. bounce houses) are not permitted.**
- **Alcoholic beverages are not permitted**. This law is strictly enforced.
- Park hours are from **dawn** to **dusk** daily.
- **Motorized vehicles** are **prohibited** except in parking areas.
- Dogs must be on a leash.
- Dog excrement must be immediately removed and disposed of by the animal keeper, possessor or owner.
- There are no reserved parking areas. Parking is first come, first served.
- To prevent overflowing trash bins, it is recommended to bring extra trash liners. Full trash bags can be left by the trash bins for collection.
- All reservations are subject to posted Park Regulations.

A Certificate of Insurance naming the City as an Additional Insured is required for the following:

- Caterer preparing food in the park
- Rented tents/canopies or tables and chairs
- Port-a-Potties
- Field Reservations for seasonal organized sports, tournaments, and other large events

City of Cornelius
Agenda Report

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

To: Peter Brandom, City Manager

From: Rachael Bateman, City Recorder

Date: January 5, 2026

Subject: Resolution No. 2026-05: Adopting an Artificial Intelligence (AI) Use Policy

Requested City Council Action: Approve Resolution No. 2026-05.

Previous Council Action: None.

Background: AI tools—particularly Generative AI systems capable of producing text, images, summaries, and analysis—are increasingly used across both the public and private sectors. These tools offer opportunities to improve efficiency, enhance service delivery, and support informed decision-making. At the same time, they present risks related to privacy, security, bias, transparency, public trust, and records management. Recognizing both the benefits and risks, staff developed this policy to ensure that AI tools are used in a manner consistent with Oregon law, City policies, and community expectations. The policy emphasizes that AI is a support tool and does not replace human judgment or accountability.

The policy was reviewed by the City IT Committee and legal counsel to ensure clarity, compliance, and alignment with best practices.

Cost: There is no direct fiscal impact associated with adopting this policy. Any future procurement of AI tools would follow established budgetary and procurement processes and be subject to separate Council consideration, when required.

Advisory Committee Recommendation: No advisory committee action was taken or is required for this item.

Staff Recommendation: Approve Resolution No. 2026-05 as presented.

Proposed Motion: I make a motion to approve Resolution No. 2026-05, A RESOLUTION OF THE CORNELIUS CITY COUNCIL ADOPTING AN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) USE POLICY, and this action takes effect immediately.

Exhibit: Resolution No. 2026-05, Exhibit A – Artificial Intelligence (AI) Use Policy

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-05

A RESOLUTION OF THE CORNELIUS CITY COUNCIL ADOPTING AN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) USE POLICY

WHEREAS, the City of Cornelius is committed to ethical, transparent, and responsible governance and to safeguarding the public trust; and

WHEREAS, artificial intelligence technologies, including Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) systems, are increasingly used in the public sector to support administrative efficiency, service delivery, and informed decision-making; and

WHEREAS, the use of AI tools presents both opportunities and risks related to data security, privacy, equity, transparency, accountability, and compliance with applicable laws; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to establish clear expectations and safeguards governing the use of Generative AI systems by City staff to ensure alignment with City values, policies, and legal obligations, including but not limited to Oregon Public Records Law and applicable State and Federal privacy and civil rights laws; and

WHEREAS, the proposed Artificial Intelligence (AI) Use Policy provides a framework for ethical use, human oversight, protection of confidential information, transparency in public-facing applications, and ongoing review as technology evolves; and

WHEREAS, the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Use Policy has been reviewed by the City IT Committee and legal counsel prior to consideration by the Cornelius City Council;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY OF CORNELIUS RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The Cornelius City Council hereby adopts the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Use Policy, attached hereto as *Exhibit A*.

Section 2. This resolution is effective immediately upon its enactment by the Cornelius City Council.

INTRODUCED AND APPROVED by the Cornelius City Council at their regular meeting this 5th day of January, 2026.

City of Cornelius, Oregon

By: _____
Jeffrey C. Dalin, Mayor

Attest: _____
Rachael Bateman, City Recorder

CITY-WIDE POLICY	Cornelius Oregon's Family Town	RESOLUTION NO. 2026-05
		EFFECTIVE DATE January 5, 2026
EXHIBIT A – Artificial Intelligence (AI) Use Policy		REVIEW DATE January 4, 2027
		APPROVED SIGNATURE Mayor Jeffrey C. Dalin

PURPOSE:

This policy establishes guidelines for the ethical, effective, and secure use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies by City of Cornelius staff as these tools become more prevalent. It aims to protect the public, safeguard City data and systems, ensure compliance with applicable laws and policies and promote transparency, accountability, privacy, confidentiality, and equity in their use. While this policy document includes principles that apply to all AI technologies generally, the policy statements apply only to Generative AI Systems.

SCOPE:

This policy applies to all City employees, contractors, consultants, and volunteers who may use GenAI Systems in the course of their work for the City.

Elected and appointed officials are expected to follow the policy's ethical guidelines when using GenAI Systems in the performance of their official City duties; however, administrative procedures outlined in this policy apply only to City staff.

1. DEFINITIONS

Artificial Intelligence (AI): A technology that simulates human intelligence to perform tasks such as decision-making, language understanding, and predictive analysis.

Generative AI (GenAI) Systems: AI tools capable of generating new content—such as text, images, audio, video, code, or analysis—based on user prompts. Examples include ChatGPT, Microsoft Copilot, Google Gemini, and similar tools.

AI Systems: Software or tools that use AI technologies.

Data: Any information, structured or unstructured, used for operational purposes.

2. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

GenAI Systems are commonly used in three ways:

- to **create content** (e.g., drafting text, generating images),
- to **consume or analyze content** (e.g., summarizing documents, extracting key points), and
- to **retrieve information** (e.g., searching the web or pulling data from large sources).

The following principles describe the City's values with respect to how GenAI Systems must be used by City staff. Each AI use case presents unique benefits and risks. Staff should apply critical thinking and verify accuracy when using GenAI Systems—especially when sharing, publishing, or making decisions based on AI-assisted output.

2.1 Ethical Use:
City staff shall use GenAI Systems responsibly and ethically to ensure GenAI Systems do not discriminate, violate privacy or confidentiality, or produce harmful outcomes. City staff shall ensure that usage of GenAI Systems and decisions informed by GenAI Systems comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and City adopted organizational values. Applicable laws include but not are not limited to, the Oregon Public Records Law, state consumer and privacy protection laws, HIPAA, the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) policy, federal and state anti-discrimination laws, copyright and other intellectual property laws.

2.2 Equity and Bias:
City staff shall take steps to identify and mitigate potential biases in GenAI Systems to ensure equitable outcomes. Staff should critically evaluate AI-generated outputs for fairness and inclusivity, particularly in decisions that affect the public, and apply human judgment to prevent discriminatory or biased results.

2.3 Transparency and Public Engagement:
City staff must clearly understand the capabilities and limitations of GenAI Systems they use. When AI informs decisions or interacts with the public, staff should be prepared to explain its role in plain language.

The City is committed to informing residents about any AI use in public-facing services and addressing questions or concerns proactively. Transparency in AI operations is essential for maintaining public trust. To support this:

- Staff using GenAI tools in public-facing work must include a brief explanation of the tool's function when appropriate (e.g., “This response was assisted by AI to help streamline service.”).
- Questions from the public about the City’s use of AI in its systems should be directed to the Communications and Community Engagement Manager.
- The City IT Committee will provide guidance and talking points for commonly used GenAI tools, so staff are supported in communicating with the public.

2.4 Accountability:
City staff are responsible for the outcomes of AI usage. GenAI Systems should not replace human judgment in critical decisions. GenAI Systems may be used to assist in gathering or analyzing data relevant to critical decisions. However, a human must retain full responsibility for the final decision, exercising independent judgment. AI-generated output must not be the sole or decisive factor in any decisions.

2.5 Security and Privacy:
City staff usage of GenAI Systems must comply with all applicable confidentiality requirements in City policies, including the Employee Handbook, and with all relevant state and federal laws and regulations. City staff shall not input or enter private, sensitive, or confidential information into any AI System, including but not limited to the following types of information: personally identifiable information, Criminal Justice Information (CJIS), health information, personnel records, financial information, legally privileged information or third-party confidential information (“Confidential Information). City staff should endeavor to opt out data collection and model training by GenAI Systems using City Data.

3. ACCEPTABLE USES

GenAI Systems may be used by City staff in accordance with this policy, provided human oversight is maintained, outputs are reviewed for accuracy and appropriateness and City staff does not input or enter Confidential Information into the AI System. Acceptable uses fall into three categories:

3.1 Creation with GenAI
City staff may use GenAI tools to help generate or organize content, such as:

- Drafting standard documents, summaries, emails, and preliminary outreach materials.
- Creating templates or suggested responses for routine inquiries.
- Formatting reports or organizing digital information.

3.2 Consumption of AI-Generated Insights
City staff may use GenAI Systems to assist with interpreting or analyzing information to support informed decision-making. Provided no personal or Confidential Information is included, acceptable uses include:

- Identifying trends in service requests, de-identified or non-confidential Data on utility usage, or survey feedback.
- Identifying key topics, themes, or frequently mentioned issues in large volumes of written input, such as community feedback, departmental reports, or project proposals.
- Extracting key points from long emails, memos, or meeting transcripts that do not contain Confidential Information to help staff quickly understand the main takeaways

3.3 Use of AI for Search and Research
City staff may use GenAI Systems to serve as a supplemental research aid, particularly when:

- Brainstorming ideas or exploring broad topics.
- Clarifying technical language or summarizing background information.
- Exploring publicly available data or concepts to support learning.

When using GenAI Systems for research, City staff should cross-check critical information with official or trusted sources, especially when accuracy or legal compliance is required. City staff shall not rely on GenAI Systems for legal advice. Acceptable uses include:

- Help staff complete routine tasks more efficiently, such as drafting standard documents or summarizing meeting notes.
- Improve resident services. For example, by generating quick responses to frequently asked questions through website chat tools or email templates – provided City staff discloses usage of GenAI Systems to the public.
- Support informed decision-making by identifying trends or patterns in City Data (e.g., analyzing service request volumes, seasonal utility usage, or community survey feedback).
- Automate low-risk administrative tasks, such as scheduling reminders, organizing files, or formatting reports—provided there is human oversight.

4. PROHIBITED USES

City staff shall not use GenAI Systems for:

- Making decisions that significantly affect individuals without human oversight (e.g., employment, disciplinary actions, eligibility for benefits and social services, law enforcement or critical infrastructure).
- Actions that violate privacy, confidentiality, civil rights, or City policies.
- Inputting or analyzing private, sensitive, or Confidential Information.
- Generating or disseminating content that is discriminatory, harassing or defamatory.
- Creating deepfakes or impersonations of any person or public official that could mislead the public.

- Creating or distributing misleading or inaccurate information.
- Analyzing personal data without explicit consent.
- Relying solely on AI outputs for critical decisions without human review

City staff are cautioned that publicly available or free GenAI Systems such as ChatGPT, Google Gemini and Claude offer no confidentiality protections for Data. Once Data is entered into these GenAI Systems, the Data can be viewed by the companies that make the tools, can be used to train the tools and is subject to disclosure in a data security breach.

5. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Training and Awareness:
City staff are required to familiarize themselves with AI basics to ensure responsible usage. Training will be assigned by the City. Further resources or recommendations for self-study may be provided by the City. See the Appendix to this Policy for AI Learning and Awareness Resources.

5.2 Incident Reporting:
City staff must report any suspected misuse of GenAI Systems to their supervisor or Human Resources. All reported incidents will be reviewed and addressed promptly by the City.

5.3 Records Management and Compliance
City staff users of AI tools should be aware that the use of generative AI tools may result in the creation of public records that require compliance with the Oregon public records law. Staff must ensure that any record generated, used or stored by GenAI Systems that qualifies as a public record is preserved and managed in accordance with the City's records retention and disclosure requirements.

5.4 Procurement Considerations:
Free versions of commonly available AI tools (such as generative chatbots, translation tools, or image generators) may be used by staff **if such use follows the guidelines outlined in this policy**, including those related to ethics, privacy, transparency, and prohibited uses. Staff must create separate accounts for GenAI tools used for City work and must not co-mingle personal and professional use of GenAI systems. Note: there are no confidentiality protections for information entered into free AI tools and as a result staff should not enter any Confidential Information or sensitive, personal, or other protected information into free AI tools.

The City's procurement process applies to the purchase, licensing, or formal adoption of AI tools or platforms. Any AI tools under consideration for procurement must undergo a review to ensure alignment with this policy and the City's ethical standards. If there is any uncertainty about whether a tool or intended use requires procurement review, staff should consult with management before proceeding.

Free AI tools do not typically require formal procurement; however, staff must review the tool's terms of use and ensure that usage complies with this policy and applicable City standards, including privacy, confidentiality, and ethical guidelines. Staff should not use free GenAI tools for processing Confidential Information.

City staff must comply with the terms of service of all AI Systems they use, including ensuring that they have the right to use and share any generated content. City staff shall conduct due diligence to ensure that no copyrighted material is published without appropriate attribution or acquisition of necessary rights.

6. POLICY ENFORCEMENT

Violations of this policy may result in disciplinary actions taken by City management, including but not limited to retraining, suspension of AI usage rights, or other corrective measures as deemed appropriate.

Violations of this policy by contractors or consultants may be considered a material breach of contract, potentially resulting in legal consequences or contract termination.

7. REVIEW AND UPDATES

The City IT Committee will review and revise this policy annually, or as needed, to ensure it remains aligned with technological advancements and evolving ethical standards.

APPROVAL AND REVISION HISTORY

Version:	Date:	Approved/Reviewed By:	Description of Change:
1.0	January 5, 2026	City Council	Initial Policy

Appendix

AI LEARNING & AWARENESS RESOURCES:

This appendix provides a curated selection of resources to support staff in understanding the responsible use of artificial intelligence. The materials included offer practical guidance, ethical principles, and examples of both appropriate and inappropriate uses of AI. They are intended to raise awareness, encourage thoughtful engagement, and help staff navigate emerging tools with confidence and care.

Ethical Use of AI

- **Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Public Observatory –** Respect for the rule of law, human rights and democratic values, including fairness and privacy.
- **Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights**: Making automated systems work for the American people

Risks and Misuse of AI

- **National Institute of Standards and Technology** – Artificial Intelligence Risk Management Framework

Practical Guides & Tutorials

- **Google's AI Learning Hub** – Learn essential AI skills.
- **Microsoft AI Learning Hub** – Microsoft Learn: Modules covering AI ethics and responsible implementation.

AI in Government Context

- **National Association of State CIOs (NASCIO) –** Generating Opportunity: The Risks and Reward of Generative AI in State Government**.**
- **FiscalNote**: AI in Local Government: Emerging Applications, Risks, and Challenges
- **U.S. General Services Administration**: Use of Artificial Intelligence at GSA

Legal Cases & Consequences of AI Misuse

- **Mata v. Avianca, Inc –** Attorneys used ChatGPT to generate legal briefs citing fabricated case law. The court not only dismissed the case but also imposed $5,000 in sanctions for submitting fictional precedents.
- **Robby Starbuck v. Meta** – Political commentator Robby Starbuck sued Meta's AI chatbot for falsely claiming he participated in the January 6 Capitol riot, Holocaust denial, and criminal behavior—causing reputational harm. He seeks $5 million in damages, spotlighting accountability for AI misinformation.
- **FTC v. Lingo Telecom –** A telecom firm was fined $1 million for distributing a robocall featuring an AI-generated deepfake of President Biden, intended to suppress voter turnout in New Hampshire.
- **Bennett v. Yakoob** – A solicitor shared a manipulated video that used synthetic audio and misleading subtitles to falsely depict a political rival making racist comments. The defamation case resulted in a substantial out-of-court settlement, setting a precedent for AI-based reputational harm.

City of Cornelius
Agenda Report

To: City Council

From: Peter Brandom, City Manager

Date: January 5, 2026

Subject: Resolution No. 2026-06: Bee City USA Program Application

Requested City Council Action: Approve Resolution No. 2026-06.

Previous Council Action: None.

Background: The Bee City USA program is designed to motivate and support communities and college campuses to reduce negative impacts on pollinators, including bees. The Cornelius Public Infrastructure Advisory Board (PIAB) has indicated an interest in supporting the City's involvement in the Bee City USA program. Pollinators are responsible for the reproduction of nearly 90% of the world's flowering plants, most of which directly sustain human life. There are approximately 500 native bee species in Oregon, and many other pollinators contribute to plant reproduction here. Bees and other pollinators are experiencing population declines due to habitat loss, poor nutrition, pesticides, parasites, disease, and impacts from climate change.

City staff have begun the process of enrolling the City of Cornelius in the Bee City USA program and its commitments, which include:

- Establish a standing Bee City USA committee to advocate for pollinators.
- Create and enhance pollinator habitat on public and private land by increasing the abundance of native plants and providing nest sites.
- Reduce the use of pesticides.
- Incorporate pollinator-conscious practices into City policies and plans.
- Host pollinator awareness events.
- Publicly acknowledge Bee City USA affiliation with signs and an online presence.
- Pay an annual application/renewal fee.
- Report annually on the prior year's activities, and apply for renewal.

In order to participate in the program, a standing committee must exist to oversee program commitments and activities. The designated committee should include individuals with experience and interests that help the City complete its commitments. It should also have a Chair, be managed by the City, and have regular meetings. The PIAB has agreed to be designated as Cornelius's Bee City USA committee. With oversight and direction provided by the PIAB, the City can implement actions consistent with the program commitments.

City staff have determined that both the cost and operational considerations of the Bee City USA program are within the capacities and capabilities of the City's operations.

Staff have drafted the enclosed Bee City USA resolution, which has been approved by both the

PIAB and the Xerces Society, which operates the Bee City USA program. Upon City Council approval, the Bee City USA resolution will be submitted to Xerces to complete the formal program application.

Cost: $200 per year.

Advisory Committee Recommendation: The PIAB unanimously approved a motion to recommend to City Council approval of the City's application to the Bee City USA program.

Staff Recommendation: Approve Resolution No. 2026-06 as presented.

Proposed Motion: I make a motion to approve Resolution No. 2026-06, A RESOLUTION OF THE CORNELIUS CITY COUNCIL APPROVING THE APPLICATION TO THE BEE CITY USA PROGRAM, and this action takes effect immediately.

Exhibit: Resolution No. 2026-06

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-06

A RESOLUTION OF THE CORNELIUS CITY COUNCIL DESIGNATING CORNELIUS AS A BEE CITY USA® AFFILIATE

WHEREAS, the mission of BEE CITY USA is to galvanize communities to sustain pollinators, responsible for the reproduction of almost 90% of the world's flowering plant species, by providing them with healthy habitat, rich in a variety of native plants and free to nearly free of pesticides; and

WHEREAS, thanks to the more than 3,600 species of native bees in the United States, along with introduced honey bees, and approximately 500 in Oregon, we have very diverse dietary choices rich in fruits, nuts, and vegetables; and

WHEREAS, bees and other pollinators have experienced population declines due to a combination of habitat loss, poor nutrition, pesticides (including insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides), parasites, diseases, and climate change; and

WHEREAS, pollinator-friendly communities can benefit local and regional economies through healthier ecosystems, increased vegetable and fruit crop yields, and increased demand for pollinator-friendly plant materials from local growers; and

WHEREAS, agriculture is part of the fabric of Cornelius's economy, society, and environment, providing a vast number and type of jobs and economically important crops and foods; and

WHEREAS, ideal pollinator-friendly habitat (A) is comprised of mostly native wildflowers, grasses, vines, shrubs, and trees blooming in succession throughout the growing season to provide diverse and abundant nectar and pollen, since many wild pollinators prefer or depend on the native plants with which they co-adapted; (B) is free to nearly free of pesticides, as many pesticides can harm pollinators and/or their habitat; (C) comprises undisturbed spaces (leaf and brush piles, unmown fields or field margins, fallen trees and other dead wood) for nesting and overwintering; and (D) provides connectivity between habitat areas to support pollinator movement and resilience; and

WHEREAS, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a long-term approach to maintaining healthy landscapes and facilities that minimizes risks to people and the environment by: identifying and removing the causes of pest problems rather than only attacking the symptoms (the pests); employing pests' natural enemies along with cultural, mechanical, and physical controls when prevention is not enough; and using pesticides only when no other method is feasible or effective; and

WHEREAS, supporting pollinators fosters broad-based community engagement in environmental awareness and sustainability; and

WHEREAS, the City of Cornelius should be certified a *BEE CITY USA* community because agriculture, and the pollination services that bees provide across and adjacent to our community are fundamental to our future;

NOW, THEREFORE, IN ORDER TO ENHANCE UNDERSTANDING AMONG LOCAL GOVERNMENT STAFF AND THE PUBLIC ABOUT THE VITAL ROLE THAT POLLINATORS PLAY AND WHAT EACH OF US CAN DO TO SUSTAIN THEM, THE CITY OF CORNELIUS CHOOSES TO SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGE HEALTHY POLLINATOR HABITAT CREATION AND ENHANCEMENT, AND RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The City of Cornelius Public Works Department is hereby designated as the BEE CITY USA sponsor.

Section 2. The City Manager of the City Manager's Office is designated as the BEE CITY USA Liaison.

Section 3. Facilitation of the City of Cornelius's BEE CITY USA program is assigned to the Cornelius Public Infrastructure Advisory Board.

Section 4. The Public Infrastructure Advisory Board is authorized to and shall:

1. **Celebration**: Host at least one educational event or pollinator habitat planting or restoration each year to showcase the City of Cornelius's commitment to raising awareness of pollinator conservation and expanding pollinator health and habitat.
2. **Publicity & Information**: Install and maintain at least one authorized BEE CITY USA street sign in a prominent location, and create and maintain a webpage on the City of Cornelius website which includes, at minimum a copy of this resolution and links to the national BEE CITY USA website; contact information for your BEE CITY USA Liaison and Committee; reports of the pollinator-friendly activities the community has accomplished the previous year(s); and your recommended native plant species list and integrated pest management plan (explained below).
3. **Habitat**: Develop and implement a program to create or expand pollinator-friendly habitat on public and private land, which includes, but is not limited to, Identifying and inventorying the City of Cornelius's real property that can be enhanced with pollinator-friendly plantings; creating a recommended locally native plant list to include wildflowers, grasses, vines, shrubs, and trees and a list of local suppliers for those species; and tracking (by square footage and/or acreage) annual area of pollinator habitat created or enhanced.
4. **Pollinator-Friendly Pest Management:** Create and adopt an integrated pest management (IPM) plan designed to prevent pest problems, reduce pesticide use, and expand the use of non-chemical pest management methods.
5. **Policy and Plans**: Establish, through the City of Cornelius, a policy in the City of Cornelius's Comprehensive Plan to acknowledge and commit to the BEE CITY USA designation and review the Parks Master Plan and other relevant documents to consider improvements to pest management policies and practices as they relate to

pollinator conservation, identify appropriate locations for pollinator-friendly plantings, and consider other appropriate measures.

6. **Renewal:** After completing the first calendar year as a BEE CITY USA affiliate, each February, apply for renewal of City of Cornelius's BEE CITY USA designation following the format provided by BEE CITY USA, including a report of the previous year's BEE CITY USA activities, and paying the renewal fee based on City of Cornelius's population.

INTRODUCED AND APPROVED by the Cornelius City Council at their regular meeting this 5th day of January, 2026.

City of Cornelius, Oregon

By: _____
Jeffrey C. Dalin, Mayor

Attest: _____
Rachael Bateman, City Recorder

City of Cornelius
Agenda Report

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

To: Peter Brandom, City Manager

From: Barbara Fryer, Community Development Director

Date: January 5, 2026

Subject: Ordinance No. 2026-01: Parks Master Plan

Requested City Council Action: Hold a public hearing on a new Parks Master Plan to replace the previously adopted 2009 Parks Master Plan.

Previous Council Action: Ordinance No. 911 adopted the 2009 Parks Master Plan as Appendix G of the Comprehensive Plan. On August 5, 2024, City Council approved Resolution 2024-46 authorizing the City Manager to contract with Conservation Technix to update the Parks Master Plan.

Background: Conservation Technix began with a firm foundation in the Cornelius Vision 2045. City staff tabled at the 2024 National Night Out event to kick off the Parks Master Plan update. The consultants met with City staff and listened to the community through surveys, an online open house, and tabling events at the 2024 Community Dinner and Children's Day. Work sessions were held with the Public Infrastructure Advisory Board on three occasions, and once with the Planning Commission and City Council.

The Planning Commission Approved Staff Report is attached as an exhibit.

Cost: None.

Advisory Committee Recommendation: The Cornelius Planning Commission held a public hearing on December 9, 2025, to consider the proposed amendment to replace the Parks Master Plan. The Planning Commission voted unanimously to recommend the City Council approve City File No. CPA-2025-02 to repeal the 2009 Parks Master Plan and replace it with the proposed Parks Master Plan.

Staff Recommendation: Hold a public hearing.

Proposed Motion: None.

Exhibit: Planning Commission Approved Staff Report

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

CITY OF CORNELIUS
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
PLANNING COMMISSION APPROVED
STAFF REPORT

Cornelius Parks Master Plan
Type IV Legislative Amendment to the Comprehensive Plan

Land Use File Number CPA-2025-02

Planning Commission Hearing Date: December 9, 2025
Staff Report Date: November 21, 2025

Request: A Type IV Legislative Amendment to the Cornellius Comprehensive Plan to repeal and replace amend Appendix G, 2009 Parks and Open Space Master Plan, dated October 2009, adopted via Ordinance No. 911 on November 2nd, 2009. Compliant with Statewide Planning Goal 8, plans for recreational areas, facilities and opportunities in coordination with private enterprise, in appropriate proportions, and in such quantity and quantity and locations as is consistent with the availability of resources to meet such needs.

Case File No. CPA-2025-02
A Type IV Legislative Amendment to the Cornellius Comprehensive Plan to repeal the Parks Master Plan and replace it with a new Parks Master Plan.

Public Hearing Notice: Type IV – Legislative Comprehensive Plan Amendment
Project Name: Parks Master Plan
Applicant: City of Cornelius Community Development Department
Site Address: Multiple park properties within the City of Cornelius.
Legal Description: Multiple park properties within the City of Cornelius.
Zones: Various City Zones
Applicable Criteria: Statewide Planning Goals (OAR 660-015-0000); Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan (Metro Code Section 3.09); Cornelius Comprehensive Plan Amendment Criteria found in Chapter 1; Cornelius Municipal Code Chapter 18.130 Comprehensive Plan, §18.130.020(E) Amendment Procedures.

Process: Approval of a Type IV Legislative Amendment shall be processed consistent with Cornelius Municipal Code (CMC) Section 18.130.020(E). The application shall be processed

with notice and a public hearing before the Planning Commission pursuant to CMC Chapter 18.15.030. The notice of the Planning Commission's decision shall be provided to the applicant, interested parties, and anyone that testifies in the matter.

APPEAL RIGHTS

The Planning Commission makes a recommendation to the City Council concerning the request. Any appeal of a decision by City Council shall be made to the State Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA) per ORS 197.830. In order for an issue to be appealed to LUBA, it must be raised before the close of the record of the Public Hearing. Such issues must be raised with sufficient specificity to afford the hearing body and parties an adequate opportunity to respond to each issue.

GENERAL FACTS

- The purpose of the Parks Master Plan (PMP) is to provide a blueprint for the City's park system and creates a vision for an inclusive and interconnected system of parks, recreational trails, and open spaces that promotes outdoor recreation, health, and environmental conservation as integral parts of a thriving and livable Cornelius.
- The PMP provides updated system inventories, a community profile, needs analysis, and a comprehensive capital projects list.
- The PMP identifies parks and recreation goals and outlines a long-range plan for the Cornelius park and recreation system, incorporating action items and implementation strategies over the next decade and beyond.
- Adoption of A PMP serves to meet Statewide Planning Goal 8 (Recreation Needs).

APPLICATION REVIEW

Section 1: Statewide Planning Goals (OAR 660-015-0000)

Goal 1: Citizen Involvement

The Plan reflects the community's interests and needs for parks, open space, trails, and activities. The planning process, which included various public outreach activities encouraged public engagement to inform the development of the priorities and future direction of the park and recreation system. Community member expressed their interests through surveys, on line outreach, community event tabling (National Night Out: August 2024, Cornelius Community Dinner: October 2024, Dia de los Niños: Spring 2025). City staff and the consultants also provided work sessions at the Planning Commission in September 2025 and City Council in October 2025.

Notice for this amendment was submitted to the Department of Land Conservation and Development through the Post Acknowledgement Plan Amendment web portal (Exhibit A) on October 31, 2025, more than 35 days prior to the first evidentiary hearing of December 9, 2025. Notice was mailed to the necessary parties list (Exhibit B) on November 20, 2025, more than 20 days and less than 45 days prior to the first evidentiary hearing on the proposal. Notice was

published in the Forest Grove News Times (Exhibit C) on November 20, 2025, more than 20 days and less than 45 days prior to the first evidentiary hearing on the proposal.

Goal 2: Land Use Planning
This amendment replaces the existing Parks Master Plan. Through following the adopted land use planning processes in the Comprehensive Plan and Cornelus Municipal Code, and by sending notice to necessary parties, the requirements of Goal 2 have been met.

Goal 3 – Agricultural Land
This proposal does not affect land designated for agricultural uses. Goal 3 does not apply.

Goal 4 – Forest Land
The amendment does not impact land designated for forestry uses. Goal 4 does not apply.

Goal 5 – Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Space.
The amendment allows for conservation of natural resources and open spaces. In fact, many of the open space parks are within natural resource areas.

Goal 6 – Air, Water and Land Resources Quality
The amendment does not directly impact air, water, and land resources quality. Parks provide the opportunity for open spaces that can conserve air, water and land resources quality. Particularly groundwater recharge in fields and air purification via vegetative respiration processes.

Goal 7 – Areas subject to Natural Disasters and Hazards
This amendment does not directly affect areas subject to natural disasters and hazards. Park property development is subject to Federal, State, Regional and Local regulations regarding flooding. No changes to the regulations or to land in or around the flood zones are proposed. Existing regulations apply to new development including park buildings, such as geotechnical analysis and flood elevation certification. These protective measures and requirements apply to all land adjacent to floodplains. Additionally, conservation of areas prone to natural hazards can be met by setting the land aside as undeveloped or carefully developed park properties. Thus, the requirements of Goal 7 are met when development occurs.

Goal 8 – Recreational
The amendment does not impact any recreational opportunity. However, the amendment updates the Parks Master Plan with the current community profile, development that occurred in the last 16 years, and plans for future park and recreational opportunities into the next 20 year horizon. All development is subject to Park Systems Development Charges and the amendment does not aim to change the existing charges. Additional study of the current Systems Development Charges would be needed to modify the current funding mechanism. This

amendment does place the city in good stead to apply for grant funding and request funding at the regional, state and federal levels to meet the current and future recreational needs of the residents and businesses.

Goal 9 – Economic Development

The Cornelus Comprehensive Plan and Map are acknowledged by the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission and Metro. The City adopted a new Economic Opportunities Analysis (EOA) in 2023. The proposed amendment will not affect the findings in the EOA or implementation thereof.

Goal 10 – Housing

This project does not affect housing. It should be noted that 89% of the City's land is zoned as residential and over 94% of the city's land supply has existing development. The remaining 6% of land is either classified as redevelopable which may have constraints such as brownfields or natural resource overlays or the land owner is not ready to redevelop. Of the 6% land remaining, approximately 9 percent is entitled with projects that have stalled due to inflation and economic uncertainty resulting from the current administration's wavering tariff policies. Most of the projects are ramping up for construction in the summer of 2025.

The PMP does not impact the existing residential neighborhoods or any residentially zoned lands. However, providing parks within residential areas enhances the quality of life for those living in the dwellings.

Goal 11 – Public Facilities and Services

Within the current city limits, water, sanitary and storm sewer are available for development. Transportation facilities are sized for planned development through the City's Transportation System Plan (TSP). No new infrastructure is necessary for development within the city limits. The requirements of Goal 11 are met.

Goal 12 – Transportation

The PMP does not modify the planned development of any land in the city or its' UGB. These areas have a planned transportation system that meets the needs of the community. Thus, the requirements of Goal 12 have been met.

Goal 13 - Energy Conservation

Energy conservation measures are found within the solar regulations of the Cornelius Municipal Code and the Building Code. Any future development must be compliant with both. While parks can conserve energy, there is a limit to the capacity of the existing electrical system before it must be upgraded. Developing solar on city park buildings is an opportunity that can be explored.

Goal 14 – Urbanization
This PMP does not affect any land outside the UGB.

Goals 15 through 19 pertain to the Willamette River, Coast and Estuaries. Cornelus is not adjacent to any of these resources. Therefore, Goals 15 through 19 are inapplicable to this amendment.

Conclusion for Section 1: Statewide Planning Goals
Based on the analysis, staff finds that the Statewide Planning Goals have been met.

Section 2: Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan:
Title 1: Housing Capacity
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect housing capacity; therefore, the requirements for Title 1 are not applicable to this amendment.

Title 2: Regional Park Policy – repealed by Metro

Title 3: Regional Water Quality and Flood Management
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or policy changes that affect implementation of water quality or flood management. Existing regulations will apply to all new development and this amendment does not propose any changes to the regulations and does not propose any map amendments. Consequently, through implementation of the existing regulatory framework for new development, this title is met.

Title 4: Industrial and Other Employment Areas
No lands within the City are designated as Regionally Significant Industrial Area. Metro-designated employment lands in the City include:

Industrial Areas:

- Northwest UGB area, approximately 56 acres of vacant land,
- North Cornelius Industrial Park, approximately 15 acres of vacant land, over 12 of those areas are owned by Metro and are currently out of industrial development.
- Gas Distribution Facility on Baseline Road, approximately 1.20 acres
- North 19th Avenue Cemetery, approximately .96 acres.
- Land around Flax Plant Road, approximately 10.94 acres of potentially redevelopable non-contiguous land with significant flood constraints

Employment Areas:

- City owned and developed Land at Kodiak Circle, approximately 3.88 acres

This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect Metro Designated Employment Lands and no additional lands are proposed for addition nor are any proposed for removal; therefore, the requirements of Title 4 are not

applicable to this amendment.

Title 5: Neighbor Cities was repealed by Metro

Title 6: Centers, Corridors, Station Communities, and Main Streets
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect these areas; therefore, the requirements for Title 6 are not applicable to this amendment.

Title 7: Housing Choice
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect housing choices; therefore, the requirements for Title 7 are not applicable to this amendment.

Title 8: Compliance Procedures
Metro Code §3.07.080 requires amendments to a city or county comprehensive plan to comply with the Functional Plan. An amendment complies if the city provides Metro notice of the amendment. As noted earlier in this report, notice was sent to the Department of Land Conservation and Development through the PAPA notice requirements. The Department then provides that notice to all public agencies in Oregon. Additionally, Metro is on the City's Necessary Parties list and was sent direct notice of the proposed amendment. Thus, the requirements of Title 8 have been met.

Title 9: Performance Measures have been repealed by Metro

Title 10: Functional Plan Definitions do not apply.

Title 11: Planning For New Urban Areas
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect areas outside the current Urban Growth Boundary; therefore, the requirements for Title 11 are not applicable to this amendment.

Title 12: Protection of Residential Neighborhoods
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect residential uses or neighborhoods; therefore, the requirements for Title 12 are not applicable to this amendment.

Title 13: Nature in Neighborhoods
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect natural resources or the ability to implement any conservation measures

adjacent to stream corridors; therefore, the requirements for Title 13 are not applicable to this amendment.

Title 14: Urban Growth Boundary
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect the Urban Growth Boundary; therefore, the requirements for Title 14 are not applicable to this amendment.

Conclusion for Section 2: Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan
Based on the analysis, staff finds that the proposal complies with the applicable sections of the Metro Urban Growth Management Plan.

Section 3: Cornelius Comprehensive Plan:
Criteria: The proposed change or amendment must meet a public need. Such need must be documented by appropriate facts and evidence and should extend from the state-wide planning goals, Metro 2040 or the City's own Comprehensive Plan.

The proposed adoption of a new PMP addresses several significant needs:

- The City of Cornelius adopted the 2024 Cornelius Vision and Action Plan with four themes that staff is attempting to integrate into the Comprehensive Plan and other documents. With the adoption of the Vision, a new statement was adopted for Parks and Recreation:
  "Cornelus expands community and recreation facilities and builds programming for community members of all ages and abilities to foster connection and civic pride. A network of trails, parks, and greenways connect neighborhoods and provide opportunities for walking, jogging, cycling, and enjoying nature. Cornelius continues to expand and build connections to the Tualatin River Greenway Trail and the Council Creek Regional Trail to connect Cornelius to nature and recreation. Natural resources are protected, promoting environmental sustainability and conservation efforts that benefit both current and future generations."
- Accomplishments that have occurred since the adoption of the 2009 Parks Master Plan
  - Park system doubled in size from 25 to over 54 acres,
  - Development of a second community park – Mariposa Park,
  - Inclusive playground elements in several parks,
  - Developed Veterans Memorial Park,
  - Open and improved the off-leash dog park for small and larger dogs at Water Park,
  - Completed a preliminary concept plan for a new community center,
  - Reconstructed Ryland Park with a shelter, playground, and sledding hill,

    - Completed the paths within and around Harleman Park,
    - New tennis/pickleball courts at Harleman Park,
    - Creation of Hordichok Park,
    - Property acquisition to expand Dogwood Park,
    - Added 12 pocket parks serving new residential areas,
    - Recreational trails along the Tualatin River in Laurel Woods.
- The Plan proposes to increase equity, inclusion and accessibility within the City's parks, trails, facilities and when providing recreational opportunities.
- Continuing investment in the park system with a focused plan in mind.

Criteria: The amendment is necessary to implement the adopted vision for the community, or to respond to unanticipated local circumstances.

- As noted in the previous criteria, this plan integrates the 2045 Community Vision.
- Local circumstances that have changed include the City's community profile due to increased development. Population growth increased 49% since 2000 to 2023.

Criteria: The proposed change or amendment must be in conformance with the unamended goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan, as well as being consistent with state and regional policies.

The proposed PMP is consistent with state and regional policies as evidenced by the analysis in Sections 1 and 2 of this staff report.

The following is the analysis of conformity with the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan.

Chapter I Citizen and Agency Involvement

- This chapter identifies and documents the processes and procedures for involvement of community members and agency personnel. Notice of this amendment was sent to the agency list documented in Exhibit B to this staff report.
- The procedures for amending the Comprehensive Plan note amendments may be initiated by the City Council, Planning Commission, City staff, or a property owner or group of owners. City staff initiated this amendment. Thus, the proper procedure has been followed for initiating the amendment.
- The amendment shall include specific recommendations or requests from the applicant, supported by factual documentation as to why the amendment is necessary and appropriate. Factual documentation is included in this staff report.
- A public hearing shall be held before any amendment is approved. The Planning Commission held a public hearing on December 9, 2025.

- The Commission shall make a formal recommendation to the City Council. At the conclusion of the hearing on December 9, 2025, the Planning Commission made a unanimous (4 ayes) recommendation for approval to the City Council.
- The City Council shall then hold a public hearing before making a final decision to amend the Plan. This item is tentatively scheduled for a City Council hearing at their meeting on January 5, 2026. An ordinance will be drafted and offered to the City Council for their consideration following the public hearing.

Chapter 2 Urbanization

- This chapter identifies and documents information regarding the efficient use of land, such as minimum density for residential development, in-fill criteria to allow for reasonable adjustments to accommodate development of remnant parcels, provision for accessory dwelling units in residential areas, development of lands within the UGB prior to development outside the UGB, and processes to request Metro to adjust the UGB Boundary. The adjustments noted for efficient use of land have been made in the Cornelius Municipal Code, accessory dwelling units are permitted in conjunction with any single dwelling, the city has an adjustment process that is administrative, The process to request Metro adjust the UGB are irrelevant as the Grand Bargain cited earlier in this report locked the boundary for Cornelius. The annexation requirements are not applicable to this amendment as it does not involve annexation of any land. Thus, the requirements in this Chapter are not applicable to this proposal.

Chapter 3 Land Use

- The chapter documents the existing land uses within the city limits. The current Comprehensive Plan map documents the city limits and the land use designations applied therein. It also documents the City's Urban Growth Boundary and the land use designations documented for the lands therein. The information in Chapter 3 is outdated and the city is beginning a Comprehensive Plan rewrite to address the issue holistically.

Chapter 4 Housing

- The chapter documents the existing conditions and factors effecting the housing market in Cornelius. A new Housing Needs Analysis was adopted in 2020. The Housing Needs Analysis provide current data. The existing plan is outdated. The information in Chapter 4 is outdated and the city is beginning a Comprehensive Plan rewrite to address the issue holistically.

Chapter 5 Economic Development

- The chapter documents the existing conditions, issues and policies for future commercial and industrial development. The proposed amendment will not affect implementation of the City's economic development policies.

Chapter 6 Natural and Cultural Resources

- The chapter discusses air, water, and land resources, open spaces and natural resources, archaeological resources, and areas subject to natural disasters. The PMP does not change the way the city implements any of the regulations related to air, water and land resources, open spaces and natural resources, archaeological resources, or areas subject to natural disasters. This chapter is not applicable to the amendment.

Chapter 7 Public Facilities and Services

- The chapter discusses recreation, schools, sewerage, water, solid waste facilities, transportation, utilities and other public facilities. The proposed amendment does not affect any of the city's facilities and services.

Chapter 8 Transportation System Plan

- The chapter addresses transportation for all modes in the City. The proposed amendment does not affect the city's ability to implement the Transportation System Plan or any of the Capital Improvements anticipated to meet the needs of all modes of transport in the city. However, the city's tax base affects the city's ability to build capital improvements.

Conclusion for Section 3: Cornelius Comprehensive Plan

Based on the analysis, staff finds that the proposal complies with the applicable sections of the Cornelius Comprehensive Plan.

Section 4: Cornelius Municipal Code Title 18

The Cornelius Municipal Code Title 18, Section 130.010(D) provides approval criteria for a comprehensive plan amendment. They are as follows:

(1) The proposed plan and amendments shall conform to the requirements of the Oregon Statewide Planning Goals and applicable administrative rules of the State Land Conservation and Development Commission.

The proposed amendment complies with the Statewide Planning Goals as shown in Section 1. Thus, this criterion is met.

(2) The proposed amendments shall comply with all other applicable laws, rules and regulations of the state, city and other governmental agencies having jurisdiction over land use regulation in the city.

The proposed amendment complies with the Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan as evidenced by the findings in Section 2 of this report.

(3) The proposed amendment shall address the criteria identified in Chapter 1 of the city comprehensive plan.

The proposed amendment complies with the Cornelius Comprehensive Plan as evidenced by the findings in Section 3 of this report.

Conclusion for Section 4: Cornelius Municipal Code Title 18

Based on the analysis, staff finds that the proposal complies with CMC 18.130.010(D).

Report Conclusion and Recommendation

The Planning Commission found that the proposed PMP

- followed the prescribed noticing requirements prescribed by the Department of Land Conservation and Development (Exhibit A), in the Cornelius Comprehensive Plan (Exhibit B) and Cornelius Municipal Code (Exhibit B and C),
- complies with the Statewide Planning Goals and Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan, and
- meets the criteria found within the Cornelius Comprehensive Plan and Cornelius Municipal Code.

Therefore, the Planning Commission recommends approval to the Cornelius City Council.

Date of Planning Commission recommendation: **December 9, 2025**



Dave Waffle, Chair
Cornelius Planning Commission

Date of staff recommendation: **November 24, 2025**



Barbara Fryer, AICP, Community Development Director

Exhibits:

A: DLCD PAPA Notice
B: Affidavit of Mailed Notice
C: Newspaper Notice
D: Proposed Parks Master Plan

Exhibit A: DLCD PAPA Notice

Outlook

Confirmation of PAPA Online submittal to DLCD

From DLCD Plan Amendments <plan.amendments@dlcd.oregon.gov>
Date Fri 2025-10-31 9:55 AM
To Barbara Fryer <Barbara.Fryer@corneliusor.gov>

Cornelius

Your notice of a proposed change to a comprehensive plan or land use regulation has been received by the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development.
Local File #: CPA-2025-02
DLCD File #: 005-25
Proposal Received: 10/31/2025
First Evidentiary Hearing: 12/9/2025
Final Hearing Date: 1/5/2026
Submitted by: barbarafryer

If you have any questions about this notice, please reply or send an email to plan.amendments@dlcd.oregon.gov.

Exhibit B: Affidavit of Mailed Notice

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

STATE OF OREGON)
)
COUNTY OF WASHINGTON)

AFFIDAVIT OF MAILING

I, Barbara Fryer, being first duly sworn, depose and say:

That I served upon the persons shown on Exhibit A, attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein, a copy of a Notice of Public Hearing, marked Exhibit B, attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein, by mailing to them a true and correct copy of the original hereof. I further certify that said envelopes were prepared to receive postage by city staff and to be placed in the United States Mail at Cornelius, Oregon.

Dated this 20th day of, November, 2025

Signature

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me this 20th day of November, 2025.

OFFICIAL STAMP
ELIZABETH MARIE WALEY
NOTARY PUBLIC - OREGON
COMMISSION NO. 1036240
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES APRIL 20, 2027

Notary Public for Oregon

My commission expires: 04/20/27

EXHIBIT A

Company Name	Department	Name	Address Line 1	City	State	ZIP Code
City of Cornelius			1355 N Barlow St	Cornelius	OR	97113
City of Forest Grove		Attn: Kate McGuire, Senior Planner	PO Box 326	Forest Grove	OR	97116
City of Hillsboro	Attn: City Recorder		150 E Main St	Hillsboro	OR	97123
Clean Water Services	Development Services Department	Attn: Jackie Humphreys	2550 SW Hillsboro Hwy.	Hillsboro	OR	97124
Comcast Cable Communications			11308 SW 68th Parkway	Tigard	OR	97223
Cornelius Rural Fire Protection Dist.			1355 N Barlow St	Cornelius	OR	97113
CPO 12C		c/o Joseph Auth	325 NW 334th Ave.	Hillsboro	OR	97124
CPO Coordinators		Carol Renaud	155 N 1st Ave, Suite 370 M-S 20	Hillsboro	OR	97124
Department of Economic Development			775 Summer St, NE	Salem	OR	97301
Dept of Land Conservation and Development		Attn: Laura Kelly	635 Capitol Street NE, Suite 150	Salem	OR	97301
Dept of Land Use & Transportation	County Surveyors Office	Attn: Scott Young	155 N 1st Ave. Ste #350-15	Hillsboro	OR	97124
DEQ			700 NE Multnomah St Ste. 600	Portland	OR	97232
District 18 Watermaster			1400 SW Walnut St. #240, MS 49	Hillsboro	OR	97124
Evergreen Disposal & Recycling	Attn: Dawn Lucinio		PO Box 5069	Aloha	OR	97006
Forest Grove School District			1728 Main St	Forest Grove	OR	97116
Hillsboro School District		Attn: Saideh Haghughu Khochkhou	4901 SE Witch Hazel RD	Hillsboro	OR	97123
Home Builders Association		Attn: Preston Korst	15555 SW Bangy Road Suite 301	Lake Oswego	OR	97035
MCI Metro Access Transmission Services Corp			1 Verizon Way	Basking Ridge	NJ	07920
METRO Parks		Attn: Will Duyck, President of the Board	600 NE Grand Ave	Portland	OR	97232
Metro Regional Services	Compliance Coordinator		600 NE Grand Ave.	Portland	OR	97232
Metro Regional Services	Senior Transportation Planner	Attn: Ally Holmqvist	600 NE Grand Ave.	Portland	OR	97232
Metro Regional Services		Attn: Glen Hamburg	600 NE Grand Ave.	Portland	OR	97232
NW Natural Gas Company		Attn: Ileene Hyatt	250 SW Taylor St.	Portland	OR	97204
ODOT Rail Division			555 13th St. NE Suite 3	Salem	OR	97301
ODOT Region 1	Development Review Program		123 NW Flanders	Portland	OR	97209
Oregon State Dept of Fish & Wildlife			4034 Fairview Industrial Dr SE	Salem	OR	97302
Oregon State Division of State Lands			775 Summer Street NE	Salem	OR	97301
Port of Portland			P.O. Box 3529	Portland	OR	97208
Portland & Western Railroad, Inc.			1200 Howard Dr SE	Albany	OR	97321
Portland General Electric		Attn: Grant Howell	121 SW Salmon St	Portland	OR	97204
Portland General Electric			121 SW Salmon St	Portland	OR	97204
Tri-Met			4012 SE 17th Ave	Portland	OR	97202
Tualatin Soil and Water Conservation District			7175 NE Evergreen Pkwy, #400	Hillsboro	OR	97124
Tualatin Valley Irrigation Dist			2330 Elm St	Forest Grove	OR	97116
US Army Corps of Engineers			P.O. Box 2946	Portland	OR	97208
USPS		Attn: Post Master	1330 SW Walnut Street	Hillsboro	OR	97123
Washington County	Mosquito Control	Attn: Kenny Carver	155 N 1st Ave, Ste. 170 MS-5	Hillsboro	OR	97123
Washington County	Assessment and Taxation Dept.		155 N 1st Ave	Hillsboro	OR	97124
Washington County	Enhanced Sheriff's Patrol Dist.		215 SW Adams Ave., MS-32	Hillsboro	OR	97123
Washington County	Health & Human Services		155 N 1st Ave, Ste. 170 MS-23	Hillsboro	OR	97124
Washington County	Housing Authority		161 NW Adams Ave, Suite 2000 MS 63	Hillsboro	OR	97124
Washington County Land Use & Transportation	Planning Division	Attn: Paul Schaeffer, Senior Planner	155 N 1st Ave. Ste#350 MS 14	Hillsboro	OR	97124
Washington County Land Use & Transportation	Planning & Development Services	Attn: Principal Planner	155 N 1st Ave. Ste. 350, MS 14	Hillsboro	OR	97124
Washington County Land Use & Transportation	Planning & Development Services	Attn: Michelle Miller, Senior Planner	155 N 1st Ave. Ste. 350, MS 14	Hillsboro	OR	97124
Washington Service Center	NW Regional Education Services District		5825 NE Ray Cir	Hillsboro	OR	97124
WCCCA 9-1-1	Data Services	Attn: Ian Crawford	5900 NE Pinefarm Ct	Hillsboro	OR	97124
Ziply Fiber			4155 SW Cedar Hills Blvd	Beaverton	OR	97005

Exhibit B

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

Notice Date: **11/20/2025**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Public Hearings will be held before the City of Cornelius Planning Commission on Tuesday, **December 9, 2025,** and City Council on **January 5, 2026**. Both meetings **begin at 7:00 pm** and are held in-person at Cornelius City Hall, 1355 N Barlow Street, in the City Council Chambers and remotely via the Zoom platform. Instructions on how to participate using the Zoom platform are listed on pages 2 and 3 of this notice.

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Case File No. CPA-2025-03
A Type IV Legislative Amendment to the Cornelius Comprehensive Plan to repeal the Urban Planning Area Agreement (UPAA) with Washington County and replace it with a new UPAA and map.

Public Hearing Notice: Type IV – Legislative Comprehensive Plan Amendment
Project Name: Urban Planning Area Agreement
Applicant: City of Cornelius Community Development Department
Site Address: Multiple properties within the Urban Growth Boundary as mapped on the Urban Planning Area Map in this notice.
Legal Description: Multiple properties
Zones: Various Washington County Zones
Applicable Criteria: Statewide Planning Goals (OAR 660-015-0000); Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan (Metro Code Section 3.09); Cornelius Comprehensive Plan Amendment Criteria found in Chapter 1; Cornelius Municipal Code Chapter 18.130 Comprehensive Plan, §18.130.020(E) Amendment Procedures.

Order of Planning Commission and City Council Proceedings: At the public hearing, the Planning Commission Chair, or Mayor, will open the public hearing, a staff report will be presented, the applicant will be given the opportunity to make a presentation, interested persons will be called on to speak for or against the proposal, Commissioners or Councilors will ask questions, the applicant will be given the opportunity to rebut testimony, staff will be given the opportunity to provide closing

remarks, and the public hearing will be closed. At that point, all testimony is complete, and the Planning Commission will deliberate on the facts and findings in the staff report and testimony. The Planning Commission will make a recommendation to the City Council. The Planning Commission may set a maximum time allowance of 3 or 5 minutes per testifier. City Council will hold a hearing and consider an Ordinance adopting the proposal. Typically, the City Council sets a 3-minute limit for testimony.

Written Testimony: To submit written testimony prior to the hearing, please send it testimony via email to Community.Development@corneliusor.gov. Testimony received prior to 8:00 am on the day of the hearing will be posted to the agenda packet online. Testimony received after 8:00 am on the day of the hearing will be forwarded to the Planning Commission and will be made part of the record. To accept the testimony, it will need your name, address, and Case File No. **CPA-2025-02** or **CPA-2025-03** when providing testimony so that the City can send the Notice of Decision to you along with appeal rights.

In-Person Testimony: To testify in-person fill out a yellow comment card. Be sure to note your name, address, and Case File No. **CPA-2025-02** or **CPA-2025-03**. The Planning Commission Chair will call on participants who have submitted a yellow card in the order received.

Virtual Testimony: To testify virtually at Planning Commission, pre-register by providing your name, address, Zoom account name, and Case File No. **CPA-2025-02** or **CPA-2025-03** by email to Community.Development@corneliusor.gov prior to 5:00 pm on the day of the hearing. Your information will not be shared at the hearing. At the hearing, the Planning Commission Chair will call on participants who pre-registered. If unable to pre-register prior to the hearing, email Community.Development@corneliusor.gov during the hearing to request to speak with your name, address, Zoom account name, and the Case File No. **CPA-2025-02** or **CPA-2025-03** in your email. Virtual participants will not be able to share their screen during the meeting; presentation materials should be submitted to Community.Development@corneliusor.gov as written testimony by 5:00 pm on the day of the hearing.

To testify virtually at City Council meetings, pre-register with the City Recorder via email at cityrecorder@corneliusor.gov no later than 3:00 pm on the day of the City Council meeting. Provide your name, address, and the topic of testimony. Those attending virtually will not be able to turn on their camera during the meeting or share their screen; presentation materials may be submitted as written testimony via email or in-person at City Hall.

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For more information on the application, contact: Barbara Fryer, Community Development Department Director, at 503 357 3011 or by email at Barbara.Fryer@corneliusor.gov.

Join us
In-Person at the City Council Chambers at 1355 N Barlow Street;
Planning Commission on December 9, 2025:
Virtually at **Zoom.us/Join** **Meeting ID: 883 0240 3397** and **Passcode: 462062.**
CITY COUNCIL on January 6, 2026:
Virtually at **Zoom.us/Join** **Meeting ID: 834 7940 8874** and **Passcode: 215546.**

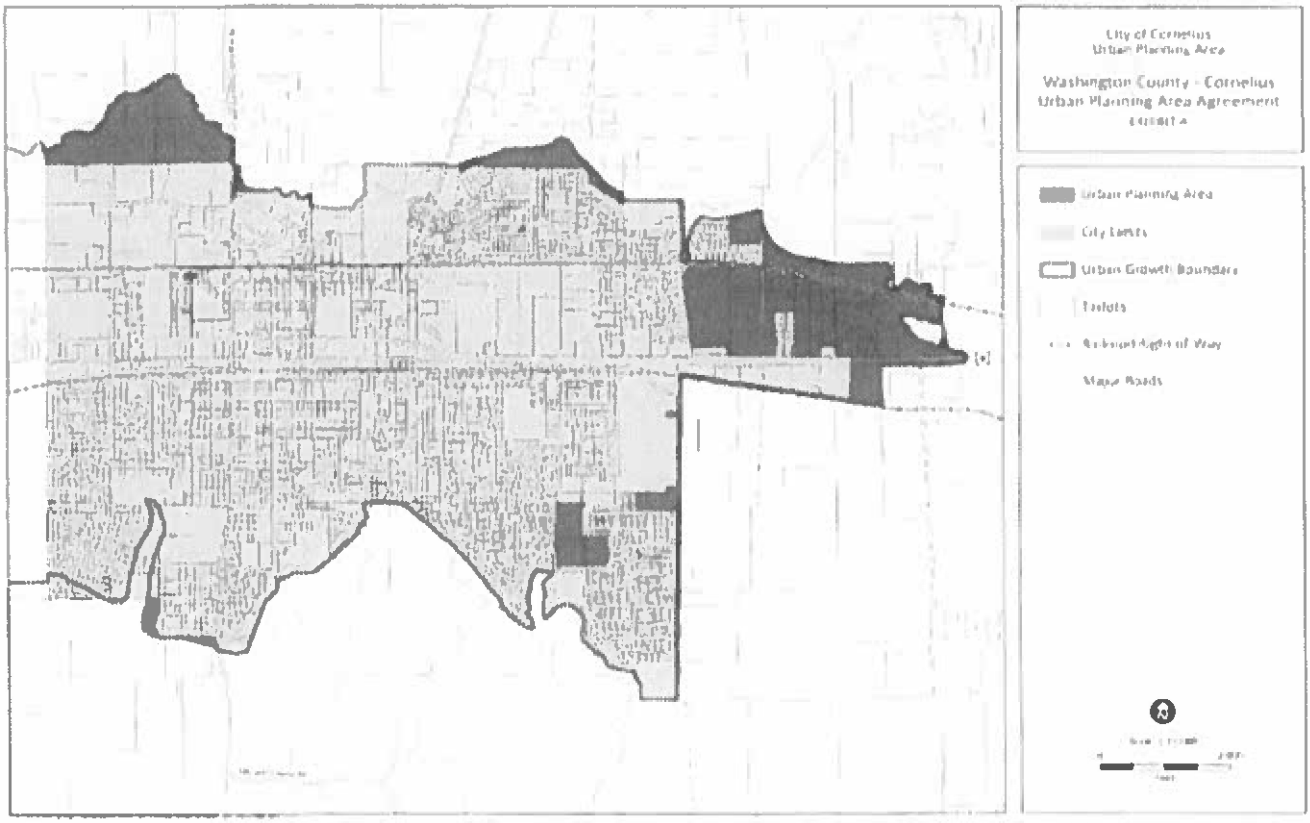


Exhibit C: Newspaper Notice

Your Local News Source

CMGOregon

-Ad Proof-

This is the proof of your ad, scheduled to run on the dates indicated below. Please proofread carefully, and if changes are needed, please contact Kristine Humphries prior to deadline at (971) 204-7785 or Kristine.Humphries@youroregonnews.com.

Date:	10/30/25
Account #:	117756
File #:	
Company Name:	CORNELIUS, CITY OF
Contact:	
Address:	1355 N BARLOW ST CORNELIUS
Telephone:	(503) 357-9112
Fax:	(503) 357-7775

Ad ID:	372595
Start:	11/14/25
Stop:	11/14/25
Total Cost:	$343.44
Columns Wide:	1
Ad Class:	1216
Phone #	(971) 204-7785
Email:	Kristine.Humphries@youroregonnews.com

Run Dates

News Times11/14/25

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Public Hearings will be held before the City of Cornelius Planning Commission on Tuesday, **December 9, 2025**, and City Council on **January 6, 2026**. Both meetings begin at 7:00 pm and are held in-person at Cornelius City Hall, 1355 N Barlow Street, in the City Council Chambers and remotely via the Zoom platform. Instructions on how to participate using the Zoom platform are listed on the back page of this notice.

Case File No, CPA-02-25

A Type IV Legislative Amendment to the Cornellius Comprehensive Plan to repeal the Urban Planning Area Agreement (UPAA) with Washington County and replace it with a new UPAA and map.

Public Hearing Notice: Type IV – Legislative Comprehensive Plan Amendment

Project Name: Parks Master Plan

Applicant: City of Cornelius Community Development Department

Site Address: Multiple park properties within the City of Cornelius.

Legal Description: Multiple park properties within the City of Cornelius.

Zones: Various City Zones

Applicable Criteria: Statewide Planning Goals (OAR 660-015-0000); Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan (Metro Code Section 3.09); Cornelius Comprehensive Plan Amendment Criteria found in Chapter 1; Cornelius Municipal Code Chapter 18.130 Comprehensive Plan, §18.130.020(E) Amendment Procedures.

Case File No. CPA-03-25

A Type IV Legislative Amendment to the Cornellius Comprehensive Plan to repeal the Urban Planning Area Agreement (UPAA) with Washington County and replace it with a new UPAA and map.

Public Hearing Notice: Type IV – Legislative Comprehensive Plan Amendment

Project Name: Urban Planning Area Agreement

Applicant: City of Cornelius Community Development Department

Site Address: Multiple properties within the Urban Growth Boundary as mapped on the Urban Planning Area Map in this notice.

Legal Description: Multiple properties

Zones: Various Washington County Zones

Applicable Criteria: Statewide Planning Goals (OAR 660-015-0000); Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan (Metro Code Section 3.09); Cornelius Comprehensive Plan Amendment Criteria found in Chapter 1; Cornelius Municipal Code Chapter 18.130 Comprehensive Plan, §18.130.020(E) Amendment Procedures.

Order of Planning Commission and City Council Proceedings: At the public hearing, the Planning Commission Chair, or Mayor will open the public hearing, a staff report will be presented, the applicant will be given the opportunity to make a presentation, interested persons will be called on to speak for or against the proposal. Commissioners or Councilors will ask questions, the applicant will be given the opportunity to rebut testimony, staff will be given the opportunity to provide closing remarks, and the public hearing will be closed. At that point, all testimony is complete, and the Planning Commission will deliberate on the facts and findings in the staff report and testimony. The Planning Commission will make a recommendation to the City Council. The Planning Commission may set a maximum time allowance of 3 or 5 minutes per testifier. City Council will hold a hearing and consider an Ordinance adopting the proposal. Typically, the City Council sets a 3-minute limit for testimony.

Written Testimony: To submit written testimony prior to the hearing, please send it testimony via email to Community.Development@corneliusor.gov. Testimony received prior to 8:00 am on the day of the hearing will be posted to the agenda packet online. Testimony received after 8:00 am on the day of the hearing will be forwarded to the Planning Commission and will be made part of the record. To accept the testimony, it will need your name, address, and Case File No. **CPA-2025-02** or **CPA-2025-03** when providing testimony so that the City can send the Notice of Decision to you along with appeal rights.

In-Person Testimony: To testify in-person fill out a yellow comment card. Be sure to note your name, address, and Case File No. **CPA-2025-02** or **CPA-2025-03**. The Planning Commission Chair will call on participants who have submitted a yellow card in the order received.

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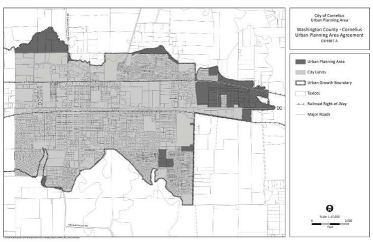
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Barbara Fryer
Published November 14, 2025.

FGNT372595

Exhibit D: Proposed Parks Master Plan

Exhibit D: Proposed Parks Master Plan









City of
CORNELIUS
Oregon's Family Town

2025 PARKS MASTER PLAN

September 2025

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

City Council

Jeffrey C. Dalin, Mayor
Angeles Godinez, Council President
John Colgan, Councilor
Eden Lopez, Councilor
Gregory Vaughn, Councilor

Public Infrastructure Advisory Board

Janet Fleshman (Chair)
Nancy Arp (Vice-Chair)
Melanie Johnston (Secretary)
Norby Chartrey
Chrissy Dawson
Brian Domsic
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Blaine Lloyd, Parks Maintenance
Carl Weekley, Parks Maintenance
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Consultant Team

Conservation Technix, Inc.
JLA Public Involvement

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1: Introduction & Overview 1
Chapter 2: Community profile 5
Chapter 3: Community Engagement 11
Chapter 4: Classifications & Inventory 15
Chapter 5: Parks & Open Space 25
Chapter 6: Recreational Trails 51
Chapter 7: Recreation & Events 58
Chapter 8: Operations 63
Chapter 9: Goals & policies 71
Chapter 10: Implementation 80
Appendix A: Park Site Assessments 87
Appendix B: Community Survey Summary 101
Appendix C: Online Open House Summary 119
Appendix D: Event Tabling Summaries 133
Appendix E: Summary of Community Plans 137
Appendix F: Recreation Trends 143
Appendix G: Implementation Tools 153
Appendix H: Site Acquisition & Development Guidelines 159

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Population Characteristics: Cornelius, Washington County, and the State of Oregon 1
Figure 2. Population Growth: 1960 to 2040 7
Figure 3. Age Group Composition: 2010 & 2022 8
Figure 4. Changes in Racial Composition- 2010 to 2022 9
Figure 5. Sample Outreach Materials 13
Figure 6. Park Inventory by Classification 20
Figure 7. Privately-Held Parks & Open Spaces 22
Figure 8. School Facilities within Cornelius 22
Figure 9. Other Public Lands & Open Spaces 24
Figure 10. Top 10 Activities for Oregon Residents 26
Figure 11. Priorities for Future Investments 26
Figure 12. Reasons for Visiting City Park & Recreation Facilities 28
Figure 13. Adequacy of Existing Amenities 30
Figure 14. Top Park Amenities of Interest 30
Figure 15. Investment Priorities by Amenity Type 31
Figure 16. Park Site Conditions Assessment Matrix 33
Figure 17. NRPA Park Acreage Metrics by Jurisdiction Size per 1000 Population 46
Figure 18. NRPA Park Amenity Metrics by Jurisdiction Size 47
Figure 19. Parkland Acreage Metrics Using 2009 Parks Master Plan Standards 48
Figure 20. Future Park Acreage Needs using Proposed Standards 48
Figure 21. City-owned Open Space 49
Figure 22. Improvements to Encourage More People to Walk to Park 52
Figure 23. Cornelius Trail Classifications 53
Figure 24. Cornelius Trail Inventory 54
Figure 25. Recreation Program Priorities 59
Figure 26. Concept Diagram for New Community Center at Cornelius Elementary School 61
Figure 27. Park Performance Measurements 64
Figure 28. NRPA Agency Performance Metrics Comparison 65
Figure 29. Oregon Cities Park System Metrics Comparisons 65
Figure 30. Cornelius Developed Parks Labor Staffing 66
Figure 31. Modeling Future Labor Needs by Park Type 67
Figure 32. 20-Year Capital Project Expenditures (2025 dollars) 82
Figure E1. Conceptual Public Plaza at N Adair Street & 14th Avenue 140
Figure F1. Median Residents per Park Based On Population Size 144
Figure F2. Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Residents based on Population Size 144
Figure F3. Park and Recreation Agency Staffing: Full-Time Equivalents (By Jurisdiction Population) 145
Figure F4. Park and Recreation Agency FTEs Per 10,000 Residents 145
Figure F5. 2023 Total Actives (U.S. population, ages 6+) 148
Figure F6. 2023 Total Participation Rate by Activity Category (U.S. population, ages 6+) 148
Figure F7. Top Ten Activities for Oregon Resident in their Community 148
Figure F8. Types of Outdoor Recreation Areas Used 149
Figure F9. Priorities for Future Investments in their Community 149
Figure F10. Local Providers: Top 5 Challenges 149
Figure F11. User Occasions, Activity Days, and Total Net Economic Value 150
Figure F12. NRPA Park Engagement: Key Reasons for Park Visits 150
Figure H1. Minimum Site Design Considerations for Pocket Parks 163
Figure H2. Minimum Site Design Considerations for Neighborhood Parks 164
Figure H3. Minimum Site Design Considerations for Community Parks 164
Figure H4. Design Considerations for Other Park Amenities 165



Chapter 1
INTRODUCTION & OVERVIEW

Plan Purpose

This citywide Parks Master Plan is an update to the Parks Master Plan adopted in 2009. Cornelius has experienced significant changes since the adoption of the previous Master Plan, and this 2025 Plan has been revised to reflect current community choices and opportunities related to the City's growth and the need to continue to expand park and recreation facilities.

This Plan serves as a blueprint for City's park system and creates a vision for an inclusive and interconnected system of parks, recreational trails, and open spaces that promotes outdoor recreation, health, and environmental conservation as integral elements of a thriving, livable Cornelius. The Parks Master Plan will guide City elected and appointed officials, management, and staff when making decisions or taking actions regarding planning, acquiring, developing, or implementing parks, open space, or recreational facilities.

Additionally, this Plan provides updated system inventories, a community profile, needs analyses, and a comprehensive capital project list. It identifies parks and recreation goals and outlines a long-range plan for the Cornelius park and recreation system, incorporating action items and implementation strategies over the next decade and beyond. The recommendations in this Plan are based on community input, evaluations of the existing park system, operating conditions, and fiscal considerations.

Planning Process

This Plan reflects the community's interests and needs for parks, open space, trails, and activities. The planning process, which included various public outreach activities, encouraged public engagement to inform the development of the priorities and future direction of Cornelius's park and recreation system. Community members expressed their interests through surveys, online outreach, community events and other engagement efforts.

An assessment of the park inventory became the basis for determining the current performance of the system to potential standards for parks. An overarching needs analysis was conducted for parks, recreational facilities, and trails to assess current demands and project future demand accounting for population growth.

To guide the implementation of the goals of the Plan, a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) was developed with a set of strategies that identified costs and potential funding sources. The Plan will become a component of the City's Comprehensive Plan and direct park system service delivery for the next 20 years.

City residents are proud of Cornelius for what has been invested in the park system in the years since the 2009 Plan, and the City recognizes the need to continue its efforts to provide for park and recreation facilities for its growing population. This Plan documents those interests and provides a framework for addressing capital development and funding in the near-term.

Park System Overview

The Public Works Department oversees parks operations and allocates labor resources between parks, utilities and roadway programs. The Parks service program is responsible for managing and maintaining city-owned park sites, covering over 54 acres of developed park space, including sports fields, courts, restrooms, playgrounds and natural areas. Currently, the park and open space system is supported by three full-time employees and a 0.45 seasonal employee within the Public Works Department.

The Community Development Department contributes to park system planning by facilitating community engagement and preparing community-based plans and policies, including this Parks Master Plan. In addition to land use planning and policy, the Community Development Department engages in regional coordination with agencies such as Metro, Washington County, and state and federal agencies, along with internal coordination and communication across departments.

Guided by Values

In late 2024, the Cornelius City Council adopted the Cornelius 2045 Vision and Action Plan as the community's collective vision for the future of Cornelius. The Cornelius 2045 Vision and Action Plan includes a vision statement organized across four themes:

- Celebrates Culture, Community and Diversity
- Enhances Connectivity and Accessibility
- Enriches Parks and Recreational Opportunities
- Facilitates Strategic Growth and Development

Each of the four core themes included a vision statement, goals and actions.

Cornelius 2045 Vision Statement for Parks & Recreational Opportunities

Cornelius expands community and recreation facilities and builds programming for community members of all ages and abilities to foster connection and civic pride. A network of trails, parks, and greenways connect neighborhoods and provide opportunities for walking, jogging, cycling, and enjoying nature. Cornelius continues to expand and build connections to the Tualatin River Greenway Trail and the Council Creek Regional Trail to connect Cornelius to nature and recreation. Natural resources are protected, promoting environmental sustainability and conservation efforts that benefit both current and future generations.

Cornelius City Council Goals

In addition to the Cornelius 2045 Vision and Action Plan, the Cornelius City Council established in its Organizational Strategic Plan six broad goals for the two most recent fiscal years (2023-2025), ranging from infrastructure to safety to good governance. Four action statements among the list relate to the provision park and recreation services.

1.1 Evaluate current community events and identify opportunities to revamp and diversify events and activities

2.7 Develop recreation facilities, programming, and related partnerships

5.6 Support development of the Council Creek Regional Trail

5.7 Expand mobility options (transit, trails, paths)

Accomplishments Since 2009

The 2009 Parks Master Plan guided City officials and staff in planning and implementing various parks and recreation system improvements. The following represents a short list of the significant accomplishments realized following the adoption of the previous Plan:

- Park system doubled in size from 25 acres to over 54 acres,
- Development of Mariposa Park- a new community park,
- Installed inclusive playground elements,
- Developed Veterans Memorial Park,
- Opened off-leash dog park at Water Park,









- Completed concept plan for new community center,
- Reconstructon of Ryland Park with shelter, playground, and sledding hill,
- Completion of paths around Harleman Park,
- New tennis/pickleball courts at Harleman Park,
- Creation of Hordichok Park,
- Property acquisition to enlarge Dogwood Park.
- Added 12 pocket parks serving new residential areas,
- City ownership transfer and improvements to parks at Council Creek, and
- Added recreational trails, including Laurel Woods Pedestrian Path.

Future Considerations

As with any city-wide strategic planning effort, current community challenges provide a context for assessing and developing strategies for the future. The following macro trends are anticipated to be significant priorities over the next decade.

Equity, Inclusivity & Accessibility

Ensuring social equity remains at the forefront of municipal parks and recreation systems is paramount. Prioritizing diversity, equity, and inclusion is essential, particularly in adaptive recreation and accessibility upgrades for parks and amenities. The City must continue innovating and finding solutions that provide everyone safe and equitable access to parks, trails, facilities, and recreational opportunities.

Continued Investments in the Park System

As the city changes, so does its range of recreational experiences. From accessible playgrounds to splash pads, from connected trails to natural areas, the diversity of offerings must adapt to meet the changing needs of the Cornelius community. The community's growth will influence the demand for different recreational experiences, such as space for family gatherings, cultural arts, community events, and social activities. The demand for new amenities must carefully balance preserving and maintaining existing parks and natural areas. The development of new amenities may require the use or re-use of existing parkland, or additional parkland may be required to support the community's evolving future needs.

Recreation research also explains how park distribution, proximity, facilities, and conditions impact people's desire for physical activity. Therefore, it's crucial to re-evaluate current park designs and maintenance policies to ensure barrier-free, engaging environments while optimizing operational efficiencies. This evaluation includes incorporating more detailed park development design

guidelines for parks created through private development projects. The City will continue to play a significant role in enabling healthy lifestyles for Cornelius residents. It will continue to adapt park and trail systems to ensure they remain accessible, inclusive, and aligned with the future recreation needs of the community.

Stewardship & Asset Management

Sustaining established park systems requires ongoing maintenance to serve the community safely and effectively. Across the country, public recreation providers consider maintenance of existing park facilities a crucial management issue. Neglected assets – from benches to playgrounds to pools – can fail structurally or operationally, posing safety risks and reducing their recreational value. Aging infrastructure might fail to meet community expectations or necessitate capital upgrades to adapt to changing community interests. Yet, many recreation providers often struggle to establish adequate funding mechanisms for routine maintenance, preventative upkeep, and significant rehabilitation of existing outdoor recreation facilities nearing or at the end of their useful life.

To address these issues, this Plan includes condition assessments of City parks establishing a baseline of current conditions. This information will inform facility, maintenance, and operations policies and guide improvements. Proper maintenance practices prevent deterioration, thereby reducing long-term capital and operating costs, maintaining safety standards, improving public perception, and enabling community use of recreational assets.

Fiscal Challenges

As a growing city with a strong agricultural heritage, steady pressure exists on capital and operating funding sources to maintain and expand City services and amenities. This Plan is structured with these constraints in mind and considers listed capital projects for their potential to leverage other funding sources, effects of future maintenance and operations demands, and estimated development costs.

Active Older Adults

Nationwide, active seniors are often looking at retirement age differently, and many are transitioning to new careers, finding ways to engage with their community, and focusing on their health and fitness. To meet the needs of these active senior residents, Cornelius will need to consider how the City's park and recreation facilities, activities, and partnerships can meet the needs of this age group while providing for its growing community.

Guiding Documents

This Plan is one of several documents that comprise Cornelius's long-range planning and policy framework. Past community plans and other relevant documents were reviewed for policy direction and goals related to parks, open space, trails, and recreation opportunities across Cornelius. Appendix E provides brief summaries of past plans.

- Cornelius Comprehensive Plan
- Organizational Strategic Plan 2023-2025
- Cornelius 2045 Vision and Action Plan
- Cornelius Town Center Plan
- Cornelius Parks Master Plan
- Parks ADA Transition Plan
- Cornelius Transportation System Plan
- Council Creek Regional Trail Plan
- East Council Creek Nature Park

Plan Contents

The remainder of this Parks Master Plan is organized as follows:

- Chapter 2: Community Profile – overviews the City of Cornelius and its demographics.
- Chapter 3: Community Engagement – highlights the methods used to engage the Cornelius community in the development of the Plan.
- Chapter 4: Classifications & Inventory – describes the inventory and classifications for the existing park system.
- Chapter 5: Parks & Open Space – describes community feedback, trends, local needs, and potential improvements for parks and open space.
- Chapter 6: Recreational Trails – describes local needs and potential improvements for the recreational trail network.
- Chapter 7: Recreation & Events – describes local needs and potential improvements for supporting and providing recreation opportunities.
- Chapter 8: Operations – describes current operations and staffing, plus agency comparisons.
- Chapter 9: Goals & Objectives – provides a policy framework for the park and recreation system grouped by major functional area.
- Chapter 10: Implementation – describes a range of strategies to consider in the implementation of the Plan and provides a program of projects over a 20-year time horizon.
- Appendices: Provides technical or supporting information to the planning effort.



Chapter 2
COMMUNITY PROFILE

Setting & History

Nestled between Hillsboro, Oregon's fifth largest city, and Forest Grove, the home of Pacific University, Cornelius maintains a small town charm and looks to build from its roots as "Oregon's Family Town." Incorporated in 1893, the City of Cornelius encompasses 2.34 square miles of land located 26 miles west of Portland and 10 miles east of the Coast Range in the Tualatin River Valley. Cornelius is surrounded by high-tech industries, vineyards and prime agricultural lands. Cornelius is a small but thriving city in the heart of the Silicon Forest of northwestern Oregon.

Cornelius sits on land that was historically occupied by the Tualatin Kalapuya, or Atfalati (ah-TFAL-uh-tee) people. The Atfalati lived throughout the Tualatin River watershed and their territory included the modern towns of Cornelius, Forest Grove, Gaston, Hillsboro, North Plains, Beaverton, Tigard, Tualatin, and Sherwood, and current unincorporated areas of Washington and Yamhill counties. The Atfalati were one branch of the Kalapuya tribes and spoke the northernmost dialect of the Kalapuyan languages. In the mid-1800s, Euro-Americans began settling in the Tualatin Valley, which led to dramatic social disruptions.

> "**Cornelius is welcoming, inclusive, and collaborative; strives to build trust and community for all; and honors our past while embracing a shared future, built on equity and sustainability."**
>
> - Cornelius Organizational Vision

In 1845, Benjamin Cornelius immigrated to Oregon with his family, traveling with Joseph Meek. His son, Colonel Thomas R. Cornelius, settled on a 1,300-acre farm in present-day Cornelius in 1871. Over time, he built many structures and businesses along the railroad, including a warehouse that became a boon to the farmers in the area. Later, the city was named after Col. Cornelius in honor of his many contributions to the development of the community.

The City maintains a growing park system, along with immediate access to the Tualatin River and Council Creek. These natural area corridors will become the backbone of a future trail network connecting Cornelius to Hillsboro, the Banks-Vernonia Trail, and ultimately the Oregon Coast. With a growing population and one of the highest, relative populations of Latinos, Cornelius consistently strives to promote community pride and inclusion through festivals and activities. The City hosts several community events each year, including the Holiday Tree Lighting and a National Night Out celebration, which bring together a diverse group of residents to enjoy food, fun and family activities.

The City provides a full range of services, including police and fire protection, library, construction and maintenance of streets, parks, and utility infrastructure, recreational activities and cultural events, short and long-range planning and development review. Certain services are provided by or in cooperation with regional organizations. The City owns portions of its water utility and purchases water from the city of Hillsboro for distribution. Cornelius owns and operates sanitary sewer and storm water collection facilities; treatment is by Clean Water Services, a regional authority. Cornelius is part of two school districts Hillsboro School District and Forest Grove School District.

Demographic Profile

The City of Cornelius has experienced tremendous growth in the last 20+ years from a population of 9,652 in 2000 to 14,387 in 2023, which represents a 49% increase. The rate of growth experienced by Cornelius since 2000 outpaced that of Washington County and Oregon in general, as illustrated in the following table.

As a growing community that attracts many families with children, nearly half of employed residents work in manufacturing, education and health services, or professional, scientific and management, benefiting from the City's proximity to opportunities in the greater Portland/Hillsboro area. Such accessibility enables residents to capitalize on career prospects while enjoying Cornelius's rural yet suburban tranquility.

Population

Incorporated in 1893, Cornelius maintained a population of around 300 residents for its first 40 years. Since then, the City has experienced steady growth, with significant spurts in the 1940s, 1970s and 1990s.

The City's Housing and Residential Needs Analysis (June 2020) assumes Cornelius's population will grow modestly in the coming decades, rising to about 17,432 residents in 2040 and representing an annual average growth rate of 1.8% for that period. According to the City's Comprehensive Plan (updated in 2019), Cornelius is not expected to receive any substantial increase in its UGB in the next 5-10 years or more.

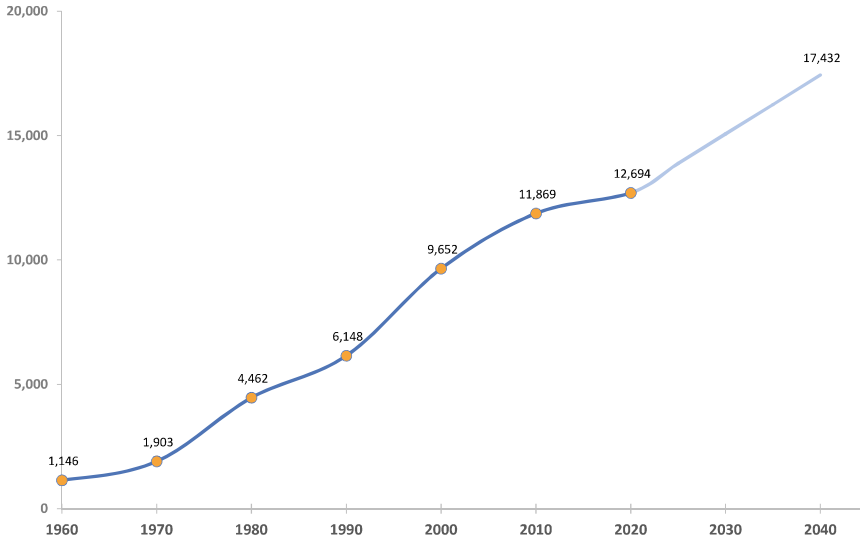
Figure 1. Population Characteristics: Cornelius, Washington County, and the State of Oregon

Demographics	Cornelius	Washington County	Oregon
Population Characteristics			
Population (2023) [1]	**14,387**	610,245	4,296,626
Population (2020) [2]	**12,694**	600,372	4,237,256
Population (2010) [3]	**11,869**	529,710	3,831,074
Population (2000) [4]	**9,652**	445,342	3,421,399
Percent Change (2000-23)	**49.1%**	37.0%	25.6%
Average Annual Growth Rate (2000-2023)	**2.1%**	1.6%	1.1%
Persons with Disabilities (%) [5]	**12.5%**	10.6%	14.9%
Household Characteristics [5]			
Households	**4,382**	230,122	1,680,800
Percent with children	**35.4%**	32.1%	27.7%
Median Household Income	**$83,051**	$100,121	$76,632
Average Household Size	**2.99**	2.57	2.46
Average Family Size	**3.33**	3.09	3
Owner Occupancy Rate	**74.0%**	60.9%	63.2%
Age Groups [5]			
Median Age	**37.4**	37.5	39.9
Population < 5 years of age	**4.3%**	5.5%	5.1%
Population < 18 years of age	**24.1%**	22.1%	20.2%
Population 18 - 64 years of age	**64.4%**	63.9%	61.5%
Population > 65 years of age	**11.5%**	14.0%	18.3%

Sources:
*1: 2023 Portland State University Certified Population Estimates
*2: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Decennial Census.
*3: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census.
*4: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Decennial Census.
*5: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Anticipating increased residential density and the potential need for away-from-home recreation opportunities underscores the importance of ensuring ample and conveniently located parks, trails, and recreational amenities. By proactively addressing these needs, Cornelius can ensure its residents enjoy a high quality of life as the community grows and evolves.

Figure 2. Population Growth: 1960 to 2040

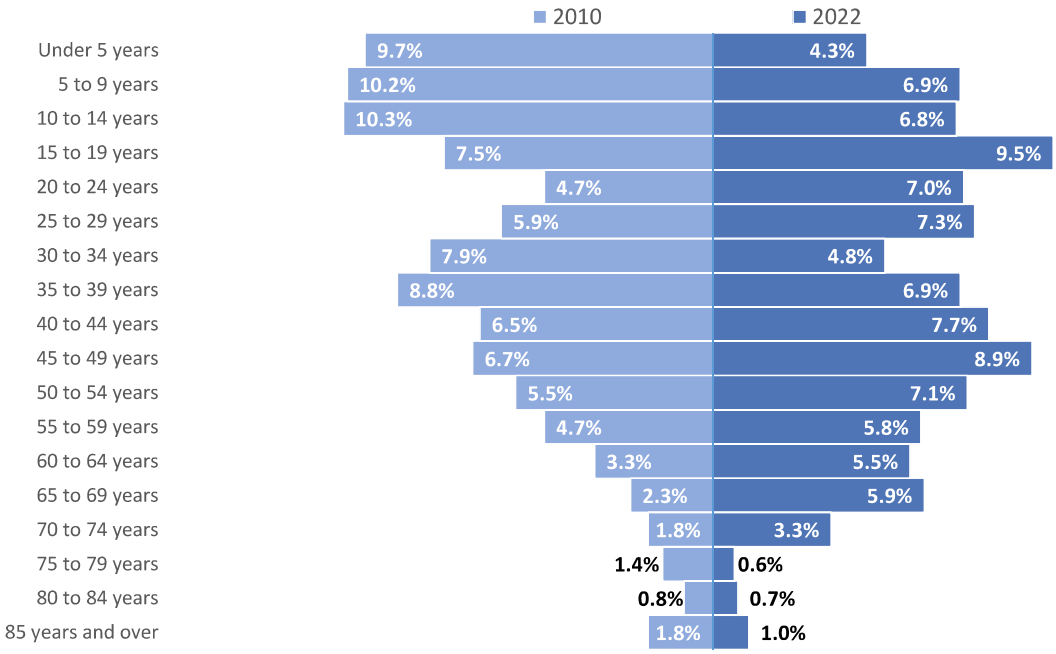


Age Group Distribution

The City of Cornelius's population has a median age of 37.4 (2022), slightly younger than Washington County as a whole (37.5) and the statewide average (39.9). About one-quarter of Cornelius's population comprises children and teenagers up to age 19 (27.5%), and the City's largest 20-year population group is evenly split between those ages 10 to 29 (30.6%) and those 35 to 54 (30.6%), see Figure 3. This has important implications for park and recreation needs.

- Approximately 10% of Cornelius's population is under five years old. This group represents users of preschool and toddler programs and facilities, and as trails and open space users, are often in strollers. These individuals are future participants in youth activities.
- Approximately 20% of Cornelius's population are children 5 to 14 years old, making up the current youth program participants.
- Approximately 16% of Cornelius's population are teens and young adults, ages 15 to 24, transitioning from youth activities to adult programs, participating in teen/young adult programs (where available), and often seasonal employment seekers.
- Approximately 12% of Cornelius's population are adults ages 25 to 34 who use adult programs and may be entering long-term relationships and establishing families.
- Approximately 31% of Cornelius's population are adults between 35 and 54 years old and represent users of a wide range of adult programs and park facilities. Characteristics of this group range from having children using preschool and youth programs to becoming empty nesters.
- Approximately 23% of Cornelius's population are older adults, ages 55+ years old. This group represents users of adult and senior programs. These residents may be approaching retirement or already retired and may be spending time with grandchildren. This group ranges from very healthy, active seniors to more physically inactive seniors.

Figure 3. Age Group Composition: 2010 & 2022



Household Characteristics [6]

Cornelius's households tend to be much larger on average than those across the state and include a high percentage of families. In 2022, the average household in Cornelius was 2.99 people, higher than the county and state averages of 2.57 and 2.46, respectively. Of the approximately 4,382 households in the City, 35.4% included children under 18, and 18.3% were individuals living alone. Nearly three-quarters of City households own their home (74%), higher than in Washington County (61%) and state (63%), while 26% rent.

Employment & Education [6]

Approximately three-in-four residents over 25 (76%) have a high school degree or higher, lower than the county and statewide averages (93% and 91%, respectively). About 1% of City residents have a Bachelor's degree or higher, which is also lower than county (15%) and statewide rates (10%).

In 2022, 67% of Cornelius's workforce population (16 years and over, 7,085 people) were employed, while 4% were unemployed, and about one-third (33%) of all residents were not in the labor force. Also, approximately 33% of City residents work in manufacturing, 15% in education and health services, and another 11-12% in professional, scientific and management, or retail trade. Several other industries – transportation and warehousing, arts, construction, and other services – each employ between 5% and 7% of workers and contribute significantly to the local economy.

Income & Poverty [6]

A community's household income level can impact the types of recreational services prioritized by community members and their ability to pay for them. In 2022, the median household income in Cornelius was $83,051. This income level was $17,070 (17%) lower than the median income for Washington County households, the wealthiest county in Oregon. Higher income households typically have an increased capacity to pay for recreation and leisure services and often face fewer barriers to participation. Approximately 37% of Cornelius households have household incomes in the higher income brackets ($100,000 and greater), lower than the county average (50%).

Also, it is essential to consider the needs of lower-income residents, who may encounter barriers to physical activity due to reduced access to parks and recreational facilities, a lack of transportation options, a lack of time, and poor health. Lower-income residents may also be less financially able to afford recreational service fees or pay for services like childcare that can make physical activity possible., According to the 2022 American Community Survey data from the US Census, 6.4% of households in Cornelius earn less than $25,000 annually, and 7.4% of local families live below the poverty level ($26,500 for a family of four), lower than county rates (5.2%). However, poverty affects only 2% of youth under 18, which is lower than rates countywide (9%).

Race & Ethnicity

In 2022, most (64%) of Cornelius's residents identified as White, 7% as two or more races, 2% as Asian, 1% as Black or African American, and 24% as some other race not listed on Census forms. No residents identified as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander in the American Community Survey's results. Almost one-half of residents identify as Hispanic or Latino of any race, with most identifying as Mexican. The population of Cornelius has grown significantly more diverse over the past decade as its population of Asian and multi-racial identifying residents has grown, see Figure 4.

Figure 4. Changes in Racial Composition - 2010 to 2022

Racial Identification	2010 [6]	2022 [5]
White	67.7%	63.7%
Some other race	22.5%	24.1%
Two or more races	3.5%	7.2%
Asian	1.0%	1.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	4.9%	2.3%
Black or African American	0.5%	1.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	49.1%	48.2%

According to the 2022 American Community Survey, about 73% of Cornelius's residents were born in the United States, with about 27% born abroad. Most foreign-born residents (85%) have lived in the U.S. for at least a decade. Approximately 44% of residents speak a language other than English at home (95% of whom speak Spanish), with approximately 21% who speak English less than very well.

As discussed above in the income and poverty section, people of color and residents who speak languages other than English may face similar barriers to accessing parks, recreation facilities, and activities. The City's planning for future park and recreational opportunities should prioritize inclusivity and consider how best to meet the diverse recreational needs of its growing and vibrant community. Inclusion will enhance social cohesion and enrich the community's well-being and quality of life.



Persons with Disabilities [6]

The 2022 American Community Survey reported that 13% of Cornelius's population (1,654 persons) have a disability that interferes with life activities. This is higher than county (11%) and lower than state averages (15%). Approximately 2% are under 18 years old, 12% of adults 18 to 64, and 38% of residents 55+ years old live with a disability, signaling a potential need to design inclusive parks, recreational facilities, and activities.

Planning, designing, and operating a park system that facilitates participation by residents of all abilities will help ensure compliance with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). In addition to ADA, there are other accommodations that people with disabilities may need to access parks and participate in recreation programs. Cornelius should consider community needs for inclusive and accessible parks, recreational facilities, marketing, and communications.

Health Status

The overall health of a community's residents can impact their ability to participate in recreation and other physical activity. It may also reflect, in part, the locality's level of access to appropriate and convenient greenspaces, recreation opportunities, and active transportation facilities.

While specific health data for Cornelius's residents is not readily available, the 2024 County Health Rankings indicate that Washington County, where Cornelius is located, ranks as the second healthiest county in Oregon.[7] This ranking reflects positive health outcomes and factors, such as health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors, and the physical environment.

In Washington County, approximately 83% of adults aged 20 and older engage in leisure-time physical activity, surpassing the rates for both Oregon State and the U.S. Furthermore, an impressive 96% of Washington County residents have access to adequate exercise opportunities, including parks or recreation facilities, significantly higher than the national (84%) and statewide (88%) averages. This suggests that countywide and local planning and policies have enabled ample places for residents to participate in physical activities, making it easier for Cornelius residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles.

Sources:

6 U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates.

7 Data on the health status of Washington County and Oregon State residents taken from: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. "Oregon Rankings Data". County Health Rankings. Available at https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/health-data/oregon/washington?year=2024. Accessed November 2024.



Chapter 3
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

This chapter highlights the methods used to engage the Cornelius community in the development of the Parks Master Plan.

Community engagement played an essential role in developing the 2025 Parks Master Plan. Several outreach methods were used to connect with the community, seek their input, and provide information about the Plan through convenient online and in-person activities. Public outreach methods were varied and included:

- Online community-wide survey in English and Spanish
- One online open house
- Tabling and outreach at two community events
- Meetings with the Public Infrastructure Advisory Committee and City Council
- Cornelius city website with plan information and feedback opportunities
- Multiple social media postings

Community Survey

A community-wide, online-only survey was conducted to assess the recreational needs and priorities of Cornelius residents and was available in English and Spanish. The survey was launched in August 2024 and promoted during the National Night Out event at Harleman Park. The survey was accessible from the City's website, Instagram and Facebook. The survey was closed at the end of 2024, and 144 surveys were collected.

Residents were asked about future improvements and the types of recreational amenities they would like to see considered for the park system. Survey respondents were asked about:

- Performance and quality of programs and parks;
- Usage of City parks and recreation facilities;
- Overall satisfaction with the value of services being delivered by the City;
- Opinions about the need for various park, recreation, and trail improvements; and
- Priorities for future park and recreation services and facilities.

Significant survey findings are noted below, and a more detailed discussion of results can be found in the needs assessment chapter covering parks and open space, trails, and recreation.

Major Survey Findings:

- Livability: Nearly all respondents (97%) feel that public parks and recreation opportunities are important or essential to the quality of life in Cornelius.
- Usage: Park visitation is high, with 81% of respondents visiting parks or recreation facilities at least monthly. Respondents visit local parks and recreation facilities for a variety of reasons, but the most popular reason is to walk or run. Other top reasons for visiting parks included for relaxation, for family gatherings, or use a playground.
- Park Amenity Priorities: A slight majority of respondents feel that the City provides enough, or more than enough, developed parks with playgrounds. However, majorities of respondents noted there are not enough dog parks, hard and soft surfaced trails, and natural open space. Respondents identified the strongest interest for water play. Other amenities of common interest included access to the Tualatin River or Council Creek, a community center, a permanent farmers market location, and adult fitness equipment.

The complete survey summary is provided in Appendix B.

Online Open House

The City of Cornelius hosted an online open house in both English and Spanish In April 2025 to gather community input on potential park improvements, trails, recreation programming, and parkland acquisition priorities. The goal of the survey was to help City staff understand local needs and preferences as part of the Cornelius Parks Master Plan update to guide future investments in parks, trails, and recreational offerings.

Participants were invited to learn about proposed ideas and share feedback through a combination of multiple-choice and open-ended questions. Input from this survey, along with feedback gathered during the preliminary survey in summer and fall of 2024, technical data, and site assessments, will help shape the Parks Master Plan to reflect the priorities of the Cornelius community.

The online open house was available from April 1 to May 2, 2025, and received a total of 63 responses. The survey was offered in both English and Spanish, with 61 responses submitted in English and 2 in Spanish. Responses from both versions have been combined and analyzed together for the summary included in Appendix C. The open house was promoted through a variety of channels, including:

- Feature in the April Cornelius Gazette
- City of Cornelius social media posts
- Bilingual flyers distributed at the Cornelius Library, local businesses, and community bulletin boards
- Direct outreach to local organizations such as Centro Cultural, Adelante Mujeres, Virginia Garcia Memorial Health Center, and the Forest Grove–Cornelius Chamber of Commerce
- In-person engagement at the Children's Day/Día de los Niños event at Centro Cultural on April 26, where staff promoted the survey to attendees, most of whom spoke Spanish

Major Findings:

- Strong interest was indicated for a splash pad or seasonal water play area, followed by playground upgrades and paved walking trails.
- Respondents overwhelmingly supported acquiring space for active recreation uses, such as fields and playgrounds, when asked about land acquisition priorities.
- Top priority investments included the addition of an outdoor splash pad or spray park, followed closely by two equally ranked priorities: converting the elementary school into a community center and adding paved or accessible walking trails in parks.
- Respondents strongly supported expanding recreational programming for youth. After-school programs and summer day camps, as well as other youth activities like fitness, music, arts, or crafts, received the highest priority rankings.

Figure 5. Sample Outreach Materials









Community Event Tabling

Tabling activities occurred at community events between November 2024 and May 2025 to build awareness of the Parks Master Plan and solicit input on recreation options and preferences. This included attending the Cornelius Community Dinner in November in support of the recreation survey, and the Children's Day / Día de los Niños in April 2025 in support of the online open house.

Cornelius 2045 Engagement

The Cornelius 2045 Vision and Action Plan is the community's collective vision for the future of Cornelius. The overarching goal of the Cornelius 2045 Vision and Action Plan is to guide the City's future growth through coordinated, collaborative community partnerships and engagement. In August 2023, a robust outreach effort was launched to involve more than 1,000 residents, business and property owners.

Community Engagement Highlights

- 1,000+ community members reached
- 500+ project webpage visits
- 200+ survey responses
- 20 community conversations
- 6 community events

Taken together, these community conversations along with facilitated workshops guided the development of the Plan, which was framed around a vision statement organized across four themes. One core theme focuses on enriching parks and recreational opportunities, and the Plan included three goals and 13 action items specific to recreational programming, the outdoor network, and natural resources.

Community Center Concept Outreach

In late 2023, the City initiated development of a concept plan for the transformation of the Cornelius Elementary School into a City community and recreation center. This concept planning process included community input from dozens of residents and stakeholders. Residents and stakeholders expressed the need to accommodate a variety of programs, activities, and celebrations, which will foster the City's overarching goal of "placemaking" in the town center. A planned public plaza in front of the new Center will provide an outdoor public gathering space for events and markets.

Board Meetings

The Public Infrastructure Advisory Board provided feedback on the development of the Parks Master Plan during three regularly scheduled public sessions. The first session occurred in December 2024 to review the project timeline and explore future opportunities and challenges. At subsequent sessions, the Commission reviewed and commented on community survey results, project priorities, and strategies to implement improvement projects.

Other Outreach

In addition to the direct outreach opportunities described above, the Cornelius community was informed about the planning process through a variety of media platforms. The following methods were used to share information about the project and provide opportunities to participate and offer their comments:

- City website home page
- Parks Master Plan project page
- Social media via Instagram and Facebook
- Media releases



Chapter 4
CLASSIFICATIONS & INVENTORY

Park Classifications

Parkland classification helps guide the planning of recreational needs for the community. These classifications also reflect standards that inform future acquisitions and development decisions and operations and maintenance expectations of developed facilities or natural lands. Classifying parkland allows the City to evaluate its needs and plan for an efficient, cost-effective, and usable park system that minimizes conflicts between park users and adjacent land uses.

Cornelius's park system comprises a hierarchy of various park types, each offering different recreational opportunities and natural environmental functions. The parks system is intended to serve the full range of community needs. The classification characteristics serve as general guidelines addressing the size and use of each park.

The following five classifications encompass the City of Cornelius's range of public parklands:

- Community Parks
- Neighborhood Parks
- Pocket Parks
- Special Use Facilities
- Natural Area

Each park classification defines the site's function, amenities, and recreational uses. City-owned pocket, neighborhood, and community parks provide outdoor recreation opportunities that offer a range of activities. Special-use facilities are specialized park sites or facilities designed for unique and primary purposes. Open space areas may vary in diverse natural characteristics and ecological functions, though they may not always provide public access or recreational value. The following descriptive guidelines offer the typical composition of each park classification.

COMMUNITY PARKS



Size

- 5 to 10 acres

Service Area

- 2-mile travelshed

Existing Facilities

- Harleman Park
- Mariposa Park

Community parks are larger sites developed for organized play, longer visits and contain a wide array of facilities. As a result, community parks are visited by a more diverse group of users. Community parks are generally 5 to 10 or more acres in size and serve residents within a 2-mile drive, walk or bike ride from the site. Community parks can also serve as local neighborhood parks when considering equitable park distribution of outdoor recreation opportunities.

In general, community park facilities are designed for organized or intensive recreational activities and sports, although passive components such as pathways, picnic areas and natural areas are highly encouraged and complementary to active use facilities. Developed community parks typically include amenities such as sport courts (basketball, tennis), covered activity areas, soccer and/or baseball fields, playgrounds and bike and pedestrian trails. Since community parks serve a larger geographic area and offer more facilities than neighborhood parks, parking and restroom facilities should be provided. Often community parks contain specialized facilities such as boat launches, river front, historic structures or access to other significant natural landscape features.

Typical Amenities

Passive Recreation

- ☑ Seating
- ☑ Casual Use Spaces
- ☑ Internal Walking Trails
- ☑ Water Access
- ☑ Community Gardens
- ☑ Unique Landscape Features
- ☑ Natural Spaces

Active Recreation

- ☑ Creative Play Attractions
- ☑ Playgrounds
- ☑ Biking Trails
- ☑ Outdoor Fitness / Exercise Facilities
- ☑ Rectangular Fields
- ☑ Diamond Fields
- ☑ Basketball Courts
- ☑ Tennis / Pickleball Courts
- ☑ Volleyball Courts
- ☑ Water Play

Facilities

- ☑ Individual Picnic / Sitting Areas
- ☑ Group Picnic Areas
- ☑ Park Shelters
- ☑ Skateparks / Bike Skills
- ☑ Splash Pads / Spray Parks
- ☑ Outdoor Event Spaces
- ☑ Off-leash Areas
- ☑ Restrooms
- ☑ Parking

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS



Size

- 1 to 3 acres

Service Area

- ½-mile travelshed

Existing Facilities

- Alpine Park
- Cascadia Park
- Dogwood Park
- Greystone Park
- Ryland Park
- Status Park
- Tarrybrooke Park
- Water Park

Neighborhood parks are defined as small park areas designed for unstructured play and limited active and passive recreation. They are generally no more than 3 acres in size, depending on a variety of factors including neighborhood need, physical location and opportunity, and should meet a minimum size of 1 acre in size when possible.

These parks are intended to serve residential areas within short walking distance (up to ½- mile radius) of the park and should be geographically distributed throughout the community. Access is mostly pedestrian though on-street parking or small parking areas may be present. Park sites should be located so that persons living within the service area will not have to cross a major arterial street to get to the site. Connecting and frontage streets should include sidewalks or other safe pedestrian access. Street plans should encourage maximum connectivity and public access to park sites. Developed neighborhood parks typically include amenities such as pedestrian paths, picnic tables, benches, play equipment, play fields, sport courts or multi-purpose paved areas, landscaping and irrigation. The proposed development standard is a minimum of 75% of the park site developed to include the above amenities, with a goal of having each neighborhood park developed to 100% of its capacity.

Typical Amenities

Passive Recreation

- ☑ Seating
- ☑ Casual Use Spaces
- ☑ Internal Walking Trails
- ☐ Water Access
- ☑ Community Gardens
- ☑ Unique Landscape Features
- ☑ Natural Spaces

Active Recreation

- ☑ Creative Play Attractions
- ☑ Playgrounds
- ☐ Biking Trails
- ☑ Outdoor Fitness / Exercise Facilities
- ☑ Rectangular Fields
- ☐ Diamond Fields
- ☑ Basketball Courts
- ☑ Tennis / Pickleball Courts
- ☑ Volleyball Courts
- ☑ Water Play

Facilities

- ☑ Individual Picnic / Sitting Areas
- ☑ Group Picnic Areas
- ☑ Park Shelters
- ☑ Skateparks / Bike Skills
- ☑ Splash Pads / Spray Parks
- ☐ Outdoor Event Spaces
- ☑ Off-leash Areas
- ☑ Restrooms
- ☐ Parking

POCKET PARKS



Size

- 0.1 to 1 acres

Service Area

- ¼-mile travelshed

Existing Facilities

- 7th Avenue Park
- Boulder Park
- Heather Park
- Hembree Park
- Hordichok Park
- Hummingbird Park
- Jasper Park
- Magnolia Park
- Marionberry Park
- Overlook Park
- PLA Park
- Pocket Park

With the recent residential development, Cornelius has added numerous smaller-sized park sites to its outdoor recreation system. These pocket parks are much smaller than a typical residential park and contain a limited amount of park amenities. Usually less ¼ acre is size, pocket parks are often designed as play lots to serve nearby young children and their parents. Pocket parks are the smallest park classification and could be used to address limited recreational needs in areas with constrained space. These parks serve a limited radius (generally up to ¼-mile) from the site and may provide passive and/or play-oriented recreational opportunities. Amenities are usually limited to small playground facilities, small (or no) open grass areas, and minimal site furnishings. Pocket parks may include picnic tables and benches. Parking typically is not provided at pocket parks. Visitation times by park users are often fairly short since there are limited recreational activity options.

Due to their small size, the acquisition and development of new, public pocket parks should be limited, with preference toward larger acreages that accommodate more amenities. This Plan recommends against pursuing additional pocket parks due to their higher per-acre maintenance costs, unless no other options exist in specific target acquisition areas to fill noted service gaps.

Typical Amenities

Passive Recreation

- ☑ Seating
- ☑ Casual Use Spaces
- ☐ Internal Walking Trails
- ☐ Water Access
- ☐ Community Gardens
- ☐ Unique Landscape Features
- ☑ Natural Spaces

Active Recreation

- ☐ Creative Play Attractions
- ☑ Playgrounds
- ☐ Biking Trails
- ☑ Outdoor Fitness / Exercise Facilities
- ☐ Rectangular Fields
- ☐ Diamond Fields
- ☑ Basketball Courts
- ☐ Tennis / Pickleball Courts
- ☐ Volleyball Courts
- ☐ Water Play

Facilities

- ☑ Individual Picnic / Sitting Areas
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- ☐ Park Shelters
- ☐ Skateparks / Bike Skills
- ☐ Splash Pads / Spray Parks
- ☐ Outdoor Event Spaces
- ☐ Off-leash Areas
- ☐ Restrooms
- ☐ Parking

SPECIAL USE FACILITY



Special use facilities include single-purpose recreational areas such as off-leash dog areas, golf courses, memorial gardens and arboreta, along with community centers, pools, and public plazas in or near the downtown core. Additionally, publicly-accessible sport fields and play areas of public schools are classified as special facilities; while they often serve as proxies to public parks, school sites have restricted daytime access and offer limited recreational use during non-school hours. No standards are proposed concerning special facilities, since facility size is a function of the specific use.

Existing Facilities

- Cornelius Dog Park
- Steamboat Park
- Veterans Memorial Park

NATURAL AREA



Natural areas are those which are preserved to maintain the natural character of the site with minimal development. These areas could provide amenities for passive recreation, such as trails, benches and environmental interpretive panels. Public access via rustic trails within these areas can be beneficial for providing passive recreational opportunities, as appropriate with resource protection and environmental regulations. No acreage recommendations for either type are proposed, since acreages vary by the unique ecological or geographical character of each site. Free Orchards "Park" is a city-owned natural area without any developed amenities, serving some stormwater management purposes and riparian habitat. Natural areas may be designated for strategic trail development to enhance better walkable connections in the community.

Existing Facilities

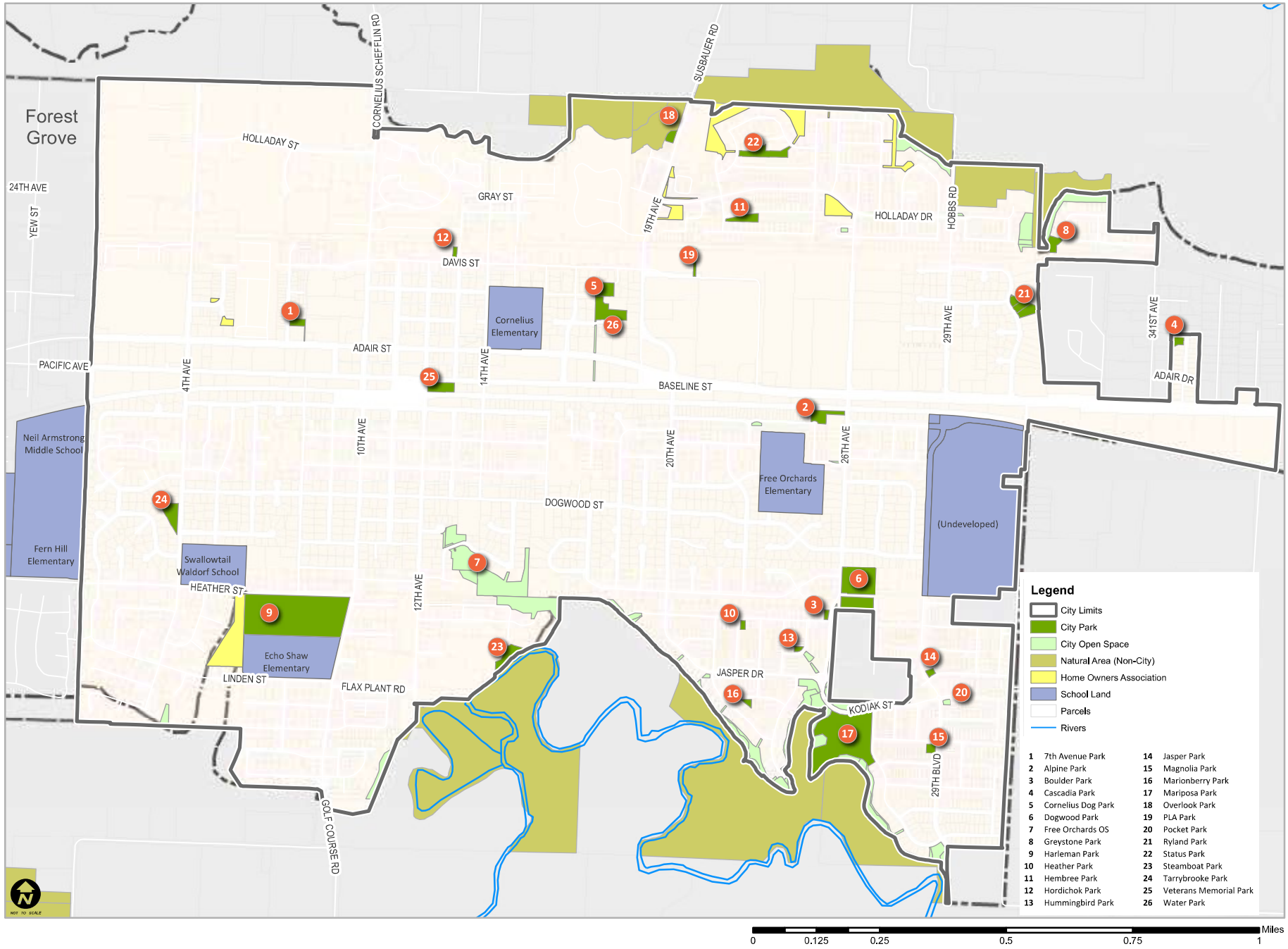
- Free Orchards Open Space

Park System Inventory

The Cornelius park system has been growing significantly since the 2009 Parks Plan. With an increase from 25.3 to 54.1 park and open space acres, the City has gained numerous outdoor recreation facilities. Many of these sites have been pocket parks distributed throughout new residential developments.

Figure 6. Park Inventory by Classification

		Amenities																
	Park Acreage	Playground	Pickleball/Tennis Court	Basketball Court	Soccer Field	Baseball/Softball Field	Pathways/Trails	BMX/Pump Track	Skate Park	Dog Park	Memorial Wall	River Access/Boat Ramp	Parking (dedicated & street)	Restrooms (building & portable)	Picnic Area	Picnic Shelter	Concessions Area	Natural Areas
Community Parks																		
Harleman Park	10.12	●	●	●	●	●	●						●	●	●	●	●	
Mariposa Park	6.39	●		●	●		●						●	●	●	●		
Neighborhood Parks																		
Alpine Park	0.63	●					●								●	●		
Cascadia Park	0.34	●											●					●
Dogwood Park	3.28	●		●			●	●					●	●	●	●		
Greystone Park	0.38	●		●			●						●		●			
Ryland Park	0.91	●					●						●		●	●		●
Status Park	0.89	●					●											
Tarrybrooke Park	0.78	●		●			●								●			
Water Park	1.18	●											●	●	●			
Pocket Parks																		
7th Avenue Park	0.28	●					●											
Boulder Park	0.10						●						●					
Heather Park	0.11	●											●					
Hembree Park	0.48	●																
Hordichok Park	0.14			●											●			
Hummingbird Park	0.09	●											●		●			
Jasper Park	0.13	●											●		●			
Magnolia Park	0.21	●					●						●		●			
Marionberry Park	0.12	●					●						●		●			
Overlook Park	0.25	●													●	●		
PLA Park	0.17	●					●								●			
Pocket Park	0.05														●			
Special Use																		
Cornelius Dog Park	0.61									●			●	●		●		
Steamboat Park	0.76						●					●	●					●
Veterans Memorial Park	0.61						●				●							
Open Space																		
East Council Creek Open Space	1.43																	●
Free Orchards Open Space	7.76																	●
Greystone Open Space	2.84																	●
Laurel Woods Open Space	2.32																	●
Mariposa South Open Space	2.97																	●
Maripose North Pathway	4.76																	●
Other Remnant Open Space	3.00																	●
Count of Parks with Each Amenity		**19**	**2**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**13**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**15**	**5**	**15**	**7**	**1**	**10**
TOTAL ACREAGE	**54.1**																	



Map 1: Existing Parks & Open Space

Other Recreation Resources

In addition to City-owned and managed park facilities, other recreation resources may be accessible for residents through a variety of other public agencies and private recreation facilities. These lands and facilities include ownership by public school districts, neighboring cities, Metro, public utilities, homeowners associations (HOA), commercial enterprises, non-profit organizations, as well as state and federal land management agencies.

Privately-held Parks & Natural Areas

Additional park and open space areas within the city may be available to some residents as part of their neighborhood's development. Hobbs Farm and Council Creek Parks are managed by their respective HOA entities and their use is generally intended for those neighborhood residents only.

Figure 7. Privately-Held Parks & Open Spaces

Site Name	Classification	Acreage
Amber Meadows Open Space	Greenspace	0.28
Council Creek Estate Open Space	Natural Area	3.61
Council Creek Estate Open Space	Stormwater Facility	0.55
Heather Park HOA	Greenspace	3.32
Hobbs Farm Estate HOA Park	Neighborhood Park	0.90
Hobbs Farm Estate Open Space	Stormwater/Greenspace	0.92
Hobbs Farm Open Space	Greenspace	0.03
Sheelar Park Open Space	Greenspace	0.20
	Total	**9.81**

School Facilities

Cornelius lies within two school district boundaries: Forest Grove and Hillsboro. School grounds and facilities may be available to serve local residents during non-school hours based on the policies for each school district and facility. For Hillsboro School District, school buildings and other facilities are available for community use according to policies established by the Board of Directors and in compliance with state law. To manage requests and expenses related to facility use, this District has established procedures to request use of a facility, to establish priority for use, to set fees, and to ensure that District facilities are used appropriately. The Forest Grove School District has seven facilities that have outdoor recreational space that may provide limited access to the public. The Hillsboro School District contains 38 school facilities.

Several school facilities are located within city limits and may represent more accessibility for local availability and use. This includes a full sized soccer field with lighting at the renovated Cornelius Elementary School.

Figure 8. School Facilities within Cornelius

School Name	School District	Acreage
Echo Shaw Elementary	Forest Grove	5.4
Cornelius Elementary	Forest Grove	1.6
Future School Site (set aside)	Hillsboro	10.0
Free Orchards Elementary	Hillsboro	5.3
Swallowtail Waldorf	Private	3.7
	Total	**26.0**

Pacific University in neighboring Forest Grove has recreational facilities provide recreational facilities for their student body and staff. Hanson Stadium hosts a lighted football field and track, Sherman/Larkins Stadium offers a lighted softball field. An adjacent lighted soccer field is also part of the university campus. Lincoln Field hosts baseball. The Stoller Center is a 96,000 square foot indoor athletic complex. The center includes a gymnasium, fieldhouse, weight and fitness center, racquetball courts, saunas, mat room and more. The wood floor gymnasium is home to the volleyball, basketball and wrestling teams. The 15,000 square foot fieldhouse, has two basketball courts, two tennis courts and four volleyball courts, depending on configuration. It provides indoor practice areas for baseball, softball, tennis and track & field. The Hollis Tennis Courts, part of Pacific University's many recreational facilities, contains six lighted courts, three of which are under cover.

Public Lands by Other Providers

A number of other parks and natural areas exist within reach of most Cornelius residents that are owned and managed by other public agencies. These lands can offer additional outdoor recreational opportunities for those who can travel by vehicle.

City of Hillsboro Parks & Recreation

The City of Hillsboro park system consists of diverse parks, natural areas, and recreation facilities that provide a wide variety of recreation opportunities and experiences. The total acreage managed or maintained by the department is 1120.06 acres. Thirty-seven park sites and eleven recreation-based centers support an array of recreation facilities—ranging from youth sports fields to multi-field sports complexes and a stadium; from watercraft launches to an aquatic and recreation center; and from small playgrounds to large group picnic facilities. The park system also contains greenways, trails and open space providing green connections for human transportation and ecological function. The Parks & Recreation Department also provides a full range of recreational and cultural programming at some parks, centers and schools.

City of Forest Grove Parks & Recreation

The City of Forest Grove Parks & Recreation owns and manages over 158 acres of parkland with 12 developed parks, an aquatic center and a senior center. Including the Fernhill Wetlands trailhead, close to 60 acres of greenways and open space provide access to nature through different trails. In addition to its city-owned park facilities, other entities within the Forest Grove city limits manage recreation facilities including Pacific University, Forest Grove School District, Clean Water Services and Metro Parks and Nature (where the City maintains the B Street Trail). The City's dog park at Thatcher Park is on land owned by the City Fire Department.

Jackson Bottom Wetlands Preserve

The Jackson Bottom Wetlands Preserve is a 635-acre wildlife preserve managed by the City of Hillsboro Parks and Recreation Department as a public recreational, conservation and cultural resource with 4.5 miles of trails through a variety of wildlife habitat. Trails are open daily from sunrise to sunset. The Nature Center, a 12,000-square foot facility, offers wildlife educational exhibits, programming, a nature store, and rentable event space.

Fernhill Wetlands

Fernhill Wetlands is part of a 750-acre area in Forest Grove owned by Clean Water Services for managing water resources. The site uses natural treatment techniques to improve water quality by removing nutrients, cooling and naturalizing water after initial treatment at the Forest Grove wastewater facility before flowing into the Tualatin River. Fernhill contains a series of ponds and wetlands located near the confluence of Gales Creek with the Tualatin River.

The 113-acre publicly-accessed part of Fernhill Wetlands offers a 1.1 mile loop with other short trails and wildlife viewing stands where visitors can witness a range of species from snowy egrets and hooded mergansers to peregrine falcons and nesting bald eagles. Parking, picnic shelter, restroom and viewing stations support the public trails. Fernhill is open daily to the public from dawn to dusk.

Metro

Metro parks and natural areas offer regional public lands conserved to function as ecosystems and outdoor recreation facilities. The regional government provides partnerships, funding programs, and educational resources to the 24 cities across the Portland region to promote planning and coordination of growth and development, while protecting farms, forests, and natural areas. Metro manages 18,000 acres of parks, trails, and natural areas including some riparian corridor areas bordering Cornelius. Parcels along the Council Creek corridor have gradually been added to the public domain by Metro to preserve habitat, improve water quality, and eventually provide a trail corridor. A 7-acre parcel was purchased in 2009 allowing for wetland restoration and some forest improvement. The 33-acre East Council Creek Natural Area was planned for new visitor amenities in 2018 including parking, trails, restrooms, and picnic facilities. A Master Plan for future improvements and restoration at East Council Creek was prepared in 2024. Metro's West Council Creek has not yet been planned for future improvements. In 2023, Metro acquired 53 acres of land in unincorporated Washington County on the edge of Cornelius city limits. This purchase targeted habitat protection and restoration of the floodplain of the Tualatin River watershed, and it is located adjacent to Mariposa Park. The City of Cornelius has secured a trail easement across the property and plans to construct a section of the Tualatin River Greenway Trail using an elevated path with a viewing platform overlooking the wetlands.

Washington County Parks

Washington County operates two parks totaling over 2,500 acres of parkland, which includes access to paddling on the Tualatin River at Eagle Landing Park in Hillsboro and the Henry Hagg Lake.

Scoggins Valley Park is owned by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and operated by Washington County Park. Henry Hagg Lake offers swimming, boating and fishing with seasonal watercraft rentals available. Nearly 14 miles of trails loop around the lake providing routes for hiking, running, and mountain biking. The park also contains a disc golf course, geocaching adventures and numerous picnicking areas. A parking fee is charged for visitors.

Tillamook State Forest

The 364,000-acre Tillamook State Forest, located 40 miles west of Portland, hosts over 50 miles of trails for hiking, ATV, horse hiding, mountain biking, and 4WD, with campgrounds, day-use areas, wildlife viewing, and an Interpretive Center. The public lands also provide hunting and fishing opportunities along the rivers and hillsides. In addition to its recreation activities, the forest is also subject to commercial logging and mushroom hunting, moss and salal harvesting.

L.L. Stub Stuart State Park

Located 34 miles west of Portland, this 1,673-acre state park offers year-round camping, picnicking, and over 20 miles of trails for hiking, mountain biking and horseback riding. Two disc golf courses include a 9-hole beginner course and a challenging 18-hole course. The 21-mile Banks-Vernonia State Trail passes through the State Park.

Figure 9. Other Public Lands & Open Spaces

Site Name	Agency	Acreage
Council Creek Greenspace	Metro	52.6
Atfalati Floodplain	Metro	53.2
Kings Bend	Metro	46.0
Jackson Bottoms Wetland Preserve	Hillsboro	635.0
Fernhill Wetlands	Forest Grove	113.0
Eagle Landing Park	Washington County	0.7
Henry Hagg Lake	Washington County	2500.0
	Subtotal	**3,400**
Tillamook State Forest	Oregon	364,000
L.L. Stub Stuart State Park	Oregon	1,673
	Subtotal	**365,673**
	Total	**369,073**

Additional Nearby Resources

Cornelius is approximately one-half hour's drive from several major regional recreational facilities. Gales Creek, located west of the City is a significant fishing area. The Willamette and Columbia Rivers are approximately one-half hour to hour drive. The Oregon Zoo Complex (with access to Hoyt Arboretum, Washington Park and Forest Park) is also within the same driving distance.

Banks-Vernonia State Trail

Banks-Vernonia State Trail is the first "rails-to-trails" park in Oregon. The trail follows an abandoned railroad bed that stretches 21 miles between the cities of Banks and Vernonia. The trail consists of a paved 8-foot wide hiking and bicycle trail alongside a gravel trail for horses that's about 4-foot wide in most sections. The gentle grade in all but one area allows hikers, bicyclists, equestrians and people of all abilities to enjoy the scenic mountains, fields and forests of Washington and Columbia counties.

Public Golf Courses

Several golf courses offer a range of focused recreational opportunities with different levels of developed amenities. These nearby golf courses include Sunset Grove, McKay Creek, Killarney West, and Forest Hills Golf Courses.

Recreation Programming Providers

Inukai Boys & Girls Club

The Inukai Boys & Girls Clubhouse in Hillsboro is operated by the Boys and Girls Club of the Portland Metropolitan Area. The Inukai B&G Club offers a host of after school and summer programs for youth ages 6-18. Inukai members can get bus transportation from any school in the Hillsboro School District.

Centro Cultural

Serving Washington County, Centro, the oldest culturally-specific Latino organization in Oregon, provides multi-generational and culturally-specific services through the following core program areas: K-12 STEAM education, workforce development, small business technical assistance, public engagement, civic advocacy, community health and wellness, transitional housing, and community-wide arts and cultural events.



Chapter 5
PARKS & OPEN SPACE

The park system planning process assesses recreational needs and priorities for park facilities, active use areas, and trails in Cornelius. The park assessment includes a discussion of specific local needs with consideration given to the City's broader park system. Public input and information on park inventory conditions also were heavily relied upon in the planning process.

Park & Recreation Trends

National Trends

A review of several recognized park and recreation resources provide a background on national, state, and regional trends, market demands, and agency comparisons. These outdoor recreation trends, combined with community interests in parks, trails, and open space and an assessment of current conditions and levels of service, help identify and shape recommendations for park system improvements. Examining current recreation trends can help inform potential park and recreation improvements and opportunities that may enhance the community and create a more vibrant parks system as it moves into the future.

The following national and state data highlights some of the current park usage trends and may frame future considerations for Cornelius's park system. Additional trend data and summaries are provided in Appendix F.

- 90% of U.S. adults believe that parks and recreation is an important service provided by their local governments. (1)
- 84% of U.S. adults seek high-quality parks and recreation when choosing a place to live. (1)
- Running, jogging, and trail running are the most popular outdoor activities across the nation, based on levels of participation, followed by hiking, fishing, biking, and camping. (2)
- A significantly higher percentage of seniors (ages 55+) are participating in outdoor recreation. In 2022, the senior participation rate hit a record high of 35% and is rising. (2)
- Participation nearly doubled for pickleball in 2022, increasing by 86% year-over-year. In 2022 for the first time in over seven years, every racquet sport increased its total

participation number compared to the previous year. [3]

- Wildlife viewing and paddle sport participation increased statewide by 28% since 2017. [4]
- Nationally, outdoor recreation economic activity increased 19% from 2020 to 2022, while the overall U.S. economy only saw a 5.9% increase. [5]

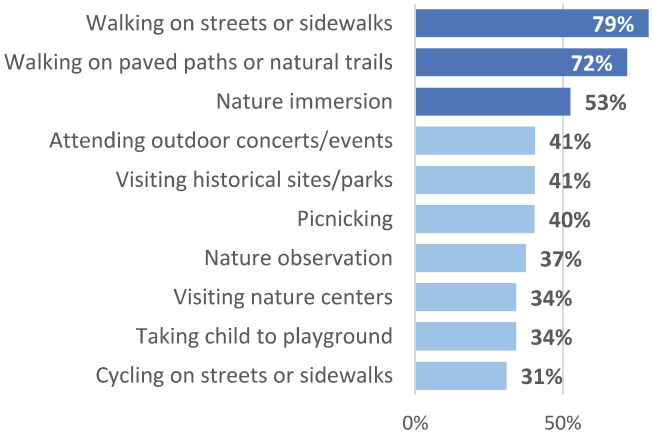
According to the Sports and Fitness Industry Association, participation nearly doubled for pickleball in 2022, increasing by 85% year-over-year. In 2022 for the first time in over seven years, every racquet sport increased its total participation number compared to the previous year. In terms of team sports, the overall participation rate approached, but did not exceed, the 2019 rate. Basketball, outdoor soccer, and flag football all posted three-year increases of over 4.5%, with basketball leading the way with a 13% increase since 2019. Lifestyle activities generally remained very popular. Golf and tennis have grown more than 20% since 2019, and yoga grew more than 10% in that same time period. Trail running and day hiking participation grew for the fifth straight year.

State Recreation Trends

The Draft 2025-2029 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), entitled "Balance and Engagement: Sustaining the Benefits for all Oregonians", constitutes Oregon's basic five-year plan for outdoor recreation. As of January 2025, the May 2024 Draft was still under review and accepting public comment.

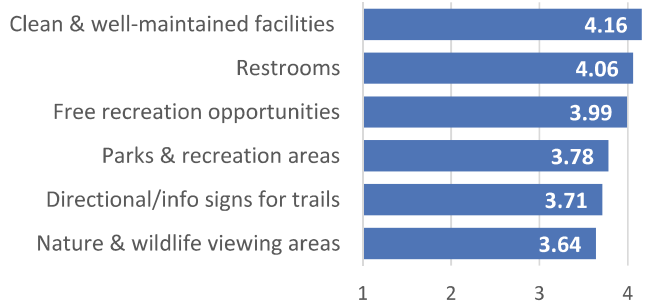
As part of developing the SCORP, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) conducted a statewide survey of Oregon residents regarding their 2022 outdoor recreation participation in Oregon, as well as their opinions about park and recreation management. The resident survey measured the top ten outdoor recreation activities for Oregon residents that occur within their community. Walking rated the most participation whether on local streets and sidewalks or along paved paths or natural trails.

Figure 10. Top 10 Activities for Oregon Residents



outdoor recreation areas. Their highest two priorities covered clean and well-maintained facilities and provision of restrooms.

Figure 11. Priorities for Future Investments



In addition to the resident survey, land managers and public recreation providers in Oregon were also surveyed regarding their needs, challenges and priorities for recreation management in their jurisdiction. The most challenging management issues for local outdoor recreation providers (within urban growth boundaries) were identified.

1. Reducing illegal activities
2. Creating new park and recreation facilities
3. Maintaining existing local parks and facilities
4. Addressing ADA and other accessibility issues
5. Providing safe walking and biking routes to parks and trails

The results illustrate that providers face large challenges when increasing opportunities and access to outdoor recreation through resident-supported actions like creating new park and recreation facilities and providing safe walking and biking routes to parks and trails. These larger challenges require more significant investments and longer term planning.

Research also included the total net economic value for recreation participation in Oregon from their participation in 76 outdoor recreation activities in 2022 for a total of 1.27 billion user occasions. The total net economic value for a recreation activity is the value per activity day times the number of activity days. Filtering the top ten

Sources:

(1) 2022 American Engagement with Parks Report, National Recreation and Park Association

(2) 2023 Outdoor Participation Trends Report, Outdoor Foundation

(3) 2023 Sports, Fitness, and Leisure Activities Topline Participation Report, Sports and Fitness Industry Association

(4) 2022 Assessment of Resident Demand, Washington State 2023 Recreation & Conservation Plan (draft)

(5) 2022 Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account data, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

BENEFITS OF PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE

A number of organizations and non-profits have documented the overall health and wellness benefits provided by parks, open space and trails. The Trust for Public Land published a report called *The Benefits of Parks: Why America Needs More City Parks and Open Space*. This report makes the following observations about the health, economic, environmental and social benefits of parks and open space:

- Physical activity increases with access to parks.
- Contact with the natural world improves physical and physiological health.
- Value is added to community and economic development sustainability.
- Benefits of tourism are enhanced.
- Trees are effective in improving air quality and assisting with stormwater control.



Physical Activity Benefits

Residents in communities with increased access to parks, recreation, natural areas and trails have more opportunities for physical activity, both through recreation and active transportation. By participating in physical activity, residents can reduce their risk of being or becoming overweight or obese, decrease their likelihood of suffering from chronic diseases, such as heart disease and type-2 diabetes, and improve their levels of stress and anxiety. Nearby access to parks has been shown to increase levels of physical activity. According to studies cited in a 2010 report by the National Park and Recreation Association, the majority of people of all ages who visit parks are physically active during their visit. Also, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that greater access to parks leads to 25% more people exercising three or more days per week.



Community Benefits

Park and recreation facilities provide opportunities to engage with family, friends, and neighbors, thereby increasing social capital and community cohesion, which can improve residents' mental health and overall well-being. People who feel that they are connected to their community and those who participate in recreational, community and other activities are more likely to have better mental and physical health and to live longer lives. Access to parks and recreational facilities has also been linked to reductions in crime, particularly juvenile delinquency.



Economic Benefits

Parks and recreation facilities can bring positive economic impacts through increased property values, increased attractiveness for businesses and workers (quality of life), and through direct increases in employment opportunities.

In Oregon, outdoor recreation generates $6.5 billion in consumer spending, creates 73,400 direct jobs and results in $3.6 billion in outdoor recreation wages. According to the 2021 Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account published by the Outdoor Industry Association, outdoor recreation can grow jobs and drive the economy through management and investment in parks, waters and trails as an interconnected system designed to sustain economic dividends for citizens.

contributors for outdoor recreation activities and their associated economic value reveals walking and enjoying nature as the top generators followed by bicycling, running/jogging, field sports, and playground and dog park users.

Local Interests & Feedback

Beyond the broader perspectives of national and state recreation trends, local needs were explored through a community survey, an online open house, online comments, and tabling events to gather feedback on priorities, interests, and future needs for Cornelius's park system.

Community Survey

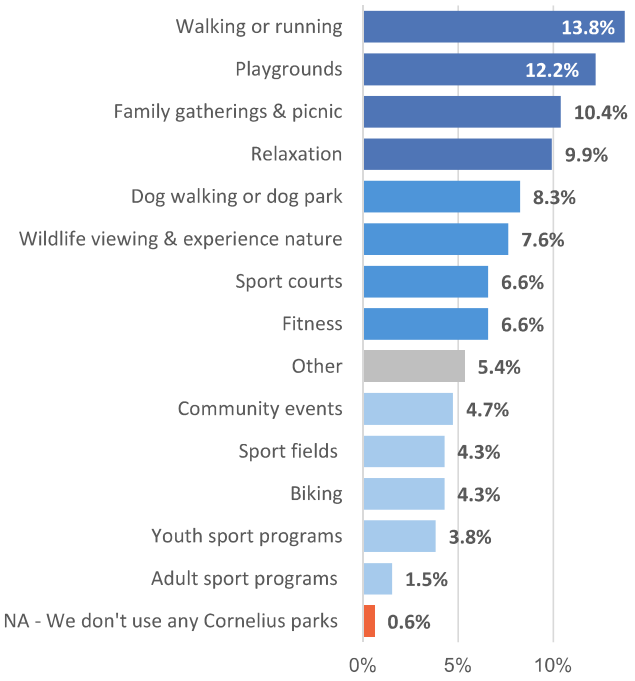
The community survey confirmed that Cornelius residents strongly value their local parks, recreation options and open space opportunities. Virtually all respondents (97%) feel that local parks and recreation opportunities are important or essential to the quality of life in Cornelius. Eighty-four percent of respondents overall feel that they are essential; while an additional 13% believe that they are important to quality of life, but not essential.

Key Findings:

- Respondents visit local parks and recreation facilities for a variety of reasons, but the most popular reason is to walk or run (69%). More than one in three respondents visit to use a playground (44%), walk a dog (42%), for fitness or exercise (40%), to relax (39%), or to attend community events or concerts (36%).
- The majority of residents (69%) indicated they visit their parks at least once a week. Survey respondents showed a high use of parks regardless of age and location of residence.
- A large majority of respondents are somewhat to very satisfied with Cornelius's parks and open spaces (70%). However, more than one quarter survey respondents (27%) are either somewhat or very dissatisfied in the city's park and open space system.
- When rating the conditions of parks in the city, over 50% of respondents cited Veterans Memorial, Harleman and Mariposa Parks as being in excellent or good condition.

Respondents visit local parks and recreation facilities for a variety of reasons, but the most popular reason is to walk or run (13.8%). Respondents also cited their reasons for visiting a local park: to use a playground (12.2%), for family gatherings & picnics (10.4%), relaxation (9.9%), and walk a dog (8.3%).

Figure 12. Reasons for Visiting City Park & Recreation Facilities



Survey respondents have varying views on the condition of Cornelius's parks. Respondents rated the condition of each park they have visited as either excellent or good, however the responses indicated many residents did not know about listed city parks. This may reflect a community need for improved identification, as well as acknowledgment of the many mini parks that might not warrant a visit from beyond a short walking distance. The larger, more prominent parks, Harleman, Mariposa, Dogwood and Veterans Memorial Parks, were rated highly with fewer respondents not knowing about the specific park.

The survey asked if the number of existing park amenities meet residents' needs. Respondents identified a need for more off-leash dog parks, walking and biking trails, natural and open space areas. Those top park needs were followed closely by more sport courts (tennis, pickleball, basketball), more gathering spaces, more picnic areas & shelters, more sports fields and more developed parks with playgrounds.

Trends in Playgrounds

Cornelius residents strongly value their parks and recreation facilities and park playgrounds are an important element in outdoor recreation. Reported in Landscape Architect magazine, the top five playground industry trends for 2021 were compiled from data and feedback from parks professionals, landscape architects, and educators.

1. **Inclusive Playgrounds**, increasingly popular over the last few years, have been evolving beyond meeting basic ADA guidelines. Designers are seeking to expand accessible playground equipment, consider multi-generational play, and leverage inclusive play to help overcome societal barriers.
2. **Rope-based Playgrounds**, climbers and playground nets provide a technique for working around natural environments and unusual topography. Their flexibility in placement offers more options for connecting with the landscape rather than working around difficult topography.
3. **Outdoor Fitness** has increased importance during the COVID-19 pandemic as many gyms and indoor fitness centers closed and forced more people to seek outdoor options. Outdoor fitness spaces are being increasingly integrated into park and trail designs to encourage health and physical fitness for all ages.
4. **Outdoor Learning** has been implemented during the pandemic to replace or supplement indoor classrooms. Outdoor classrooms can encourage activity in children to counteract the reduction in recess time due to hybrid class schedules and remote learning. Seating, tables, shelters, hand sanitizer stations and other outdoor products are helping create outdoor classrooms.
5. **Human-powered Play** engages users to provide physical energy to “power-up” the activity, such as turning a handle, pressing foot pedals, rotating wheels. These products often relate to sensory experiences like lights and music, story-telling, or social games.

Spurred on by the social distancing of the pandemic, these five trends in playground design and development point to more human-to-human interactions that reinforce the value of social connections, even in a physically distanced environment.



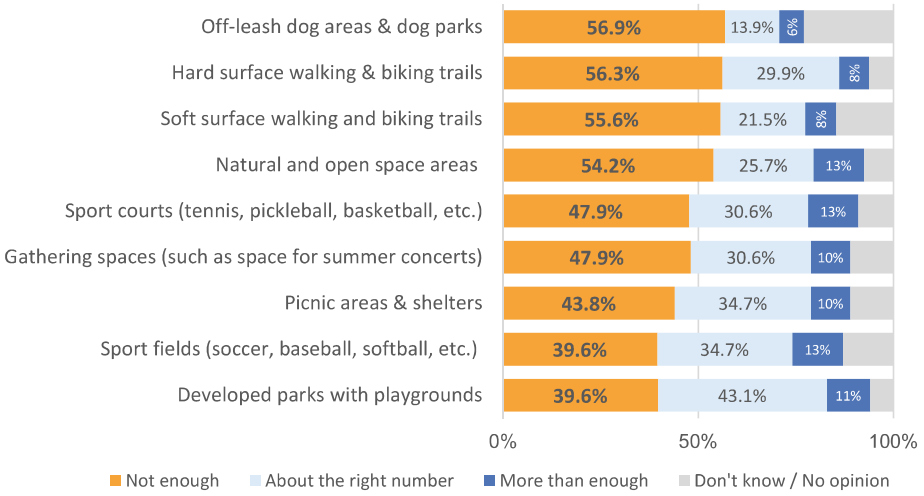






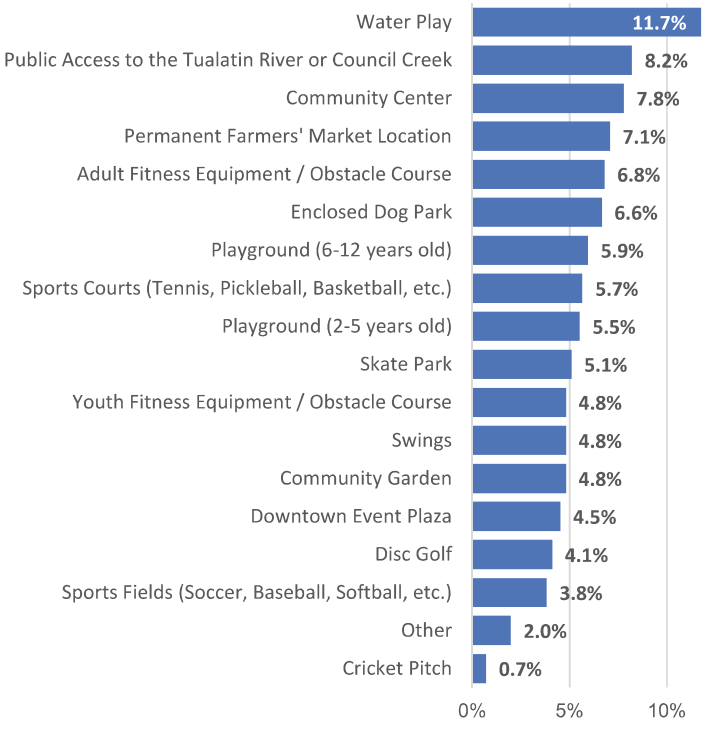


Figure 13. Adequacy of Existing Amenities



Respondents were asked to select their top five priorities from a variety of potential park system amenities. Overall, respondents identified the strongest interest for water play (12%), see Figure 14. Other amenities of common interest included access to the Tualatin River or Council Creek (8%), a community center (8%), a permanent farmers market location (75), and adult fitness equipment (7%).

Figure 14. Top Park Amenities of Interest



Respondents were asked to describe one thing that they would like to see the City of Cornelius do to improve parks, trails, aquatics, and/or recreation programs. While respondents provided 189 specific comments and ideas, the top five themes that emerged were:

- **Walking Trails and Connectivity:** The community seeks an expansion of walking trails, pathways and sidewalks to provide safer connections to parks, access to nature and walking within parks.
- **Opportunities for Teens:** Many comments suggested more recreational amenities that offer activities for older children and adults, including a skate park, BMX, exercise equipment, zip line, monkey bars and disc golf.
- **Playground Upgrades:** More play equipment with diverse play options and updates to older equipment was requested.
- **Water Play Options:** Splash pads, spray parks and general water play opportunities were suggested for future enhancements.
- **Restrooms:** Fully accessible restrooms (not portable toilets) were mentioned as helpful additions to parks with numerous mentions for adding drinking fountains as well.

Additional topics included adding more seating areas and benches, inclusive play areas, more trees, lighting on pathways, off-leash areas, traffic safety, and the desire for an indoor recreation and aquatic center. Some comments concerned the need for better access to park information and the value of park maps. A few responses expressed their general lack of knowledge about Cornelius parks.

Related to park operations, community members expressed general praise for park workers and park conditions. Some respondents expressed concerns about pesticide use, rodents, and trash/litter control after large group use of park facilities.

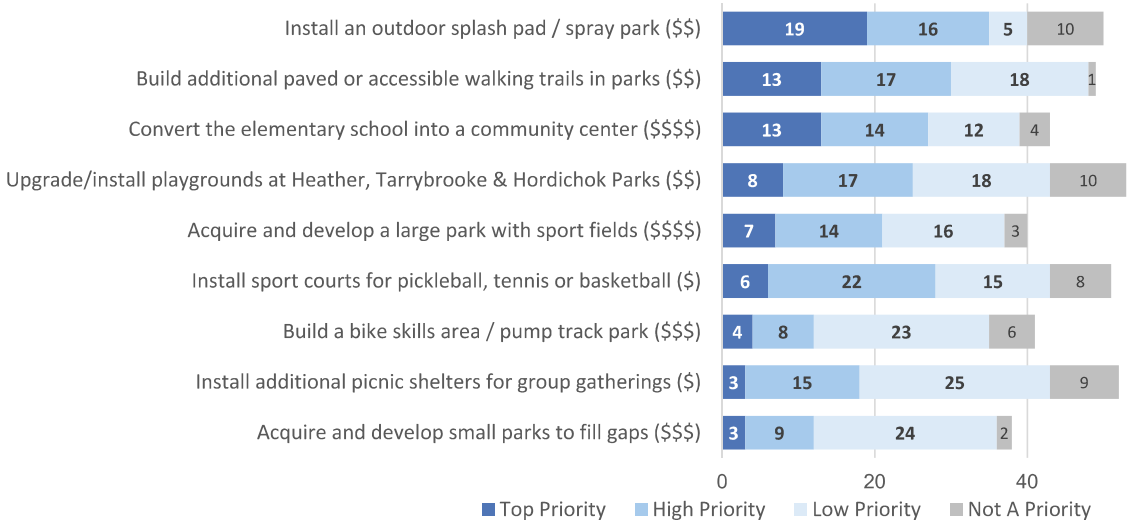
Online Open House

In April 2025, the City of Cornelius hosted an online open house in both English and Spanish to gather community input on potential park improvements, trails, recreation programming, and parkland acquisition priorities. The goal of the survey was to help City staff understand local needs and preferences as part of the Cornelius Parks Master Plan update to guide future investments in parks, trails, and recreational offerings.

Key Findings:

- **Park Improvements Priorities:** When asked to select top improvement priorities, respondents most frequently chose the addition of a splash pad or seasonal water play area, followed by playground upgrades and paved walking trails. In open-ended comments, residents also emphasized the need for better trail connectivity and wayfinding, play features for toddlers and teens, ADA-accessible facilities, more fitness equipment, and expanded lighting, and shade.
- **Facility Improvement Priorities:** The most frequently selected "Top Priority" for park facilities was the addition of an outdoor splash pad or spray park, followed closely by two equally ranked priorities: converting the elementary school into a community center and adding paved or accessible walking trails in parks. Sport courts—including those for pickleball, tennis, and basketball—received the highest number of "High Priority" ratings, indicating broad support even if they were not always the top-ranked need.
- **Parkland Acquisition Preferences:** When asked about land acquisition priorities, respondents overwhelmingly supported acquiring space for active recreation uses like fields and playgrounds. There was also strong support for preserving habitat and open space that can include walking/running trails and securing land for future trail connections. Pocket parks received the lowest level of support among the listed options.

Figure 15. Investment Priorities by Amenity Type



Park Conditions Assessment

The overall condition of park infrastructure and amenities is one measure of park adequacy and assurance of public safety. Proper stewardship of park infrastructure requires developing a long-term maintenance and capital plan to ensure the safety of park users that aligns with community needs and allocates limited funding resources properly. General park infrastructure include walkways, parking lots, restrooms, drainage and irrigation, lighting systems and vegetation. Amenities include picnic shelters, play equipment, site furnishings, sports courts, sports fields and other recreational assets. Deferred maintenance over a long time period can result in unusable amenities when perceived as unsafe or undesirable by park patrons. Compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) guidelines also provide a measure of acceptable condition.

The current conditions of the Cornelius park system were assessed to identify existing site maintenance issues and opportunities for future capital improvements. In early October 2024, the consulting landscape architect conducted site visits to all the park, open space and trail facilities owned and managed by the City of Cornelius. These site visits provided visual observations of current conditions throughout the park system. The park assessment includes a discussion of specific local needs with consideration given to existing City park infrastructure. Assessments are documented for each individual park facility, features and amenities are rated based on visible condition (good, fair or poor) and a matrix of all sites with their ratings is created to help visualize system-wide considerations.

The assessment included walkways, parking lots, park furniture, drainage and irrigation, vegetation, and other amenities. The following conditions assessment matrix (Figure 16) summarizes the results of these assessments. These inform developing project prioritization strategies for park improvements, identifying funding strategies, and updating the ten-year Park Capital Improvement Plan. Park amenity conditions were also averaged across park elements to indicate which types of elements are in greater need for significant upgrades, renovations or overall improvements.

The matrix on the following page indicates the types of amenities within each park facility, and park infrastructure and amenities are rated based on the following scale:

1 – Good Condition: Generally, amenities in 'good' condition offer full functionality and do not need repairs. Good facilities have playable sports surfaces and equipment, working fixtures, and fully intact safety features (railings, fences, etc.). Good facilities may have minor cosmetic defects and encourage area residents to use the park.

2 – Fair: In general, amenities in 'fair' condition are mainly functional, but need minor or moderate repairs. Fair facilities have play surfaces, equipment, fixtures, and safety features that are operational and allow play, but have deficiencies or periods where they are unusable. Fair facilities remain essential amenities for the community but may slightly discourage the use of the park by residents given the current condition.

3 – Poor: In general, amenities in 'poor' condition are largely or completely unusable. They need significant repairs to be functional. Some examples include athletic fields that are too uneven for ball games, irreparably broken features, buildings that need structural retrofitting, etc. Poor facilities discourage residents from using the park and may present safety issues if left open or operational.

Good conditions should be the goal for the management and stewardship of park facilities. Where infrastructure or amenities are rated as 'fair,' strategies should be developed for repair or restoration. Park features, structures, amenities, or landscapes rated as 'poor' should receive immediate attention and be prioritized for near-term maintenance, capital repairs, or a new capital project. Facilities in poor condition should also be evaluated and taken out of operation if they are deemed unsafe.

Figure 16. Park Site Conditions Assessment Matrix

	Average by Park	Recreation Amenities							Site Amenities				Park Structures				Vegetation				ADA
		Playgrounds	Paved Courts: Basketball	Paved Courts: Tennis	Soccer Fields	Baseball / Softball Fields	Pathways/Trails	Other Rec Element	Site Furnishings	Lighting (Y/N)	Signage	Parking Areas	Restrooms	Picnic Shelters	Amphitheater/Stage	Concession Building	Turf	Park Trees	Landscaped Beds	Natural Areas*	Compliance*
PARKS																					
7th Avenue Park	1.3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Alpine Park	1.0	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Boulder Park	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Cascadia Park	1.5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
Dogwood Park	1.1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	N	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Greystone Park	1.4	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Harleman Park	1.2	1	1	2	1	2	1	-	2	Y	1	1	1	1	?	1	1	1	-	-	1
Heather Park	1.7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Hembree Park	1.4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1
Hordichok Park	1.0	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	N	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Hummingbird Park	1.4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2
Jasper Park	1.3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Magnolia Park	1.3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Marionberry Park	1.4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2
Mariposa Park	1.1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	N	3	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Overlook Park	1.4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	2
PLA Park	1.3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Pocket Park	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ryland Park	1.1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	1
Status Park	1.4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1
Tarrybrooke Park	1.1	2	1	-	-	-		-	1	N	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Veterans Park	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Y	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Water Park	1.2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	N	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2
Average by Amenity	**1.1**	**1.0**	**2.0**	**1.0**	**2.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.2**		**2.3**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**####**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**1.3**	
NATURAL AREAS																					
Free Orchards Park		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Steamboat Park		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Y	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3

Park Conditions Summary

Beyond the individual park facilities, the following summaries offer highlights from park conditions observations as well as some suggestions for improvement and upgrade considerations. More detailed notes are provided within each park summary noted in the previous chapter.

Infrastructure

Signage & Wayfinding

Sign types and signage consistency varies within the park system. The Cornelius park system lacks park identification, as well as wayfinding signs, markers, and monuments to identify sites and amenities. Many existing park facilities lacked park identification signs, including:

- Mariposa Park
- Magnolia Park
- Marionberry Park
- Jasper Park
- Pocket Park
- Status Park
- Hembree Park
- PLA Park
- Overlook Park
- Boulder Park
- Hummingbird Park
- Heather Park

The City could consider adding secondary identification signage at the side pathways into parks to reinforce place-making and help with park identity, which is particularly valuable in the event of an emergency.

Wayfinding signage along the Council Creek Regional Trail should consider citing destinations, especially adjoining or nearby parks. Sign design could coordinate with the City's park identification signs, using complementary fonts and colors to visually connect the branding of the park and trail system. Signs for the side connections to the regional trail (where messaging was limited) could provide more detailed information for the trail user regarding destinations, distances, etc.

Parking

Many parking areas for City parks are immediately adjacent to the public street, as parallel or perpendicular parking. Clear parking space delineation and highly visible handicapped designations will be important to maintain to promote safe vehicular uses near busy parks.

Pathways, Trails & Pavement

The Council Creek Trail alignment abuts a number of park facilities providing a great future network for outdoor recreation. Formal connections to the regional trail should be developed for each neighboring park, as well as pedestrian connections across the trail to nearby public streets.

Park Structures

The park conditions assessment does not include architectural or engineering evaluations of existing park buildings. However, general observations may include signs of aging, barriers to access, and appearance. As part of an overall asset management program, park buildings (restrooms, concessions and picnic shelters) could be tracked by age and repairs, in addition to regular inspections and monitoring to help plan for eventual replacement in capital improvement planning.

Amenities

Site Furnishings

Benches, picnic tables, drinking fountains, bike racks, and trash and recycling receptacles are common site furnishings provided in public parks. In Cornelius's park system, these site furnishings are visually diverse, not always ADA-compliant, and can create a challenge for maintenance when the need occurs to repair these varied amenities. For future park improvements and prior to implementing new site master plans for undeveloped parks, it would be beneficial for the City to implement a standard design, style, and color for benches, picnic tables, and other furnishings. Future park improvements could be standardized to create unity and simplify future replacements and additions.

Many of the City's site furnishings are not fully ADA-compliant. Benches that provide universal access should be located on accessible routes, provide backs and armrests and offer an extra space to the side of the bench as a 'companion seating' space. Picnic tables should have seating spaces that allow room for a wheelchair to pull forward comfortably to join their group at the table. Drinking fountains should be provided on accessible routes with easy-to-reach buttons and spouts. Trash receptacles and dog waste bag dispensers should be along accessible routes within easy reach of an individual in a wheelchair or using a cane or walker. Throughout the park system, the degree of accessibility varies, especially where tables and benches are located in grass lawn areas and not on accessible routes. The general recommendation for the provision of site furnishings is to provide at least 50% of benches, tables, etc. that are fully ADA-compliant and accessible.

The conditions assessment noted the benches that were not in accessible routes, lacked backs or armrests. As these benches age and need replacement, ADA-compliant benches should be installed.





Play Equipment & Surfacing

Play equipment in City parks has been installed over many years, and some older equipment is missing parts. The need for replacements should be based on existing conditions, as well as predicted by charting out past installation dates and planning for complete replacements when the assets have reached their expected lifespan (typically 20-25 years for modern play equipment). Regular monitoring by certified playground equipment inspectors will help indicate if and when specific play equipment should be scheduled for replacement.

As with site furnishings, access to playground areas was not always barrier-free. Several play areas contained edging that created access barriers from park pathway pavement to the lower (wood fiber) safety surfacing of the playground. The drop-off edges varied, exceeding the maximum ½-inch tolerance. Access barriers into playgrounds were noted for:

- Marionberry Park
- Greystone Park
- Cascadia Park
- Overlook Park
- Water Park
- Hummingbird Park
- Heather Park

Sport Fields & Courts

In general, park operations do an exceptional job keeping the grass in sport fields in healthy condition. Some wear and tear seems likely particularly when sport groups are less communicative about their intended field use. The sport fields in the park system appeared in good condition.

Some basketball courts may provide an opportunity to offer dual sport uses, like adding pickleball lines and a portable net.

Off-Leash Areas

The Cornelius Off-Leash Dog Park at Water Park provided two off-leashed areas (OLAs) designated for small and large dogs. The dog park appeared in good condition. It could be beneficial to extend ADA access for a short distance inside the fencing to allow wheelchair access into the OLA space.

Landscape/Environment

Park Trees

In general, the park trees were in good condition. Park operations should continue to be cautious about the use of string trimmers and lawn mowers near the base of park trees to avoid any injury to the tree trunk and subsequent damage to the cambial tissue.

A number of site assessments noted the opportunity to add shade trees in different locations in parks. Additional tree plantings as street trees, locations near playgrounds or along park perimeters can enhance the park experience and provide ecosystem services, as well.

Natural Turfgrass

Turf grass management appears to be managed adequately to maintain sport fields and open mown grass areas within parks. Grass playing fields for organized sports require a higher level of maintenance and expected quality to ensure safe and continual team play during the baseball, softball, soccer and lacrosse seasons. Typically, these athletic fields with natural grass must be fertilized and mown more often than typical open grass areas in public parks.

Park standards can be established that specifically identify the tolerance for weed growth within natural grass sports fields and the approved methods for weed control in the public arena. Timing and notification methods should also





be incorporated into adopted park standards to ensure safe application and public use.

Additionally, identifying the intentional irrigated grass areas with their associated higher levels of maintenance and the unirrigated grass zones can help with turf grass management expectations and anticipated schedules for mowing and fertilizing.

ADA Compliance

As with many older parks, some architectural barriers were present in the park system. Updating and providing ADA accessibility and compliance with federal guidelines should be part of a regular capital repair schedule to ensure the reasonable access on older pavements, parking, playgrounds, picnic amenities, restrooms and recreational elements. The Cornelius park system has a few ADA compliance issues with park access from parking areas, missing tactile warning strips, barriers to access into playground areas, as well as non-ADA complaint benches and picnic tables lacking accessible routes. The City can systematically upgraded facilities to address older infrastructure that may have barriers to universal access.

Standards for park furnishing, such as benches, picnic tables, drinking fountains, bike racks, trash receptacles and other common amenities used throughout the park system, can be instrumental in assuring consistent ADA compliance and streamlined maintenance and repairs. The City should utilize an updated ADA Compliance Checklist to identify and prioritize these deficiencies and schedule upgrades to bring all City parks into compliance.

Maintenance & Operations Considerations

Memorials & Donations

As often happens over time within a park system, a variety of memorials and improvements are installed that are attributed to or memorialize different groups, community history and dedications. These various donations, volunteer contributions, and park assets are designated with different forms of signs, plaques, stones, etc., and they lack cohesive messaging for the past contributions to the park system. The City could develop a donation and memorial policy that unifies the types and formats for donations, contributions, and dedications that are installed within Cornelius's parks and trails.

Safety Considerations

Much of the park layouts and landscapes meet the basic Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles of good visibility and overall positive perceptions of public safety. Park safety conditions were generally good throughout the park system with a notable exception. At sport fields, the bleachers did not have safety railings. The International Building Code (IBC) requires safety rails on any bleacher seating with two or more tiers. These older and outdated bleachers should be replaced with IBC-compliant designs.

Park Distribution – Gap Analysis

Understanding the known gaps in the park system and evaluating the City's existing levels of service for parks will provide a foundation for strategic planning to ensure that tomorrow's residents have equitable access to a balanced distribution of parks, trails, and recreation amenities to stay healthy and active.

To better understand the distribution of existing recreation amenities and where acquisition efforts should be considered, a gap analysis of the park system was conducted to examine and assess the community's current access to various recreation opportunities across the City.

The gap analysis used travelsheds for each park classification and calculated travel distances along the road network starting from known and accessible access points at each park:

- For pocket/mini parks, travelsheds were derived using a ¼-mile service area with travel distances calculated along the road network starting from known and accessible access points at each park.
- For neighborhood parks, travelsheds were derived using a ¼-mile primary and ½-mile secondary service area with travel distances calculated from known and accessible access points.
- For community parks, travelsheds were derived using ¼-mile, ½-mile, 1-mile and 2-mile travel distances to acknowledge that these park types (including athletic fields) serve a wider array of users and driving to such sites is typical.
- A composite map of these classifications and all City parks and open space illustrate the entirety of City parks to the ½-mile travelshed.

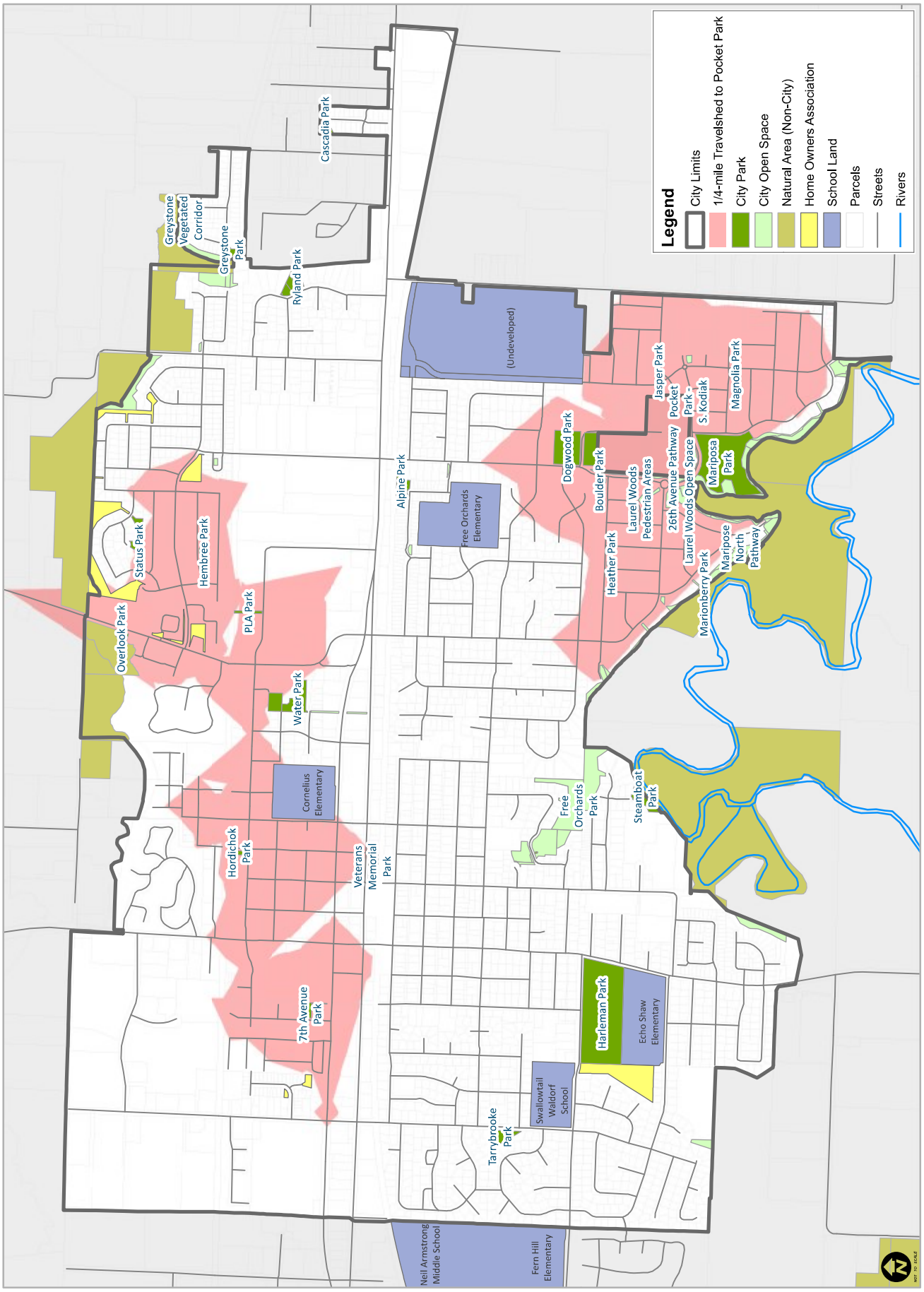
Maps 2 through 6 illustrate the application of the distribution criteria from existing parks. Areas in white do not have a public park within reasonable distance of their home (½-mile). The illustrated 'travelshed' for each existing Cornelius park highlights that certain areas within the City do not have the desired proximity to a local park. Gaps between these service areas constitute "unserved" neighborhoods.

Striving to provide a neighborhood park within a reasonable distance (e.g., ½-mile) may require acquiring new park properties in currently under-served locations or improving multi-modal transportation connections to allow local residents to safely and conveniently reach their local park.

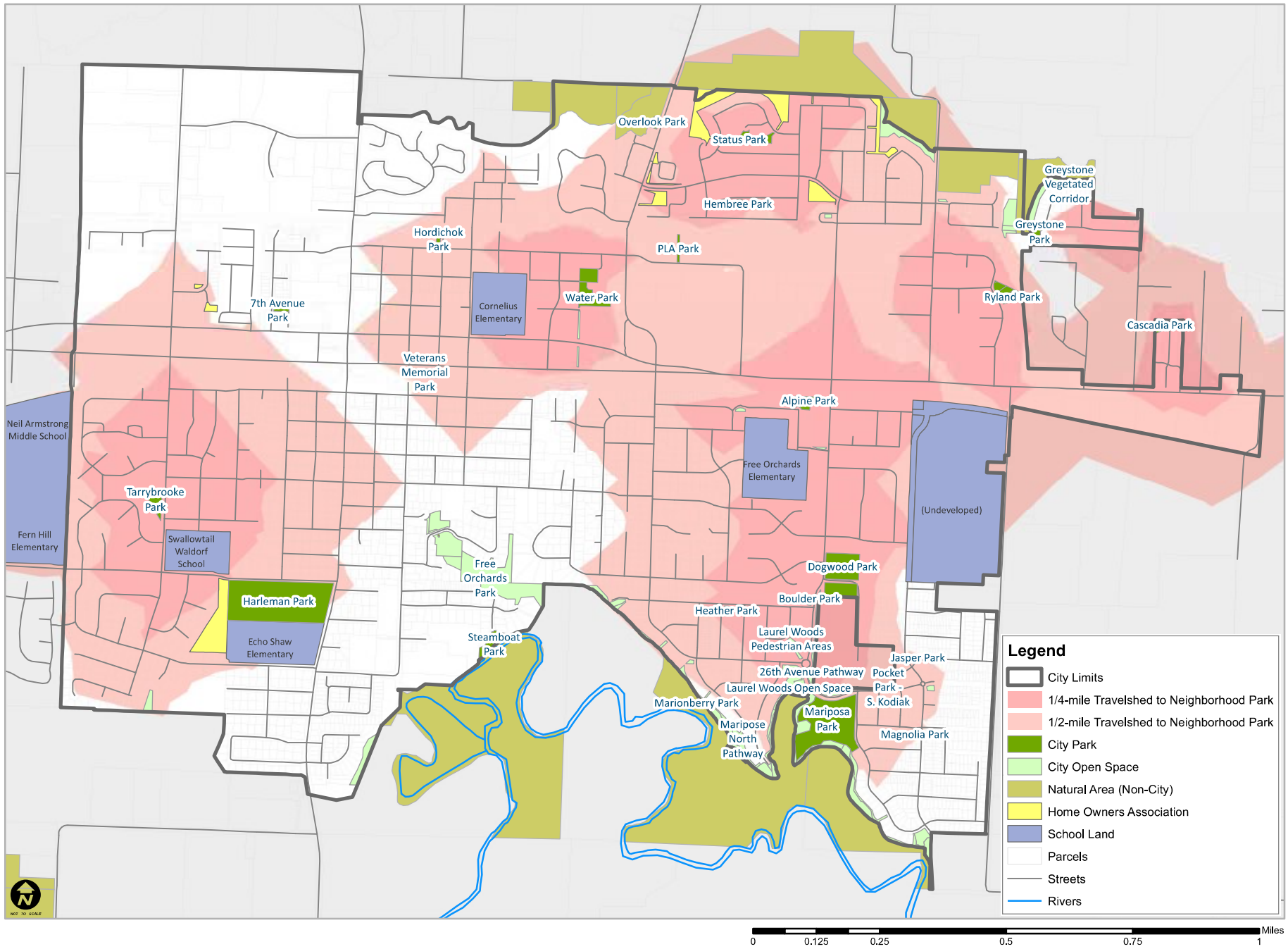
The mapping of park distribution and 'travelsheds' helps to illustrate the underserved parts of Cornelius. Areas of north-central Cornelius have limited access to public parks or are in areas of future growth as indicated by white areas on Map 7. As Cornelius redevelops and acquisition opportunities are limited, the City should consider taking advantage of acquisition opportunities in these targeted locations and as funding allows to fill gaps and ensure an equitable distribution of park facilities. Also, if the City's growth boundary or city limits are expanded to the north in the future, the City should aggressively pursue the acquisition of a large, flat property to accommodate another community park that could contain a variety of recreation options including sport fields. While these generalized acquisition areas do not identify a specific parcel(s) for consideration, the area encompasses a broader region in which an acquisition would be ideally suited.

- Community Center site- Area A
- Gap Area B (1.5-2 acres)
- Gap Area C (1-1.5 acres)
- Gap Area D (1-1.5 acres)
- Gap Area E (1.5-2 acres)
- Gap Area F (1-1.5 acres)
- Gap Area G (15-18 acres)

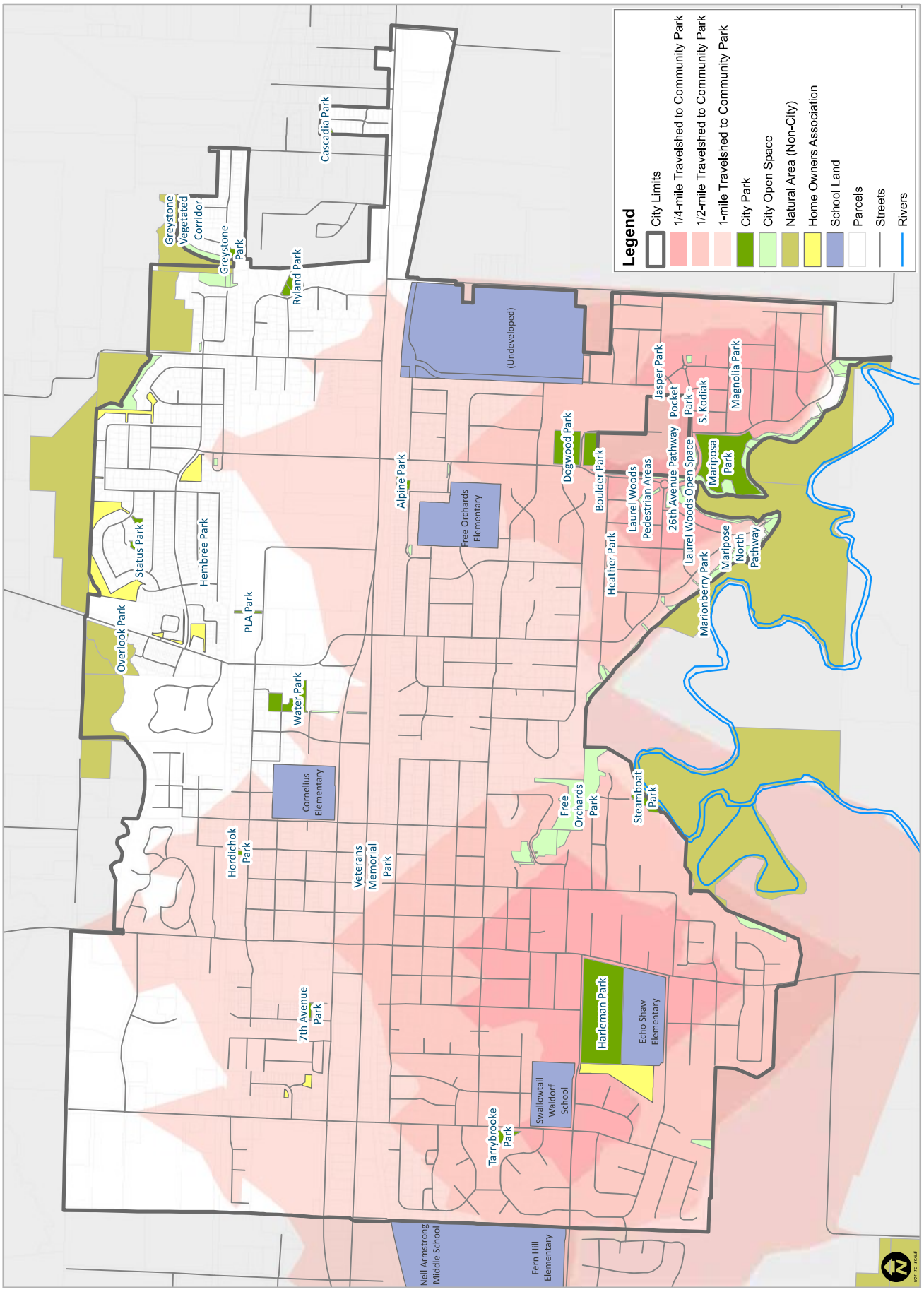
Gap analysis modeling also assessed the distribution of various recreation amenities, including playgrounds, sport fields, sport courts, and trails, among others. Maps 8 through 15 illustrate the geographic distribution of these amenities, and this information is helpful in future park planning to improve access to the variety of recreation options desired by the community.



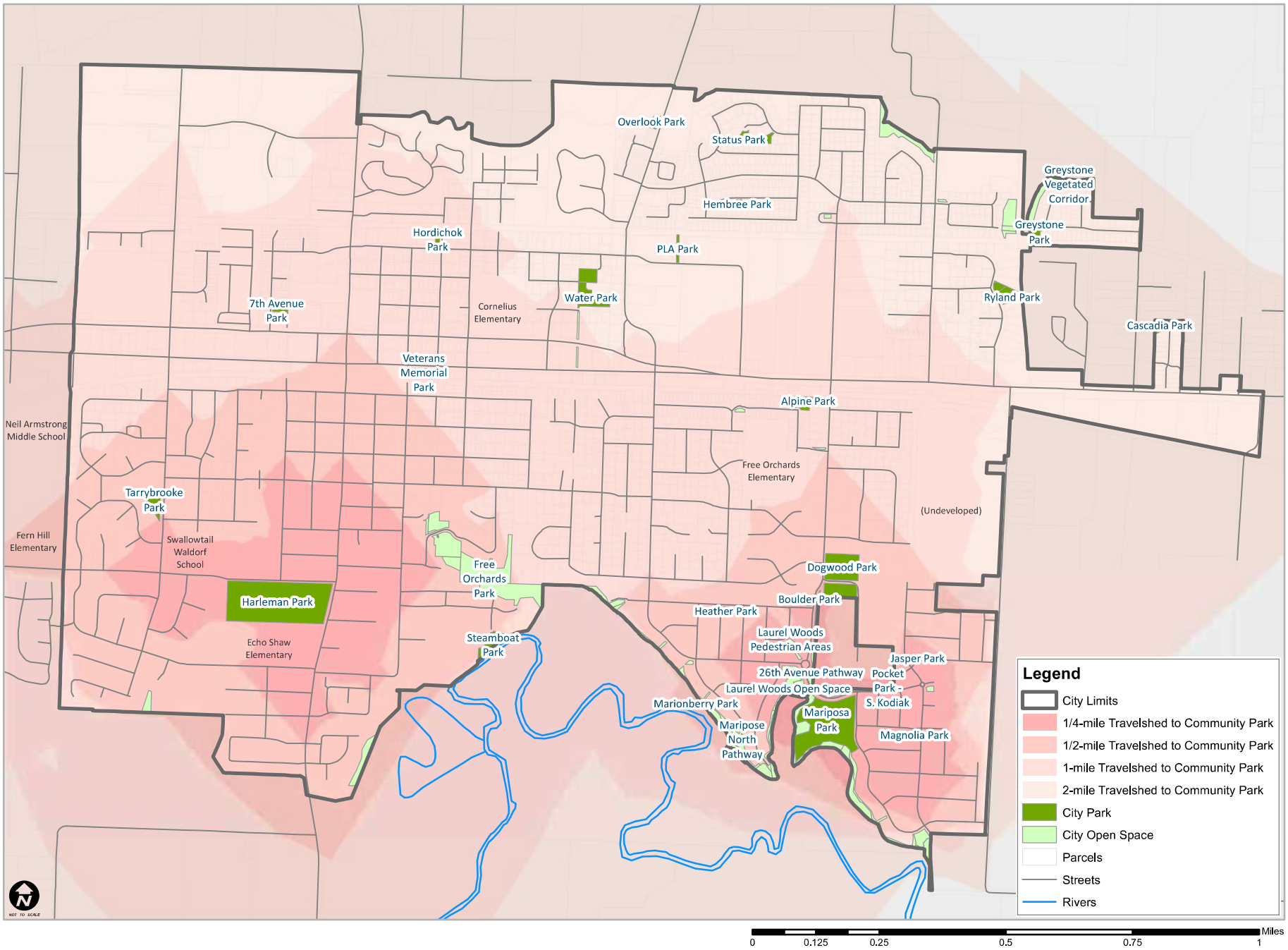
Map 2: Travelsheds for Pocket Parks (¼-mile)



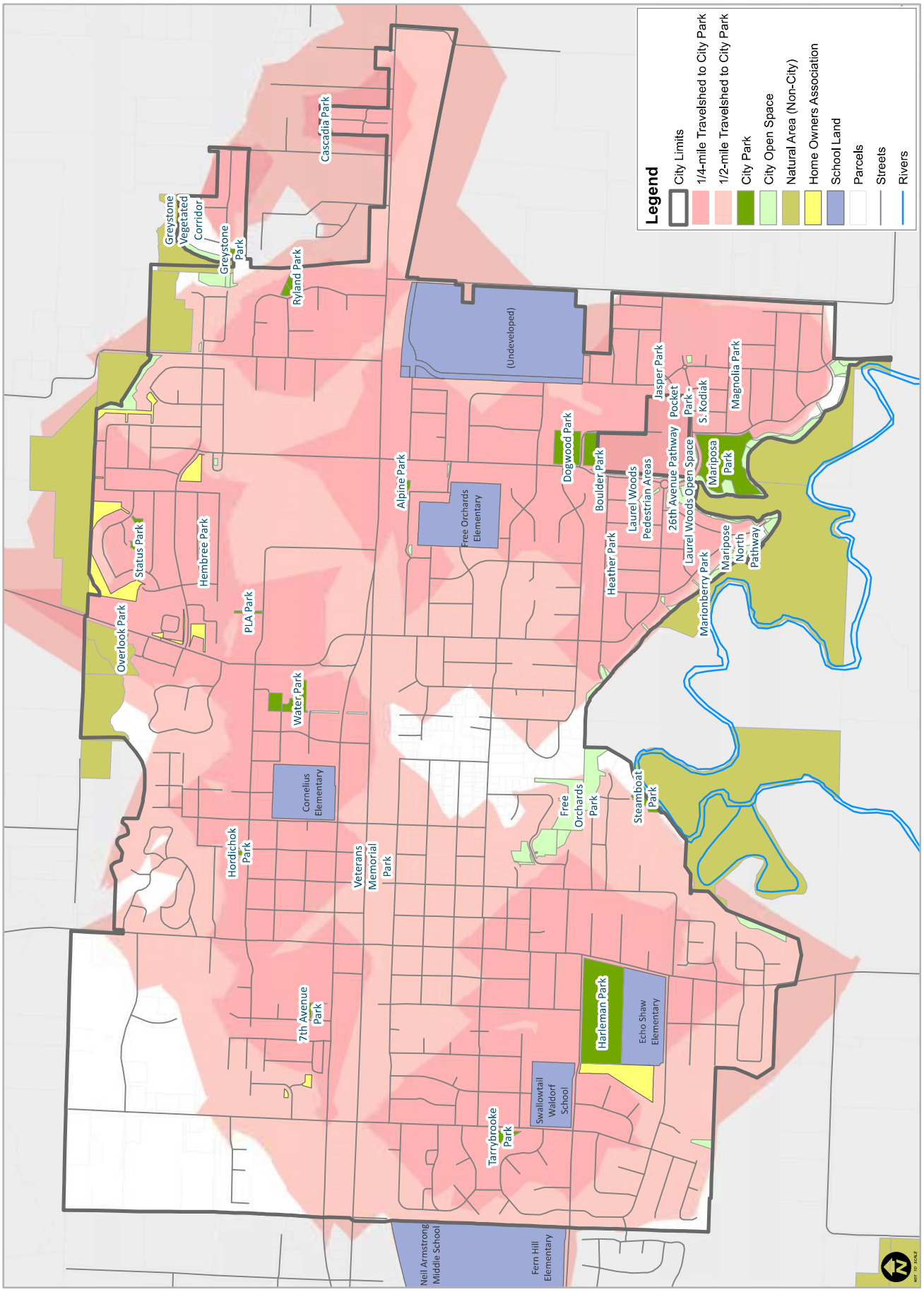
Map 3: Travelsheds for Neighborhood Parks (¼-, ½-mile)



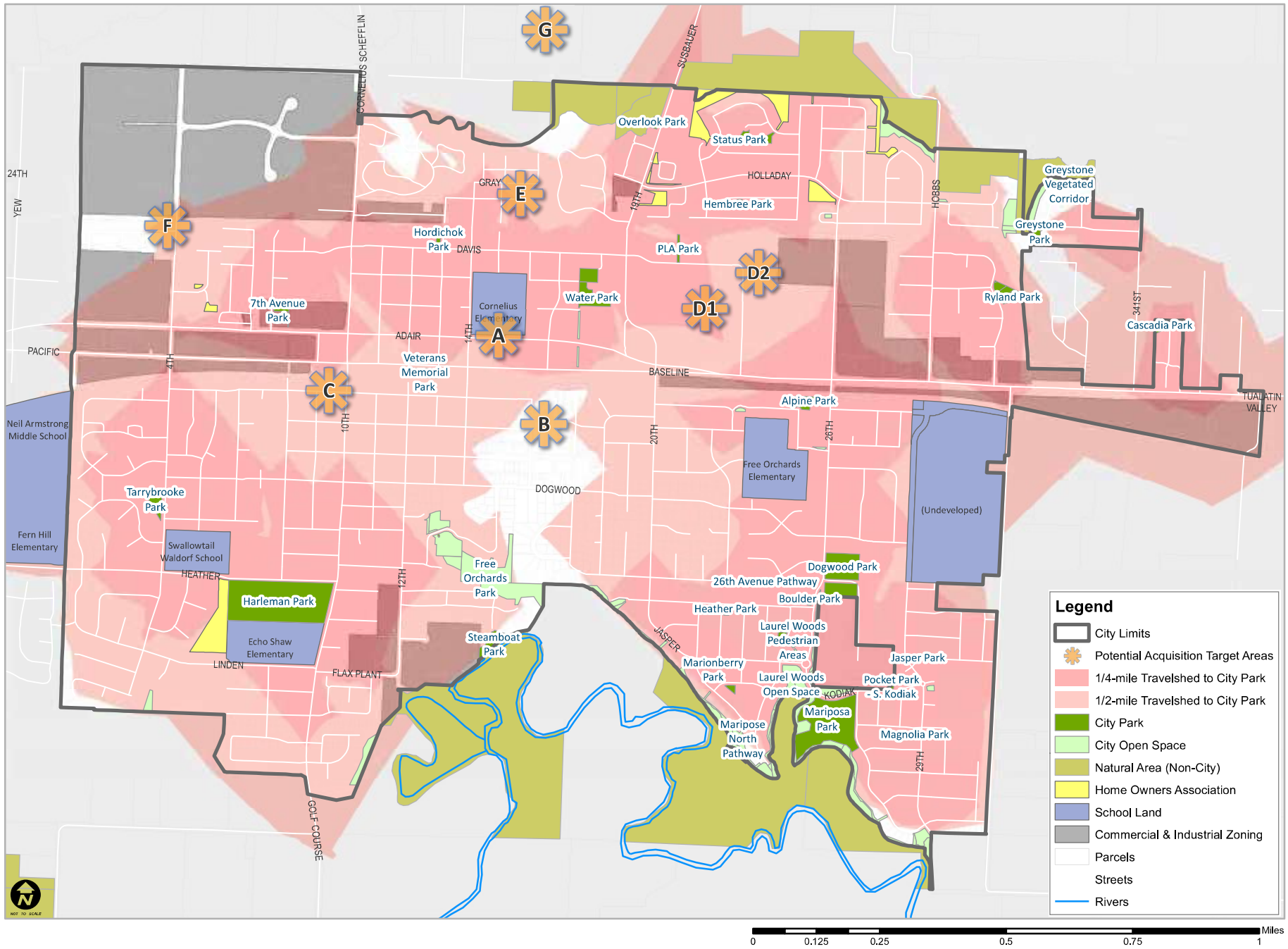
Map 4: Travelsheds for Community Parks (¼-, ½-, 1-mile)



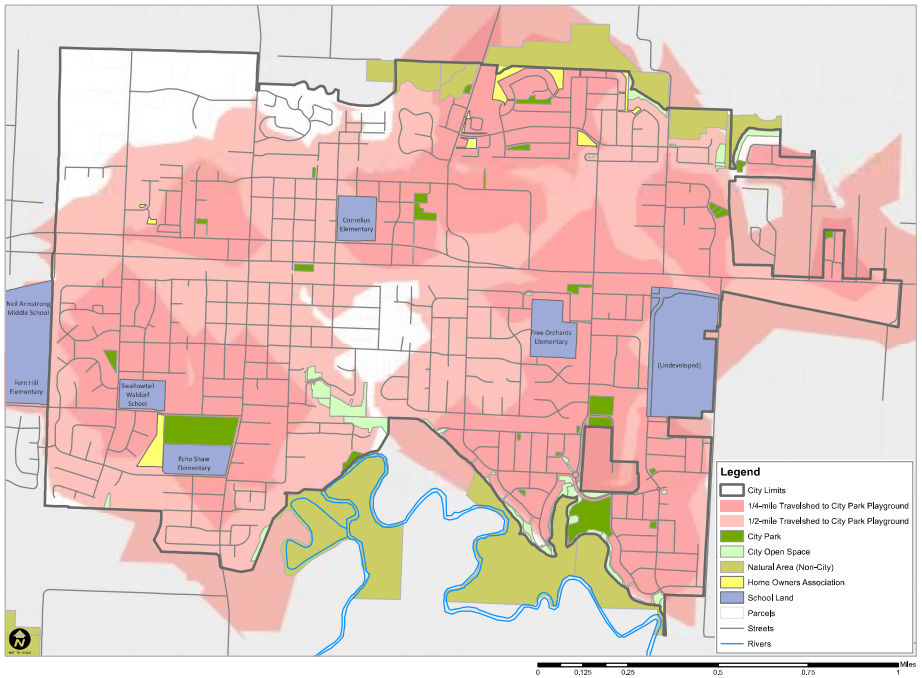
Map 5: Travelsheds for Community Parks (¼-, ½-, 1-, & 2-mile)



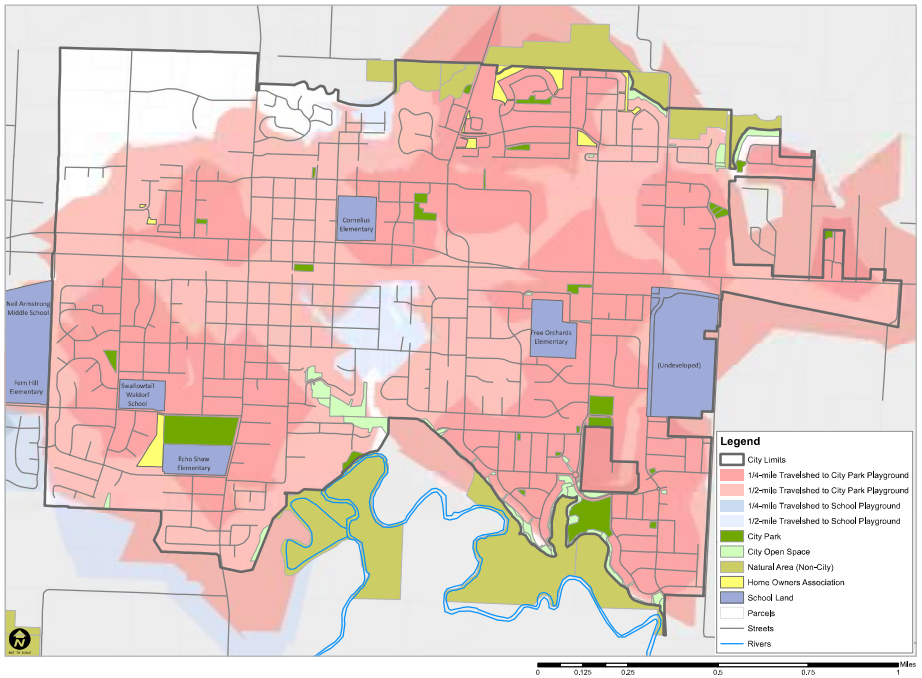
Map 6: Travelsheds for Community, Neighborhood & Mini Parks (¼-, ½-mile)



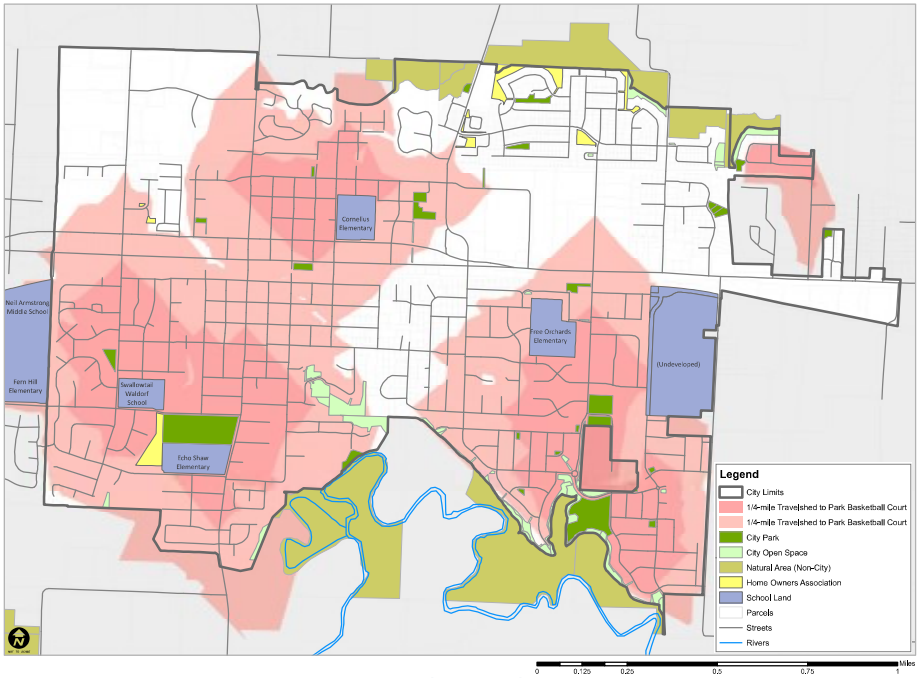
Map 7: Potential Target Acquisition Areas



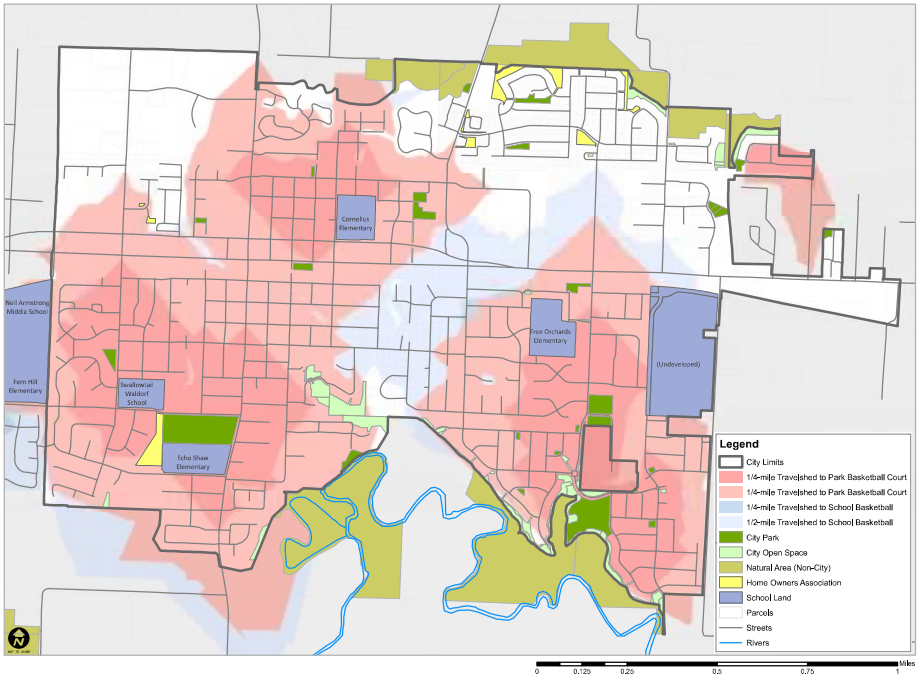
Map 8: Travelsheds for City Park Playgrounds (¼-, ½-mile)



Map 9: Travelsheds for City Park Playgrounds & School Playgrounds (¼-, ½-mile)

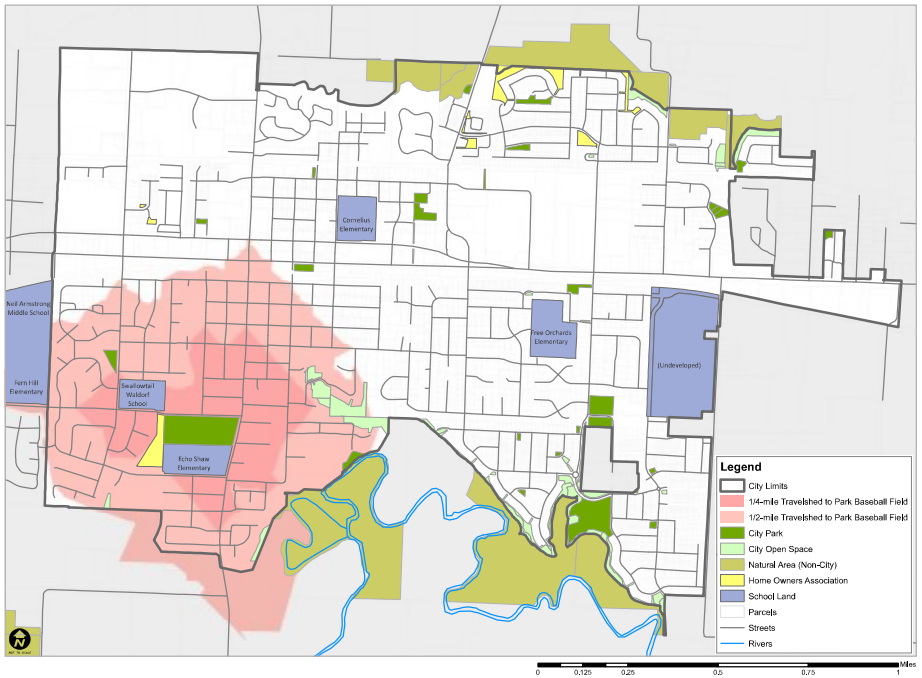


Map 10: Travelsheds for City Park Basketball Courts (¼-, ½-mile)

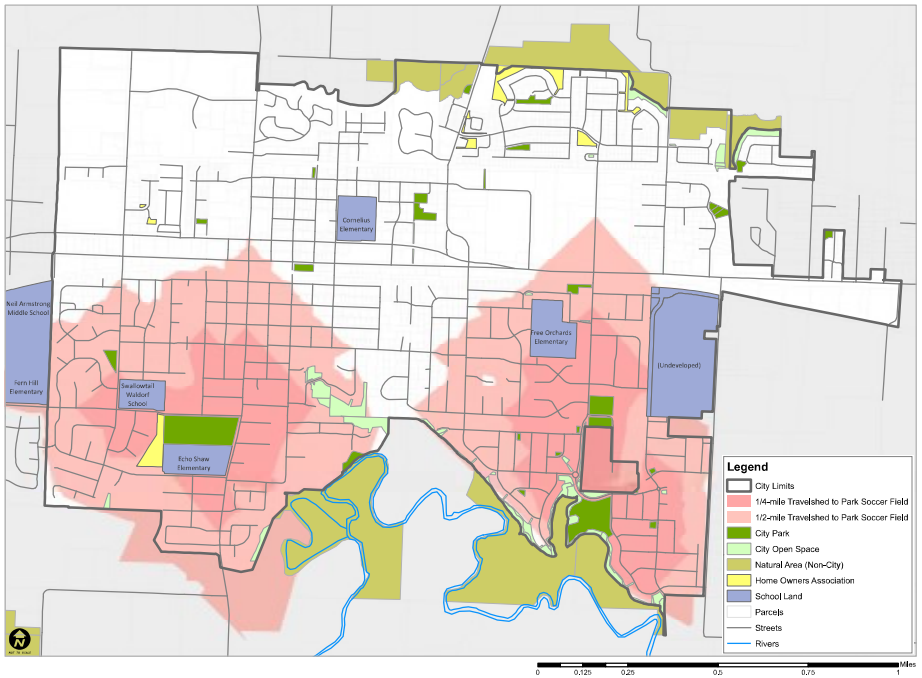


Map 11: Travelsheds for City Park Basketball Courts & School Basketball Courts (¼-, ½-mile)

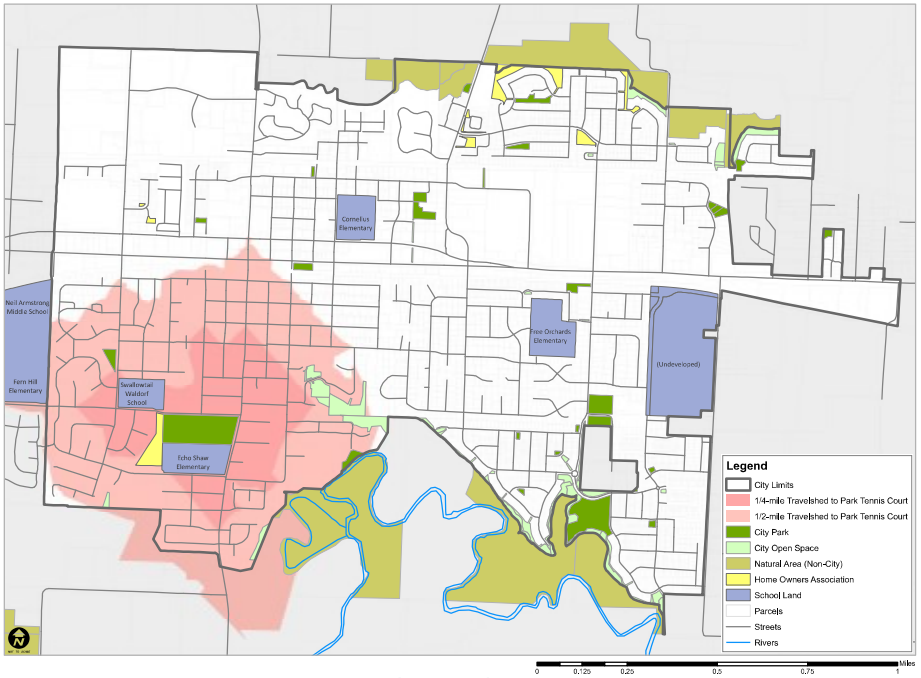
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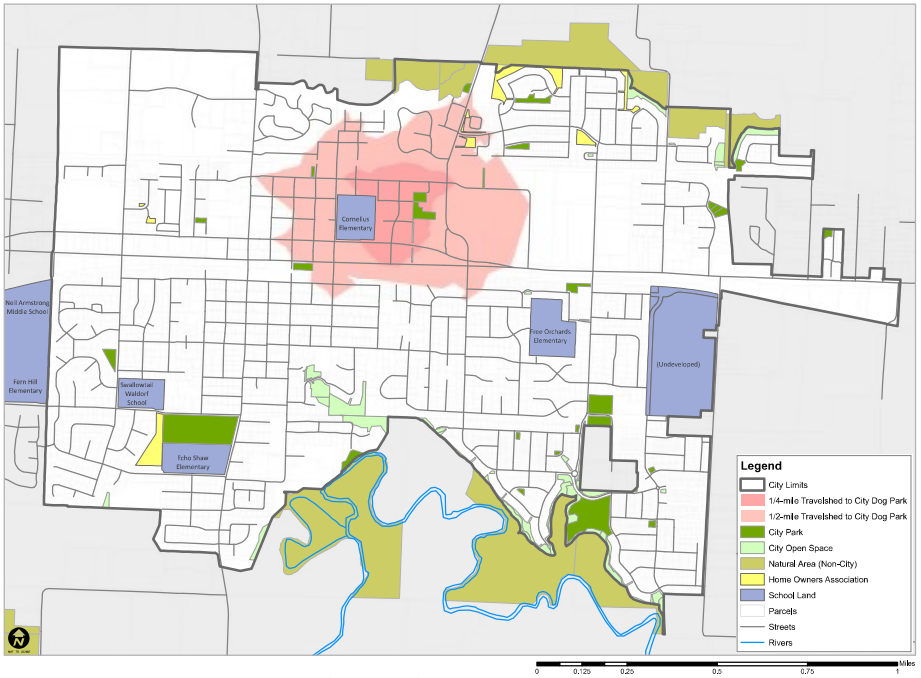
Map 12: Travelsheds for City Park Baseball Fields (¼-, ½-mile)



Map 13: Travelsheds for City Park Soccer Fields (¼-, ½-mile)



Map 14: Travelsheds for City Park Tennis Courts (¼-, ½-mile)



Map 15: Travelsheds for City Dog Parks (¼-, ½-mile)

Levels of Service

Service metrics provide a benchmark for measuring the City's performance in meeting community expectations for the provisions of parks, open space, and outdoor recreation facilities. A level of service is a snapshot in time of how well the City is meeting an adopted standard or other metric in the park system. A review of current levels of service guide the assessment of current quantities and qualities of parklands and facilities in Cornelius, allowing for comparisons with other agencies across the country.

Traditionally, measurements have focused on acres of parkland per capita. While this metric is valuable, it should not be used exclusively. Instead, it serves as a starting point for exploring a range of customized and diverse approaches to evaluating the City's current LOS across various metrics. By considering a variety of factors, such as park accessibility, facility quality, amenity offerings, and community satisfaction, a more comprehensive understanding of park service provision can be achieved. This holistic approach ensures that the needs and preferences of the community are effectively addressed, and that parks and recreational facilities remain vital components of Cornelius's quality of life.

National Recreation & Parks Association Agency Performance Review

The 2024 National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) Agency Performance Review and accompanying Park Metrics provide comprehensive park and recreation-related data to inform park and recreation professionals and key stakeholders about the state of the industry. The 2024 NRPA Agency Performance Review presents data from more than 1,000 unique park and recreation agencies across the United States, as reported between 2021 and 2023. These data provide guidance to inform decisions and demonstrate the full breadth of service offerings and responsibilities of park and recreation agencies across the United States. This comparison of nationwide data with the City of Cornelius can provide guiding insights rather than target benchmarks.

The NRPA data are used to compare different park and recreation providers in communities across the country; however, the Park Metrics database relies on self-reporting by municipalities. Some agencies only include developed, active parks, while others include natural lands with limited or no improvements, amenities, or access. The comparative standards in the table on the following page should be viewed with this variability in mind.

Acreage-based Metrics

The NRPA Agency Performance Review provides a comparative of parkland acreage metrics across a range of jurisdiction population sizes. Parkland refers to both maintained parks and open space areas, such as greenspaces and plazas. The current population of Cornelius fits within the category of communities under 20,000 people. For that population category, the median is 12.6 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. The current parkland acreage per 1,000 residents in Cornelius is 3.8 acres per 1,000 residents, which is lower than the median and below the lower quartile for comparably-sized communities – based on a total parkland inventory of 54 acres and excludes the acreage of local homeowners association open space.

Figure 17. NRPA Park Acreage Metrics by Jurisdiction Size per 1000 Population

Metric	All Agencies	Jurisdictions Less than 20,000 Pop.	Cornelius
Residents per Park	2,386	1,172	575
Total Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Residents	10.6	12.6	3.8
Miles of Trails	16	4.5	1.6
Park & Recreation Staffing (FTEs)	57.6	14	3.45
FTEs per 10,000 Residents	8.9	13.7	2.4
Annual Operating Expenses	$6,453,357	$1,451,763	$2,088,860
Operating Expenses per Capita	$99	$136	$145

meet/exceed median comparables
below median comparables

Staffing & Investment per Capita Metrics

Another method for assessing park levels of service examines the investment in parks and facilities using population and budget allocations. The NRPA data provides a comparison of annual operating expenses with other agencies and jurisdictions with similar population sizes. Applying the City's budget data, the operating expense per capita is $145 per resident, which is slightly more than the $99 median for all agencies and the $136 median for park providers in cities with under 20,000 residents, see Figure 17. With 54 acres of parkland (includes developed and undeveloped sites), Cornelius's operating expenses per parkland acre are higher than the median expenditures of all agencies in aggregate and those of other similarly-sized jurisdictions due largely to the high percentage of pocket parks under 0.5 acres in size that have a higher per acre operating expense than larger parks (see Chapter 8 for discussion of Operations).

Figure 17 also provides the nationwide comparison coupled with aggregate metrics and data of jurisdictions with a similar population size to Cornelius. In several of the listed categories, the City's park system metrics are within the range of other agencies in terms of residents per park and annual operating expenses. However, the number of full-time equivalent (FTEs) employees and the ratio of FTEs to population deviate from the NRPA median data, with Cornelius's FTEs lower than comparable agencies. As the park and recreation system expands, the City will need to consider how best to balance the growing demands placed on park maintenance and operations staff to care for parks at the level desired by the community.

Park Amenity Metrics

Looking at the provision of recreation amenities within the park system provides another perspective on the adequacy of park service delivery. From the NRPA Park Metrics data, ten amenities were compared with the median values from an aggregate of all agencies across the country, as well as from similarly-sized jurisdictions to that of Cornelius, see Figure 18. The comparisons indicate that Cornelius is not deficient in playgrounds, rectangular (soccer) fields, dog parks, sport courts for tennis and basketball, as highlighted in green in the adjacent column. However, the City provides fewer diamond (baseball/softball) fields, synthetic turf fields, pickleball courts, and splash pads than the median of agencies reporting. Also, based on the mapping analysis provided earlier in this chapter, several areas of Cornelius do not have easy access to existing recreational amenities, and residents have to drive for access for various activities.

City Acreage Standards

In the past, the City of Cornelius has used acreage per capita and park distribution to define its standards and measure its level of service for parks. While adopted acreage standards have been a long-standing traditional measure of park provision, current trends in park system assessment utilize a broader and more customized analysis of how well parks are benefiting their service area and where improvements should be focused. The 2009 Parks Master Plan included acreage standards for developed community and neighborhood parks (1.6 acres per 1,000 population) and for the park system as a whole (5.5 acres per 1,000 population). Figure 19 illustrates the City's levels

Figure 18. NRPA Park Amenity Metrics by Jurisdiction Size

Amenities	All Agencies	Jurisdictions Less than 20,000 Pop.	Cornelius
Amenity	**Number of People per Amenity**		
Playgrounds	3,750	1,990	**757**
Diamond fields	4,063	1,833	**7,194**
Rectangular Field	5,000	2,493	**4,796**
Rectangular Field (synthetic)	43,643	11,284	**NA**
Community Gardens	34,105	8,800	**NA**
Dog Parks	46,917	10,327	**14,387**
Splash pad / spray grounds	54,000	12,756	**NA**
Skate Parks	54,750	11,284	**NA**
Tennis Courts (outdoor)	6,003	3,074	**7,194**
Pickleball Courts (outdoor)	12,597	3,390	**7,194**
Multi-Use Courts (outdoor)	19,571	5,248	**NA**
Basketball Courts (outdoor)	8,000	4,366	**2,398**

of service for these 2009 standards and shows that the City today is meeting the standard for developed city parks and has a 25-acre deficit across the total park and open space system.

Figure 19. Parkland Acreage Metrics Using 2009 Parks Master Plan Standards

Metric	Measurement			
2023 Population (PSU)	14,387 residents			
2040 Population Forecast *	17,432 residents			
Parkland Acreage	**Developed City Parks****		**City Parks & Open Space**	
City-owned & maintained	24.9 acres		54.1 acres	
2009 Parkland Standard	1.6 acres/1,000		5.5 acres/1,000	
Level of Service	**2025**	**2040**	**2025**	**2040**
Effective Level of Service based on total acreage *(acres/1,000 residents)*	1.73	1.43	3.76	3.10
Net LOS to Standard (acres/1,000 residents)	0.13	(0.17)	(1.74)	(2.40)
Performance to Standard	108%	89%	68%	56%
Acreage surplus (deficit) - at today's LOS	1.89	(2.98)	(25.03)	(41.78)

* City's Housing and Residential Needs Analysis (June 2020)

** 2009 standard based on developed neighborhood and community parks. The acreage shown is only for these two classifications.

To redirect the most important efforts to creating an equitable park system for Cornelius, an adjusted set of parkland acreage standards is recommended. The proposed adjustment increases the standard for developed parks to 2.75 acres per 1,000 population (from 1.6 acres/1000), which also includes the acreage of pocket parks that were not part of the metrics from the 2009 Plan. For community, neighborhood and pocket parks, an acreage-based standard is more important and still applicable, in addition to the application of geographic distribution, level of park development and equity considerations.

Increasing the acreage standard for developed city parks would address the known demand for more neighborhood parks in underserved areas. As noted early, an additional four new neighborhood park sites should be targeted for acquisition, which coincides with the mapping analysis for existing parkland distribution. Considering the future population growth predicted for Cornelius in 2040 (population forecast as 17,432), the demand also exists for another community park that would be large enough to support the development of sport fields. The proposed adjustment to the acreage standard for developed parks is intended to help focus future acquisitions and development resources on the most important park and recreation facility provision.

The proposed adjustment to acreage standards also reduces the overall, total park system standard to 4.5 acres per 1,000 population (from 5.5 acres/1000). This is proposed is to recalibrate the focus of the overall park system to strengthen the role of developed parks and reduce the future demand based on an acreage standard for additional open space or natural areas.

As a caveat, the use of numeric standards is a limited tool to assess how well the City is delivering park and recreation services, since the numeric values alone neglect any recognition for the quality of the facilities or their distribution (i.e., the ease to which residents have reasonable, proximate access to park sites). While public ownership of a broad range of recreation lands is crucial to the well-being of the city, the simple use of an overall acreage standard does not match with the citizen input received during this planning process. Residents were particularly interested in the availability of trails, parks within a reasonable distance from their homes, and various park enhancements. The City should utilize these metrics to develop and amend the parks Capital Improvements Plan to put forward and execute on projects that aim to expand the capacity of the system and meet community needs.

Figure 20. Future Park Acreage Needs using Proposed Standards

Type of Park	Existing Inventory (ac.)	Existing LOS (ac./1,000)	2025 Proposed Standard	2025 Current Need (ac.)	2040 Future Need** (ac.)
Developed City Parks*	27.0 acres	1.88 acres/1,000	2.75 acres/1,000	12.5 acres	20.9 acres
All Parks & Open Space	54.1 acres	3.76 acres/1,000	4.5 acres/1,000	10.6 acres	24.3 acres

* Includes acreage for community, neighborhood and pocket parks

** 2040 population estimate of 17,432 from City's Housing and Residential Needs Analysis (June 2020)

Beyond "Metrics" to Uniqueness

Examining the quantity of parklands and developed park acreage, as well as the level of investment in the park system, are merely two approaches for evaluating the current LOS for park and recreation facilities. As the Cornelius park system matures, the City must strive toward a more diverse, unique, and universally accessible suite of outdoor recreation amenities, expanded trail network connections, and support facilities that provide an enhanced sense of place and quality of life for the community.

Through this Parks Master Plan process, community feedback has highlighted an interest in a more varied assortment of recreation experiences. In meeting these local interests, the City also should ensure an equitable distribution and quantity of common amenities – such as playgrounds, picnic shelters, sport courts, sport fields, and trails. This approach will help distribute park visitation across many sites and acknowledge that many park users, particularly families, seek a variety of amenities to support a range of recreational activities during each visit.

Open Space & Natural Areas

Open space and preserved natural areas are important components of the City's green infrastructure and play critical roles in supporting healthy, well-functioning ecosystems. Many benefits are provided by protected open space, including maintaining air and water quality, mitigating impacts of climate change, capturing stormwater runoff, and providing recreational and scenic opportunities to connect with nature that promote physical and mental well-being.

The Cornelius community is fortunate to have retained several natural areas across the city. Over 25 acres of open space and natural lands are owned by the City, in addition to developed park acreage. These open spaces include forested lands, riparian corridors, and wetlands across multiple different sites. Natural open space areas range in size from less than one-tenth acre to over seven acres and also provide valuable forested areas. Additionally, Metro has acquired over 140 acres of natural areas north and south of Cornelius, and these properties add substantial value to the overall open space network a nd support habitat and ecosystem functions.

The open space classification distinguishes natural lands from parks developed for active or programmed recreation and other highly managed landscapes. Open space usually refers to public properties that are either exclusively set aside as natural areas or represent portions of larger parks that are managed as natural areas. These open space lands are managed to preserve, restore, and conserve ecosystem functions, native vegetation, and wildlife habitat. Open space properties are generally undeveloped, primarily left in their natural form, and are managed to retain or enhance natural or scenic resources. However, open space may include trails, wildlife viewing, or interpretive signs, along with modest support amenities such as parking or restrooms (as appropriate and feasible). Additionally, some properties that are acquired and held as future, active-use parks may be managed as open space until they are developed as parks, which may last five to ten years or even longer from the time of acquisition.

Figure 21. City-owned Open Space

Site Name	Acreage
Free Orchards Open Space	7.76
Greystone Open Space	2.84
Laurel Woods Open Space	2.32
Mariposa South Open Space	2.97
Maripose North Pathway	4.76
Other Remnant Open Space	4.43
Total	**25.08**

Natural Green Infrastructure

Natural lands are a critical component of the City's green infrastructure, which provides important ecosystem service functions. The City's urban forest, streams, wetlands, and vegetated natural areas help manage stormwater, protect air and water quality, and prevent erosion. Wetland restoration and educational elements could improve

watershed health and inform visitors about the impacts of pollutants (e.g., dog waste, pesticides, and herbicides) and encourage more environmentally friendly choices.

Through interagency coordination, the City should continue to explore opportunities to enhance existing and future sites to serve multiple public purposes, as appropriate. This may reduce the City's demand for built infrastructure, such as stormwater conveyance and detention capacity, reduce risks from natural hazards like floods, and protect the quality of Council Creek, the Tualatin River and other tributaries for future generations.

Stewardship

Managing landscapes in City parks, from formal plantings to diverse ecosystems, requires continual attention and significant resources. The goal is to sustain healthy, thriving plants. As Cornelius grows, using Pacific Northwest native species can mitigate habitat loss and maintain ecological functions. Past landscape practices are less reliable due to climate change, with hotter, drier summers stressing plants. Sustainable maintenance practices are now essential. Water conservation is critical, with adjustments to irrigation schedules to reduce waste and encourage deep rooting. Planting drought-tolerant species and scheduling new plant installations in the rainy season can also help.

Plant selection should consider future climate conditions, favoring species that will thrive long-term. Native trees and shrubs from seed zones reflecting the projected climate can better adapt to future conditions. Selecting plants also involves considering mature size, pest resistance, and compatibility with nearby surfaces. Native trees supporting insect life are crucial for bird breeding.

Invasive species management is essential for maintaining healthy landscapes. The City should expand resources and partnerships for this effort, with continuous monitoring and intervention to prevent re-establishment. This could include partnerships with organizations such as Centro Cultural, Tualatin River Watershed Council, SOLV, Washington County Natural Resources Conservation Service, the school district, and/or volunteers to care for open spaces.

Trees are crucial for water quality, reducing heat islands, reducing invasive species, and providing habitat. The City could consider promoting additional urban forestry efforts, celebrating Arbor Day with educational events and pursuing "Tree City USA" designation from the Arbor Day Foundation as a means to highlight the benefits of trees for cooling, shading, boosting property values, and improving health and air quality.

Natural Resource Management Trends

The future of parks as enabling local natural resource stewardship continues to gain traction and supports the values of urban green spaces, healthy outdoor places, green infrastructure, flood mitigation, wildlife habitat, climate resilience and more. As the NRPA states, "Parks and public lands serve an essential role in preserving natural resources and wildlife habitats, protecting clean water and clean air, and providing open space for current and future generations." As key contributors to ensuring the health of our environment, park providers should consider how the following trends can be proactively integrated into their management and practices.

- **Green Infrastructure:** Parks will continue to serve important roles in addressing stormwater management and serving as natural water-quality treatment for runoff. Sustainable landscapes can cleanse air and water, replenish aquifers, and reduce runoff, while providing wildlife habitat.
- **Microclimate Modification:** Urban heat islands created through buildings and pavement can be mitigated by extending shade tree canopy. The use of trees and native plantings can help cool surfaces and rainwater runoff. Tree canopies have long been valued for helping reduce energy demand in buildings and moderate summer temperatures for outdoor activities. Comfortable spaces result in more use of parks and public spaces. Parks and greenspace are proving to be among the most effective tools to combat the effects of urban heat islands.
- **Climate Resiliency:** Large canopy trees, native landscapes, green infrastructure, and other applications of ecological landscape tactics can contribute to mitigating, to some degree, the negative impacts of climate changes. Parks play a role in advancing climate resiliency if planned and planted to accommodate for the future with limited disruption to the park system's functions.
- **Native Wildlife:** Recent studies in conservation news have revealed an ongoing global biodiversity crisis. This has occurred in tandem with news about the climate change emergency that threatens biodiversity and an increased rate of species extinction. Parks play an important role in preserving and restoring native plant species and native wildlife communities by intentionally focusing on planting and replanting landscapes with native plant species that provide critical roles as habitat and food sources in the local ecosystem and its biodiversity.
- **"Rewilding":** Rewilding is an ecological strategy that helps rebuild wildlife populations by restoring wildlife habitats that goes beyond planting native plant species in park landscapes. Rewilding, with tactics such as "pollinator" gardens, urges a new kind of urban ethic to conserve and protect nature, while reducing the urban ecological footprint. Parks can host significant rewilding areas within their boundaries by converting the more traditional landscapes of mown lawn and ornamental trees into more natural plant communities without losing outdoor recreational values and function.



Chapter 6
RECREATIONAL TRAILS

Trails and paths provide people with valuable links between neighborhoods, parks, schools, and other destinations. This chapter provides an overview of the trails system in Cornelius, including recommendations for ongoing planning.

Expanding trail system connections was identified as one of the priorities during the community engagement process, and walking was the top activity for Cornelius residents. Continuing to manage and invest in trails is essential to maintaining a healthy and livable community and promoting alternatives to vehicle use.

Trail Trends

Walking and hiking remain the most popular recreational activities both nationally and regionally. Over the past decade, national recreation studies have consistently ranked walking and hiking as the top forms of outdoor recreation (see Appendix F for summaries of recreation trends). The 2019 COVID pandemic significantly impacted outdoor recreation, with trail use surging as many people turned to walking and bicycling for their daily exercise. This shift led to increased usage and crowded trailhead parking, challenging local and regional park agencies.

According to the 2023 Outdoor Participation Trends report by the Outdoor Foundation, hiking is the most popular outdoor activity, with 881,000 new hikers in 2022. Hiking is considered a “gateway activity” that encourages participation in other outdoor recreation activities. Running boasts the highest average outings per runner (54 per year), and biking saw an annual growth of 22.9%, with 54.7 million cyclists across all categories (road, BMX, mountain). Notably, participation among seniors (65 and older) in outdoor activities grew by 16.8% between 2019 and 2021. Trails are essential infrastructure for these and other outdoor activities.

The annual study from the National Recreation and Parks Association of how Americans use their parks determined that people who live near parks and recreation facilities are more likely to arrive at that park by walking, biking or

running, with walking being the most common method of transport.

Additionally, with the rapid increase in electric-assist mobility devices and the potential for user conflicts due to increased speeds, Cornelius should stay informed on best management practices to ensure safety for all trail users and promote trail etiquette on future shared-use or regional trails.

Community Insights

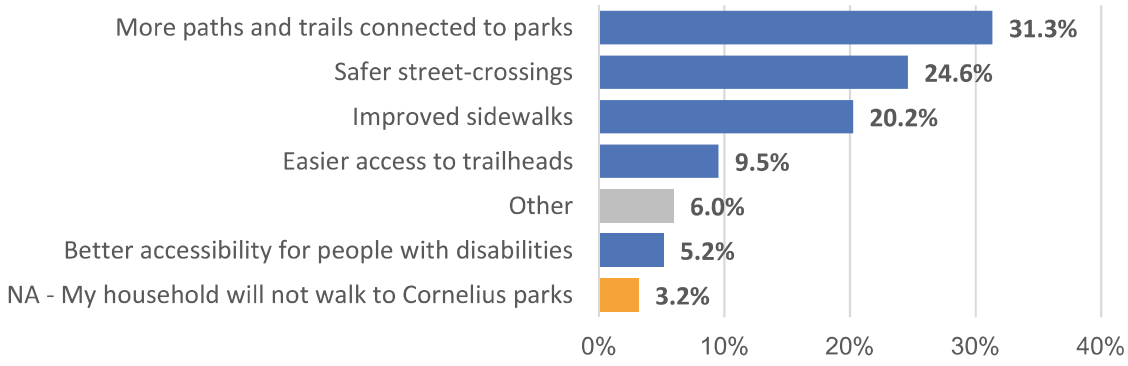
As noted in the previous chapter, feedback from the community survey and online open house provided valuable local insights into current usage and interests in various recreation amenities, including trails. The most popular reason for visiting Cornelius parks is to walk or run, and majorities of survey respondents noted there are not enough hard and soft surfaced trails in the city.

From numerous write-in responses to the survey, the community seeks an expansion of walking trails, pathways and sidewalks to provide safer connections to parks, access to nature and walking within parks. Also, access to parks by foot or bike is high. Nearly half of respondents (45%) walk to nearby parks, and an additional 15% travel by bicycle or skateboard.

Regarding future use, nearly one-quarter of respondents (21%) would bike more to City parks if more bike paths or trails were available. Respondents noted other improvements to encourage more biking to parks, such as more separation between bike and vehicles (14%), more bike lanes (13%), and bike accommodations through intersections (12%).

Also, nearly one-third of respondents (31%) would walk more to city parks if more paths or trails were available that connected to parks. Other important enhancements include safe street crossings (25%) and improved sidewalks (20%).

Figure 22. Improvements to Encourage More People to Walk to Park



Community feedback from the open house meeting also identified trail system improvements as a top priority for Cornelius. For future trail development, adding more trails in natural area trails (such as those in Laurel Woods) was the most frequently selected priority. Adding park-to-park connections and developing the Council Creek Regional Trail were nearly tied for second place. When asked to rank five conceptual trail projects, alignments for a Tualatin River Greenway Trail to SE Cornelius and the Council Creek Regional Trail received the highest number of 'top priority' rankings.

Trail Types

The Cornelius recreational trail classification system is designed around a tiered network comprising three primary trail categories: Regional, Connector, and Park/ Local Trails. Each category serves a distinct purpose and caters to varying levels of use, which dictates the trail width, material, and recommended support facilities.

Regional Trails

Regional trails form the backbone of a trail network, providing long-distance routes that connect multiple cities and significant recreational areas. These trails are designed for high-intensity use and to accommodate various activities, including walking, running, cycling, and sometimes equestrian activities. Due to their extensive reach and heavy usage, regional trails typically feature:

- Wider Paths: Regional trails often have 12 feet or more widths to support multiple users simultaneously.
- Durable Surfaces: Paved or hard-packed surfaces to withstand heavy traffic and accommodate all-weather use. Boardwalks, elevated spans, or other appropriate surfacing to traverse sensitive areas.
- Support Facilities: Ample amenities such as restrooms, water stations, seating areas, and informative signage to enhance user experience and safety.

Connector Trails

Connector trails serve as vital links between regional trails, local parks, neighborhoods, and other points of interest. These trails support moderate to high usage and are crucial for creating a cohesive network. Key characteristics include:

- Moderate Width: Typically, 8-12 feet to balance usability and environmental impact.
- Varied Surfaces: Depending on the surrounding environment and anticipated use, surfaces may range from paved to compacted gravel. Stable surfaces accommodate strollers/wheeled access even if not fully ADA compliant. Boardwalks, elevated spans, or other appropriate surfacing to traverse sensitive areas.
- Basic Facilities: Essential amenities include benches, directional signs, and occasional restrooms or water fountains.



Park/Local Trails

Park/local trails are designed for more localized, lower-intensity use within parks, neighborhoods, and community areas. These trails prioritize accessibility and recreational enjoyment for residents and visitors, featuring:

- Narrower Paths: Usually 4-8 feet wide, sufficient for walkers, runners, and casual cyclists.
- Soft or Natural Surfaces: Including dirt, mulch, or grass to blend seamlessly with the natural surroundings.
- Minimal Facilities: Focus on maintaining the natural environment, with limited but essential amenities such as benches and waste disposal stations.

The integration of these trail categories ensures a comprehensive and interconnected trail network that accommodates various recreational needs and enhances the overall accessibility of the City's outdoor spaces. This tiered approach supports a wide range of activities and promotes sustainable use and preservation of natural resources. The strategic development and maintenance of these trails are essential for fostering community health, recreation, and environmental stewardship.

Specific trail alignments must be determined through a site plan engineering and review process that considers appropriate trail design characteristics in conjunction with natural resource sensitivities, as well as applicability for universal access. Trails are built infrastructure and often involve some grading, soil displacement, potential vegetation removal, and improvements for trailheads and access. While trails can be designed for minimal environmental impact, their alignment and design require site-specific solutions that balance the intended purpose of the trail with meeting applicable land use and environmental codes and regulations.

Figure 23. Cornelius Trail Classifications

Classification	Function	Use Type	Users	Surfacing	Width
Regional Trail	Major connections through community and beyond	Multi-use	Pedestrians, cyclists, skaters. Equestrians (where feasible)	Asphalt, concrete, boardwalk.	12-18'
Connector Trail	Connects parks, trails, neighborhoods and destinations	Multi-use	Pedestrians, cyclists, skaters.	Asphalt, concrete, boardwalk. Gravel, possible.	8-12'
Park / Local Trail	Interior loops or point-to-point routes in public spaces.	Multi- or single use	Pedestrians, cyclists, skaters.	Asphalt, concrete, boardwalk. Gravel, native soil, forest duff, wood chips also possible.	2-10'

Existing Trail Inventory

The City of Cornelius, Metro and neighboring communities have created and support a growing system of regional and connector trails. This concerted effort reflects a clear recognition at the city and regional levels that trails are valuable infrastructure, demonstrated by their ongoing commitment to connecting communities and destinations through these pathways. A more fully developed network of trails and pathways will significantly enhance the City's walkability. The long-range and ongoing regional planning for the Council Creek Regional Trail is an example of one signature trail corridor that can link Cornelius to Hillsboro, Forest Grove, and points beyond.

Internal Park Trails

Several of Cornelius's developed city parks feature paved and soft-surface trails connecting various outdoor recreation amenities. These park trails enhance recreational opportunities and provide convenient access points to adjacent neighborhoods, fostering greater connectivity within the community.

Figure 24. Cornelius Trail Inventory

Trail/Path Segment	Mileage
Alpine Park Trail	0.09
Boulder Park Trail	0.04
Harleman Park Trail	0.51
Laurel Woods Pedestrian Path	0.06
Mariposa North Pathway	0.48
Mariposa Park Trail	0.32
Steamboat Park Trail	0.14
Tualatin River Trail	0.83
Other Minor Path Connections	0.37
City Trails & Paths	**2.84**
HOA Paths	0.63

Trail System Planning

Regional Trail Planning

The Council Creek Regional Trail Plan defines a multi-use pathway for pedestrians, bicyclists, and other non-motorized travelers that will extend almost 15 miles from the MAX station in downtown Hillsboro to the Banks-Vernonia Trail in Banks. The regional trail will connect the cities of Banks, Forest Grove, Cornelius and Hillsboro, a large swath of farmland between Banks and Forest Grove, and unincorporated land within the urban growth boundary between Forest Grove and Hillsboro. The preferred trail alignment extends 2.7 miles through Cornelius as a 10-12' asphalt paved rail-with-trail. The rail-with-trail design is dependent on the type of future rail or transit service and is proposed for the south side of the rail right-of-way. The design for this east-west trail corridor began in spring 2024, with construction scheduled to begin in summer 2026 and completed in spring 2028.

The Council Creek Regional Trail Plan also identified a segment following Jobes Ditch (N 29th Avenue) for 1.44 miles in a north-south alignment south of the primary east-west trail. This segment is associated with a future extension of N. 29th Avenue, linking a new high school and new development south of Dogwood Street.

Trail System Design

Trail systems may include different trails tailored to different conditions and user needs. Establishing guidelines for trail planning and developing trail design standards helps create a cohesive trail system. This approach directs the appropriate establishment of new trails and guides the maintenance and upgrades of existing trails. Establishing and reinforcing a recreational trail classification enables a framework for trail design and facilitates the prioritization of proposed trail enhancements and development.

The following recommendations provide general planning-level guidelines for future trail system considerations. A comprehensive non-motorized trail system plan is recommended to provide more alignment and design details, priorities for implementation, and coordination with the City's transportation planning, including cost estimates for implementation.

Cross Sections, Access & Alignments

Future trail network growth must balance optimal user experience and connectivity with practical considerations like cost, regulatory compliance, and availability. Alignments should accommodate different use types (i.e., commuter vs. recreational/destination-oriented) and consider interim solutions, such as wider sidewalks or

Integrating Design Elements

The Monon Trail, a rail trail heading north almost 17 miles from downtown Indianapolis, illustrates some tools for helping visitors find the trail and find their way along the trail. The combination of a signature color, unified logos and icons, matching site furnishing, and signage styles help identify the location and direction of the trail and its support facilities, as part of a unified navigation system.

At crossroads and trailheads, the bright red colors used consistently in signs and furnishings mark the trail's presence. Kiosks and information signs help orient the trail user. Rule signs alert the user to trail behavior expectations and reinforce trail identity. The signage system helps identify place, provide information about trail distances and amenities, locate connections and interpret history and culture.



routes that utilize existing or planned sanitary sewer, water, stormwater, or dry utility corridors. Ensuring local trails connect to regional, connector, or park trails is crucial for reducing reliance on trailheads and enhancing access.

Trailheads

Safe, convenient entryways expand trail network access and are essential for a successful system. Trailheads typically include parking, kiosks, and signage and may also feature site furnishings like trash receptacles, benches, restrooms, drinking fountains, bike repair stations, and bike racks. Recent trailhead installations have included electric bike charging stations to support alternative transportation modes. Trailheads can be located within public parks and open spaces or provided through interagency agreements with partners (e.g., Metro, county, school district). Specific designs and layouts should consider intended user groups and unique site conditions.

Areas of Respite

Rest areas along trail segments enhance the user experience by offering places to rest, enjoy natural settings, or socialize. These areas, distinct from trailheads, can include pull-offs with benches or picnic tables, observation platforms, or interpretive signs. They should be integrated into the emergency response system with identifying codes for locator information.

Trail Signs & Wayfinding

Enhanced signage and consistent brand identification can significantly increase awareness of recreational opportunities for residents and visitors. A coordinated signage system is essential for facilitating a successful trail network. This system should inform, orient, and educate users about the trail system and appropriate trail etiquette. A comprehensive and consistent signage system includes:

- Directional and Regulatory Signs: Clearly indicate directions and regulatory information to ensure user safety and compliance with trail rules.
- Trail User Etiquette and Hierarchy Signs: Educate users on proper trail behavior and right-of-way practices to promote safety and courtesy among different trail users.
- Continuous Route Signage: Provide route identification and wayfinding to help users navigate the trail network seamlessly.
- Mileage Markers: Display periodic information regarding distances to areas of interest, helping users gauge their progress and plan their trips.
- Warning Signs: Alert users to upcoming trail transitions, potential conflicts with motor vehicles, and other hazards to ensure safety.
- Interpretive Information: Offer educational content about the ecological, historical, and cultural features along the trails, enhancing the user experience.
- QR Codes: Provide links to additional information and resources, allowing users to access more detailed content via smartphones.

Trail System Recommendations

By adopting a connectivity-focused approach, Cornelius can ensure that the expanding trail network is well-integrated and provides residents with seamless access to recreational trails. This strategy will support a cohesive and user-friendly trail system that meets the community's recreation, transportation and overall quality of life needs.

Connectivity Over Mileage

As with transportation planning, recreational trail planning should prioritize connectivity as a performance metric rather than mileage. Relying on a mileage standard or metric for level of service for paths within Cornelius will result in limited and inadequate assessment of community needs, with little consideration for improved connectivity.

Local Park Access

Interior park trails should connect smoothly with sidewalks and provide information on connecting to nearby trail segments. The community survey and online open house comments supported additional trail development and walking opportunities.

As illustrated on Map 16: Proposed Recreational Trail System, future recreational trail connections reflect community interests and preferences from surveys and other engagements. The proposed trail system enables additional connections to the Council Creek Regional Trail and includes a new north-south trails along N 29th Avenue. The map also illustrates the potential for trail connections near the Tualatin River, with connections to Harleman Park and Fernhill Wetlands in Forest Grove. The proposed trail system adds approximately 6.5 miles of recreational trails, which includes 3.7 miles of trail for the Council Creek Regional Trail and excludes future sidewalks or bike routes in the right-of-way.

Planning Coordination

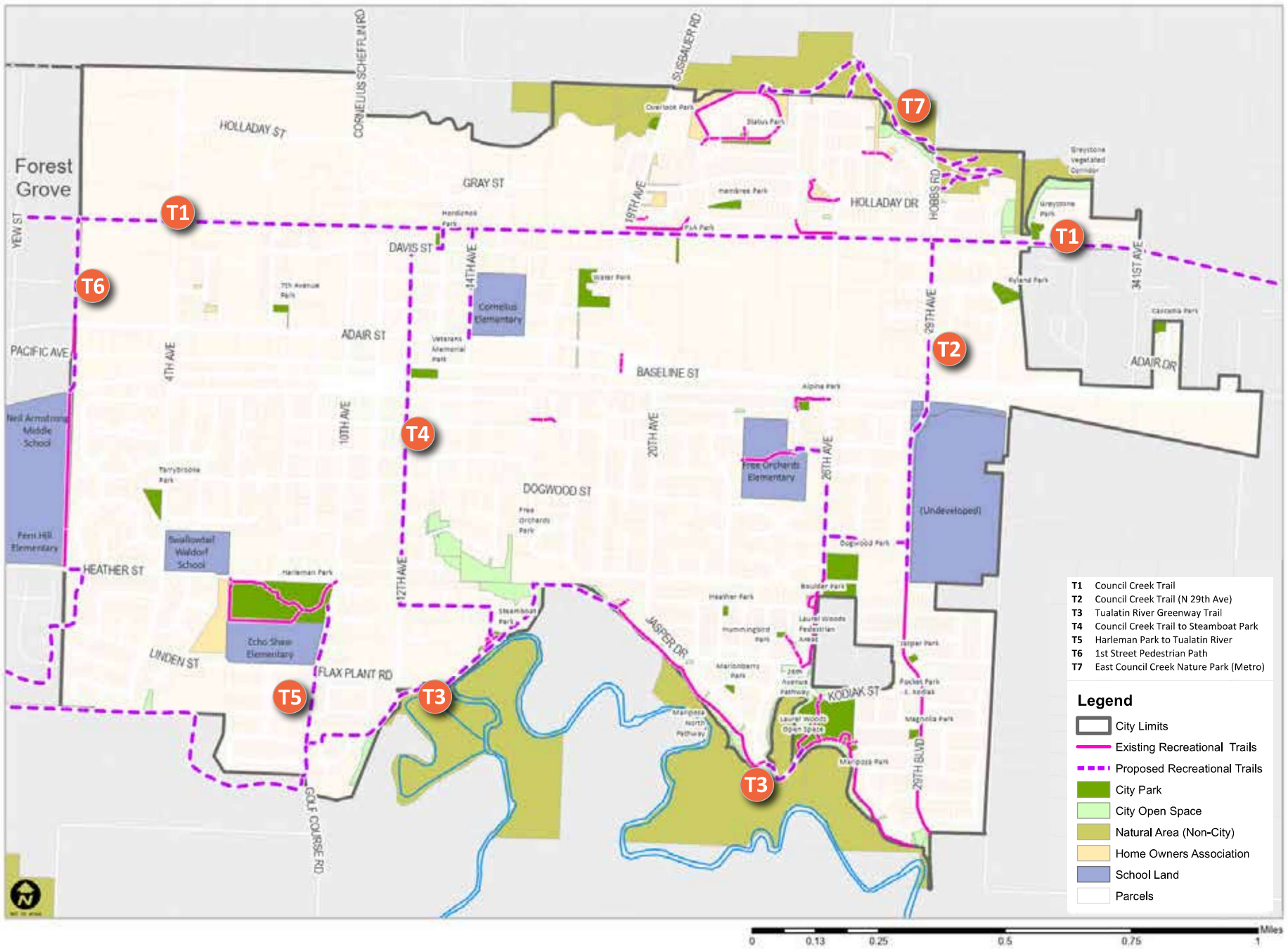
Achieving many recreational trail connections will require coordination with transportation improvements and land development. This Plan recommends a connectivity goal to enhance off-street linkages between parks and major destinations, which supplement future pedestrian and bicycle connections and multi-use paths along new collector streets that utilize in right-of-way alignments and are shown in the Transportation System Plan. The City also should continue to coordinate with Metro and area partners to complete the deign and build the Council Creek Regional Trail through Cornelius.

Acquisitions & Development for Trail Connections

Additional trail connections, sidewalk improvements, and bike lanes are needed to link destinations and promote walkability and healthier lifestyles. The City should actively pursue the acquisition of easements, corridors and parcels to create comprehensive linkages for Cornelius's recreational trail system. Coordination between parks and transportation funding sources is essential for planning the most appropriate links. The City also should require new developments to provide bike and pedestrian access to contribute to a city-wide network of non-motorized transportation options, and it should continue to implement ADA guidelines for trails where reasonable.

Trail System Signage

As the trail network grows, it is recommended that detailed trail signage standards, wayfinding signage for trails and associated facilities, and informational maps and materials identifying existing and planned trail facilities, be designed and implemented to improve user experiences.



Map 16: Proposed Recreational Trail System



Chapter 7
RECREATION & EVENTS

The City currently provides limited recreation programing through the Cornelius Library, and the City has plans to convert a portion of the Cornelius Elementary School into a new city community center. Other nearby recreation options are available through a range of public and private recreation, health and fitness providers and facilities in Forest Grove and Hillsboro.

Recreation Trends

The following national and state data highlights some of the current trends in recreation and may frame future considerations for recreation offerings and events in Cornelius. Additional trend data are provided in Appendix F.

- Nationwide, 82% of U.S. adults believe that parks and recreation are essential. [1]
- 72% of survey respondents indicate that having a high-quality park, playground, public open space or recreation center nearby is an important factor in deciding where they want to live. [1]
- Nearly all (93%) park and recreation agencies provide recreation programs and services. The top five most commonly offered programs include holiday or other special events (65%), educational programs (59%), group exercise (59%), fitness programs (58%), and day or summer camps (57%). [2]
- More than eight in ten agencies provide themed special events (90% of agencies), team sports (87%), social recreation events (88%), youth summer camps (83%), fitness enhancement classes (82%), and health and wellness education (80%). [3]
- America's children are spending more time outdoors over the past decade, and the COVID pandemic accelerated that trend. Overall, the percentage of children participating in outdoor recreation was high in 2021, at just over 70%. [4]
- Over the past two years, participation rates are up across the board for America's youth, with strong growth in participation by girls (4.9% higher for girls ages 6 to 12, and 5.3% higher for girls 13 to 17). [4]
- Yoga continued to have one of the largest gains in fitness activities. [5]
- Activities with the highest 5-year increase in participation include indoor climbing (13%) and pickleball (12%). [5]

- Research from the US Bureau of Economic Analysis shows that arts and culture drive 4.2% of the US gross domestic product (GDP), generating $ 876.7 billion in 2020. [6]
- People who say their neighborhood has easy access to quality arts and cultural activities tend to be more satisfied, identify more with local lifestyle and culture, and invest more time and resources in their communities. [7]

Recreation Management magazine's 2022 Report on the State of the Managed Recreation Industry summarizes information provided by a wide range of professionals working in the recreation, sports, and fitness industry. Regarding program options, respondents from community centers, park departments, and health clubs reported that they plan to add programs over the next few years. The ten most commonly planned program additions were:

- Mind-body balance programs
- Fitness programs
- Group exercise programs
- Educational programs
- Arts and crafts programs
- Teen programs
- Functional fitness programs
- Performing arts programs
- Environmental education
- Holidays and other special events

Sources:

(1) American Engagement with Parks Survey
(2) 2020 NRPA Agency Performance Review
(3) 2022 NRPA Agency Performance Review
(4) 2022 Outdoor Participation Report
(5) 2022 Sport & Fitness Industry Association Sports, Fitness, And Leisure Activities Topline Participation Report
(6) US Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2022
(7) Knight Foundation Community Ties survey Community-Ties-Final-pg.pdf (knightfoundation.org).

Community Feedback

Participants of the online open house for this Parks Master Plan, as well as those who were engaged with the Vision 2045 and the Cornelius Community Center Concept Plan, offered feedback on local needs for recreation programs, facilities and community activities. Community ideas from the latter two planning processes included interest for fun runs, youth and adult programs, indoor sport courts, and space for community and recreation classes.

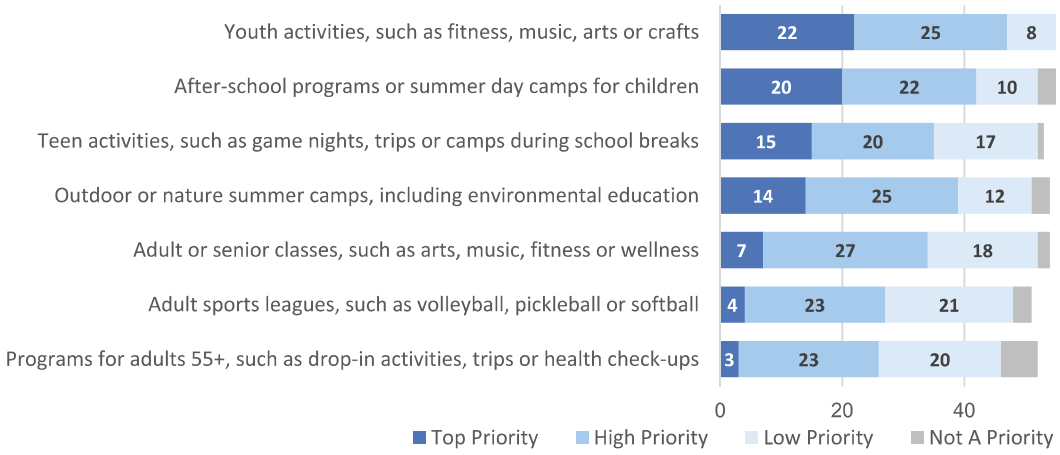
Online open house participants strongly supported expanding recreational programming for youth (see Figure 25). After-school programs and summer day camps, as well as other youth activities like fitness, music, arts, or crafts, received the highest priority rankings. Programs for adults—including fitness classes, drop-in activities, and sports leagues—also garnered considerable interest, though fewer respondents marked them as their top priority.

Regarding community events, online open house participants most commonly reported attending the Adelante Farmers Market & Music, Holiday Tree Lighting, and Movies in the Park. When asked how they feel about current offerings, the majority indicated they were satisfied but would like to see more events. Open-ended feedback conveyed a desire for improved promotion and visibility of community events. There was also interest in events geared toward families, teens, singles, and people with disabilities and seasonal activities, such as spring break or evening concerts in the park.

Other online open house write-in comments included:

- **Expand Cultural & Demographic Reach:** Several people expressed interest in more culturally diverse events, as well as activities for teens and singles. Geographic equity was

Figure 25. Recreation Program Priorities



also mentioned—ensuring events are spread out across the city.

- **Seasonal & Programmatic Gaps:** Specific requests included spring break events, concerts/music in the park, additional movies in the park, and more consistent programming like a permanent location for the farmers market.

Recreation Facilities & Activities

Facilities

Cornelius Public Library

The City's only recreation venue is the Cornelius Public Library, which provides access to information resources and hosts monthly events for families, teens and adults. Also within the library and completed in 2024, the Drake Learning Center is a 2,700 square-foot space that offers a versatile, 50-person event space to support community events and library programming and a makerspace designed to engage Cornelius youth in programs that promote critical math and science skills essential for student success.

Future Cornelius Community Center

The City currently does not have a dedicated community recreation center that provides space for indoor recreational activities. The idea of a community center in the area was identified in the City's 2009 park system plan, the Town Center Plan, and the Cornelius 2045 Vision and Action Plan. To meet this need, the City has agreed to acquire part of the Cornelius Elementary School from the school district and initiated development of a concept plan to envision the building as a community and recreation center.

The re-imagined building will include a gymnasium, several classroom spaces, commercial kitchen, restrooms, an administrative suite, covered outdoor terraces, and an interior treed courtyard. The existing school parking lot will be replaced with a public plaza fronting Adair Street. which will include a splash pad and accommodation for an outdoor market and future City events. Parking capacity will be increased with angled parking along the east side of North 14th Avenue north of Adair (see Figure 26).

Programs

The City of Cornelius offers a modest variety of activities and classes at the library for children, youth and adults. The following represents some of the current recreation, education, or self-improvement options available:

- Family & Youth Activities
  - Movers & Shakers
  - Family Storytime
  - Homework Help
  - LEGOpalooza
- Teen & Adult Activities
  - Zumba Class
  - Papercrete Garden Creations
  - Crafternoons
  - Garb-Gab
  - Quilting Sewing Circle
  - Basic Technology Class
  - Job Seekers Workshop
  - Citizenship Class

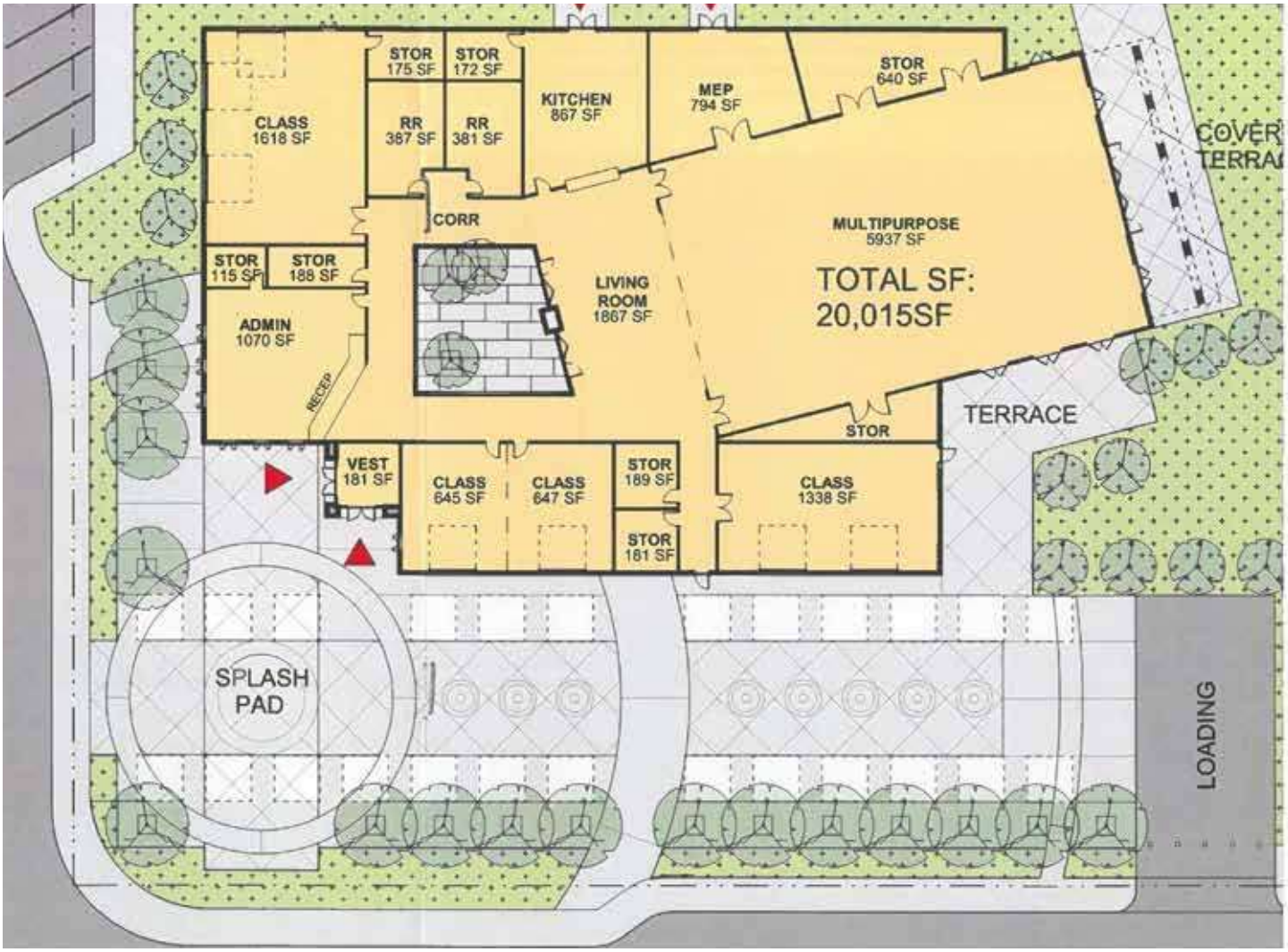
Special Events

The City coordinates or supports several special events annually that provide gathering opportunities, celebrations and activation of City parks. While not every event is hosted or run by the City, these special events draw the community together, are popular with residents, and attract visitors from outside Cornelius. A selection of recent community events include the following:

- Cornelius Farmers' Market (June – September)
- Take Care of Cornelius (June)
- National Night Out (August)
- Flicks at the Park (August)
- Veteran's Day Ceremony (November)
- Community Dinner (November)
- Holiday Tree Lighting (December)

Community gathering and special events should continue to be an area of emphasis; however, the overall number and breadth of City-sponsored special events should be carefully managed to align with the availability of resources and impacts to general park and facility use. This will ensure the City can adequately invest in its overall recreational offerings and maintain high-quality special events. Other community groups should be encouraged to be the primary funders and organizers of as many community-wide events as possible. A structured approach will help the City manage the growth of these popular offerings; ensure high-quality, adequately resourced events; and enlist community sponsorships, partnerships, and support. Also, when the new the community center is completed, it can provide another venue to promote cultural gatherings and other community celebrations.

Figure 26. Concept Diagram for New Community Center at Cornelius Elementary School











Future Program & Facility Considerations

Additional, expanded or new program options currently may be limited by indoor facility capacity at the library and staffing. However, with the planned construction of the new community center, the City will be poised to expand recreation program offerings. Doing so will require advance program planning to determine the range of potential programs, scheduling, and the needs for full-time and temporary staff for programming and facility operations. To assist with future program planning, staff periodically should review participant data past programs and coordinate with the school district and the cities of Forest Grove and Hillsboro to stay abreast of class and program utilization and consider the available program mix. Also, staff should periodically review data from the following sources to determine community needs for programs and services:

- Historical registration trends/success of current programs and services
- Surveys and questionnaires
- Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
- Suggestions provided by current or prospective instructors and current employees

Comments from public outreach indicate a latent demand for additional program options for youth camps, youth sports, teen activities and adult and senior classes and programs. Considerations about existing and planned programs should gauge performance and priority offerings based on a mix of criteria that include:

- Community interest or deficiencies
- Potential for increased participation
- Fill rates for programs (registrants compared to program capacity)
- Rate of program cancellations
- Availability of qualified and knowledgeable staff or contractors to provide consistency and reliability for program delivery
- Financial performance of individual programs (operating expenses vs. revenues)
- Program lifecycle assessment to balance the suite of new, mature, and declining programs
- Revenue potential, affordability, and accessibility
- Cost of service policy metrics



Chapter 8
OPERATIONS

City Park Operations

The City provides a full-range of services, including police and fire protection, library, construction and maintenance of streets, parks and utility infrastructure, cultural activities, short and long-range planning and development review. The Community Development Department co-leads and works closely with the Public Works Department to plan and oversee the City parks system. The Parks Division is responsible for maintenance and development of parks, and recreation coordination. With three full-time employees and a 0.45 seasonal employee, the Division ensures the upkeep of parks through turf care, mulching, playground equipment maintenance and care, building maintenance, graffiti removal, litter control and preparation for special events. Staff facilitate the Public Infrastructure Advisory Board and provide support to volunteer groups. To optimize resource allocation, certain equipment is shared with utility crews.

Park operations tasks include weekly mowing, edging, and leaf cleanup of park shelter and picnic areas. Safety inspections are performed monthly at each park. Staff also issue field permits for the reserved use of athletic field, both for single-use and full season use, in addition to permits for reservable park shelter and picnic areas.

Figure 27. Park Performance Measurements

Strategy	Metric	Actual 2022-2023	Estimate 2023-2024	Forecast 2024-2025
Maintain City Parks	Number of times parks are mowed/maintained	46	46	46
	Number of safety inspections performed at city parks	258	276	300
Increase awareness of City Parks	Number of shelter use permits issued	241	250	250
	Number of athletic field permits issued	5	14	14

To help determine the appropriate level of staffing for Cornelius's current and future park system, preliminary benchmarking assessments were conducted to compare number of full-time equivalent employees (FTEs), budget allocations, park facilities and acreage, and other variables to national park and recreation agencies, as well as similarly sized cities in Oregon.

National Comparisons

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) 2024 Agency Performance Review provides metrics that offer perspectives on comparisons for the Cornelius park system. Selected findings from this nationwide benchmarking tool illustrates comparison metrics with national medians and with park and recreation provider jurisdictions within similar population size brackets.

It should be noted that park and recreation providers can vary greatly across the country in terms of services, infrastructure, and system-wide parklands. Using NRPA metrics provides a "first flush" at examining how Cornelius currently is providing for and operating park and recreation facilities.

From the NRPA metrics, comparing the number of dedicated park and recreation staffing with Cornelius whether across all surveying agencies (57.5 FTEs) or just similar sized communities (14.0 FTEs), the City employs substantially fewer full-time employees (3.45 FTEs) per 10,000 residents. This comparison considers Cornelius's full-time staffing and part-time seasonal for parks, while NRPA metrics typically use parks and recreation staffing combined. The NRPA performance measure excludes seasonal labor for park operations. For evaluating park maintenance staffing assessments, additional comparisons are needed. (See subsequent discussion on projecting future park staffing needs.)

While annual operating expenditures is considerably lower than national averages, the annual operating expenditures per capita was within a similar range to communities with a range of less than 20,000 population size. Cornelius's five-year capital spending exceeds other NRPA-surveyed jurisdictions of similar size, indicative of the City's recent uptick in park system investments.

The NRPA park performance metrics comparison of full-time equivalent staffing (FTEs) and budget expenditures shows a more fine-tuned view of how Cornelius compares with other providers across the country. Of particular note, the City lacks an existing trail system beyond pathways within parks. Once the Council Creek Regional Trail is built, the City's trail mileage will be comparable to other similarly sized communities.

Figure 28. NRPA Agency Performance Metrics Comparison

Metric	All Agencies	Jurisdictions Less than 20,000 Pop.	Cornelius
Residents per Park	2,386	1,172	575
Annual Operating Expenses	$6,453,357	$1,451,763	$2,088,860
Operating Expenses per Capita	$99	$136	$145
Operating Expenses per Parkland Acre	$8,260	$9,777	$38,612
Operating Expenses per FTE	$110,912	$101,304	$605,467
Five-year Capital Budget Spending	$12,000,000	$1,814,200	$2,778,602
Park & Recreation Staffing (FTEs)	57.6	14.0	3.5
FTEs per 10,000 Residents	8.9	13.7	2.4
Total Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Residents	10.6	12.6	3.8
Miles of Trails	16	4.5	1.6

Oregon State Comparisons

Park and recreation operations can be highly variable, particularly at different community sizes and residential densities. No approach to service provision is an equal match to another jurisdiction. In addition to different organizational approaches to park maintenance, recreation services also may be co-located with community and neighborhood services, libraries, family services, cultural arts, event planning, golf course, and waterfront management. With this caveat in mind, a more refined comparison of park metrics was prepared using several cities in Oregon with population sizes within a range similar to Cornelius.

Figure 29. Oregon Cities Park System Metrics Comparisons

Performance Metric	Cornelius	Canby	Fairview	Gladstone	Sandy	La Grande
Population (2023)	**14,981**	17,944	10,782	11,865	12,991	13,404
Park & Recreation Total Budget*	**$2,088,860**	$4,712,813	$942,955	$1,863,687	$1,388,497	$1,328,984
Spending per Resident	**$139**	$263	$87	$157	$107	$99
Annual Capital Spending (5-yr average)**	**$433,680**	$2,689,000	$300,000	-	$1,900,000	$123,000
Capital Spending per Resident	**$29**	$150	$28	-	$146	$9
Park & Recreation FTE	**3.45**	16.8	3.77	2.95	5.48	5.8
Park & Rec FTE per 10,000 Population	**2.4**	9.4	3.5	2.5	4.2	4.3
Total Developed Parks (acres)	**29.0**	162.0	16.6	118.2	32.7	64.0
Park Acres per 1,000 Population	**2.0**	9.0	1.5	10.0	2.5	4.8
Total Parks & Natural Areas (acres)	**54.1**	312.4	102.7	139.0	279.9	108.8
Parkland Acres per 1,000 Population	**3.8**	17.4	9.5	11.7	21.5	8.1
Parkland Acres per FTE	**15.68**	18.6	27.2	47.1	51.1	18.8
Square Miles (land only)	**2.34**	4.69	3.05	2.40	3.63	4.58
Population Density (pop./sq. mi.)	**6,402**	3,826	3,535	4,944	3,579	2,927
Park Facilities (number)	**25**	23	17	16	19	13

* Cornelius Parks Budget does not include rec services provided by city manager's office

* Fairview & Wood Village have a IGA for a recreation manager; each contribute $71,958 towards their salary.

** Capital spending for Cornelius excludes developer contributions or other private funds

Reviewing the differences across these cities, Cornelius may have more park facilities but lower parkland acreage. When compared with overall parkland including open space and natural areas, most of the other comparable cities provided over 100 acres of parklands, not including any state, federal or other public land providers. The challenge for Cornelius's parks maintenance crew is the distribution of numerous smaller park sites that require more time mobilizing per acres of parkland.

Notably, Cornelius park operations spending levels based on annual budget expenditures ($139.43 per resident) were within a comparable range to other jurisdictions. Another consideration focuses on capital investments. A park and recreation agency's capital budget often varies widely from year to year with some years spending $0 on capital projects making comparisons less discernible. Compared with its adopted 2024-25 capital improvement program of $3,212,615, Cornelius spends $433,680 per year, based on an average of capital spending over a five-year period.

The available data for park and recreation comparisons does not readily separate park operations staffing from recreation and administration staffing levels. In order to help predict the maintenance and operations staffing needs for the City's future expansion of park facilities, other data sources have been gathered to help anticipate the needed labor hours for different types of parks, trails, open space and special facilities.

Projecting Future Park Operations Staffing

Cornelius staff track their labor hours for parks crews and their associated activities in the park system. General park maintenance, mowing, equipment and vehicle maintenance, and landscape planting maintenance are the top four labor expenditures for annual tasks. The previous three years of parks labor was averaged across all park tasks to be 3,358.17 hours. The tracking of tasks and hours does not distinguish across park types or necessarily assign labor hours to specific parks. Thus, the comparison with the above Pacific Northwest park system does not apply "apples to apples", since it distinguished between neighborhood and community parks and their typical labor requirements. Using the tracked labor hours for Cornelius's park system, the labor hours per acre averages 115.7, which is not too far from the other provider's time for community park tasks. Using the current labor per acre expenditures, a predictive staffing need could hypothetically reflect the labor needs for the addition of about 26 acres of parkland, including one community park and five neighborhood parks.

Figure 30. Cornelius Developed Parks Labor Staffing

Annual Labor Expenditures per Acre	3-year Average
Open Space Labor Hours per Acre	21
Neighborhood Parks Labor Hours per Acre	152
Community Parks Labor Hours per Acre	111
System-wide Average Labor Hours per Acre	**115.7**

With population growth and as Cornelius continues to responsively expand its park system, additional operations staffing resources will be needed in the future. To help predict the future staffing need as new parks and amenities are developed, an example from a Pacific Northwest park system (Figure 30) offers a look at the labor hours and costs on a per park basis with distinctions made for type of park being maintained. This per acre information can be extrapolated to predict how much staffing might be necessary per new park classification. A new five-acre neighborhood park would require the time of an additional 0.25 FTE staff. For every four new neighborhood parks, one FTE should be added to cover necessary labor needs. For a 20-acre community park, one full-time staff would be needed to ensure proper care and maintenance of the new facility. Special facilities, such as sports complexes, often require higher levels of staffing than a community park, which includes mowing time as part of the labor need. The agency in the table below uses in-house labor for mowing services. Based on the comparative offered

above, Cornelius would need an additional three FTEs for maintaining the projected growth in developed community and neighborhood parks.

Figure 31. Modeling Future Labor Needs by Park Type

Cornelius Developed Parkland	Developed Park Acres	Labor (Hrs/Acre)	Total Labor Hours	FTE Staffing
Current Cornelius Park System	29.02	115.7	3,357.6	3.45
Expanded Cornelius Park System *	55.02	115.7	6,365.8	6.55

* Assumes addition of five 2-acre neighborhood parks & one 16-acre community park

The assessment of current labor needs indicates that park operations have adequate FTEs to meet current labor needs. When trails and future parks are developed, the parkland facility acreage may increase by over 26 acres. Additional parkland system of 55 acres would trigger staffing needs of 6.5 FTEs, depending on the intensity of development and the types of provided amenities.

It should be noted that Cornelius has recently added a number of pocket parks to its system. These small park spots have limited acreage but still require regular inspections, trash pick-up, vegetation management and other frequent maintenance activities. Mobilization, travel from park to park, also consumes time that can distort the labor hours needed to maintain the park system. One should expect the average labor hours per acre to be much higher for pocket parks. Additionally, the potential for future parks being acquired with significant acreage is very limited. Applying the acreage value for labor hour expenditures when adding more smaller pocket parks may not offer a realistic projection.

In Cornelius, 13 of these park facilities are pocket parks of under 0.5 acres. The number of pocket parks comprises 57% of the City's park facilities, which is an unusually high percentage of a small community's park system. Pocket parks have limitations due to their size to be able to provide many of the outdoor recreational amenities sought by residents. Future parks being acquired for the park system should strive to provide more room for outdoor recreation whenever feasible. This also could lower the average labor per acre costs.

Distinct differences occur across park systems when comparing labor needs for park maintenance. Park acreage in mown grass cannot be the single measurement variable for determining staff hours, since park design, location, and intensity of use add to the time needed for adequate care. Mobilization time, travel, and load/unload of equipment add considerably across systems and can trigger higher time dedication per acre for small pocket parks and in jurisdictions with traffic congestion or great distances between parks. Park systems also vary considerably in the provision of restrooms versus portable toilets, triggering significantly different maintenance time commitments. Natural areas within developed parks traditionally consume much lower labor needs than manicured park areas. In coordination with an asset management program, labor tracking per task can help monitor operations and provide data for future needs.

Best Management Practices

Maintenance Standards

Developing maintenance standards that define the level of park upkeep and care can help identify and clarify the expectations for both the parks operations and for the public. If maintenance standards are solely defined by the level of budgetary support, a loss in efficiency and a gradual lowering of quality, care, and safety may result. Lower levels of maintenance often lead to higher capital repair needs due, in part, to a growing backlog of deferred maintenance. Park maintenance standards should be developed for Cornelius to proactively identify the desired level of care in existing parks.

Park and recreation providers seek to incorporate best management practices into their operations and maintenance to gain efficiencies in expenditures. Adopting a set of standards for park facilities allows an agency to be prepared for future tasks and responsive to the potential for budgetary changes affecting funded levels of care. Park standards can provide specifications for in-house expectations, as well as outside contracted performance. The degree of public tolerance also can inform the level of acceptable care for each park facility. The activities listed below offer a sample palette of the types of work tasks that can be defined to specifically guide the degree of attention

and length of time that is typical of each activity. Typical operations and maintenance activities include:

- Mowing
- Edging
- Rough mow
- Weed eating
- Aeration
- Fertilization
- Litter control
- Weed control
- Tree pruning
- Vegetation management
- Invasive plant control
- Power washing pavements
- Power washing site fixtures
- Painting / rust control
- Playground safety inspection
- Pavement monitoring
- Pest control
- Graffiti removal
- Vandalism repairs
- Janitorial services

Some tasks require daily attention, while others can be performed annually or based on monitoring or inspection results. Different levels of care (time and attention) can be established for park landscape areas coordinated with their landscape type based on past practices that provided satisfactory results. For example, an irrigated grass sport field will require more mowing and turf management than a non-irrigated shrub bed. These specific maintenance activities can be tracked and assigned typical labor hours. When funding levels affect labor resources, the impact to park landscapes' level of care can be predicted (i.e., Will grass grow too long and impact turf quality? Will restrooms be open for limited time periods?). Resource allocation based on funding support becomes a more informed process.

Park Design Standards

As Cornelius adds to its park system with the development of the Council Creek Regional Trail, Cornelius Elementary School site, new neighborhood parks and other future parklands, standardizing basic park features can be a valuable tool for both cost and labor efficiencies. Establishing design standards for park furnishings can accommodate economies in the purchase of amenities like park benches, picnic tables, bike racks, drinking fountains, signs, bollards, lighting, and more.

Design standards should always include universal access characteristics to ensure ADA compliance. As older furnishings in existing parks need replacement, the new design standard should be used to gradually shift all furnishings into an accessible, signature style and identity. The condition assessments conducted in the fall of 2024 (Appendix A) indicated a range of site furnishings without a clear standard for items like picnic tables, benches, bike racks, lighting, signage, or bollards. Adopting a standard style for park furnishings could help streamline the process for replacement of these amenities and address some of the ADA non-compliance issues. When new subdivision developments propose constructing a future park that will be integrated into the City-owned park system, these design standards should be required in the proposed park design and development.

The conditions assessments conducted at the beginning of this park master planning process also noted concerns about park identification and the lack of signs designating each park with its official name. Signs for parks should follow an adopted style that is consistent throughout the park system.

Benches, picnic tables, drinking fountains, bike racks, and trash and recycling receptacles are common site furnishings provided in public parks. In Cornelius, these site furnishings are visually diverse, not always ADA-compliant, and can create a challenge for maintenance when the need occurs to repair widely diverse amenities. For future park improvements and prior to implementing new master plans for undeveloped parks, it will be beneficial to have a standard design, style and color for benches, picnic tables, and other furnishings. Future park improvements could be standardized to create unity and simplify future additions and replacements.

Asset Management

The need to maintain standards of quality to ensure the safety and value of visitor experiences may require Cornelius to establish a set of guidelines for maintenance and operation levels of service, which may rely on a variety of techniques to help define their quality of care, ranging from user satisfaction surveys to asset management policies and requests for work activities.

Asset management programs are a best management practice for park operations to help manage current infrastructure and predict future capital repair and replacement needs. The City could begin to add existing assets to its public works infrastructure asset management program and add new assets as part of the project close-out phase following construction. Some types of public facilities can be approached on a very predictable basis for establishing asset management levels; however, public parks engage the highly sensitive perception of public outdoor recreation use. Therefore, the City could expand the use of an asset management program to automatically generate inspections on a recurring basis to address safety, cleanliness, and user attraction in a proactive manner. Safety, especially in regard to playgrounds, should be of paramount importance, and at least one parks operational staff should be certified as a playground safety inspector. While the human variable for park care adds an

additional expectation to be met, an active and proactive asset management program can track operations and maintenance needs and predict a more reliable need for future maintenance levels. Fully incorporating an asset management program for public parks can help guide Cornelius into its future park service provision needs.

Staff Training

Park maintenance tasks can vary greatly in their requirement for certain skills, knowledge, and experience. With adopted maintenance standards, park operations staff can be cognizant of work that needs to be addressed and work tasks can be prioritized. The City could support the training of a crew member to be a Tree Risk Assessment Qualified (TRAQ) International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist. This specific arboricultural expertise is essential to ensure that the community forest and individual park trees are managed to protect their value as capital assets and contributors to environmental health. Additional horticultural knowledge can be invaluable in identifying the best timing for certain landscape tasks to ensure effective practices and good results. Training on basic turf management, horticulture, arboriculture, integrated pest management, and environmental practices is recommended for all permanent staff. Providing and supporting attendance in workshops and training for optimum approaches to park maintenance can increase productivity and reinforce the value of park workers in their role of providing a safe and viable public park system.

Park Structures

The cleaning and maintenance of picnic shelters, restrooms, play equipment, drinking fountains, tables and benches should be regularly performed to uphold the public expectation of clean and safe park environments. Routine inspections for and damage and needed repairs should occur on a regular basis. Fall protection around playground equipment should be monitored to ensure adequate resilience to meet safety standards. Tracking the age of structures as part of an asset management program with lifecycle planning for future capital replacement is recommended.

Walkways, Trails & Parking Surfaces

General maintenance of park pathways, trails and parking lots should comply with ADA standards. Some parking areas may benefit from vacuum sweeping for stormwater protection. Pathways can be cleared of debris with occasional blowers. Routine inspections should note damage to pavement and record any needs for repairs of potholes, root upheavals and other mechanical issues. Vegetation allow walkways and trails should be cleared to allow adequate sight distance or intrusion into the use area. Painted lines for parking stalls, handicapped travel aisles, and sports courts demarcation should be inspected on a routine basis and repainted to provide clear visibility on pavement surfaces.

Landscape Design Standards

General landscape design standards should acknowledge basic Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles to provide good visibility and public perceptions of safety. Planting areas should consistent of native plants that allow clear sight lines, particularly at park and trail entries. All free standing trees shall be provided with 4-foot minimum mulch rings to keep mowers and string trimmers away from tree trunks. Long, gentle sweeping curves are preferred over abrupt changes in lawn edges to allow for efficient mowing and relaxing aesthetic.

Pest Management

An integrated pest management plan (IPM) should be developed for use in managing all public park lands and open spaces. The plan should specify the minimum use of least-toxic pesticides and herbicides while employing physical, mechanical and biological controls wherever feasible. Landscape modifications as a longer term solution may be advisable prior to resorting to any chemical controls. If chemical controls are warranted, all federal and state regulations should be complied with as well as all pesticide label directions and precautions. Prevention of ground and surface water contamination is mandatory. All Applicators should be licensed by the State and have exemplary safety records while keeping up with training and certification requirements. Best management practices in landscape maintenance procedures should be followed to reduce the need for pest management.

Noxious & Invasive Weed Control

Noxious non-native weeds should be quarantined and eradicated. Spot treatment using backpack sprayers, wick applicators or manual removal may be most effective. Mowing invasive weeds is a short term practice that will require future more effective treatment for long term control. If chemical controls are warranted, all federal and state regulations should be complied with as well as all pesticide label directions and precautions. Prevention of ground and surface water contamination is mandatory. All Applicators should be licensed by the State and have exemplary safety records while keeping up with training and certification requirements. Best management practices in landscape maintenance procedures should be followed to reduce the need for invasive weed control.



Turf Repair & Maintenance

Mowing consumes a significant portion of labor hours for parks crews. Beyond the mower, ensuring adequate turf growth and health includes aeration, edging, sod & seed repairing, fertilization and irrigation. A healthy soil environment with at least an 8-inch layer of topsoil containing 8% organic matter is recommended to provide sufficient substrate for cool-season grass cover. In situations where soil quality is poor, reasonable turf grass cover will be difficult to sustain. Amending the poor soil conditions can be achieved by increasing percent of organic matter and depth of topsoil. This remedy can increase permeability and improve disease and drought resistance while reducing fertilizer demand. Irrigated grass areas will benefit from one to two fertilizations a year. Mower heights should be checked to insure that grass does not get cut too short, decreasing its productivity and making the grass less tolerant of environmental stresses. Mower height should be set and the highest acceptable level and mowing intervals timed to avoid cutting more than a third of the grass blade height during each mow.

Irrigation & Backflow Servicing

Irrigation systems provide important and often unseen infrastructure for providing healthy and attractive parks. The repair and maintenance of irrigation includes ensuring proper water distribution, monitoring for potential leaks, end of season inspection and winter drainage. Automatic controllers should be managing application rates. Native or drought resistant plants can be selected to reduce irrigation needs in planting areas. However, turf grass for athletic fields and open lawns in parks will require higher levels of care to promote grass recover from heavy use. Backflow protection should be included in all irrigation systems as required by law to prevent contamination of fresh water supplies. Certification may be a state requirement for acting as a backflow assembly tester.



Chapter 9
GOALS & POLICIES

The goals and objectives described in this chapter provide a framework for the Parks Master Plan and define the park and recreation services that Cornelius aims to deliver. The City's Comprehensive Plan follows statewide planning goals and provides the overarching direction for the City, while these goals and objectives focus the efforts toward tangible parks and recreation achievements.

The goals and objectives are built on the foundation established in the previous Parks Master Plan, adopted in 2009, but have been updated to reflect feedback from the community and staff during this planning update process.

Also, these goals align with the National Recreation and Parks Association's Three Pillars, which are foundational concepts adopted by the national organization and help frame recreation advocacy at the national level. These core values (below) are crucial to improving the quality of life for all Americans by inspiring the protection of natural resources, increasing opportunities for physical activity and healthy eating, and empowering citizens to improve the livability of their communities.

- Conservation – Public parks are critical to preserving communities' natural resources and wildlife habitats, which offer significant social and economic benefits.
- Health and Wellness – Park and recreation departments lead the nation in improving the overall health and wellness of citizens, and fighting obesity.
- Social Equity – Universal access to public parks and recreation is fundamental to all, not just a privilege for a few.



Guiding Principle 1: Lead for the Future

Goal 1: Encourage and support community engagement and pursue collaborative partnerships to strengthen and expand parks and recreation opportunities.

1.1 Involve residents and stakeholders in park and recreation facility planning, design, and recreation program development to solicit community input, facilitate project understanding and build public support.

1.2 Support the Public Infrastructure Advisory Board (PIAB) as the forum for public discussion of parks and recreation issues.

1.3 Conduct periodic joint sessions between the PIAB and Planning Commission and/or City Council to improve coordination and discuss policy matters of mutual interest pertaining to park management and development, and recreational planning, resources, opportunities, and funding.

1.4 Continue to use a variety of methods and media channels to publicize and to increase resident awareness about parks and recreational opportunities available in the city.

1.5 Identify, encourage, and promote volunteer park beautification and improvement projects from a variety of individuals, service clubs, churches and businesses, as appropriate.

1.6 Explore and pursue opportunities for alternative outreach and education to diverse groups, such as group walks and day hikes with minority communities, promotional materials through schools and faith groups, and youth mentorship or ambassador programs.



Goal 2: Pursue sustainable funding mechanisms and continue to foster partnerships to improve and broaden the parks and recreation system.

2.1 Develop and update long-term financial strategies that address the funding needs for future capital projects, acquisition, recreation improvement needs, and maintenance and operations.

2.2 Pursue alternative funding options and dedicated revenues, such as through private donation, sponsorships, partnerships, grants, along with support through partnerships with service organizations, volunteer groups, businesses and other agencies.

2.3 Periodically review and update the park system development charges (SDCs) and methodology and utilize SDCs to accommodate growth through the expansion of the recreation system.

2.4 Create an annual "Sponsorship Manual" listing all the opportunities for the year and distribute within the community in a menu format that creates a sense of urgency within the business community.

2.5 Create and work with a Parks and Recreation Foundation to facilitate the receipt of grant funds and to conduct other fundraising activities.

2.6 Implement a "Park Champion" program to designate leaders to find and coordinate funding for special interest park and recreation facilities.

2.7 Continue to collaborate with developers for future park, facility or trail projects to meet the goals of this Plan.

2.8 Coordinate with area school districts to expand the development, access and/or continued joint-use of school facilities for public use.

2.9 Explore opportunities to develop seasonal or revolving maintenance internships in partnership with local educational programs, such as Portland Community College's Landscape Technology Program.

2.10 Invest in professional development opportunities that strengthen the core skills and commitment from staff, Board members and key volunteers, to include trainings, materials and/or affiliation with relevant national and regional associations.



Guiding Principle 2: Maintain and Invest in the Existing Park and Open Space System

Goal 3. Provide the Cornelius community with safe, well-maintained, and proactively managed parks and recreation facilities.

3.1 Maintain all parks and facilities in a manner that keeps them in safe and attractive condition; repair or remove broken components on the same day they are identified.

3.2 Conduct regular safety inspections of play equipment and play safety surfacing. Schedule replacement of older play equipment to upgrade and update play experiences and assure safe play environments.

3.3 Develop city-owned or maintained park sites based on site-specific master plans or other adopted strategies to ensure parks reflect local needs, community input, recreational and conservation goals, and available financial resources.

3.4 Design and maintain parks, trails and facilities to offer universal accessibility for residents of all physical capabilities, skill levels and age; beyond compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards for Accessible Design. Upgrade existing parks to remove any physical barriers.

3.5 Incorporate sustainable development and low impact design practices into the design, planning and rehabilitation of new and existing facilities.

3.6 Standardize the use of graphics and signage to establish a consistent identity at all parks, trailheads and other facilities.

3.7 Standardize park furniture (trash cans, tables, benches, fencing, water fountains) to reduce inventory costs and improve appearance of parks.

3.8 Explore unique and/or specialized recreational amenities that expand the range of outdoor play experiences beyond the traditional options.

3.9 Continue to engage, coordinate, partner, and enable agreements with user groups of specialized facilities, such as sport fields, off-leash areas, water-based recreation, skatepark, etc.



3.10 Prepare a “no net loss” of public parks policy, such that the City will consider parkland losses only when converted parkland is replaced in equal to or better size and/or quality. (KEEP? Was a policy adopted since 2009 for this?)

3.11 Develop tree planting guidelines and protocols to determine planting locations and species selection to foster resilient plant communities that can recover from disturbances and adapt to climate change and its impacts, such as fire and drought.

3.12 Improve tree management policies and practices and promote tree retention and succession planting.

Goal 4: Protect and manage the City’s environmentally-sensitive lands, remnant open spaces and natural and cultural resources to highlight their uniqueness and local history.

4.1 Coordinate with other public agencies and private landowners for the protection of valuable natural resources and sensitive lands through the purchase of development rights, easements or title and make these lands available for passive recreation as appropriate.

4.2 Partner with Washington County, Metro, Clean Water Services and others for the development of management plans and restoration strategies for the Council Creek greenway corridor and the Tualatin River greenway and lowlands.

4.3 Actively work to maintain and improve the condition of city-owned open space to enhance or maintain native plant species, habitat function and other ecological values. Remove and control non-native or invasive plants as appropriate.

4.4 Promote tree-friendly land use practices and development by preparing policies to preserve mature, significant trees and planning for appropriate replanting.



Guiding Principle 3: Expand Access to Recreation for All

Goal 5: Ensure that the parks and recreation system is available, accessible, and varied to best serve the needs of Cornelius's diverse population.

5.1 Leverage City resources by forming and maintaining partnerships with other public, non-profit and private organizations to deliver recreation services and secure access to existing facilities for community recreation.

5.2 Strategically expand and enhance the diversity of recreation activities offered and complement services of other providers as facilities, staffing levels and partner opportunities allow.

5.3 Develop additional amenities, multi-purpose facilities, and centers that support and accommodate broad recreational usage; Acquire and renovate the Cornelius Elementary School to create a community center.

5.4 Host events and festivals to promote wellness, civic pride and the benefits of recreation.

5.5 Explore partnership opportunities with regional healthcare providers and services, such as Kaiser, Tuality and Virginia Garcia Memorial Health Center, to promote wellness activities, healthy lifestyles and communications about local facilities and the benefits of parks and recreation.

5.6 Implement dual-language signage and information at parks and trails, and include information about amenities, etiquette, etc.

5.7 Pursue opportunities to add an additional, inclusive "destination playground" or a "boundless playground" to the park system.

5.8 Develop a wider variety of recreation opportunities and plan for sport fields, courts and specialized recreational facilities (e.g., pump track, splash pad, off-leash area, cricket, etc.) with consideration of local needs, partner support/capacity, recreational trends, and availability of similar facilities within the city and region.

5.9 Consider incorporating alternative sport opportunities for youth and adults in the park system such as disc golf, futsal, bouldering and other non-team physical activities.



Goal 6: Improve connectivity between parks, neighborhoods and public amenities to achieve a walkable, interconnected park and recreation system to serve the entire community.

6.1 Pursue the completion of the Council Creek Region Trail Master Plan. Coordinate with Washington County, Metro and the cities of Hillsboro and Forest Grove for the joint planning, development and maintenance of the Council Creek Trail and other local and regional connecting trail opportunities.

6.2 Prioritize trail projects that address gaps between existing paths, create longer, more usable connections, and improve safety.

6.3 Coordinate the planning of trails, bike lanes, safe walking routes, and public transit routes with City departments, surrounding jurisdictions, Washington County, state and federal agencies, and private organizations to provide missing connections and reduce dependence on vehicles.

6.4 Integrate the siting of proposed trail segments into the development review process.

6.5 Coordinate the design and construction of trail projects with other capital improvements, including utility projects, right-of-way improvements, and other transportation projects.

6.6 Work with local agencies and private landholders to secure trail easements and access to greenspace for trail connections.

6.7 Create maps and guides with a universal graphic style for parks, trails, recreation facilities, and natural areas.

6.8 Furnish trail systems with appropriate supporting trailhead improvements that may include interpretive and directory signage systems, rest stops, drinking fountains, restrooms, parking and loading areas, water, and other services.



Guiding Principle 4: Respond to Growth & Development

Goal 7. Expand the City's park and recreation system through targeted investments to meet the needs of current and future residents and ensure a more equitable distribution and availability of park and outdoor recreation opportunities.

7.1 All city residents should live within one-quarter mile of a developed neighborhood park and one mile of a developed community park.

7.2 Provide a combined service standard of 2.75 acres per 1,000 resident-equivalents of developed pocket, neighborhood and community parks.

7.3 Identify and prioritize lands for inclusion in the park and open space system based on factors such as contribution to level of service, known service gaps, connectivity, preservation and scenic or recreational opportunities for residents.

7.4 Evaluate older, existing parks for opportunities to upgrade and increase amenities to expand outdoor recreation experiences and serve wider user types. Revive aging park infrastructure to improve current facilities.

7.5 Pursue use or development agreements, easements, fee simple purchases or other arrangements to secure suitable locations for new parks and trails to serve existing and future residents.

7.6 Actively plan and coordinate with Washington County and Metro for the acquisition of parks and natural areas within or in close proximity to the urban growth boundary.

7.7 Prioritize facility development based on demonstrated demand, population served, local user appeal, fiscal opportunity and revenue-generating potential.

7.8 Implement periodic surveys to gauge user satisfaction, program initiatives and statistical use of parks, facilities and programs, including trail counts.

7.9 Update the Parks Master Plan periodically and approximately every ten years to ensure facilities and services meet current and future community needs and maintain eligibility for state grants.



Guiding Principle 5: Celebrate Local Culture

Goal 8. Celebrate the cultural, artistic and historic integrity of Cornelius.

8.1 Promote and expand special events and programming within parks to enhance community identity, community activity and environmental education.

8.2 Partner with the community and local organizations to foster a variety of cultural events and support community cultural celebrations.

8.3 Identify and implement opportunities for integrating arts and culture into parks and open space, including, where feasible and appropriate, through permanent and temporary public art installations, arts performance and events, interpretive strategies, and other dynamic expressions.

8.4 Integrate public art and park design from the onset of facility planning to create compelling, engaging, and captivating public places.

8.5 Provide environmental education opportunities in open space areas with creative and interactive interpretation strategies, such as hands-on displays, self-guided walks, and other engaging experiences.



Chapter 10
IMPLEMENTATION

The preceding chapters provided an overview of Cornelius's park and open space system, along with goals and policies to guide future planning, development, and operations. This chapter focuses on specific project actions, including the proposed 20-year capital project list, and offers recommendations on additional strategies for successful implementation.

Key Project Recommendations

The following is a summary of key project recommendations which will require commitment from the City and its residents for the continued support a healthy park and recreation system that preserves and enhances the safety, livability and character of the Cornelius community.

Cornelius Community Center & Plaza

Building on the momentum from the recent Community Center Concept Plan, the City and its residents are poised to include a future community center as a central feature in the City's park system. The Concept Plan examined the building program, footprint and layout to serve as true community space for year-round programming and activities. The City should continue to pursue financing options to facilitate acquisition, construction and programming for the facility in the near-term. The new center will greatly expand the City's capacity to offer and program indoor recreation for athletics, fitness, classes and community activities for all ages and abilities.

Park Enhancements

Considering both the local needs and national trends for types of park facilities, renovations and upgrades to existing parks should include some of the following amenities, in addition to always supporting walking trails:

- Inclusive playgrounds
- Splash pad/water play (part of the Community Center plaza)
- Picnic shelters for small group gatherings
- Sport courts, including futsal and pickleball

- Lighted athletic fields, especially soccer
- Skate spots and pump track or bike skills areas
- Exercise stations along park paths or trails

Opportunities and facilities for other alternative sports could be expanded in the city. Fitness amenities, natural play, and more creative play equipment can provide more outdoor opportunities for physical health, fun, and social interaction. The City should also explore the feasibility for improved water access at Steamboat Park.

A number of parks have aging infrastructure that warrants upgrades. A few playgrounds are nearing the end of their useful life and should be replaced, including those at Alpine Park, Harleman Park, Tarrybrooke Park and Water Park. As older benches and tables are replaced, they should be re-installed with ADA-compliant versions that also include accessible routes to at least half of the furnishings per park. Other projects may include adding amenities to existing parks, such as picnic shelters for small gatherings and paved pathway connections to improve user circulation and ADA-compliant routes. A general consideration for the public is to create a park system that provided year-round facilities for all ages and all abilities to gather and recreate in diverse range of safe, clean and well-maintained park facilities that also balance fiscal stability.

Acquisitions to Fill Park System Gaps

The acquisition of additional neighborhood parks and one community park are necessary to address existing and projected gaps in park services across Cornelius. As land development continues, opportunities to acquire sufficiently large park sites will be more difficult and require Cornelius to follow an intentional acquisition program, as well as think creatively and foster partnerships to provide desired public parkland with sufficient room for park amenities. Additionally, the City should consider developing relationships with property owners north of current city limits to better position the City for a future community park acquisition that can potentially align with an owners sense of community legacy for future generations of Cornelius residents. To implement the acquisition program, the City may need to actively search out potential locations and property owners to secure future park sites, ahead of or concurrent with anticipated new development. Additionally, the City should continue to coordinate with local residential developers to include public parks in new subdivisions and utilize tools, such as system development charges, to facilitate the process.

Trail Connections

Trail connections, including sidewalk and bike lanes improvements led by Public Works, are needed to help link destinations across Cornelius. The development of the east-west and north-south segments of the Council Creek Regional Trail should continue to be coordinated with Metro and regional partners. Acquiring additional lands, easements and/or rights-of-way for the expansion of the trail network are recommended. Recreational trail corridors should be coordinated with the planned alignments illustrated in this Plan and the Transportation System Plan. The City also should continue to review, comment and coordinate with the Community Development Department on local land development applications to facilitate the inclusion of pedestrian and bicycle routes that connect to the conceptual trail network.

ADA & Other Accessibility Enhancements

Minor improvements to access, such as providing ramped entrances to playgrounds or stable surface access to site furnishings, are necessary to conform to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and ensure universal accessibility. The site assessment summaries and the capital project list identified and includes upgrades to remove barriers and improve universal access. In general, the City should make improvements to existing parks as needed to ensure proper maintenance, usability, accessibility, and quality of park features and grounds.

Wayfinding & Signage

Parks, trails, and other public open spaces are the primary opportunities for unifying an urban environment into a cohesive, accessible, and connected community through an identifiable wayfinding program. Cornelius should pursue a comprehensive wayfinding program that includes both visual graphic standards and site furnishing standards. Colors, sign types, and information can help users navigate the outdoor recreation experiences offered by the city. Signage should be installed at key trail nodes and at all City parks (primary and secondary entry points); signage should include directional and mileage information, site and system maps, unique features, and user etiquette information.

Communications

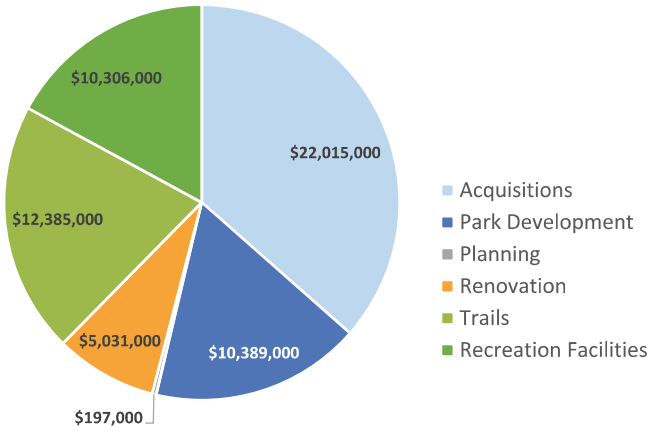
To broaden public awareness, the city's website should be expanded to facilitate quick links to popular destinations and be designed with mobile users in mind. Communications should include social media, email blasts, and improved access to park system maps, trail maps, and an up-to-date listing of park sites and amenities. The City should introduce and utilize QR codes or comparable technology on signage as a means to share with or receive information from visitors about maintenance, restoration, or monitoring data.

Capital Improvement Planning

The following Park Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) identifies the park, trail, and facility projects considered for the next 20 years, along with brief project descriptions. The majority of these projects entail the maintenance, acquisition, and development of parks, recreational amenities, and trails. Based on survey results and other feedback, Cornelius residents have indicated an interest in park facility upgrades and enhanced trail connections as priorities, and the Park Capital Improvement Plan is reflective of that desire.

The following table summarizes the aggregate capital estimates by park types for the next 20 years.

Figure 32. 20-Year Capital Project Expenditures (2025 dollars)



The following Park Capital Improvement Plan provides brief project descriptions and sequencing to assist staff in preparing future capital budget requests.

As projects are phased over the next ten or more years, the planning-level project costs have been inflated at an increase of 3.5% annually. Overall, the inflated costs for projects identified in the CIP total approximately $60 million ($40 million in 2025 dollars). The proposed project list focuses primarily on improving existing facilities through timely repairs, replacements, and upgrades to ensure an ongoing, healthy, and safe recreation system for Cornelius.

Cornelius Parks 20- Year Capital Improvement Plan

Inflation factor of 6% added to outgoing years to address rising rates and construction costs (rounded to $1000).

Project Name	Description	Project Type	2025 Cost Opinion	2025-26	2027-28	2029-30	2031-32	2033-34	2035-44	Totals
PARK IMPROVEMENTS										
Alpine Park	Play equipment replacement	R	$250,000			$335,000				$335,000
Dogwood Park	Play equipment replacement	R	$250,000	$265,000						$265,000
	Add skate park & parking	D	$2,500,000		$2,978,000					$2,978,000
	Add splash pad/water play	R	$1,500,000		$1,787,000					$1,787,000
	Add pump track	D	$250,000		$298,000				$599,000	$897,000
	Add paved walking path	D	$75,000		$89,000					$89,000
	Associated site improvements (grading, landscaping, removing Webb Road, etc.)	D	$1,200,000		$1,429,000					$1,429,000
Harleman Park	Play equipment replacement	R	$450,000			$602,000				$602,000
	Add splash pad/water play	D	$2,000,000				$3,007,000			$3,007,000
	Replace bleachers (4)	R	$320,000			$428,000				$428,000
Hordichok Park	Add new playground	D	$250,000				$376,000			$376,000
Status Park	Add paved walking path	D	$60,000					$101,000		$101,000
	Add small shelter	D	$150,000					$253,000		$253,000
Steamboat Park	Feasibility study for water access & hand-carry launch/dock development	P	$165,000		$197,000					$197,000
	Construct water access improvements	D	$200,000				$301,000			$301,000
Tarrybrooke Park	Play equipment replacement	R	$350,000	$371,000						$371,000
Water Park	Play equipment replacement	R	$450,000			$602,000				$602,000
	Add paved walking path	D	$75,000					$127,000		$127,000
	Add picnic shelter	D	$300,000					$507,000		$507,000
Systemwide Enhancements	Wayfinding & signage (design & install park identifation signs)	D	$60,000	$64,000						$64,000
	Add accessible routes	R	$250,000	$133,000	$149,000					$282,000
	Add ADA-compliant benches (6 per cycle)	R	$36,000	$38,000			$54,000		$86,000	$178,000
	Add ADA-compliant picnic tables	R	$30,000	$32,000			$45,000		$72,000	$149,000
	Add accessible playground ramps in existing parks (6)	R	$30,000	$32,000						$32,000
	Tree Canopy Plantings (plant native canopy trees*)	D	$40,000	$42,000		$54,000		$68,000	$96,000	$260,000
	Total Park Improvements		**$11,241,000**	**$977,000**	**$6,927,000**	**$2,021,000**	**$3,783,000**	**$1,056,000**	**$853,000**	**$15,617,000**
FACILITY PROJECTS										
Cornelius Community Center	Site acquisition	A	$2,100,000	$2,100,000						$2,100,000
	Center design & permitting	P	$1,000,000	$1,060,000						$1,060,000
Cornelius Community Center & Plaza	Center construction	D	$6,000,000		$3,573,000					$3,573,000
	Total Facilities Projects		**$9,100,000**	**$3,160,000**	**$3,573,000**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$6,733,000**
PARK ACQUISITIONS (* Acquisition target areas are estimations and will require due diligence & negotiation with current landowners)										
Neighborhood Park	Acquisition in Gap Area B (1.5-2 acres)	A	$1,600,000		$1,906,000					$1,906,000
	Acquisition in Gap Area C (1-1.5 acres)	A	$500,000			$669,000				$669,000
	Acquisition in Gap Area D (1-1.5 acres)	A	$800,000		$953,000					$953,000
	Acquisition in Gap Area E (1.5-2 acres)	A	$500,000				$752,000			$752,000
	Acquisition in Gap Area F (1-1.5 acres)	A	$2,400,000						$5,752,000	$5,752,000
Community Park	Acquisition in Gap Area G (15-18 acres)	A	$5,000,000						$11,983,000	$11,983,000
	Total Park Acquisitions		**$10,800,000**	**$0**	**$2,859,000**	**$669,000**	**$752,000**	**$0**	**$17,735,000**	**$22,015,000**
TRAILS										
Tualatin River Greenway Trail	Acquisitions/easements for trail alignment	A	$600,000	$200,000		$300,000		$400,000		$900,000
	Trail design, engineering, permitting & construction	D	$6,000,000			$1,606,000		$8,109,000		$9,715,000
Trail System Acquisitions/Easements	Acquisitions or easements to support conceptual trail alignments	A	$2,000,000	$150,000	$250,000	$300,000	$350,000	$200,000	$200,000	$1,450,000
Trail System Management	Pavement & surfacing repairs or rehabilitations	R	$250,000			$40,000	$40,000	$40,000	$200,000	$320,000
	Total Trail Projects		**$8,850,000**	**$350,000**	**$250,000**	**$2,246,000**	**$390,000**	**$8,749,000**	**$400,000**	**$12,385,000**
	Total CIP Projects		**$39,991,000**	**$4,487,000**	**$13,609,000**	**$4,936,000**	**$4,925,000**	**$9,805,000**	**$18,988,000**	**$56,750,000**

* Tree canopy planting sites: 7th Avenue, Alpine, Hembree, Magnolia, Marionberry, Tarrybrooke, Water Parks

Acquisition	**A**
Planning/Permitting	**P**
Renovation/Repair	**R**
Development/Expansion	**D**

NOTES:

This list identifies planning-level cost estimates and does not assume the value of volunteer or other non-City contributions.

Detailed engineering, design and/or costing may be necessary for projects noted.

This list is not an official budget and is intended as a guiding document for City staff in the preparation of departmental budgets.

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Implementation Tools

A number of strategies exist to enhance and expand park and recreation service delivery for the City of Cornelius; however, clear decisions must be made in an environment of competing interests and limited resources. A strong community will is necessary to bring many of the projects listed in this Plan to life, and the Cornelius City Council has demonstrated its willingness in the past to support parks and recreation opportunities and a high quality of life for local residents.

The recommendations for park and recreation services noted in this Plan may trigger the need for funding beyond current allocations and for additional staffing, operations, and maintenance responsibilities. Given that the operating and capital budget for park planning and maintenance is finite, additional resources may be needed to leverage, supplement, and support the implementation of proposed objectives, initiatives, and projects. While grants and other efficiencies may help, these alone will not be enough to realize many ideas and projects noted in this Plan, especially the development of a future community center or community park with athletic fields.

The following recommendations and strategies are presented to offer near-term direction to realize these projects and as a means to continue dialogue between City leadership, local residents, and partners. Additionally, a review of potential implementation tools is included as Appendix G, which addresses local financing, federal and state grant and conservation programs, acquisition methods and others.

Enhanced Local Funding

According to the City budget, Cornelius maintains reserve debt capacity for local bonds and voter approved debt. The potential to bundle several projects from the Park Capital Improvement Plan or take advantage of unique opportunities, such as the acquisition and development of the community center, may warrant a review of debt implications and operating costs for the City, along with the need to conduct polling of voter support for such projects.

To finance a large capital project, the City could explore the use and timing of General Obligation (G.O.) bonds, which are debt instruments sold by the City to fund new facilities or to make improvements to existing facilities. Bonds are repaid with property tax revenue generated by a special levy that is outside the limits imposed by ballot Measures #5 (1990) and #50 (1997). Voters must approve G.O. Bond sales either in a General Election, or in another election in which a minimum of 50% of registered voters participate. G.O. Bond revenues may not be used for operations, maintenance or repairs, but they may be used for renovations to existing facilities.

Parks Utility Fee

A parks utility fee is an ongoing fee (often billed monthly) that provides revenue for the needs of the park system. When charged by a city, such a fee can be an additional line item on an existing utility bill. The revenue received can be used for both operational and capital needs, and it can be pledged to the debt service of revenue bonds. Establishment of a parks utility fee in Oregon requires compliance with legal requirements at both state and local levels. Several jurisdictions across Oregon have implemented and utilized a parks utility fee as supplemental funding to maintain and enhance their park systems. Cornelius could consider enacting a parks utility fee for the purpose of providing for the operation and maintenance of parks and facilities within the City and to ensure adequate resources are available for the sound and timely maintenance of existing recreation amenities.

System Development Charges (SDCs)

Park System Development Charges (SDCs) are fees paid by new development to meet the increased demand for parks resulting from the new growth. SDCs can only be used for parkland acquisition, planning and/or development. They cannot be used for operations and maintenance of parks and facilities. The City of Cornelius currently assesses a Parks System Development Charges (SDC) on new residential development to assist with the cost of improvements needed to accommodate new growth. The City should prioritize the usage of Parks SDCs to secure new park properties and finance park or path/trail development consistent with the priorities within this Plan. Also, the City should periodically update the methodology and rate structure, as appropriate, to be best positioned to obtain future acquisition and development financing from residential development.

Local Option Levies

Local option levies are separate property tax levies that can be assessed to fund capital improvements or operations and maintenance activities. Such levies are outside of the City's permanent tax rate limit, subject to the combined rate limit imposed under Measure #5. Local option levies require voter approval and are subject to the double majority (50% voter turnout and 50% approval) requirement of Measure #5. If used to fund capital improvements, revenues can be used to secure bonds or complete one or more projects on a pay-as-you-go basis, over a period of up to 10 years. Operations and maintenance levies are limited to a period of five years.

Parkland Donations & Dedications

Land donations from development projects, individuals, or conservation organizations could occur to complement the acquisition of park and open space lands across the City or if the city boundaries are allowed to expand. Gift deeds or bequests from philanthropic-minded landowners could allow for lands to come into City ownership upon the death of the owner or as a tax-deductible charitable donation. Parkland dedication by a developer should continue to occur in exchange for Park SDCs or as part of a planned development where public open space is a key design for the layout and marketing of a new residential project. Any potential dedication must be vetted by the Community Development and Public Works Departments to ensure that such land is located in an area of need or can expand an existing City property and can be developed appropriately with site amenities meeting the intent of this Plan.

Grants & Appropriations

Several state, federal, regional and private grant programs are available on a competitive basis, including those offered by the Oregon State Parks & Recreation Department (such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund) and Metro (such as Nature in Neigbhorhoods and other grant programs). Pursuing grants is not a cure-all for park system funding, since grants are both competitive and often require a significant percentage of local funds to match the request to the granting agency, which depending on the grant program can be as much as 50% of the total project budget. Cornelius should continue to leverage its local resources to the greatest extent by pursuing grants independently and in cooperation with other local partners.

Appropriations from state or federal sources, though rare, can supplement projects with partial funding. State and federal funding allocations are particularly relevant on regional transportation projects, and the likelihood for appropriations could be increased if multiple partners are collaborating on projects

Internal Project Coordination & Collaboration

Continued internal coordination between the Community Development and Public Works Departments can increase the potential of discrete actions toward the implementation of the proposed trail and path network, which relies heavily on street right-of-way enhancements, and in the review of development applications with consideration toward potential property acquisition areas, planned path corridors, and the need for easement or set-aside requests. However, to expand the extent of the park system and recreation programs, additional partnerships and collaborations should be considered.

Partnerships

Public-private partnerships are increasingly necessary for local agencies to leverage their limited resources in providing park and recreation services to the community. Corporate sponsorships, health organization grants, conservation stewardship programs and non-profit organizations are just a few examples of partnerships where collaboration provides value to both partners. The City has existing partners and should continue to explore additional and expanded partnerships to help implement these Plan recommendations.

Coordination with the Metro, Forest Grove and Hillsboro School Districts, sport leagues, and other recreation providers should be ongoing to assess the range and type of recreation options in demand within Cornelius and to maximize use of community facilities, such as fields, sport courts and other park spaces.

Volunteer & Community-based Action

Successful volunteer efforts – through volunteer groups, students, neighborhood groups, or sport and service organizations – can result in significant site improvements and can allow community members to gain a sense of ownership in the parks and recreation system. Volunteers and community groups already contribute to a variety of community activities and provide support. The City recently worked with the Cornelius Boosters Club and the Eagle Scout program for picnic shelter improvements at the Water Park Dog Park. Other examples include youth sport facility support and park clean-ups during the annual Take Care of Cornelius Day, among others. Cornelius should maintain and continue to update a revolving webpage list of volunteer-appropriate projects, which should continue to be promoted through the website and social media platforms and via partnerships with school district.

While supporting organized groups and community-minded individuals adds value to the Cornelius parks and recreation system, volunteer coordination requires a substantial amount of staff time. Additional resources may be necessary to expand volunteer coordination to more fully utilize the community's willingness to support park and recreation efforts.

Other Implementation Tools

Appendix G identifies other implementation tools, such as voter-approved funding, grants and acquisition tactics, that the City could utilize to further the implementation of the projects noted in the Park Improvement Plan projects List.

Appendix A
PARK SITE ASSESSMENTS

7th Avenue Park

Pocket Park

0.28 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Playground (wood fiber surfacing) with ramp
- Paved path

Other Amenities

- Benches (2), without armrests
- Dog waste bag dispenser
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Trash receptacle



Design or Management Considerations

- Add a few shade trees near playground.

Alpine Park

Neighborhood Park

0.48 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Paved path
- Playground (wood fiber surfacing)
- Shelter (small)

Other Amenities

- Benches (2), without armrests
- Dog waste bag dispensers
- Drinking fountain
- Grass
- Landscape planting at sign
- Park identification sign
- Shade trees
- Trash receptacle



Design or Management Considerations

- Add shade trees to southeast perimeter and near play area.

Boulder Park

Pocket Park

0.10 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Paved path

Other Amenities

- Benches (2)
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Shade trees
- Parking (parallel)



Design or Management Considerations

- Add park identification sign

Cascadia Park

Neighborhood Park

0.14 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Playground (wood fiber surfacing)

Other Amenities

- Benches (3), without armrests
- Dog waste bag dispenser with trash can
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Natural area (stormwater basin)
- Shade trees
- Street parking (parallel)



Design or Management Considerations

- Park has room for additional recreational amenity or at least a picnic table.

Cornelius Dog Park

Special Use Facility

0.63 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Off-leash dog park (large & small dog areas)

Other Amenities

- Bench
- Double-gated entry
- Evergreen hedge
- Fencing
- Fire hydrant drinking fountain
- Grass
- Kiosk
- Parking (3 car spaces)
- Shade trees



Design or Management Considerations

- Create accessible routes for some of the benches, picnic tables and playground.
- Add more shade trees.

Dogwood Park

Neighborhood Park

2.17 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Basketball courts
- Paved pathways
- Picnic shelters (small & large)
- Playground
- Soccer field

Other Amenities

- Benches
- Bike rack
- Dog waste bag dispensers
- Drinking fountain (at restroom)
- Drinking fountain (free-standing)
- Electrical outlets (along path & in shelters)
- Landscape plantings
- Parking (head-in, off street)
- Picnic tables
- Restrooms
- Trash receptacles







Design or Management Considerations

- Add park identification sign to new park

Free Orchards Open Space

Natural Area

7.75 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Natural area without public access

Other Amenities

- N/A







Design or Management Considerations

- Existing ConTech bridge structure carries sewer pipeline across stream and wetland in two locations. Connection could be provided for better walkability and neighborhood connections if the bridge between Heather (west of 15th) and 15th/Fawn Court has decking installed to provide public crossing.

Greystone Park

Neighborhood Park

0.36 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Basketball ½ court
- Paved paths
- Picnic tables (2, 1 with wheelchair space)
- Playground (wood fiber)

Other Amenities

- Benches without armrests
- Dog waste bag dispenser
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Mailbox station
- Natural area
- Parking (head-in)
- Shade trees
- Trash receptacles



Design or Management Considerations

- User-made trail connects to railroad alignment (used by dogwalkers). Consider future, formal connection to trail alignment.
- Opportunity to add multi-uses to basketball court, such as pickleball lines with portable net.
- Add ramp for ADA access into playground.
- Add handicapped sign at handicap parking space.

Harleman Park

Community Park

10.47 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Ball fields (2)
- Basketball court
- Horseshoe pits
- Paved paths
- Paved performance platform
- Picnic shelters (2, large & small)
- Playground (wood fiber surfacing)
- Soccer field
- Tennis/pickleball courts (2)

Other Amenities

- Concession building
- Dog waste bag dispensers
- Electric outlets along path
- Grass
- Park identification sign
- Parking (head-in; with 2 handicap spaces)
- Picnic tables
- Restrooms with drinking fountain
- Shade trees
- Trash receptacles







Design or Management Considerations

- Repair tennis net.
- Only 3 (out of 26) picnic tables in large shelter have wheelchair spaces. Replace aging tables with ADA-compliant tables to reach 50% distribution.
- Remove defunct, free-standing drinking fountain in southeast corner of park.
- Install safety rails on 5-tiered bleachers. International Building Code requires all free-standing bleachers to have safety rails.

Heather Park

Pocket Park

0.11 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Playground (wood fiber); no ADA access

Other Amenities

- Parking (parallel)
- Benches (2), not on ADA route
- Landscape plantings
- Trash receptacle



Design or Management Considerations

- Add park identification sign.
- Add ramp into play area. Add ADA-compliant play equipment.
- Remove weed fabric between curb and sidewalk for healthier street tree growth.

Hembree Park

Pocket Park

0.47 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Playground (wood fiber) with ramp

Other Amenities

- Benches (2), without armrests
- Grass
- Perimeter hedge
- Shade trees



Design or Management Considerations

- Add park identification sign.
- Replace Japanese barberry hedge with native shrub species.
- Add shade trees and shrub plantings (native only) or expand play amenities in empty space adjacent to play area.
- Evaluate the purpose and need for the "Attention" sign on the back fence requiring adult supervision for those under 14 year old.

Hordichok Park

Pocket Park

0.16 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Basketball courts

Other Amenities

- Benches (2), backless
- Dog waste bag dispenser
- Fencing
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Park identification sign
- Picnic table with wheelchair space
- Shade tree
- Trash receptacle



Design or Management Considerations

- Formalize connection to future former trail along railroad alignment and connection of 13th to Fremont.

Hummingbird Park

Pocket Park

0.09 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Playground (wood fiber surfacing)

Other Amenities

- Benches (3)
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Mailbox station
- Parking on-street
- Picnic tables (2, 1 with wheelchair space)
- Shade trees
- Trash receptacles



Design or Management Considerations

- Install ADA access ramp into playground.
- Add park identification signs.

Jasper Park

Pocket Park

0.13 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Playground (wood fiber surfacing)

Other Amenities

- Benches (3), without armrests
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Picnic table
- Shade trees
- Street parking (parallel)
- Trash receptacle



Design or Management Considerations

- Add park identification sign.

Magnolia Park

Pocket Park

0.26 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Paved paths
- Playground (wood fiber surfacing)

Other Amenities

- Benches without armrests
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Picnic table
- Shade trees
- Street parking (parallel)
- Trash receptacle







Design or Management Considerations

- New park needs park identification sign.
- Add street trees along S. 29th Blvd.

Marionberry Park

Pocket Park

0.12 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Paved paths
- Playground (wood fiber surfacing)

Other Amenities

- Benches (2), without armrests
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Picnic table (small)
- Shade trees
- Street parking (parallel)
- Trash receptacle





Design or Management Considerations

- Add park identification sign.
- Add more shade trees.
- Install ADA access ramp into playground.

Mariposa Park

Community Park

6.39 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Basketball courts
- Paved pathways
- Picnic shelters (small & large)
- Playground
- Soccer field

Other Amenities

- Benches
- Bike rack
- Dog waste bag dispensers
- Drinking fountain (at restroom)
- Drinking fountain (free-standing)
- Electrical outlets (along path & in shelters)
- Landscape plantings
- Parking (head-in, off street)
- Picnic tables
- Restrooms
- Trash receptacles







Design or Management Considerations

- Add park identification sign to new park.

Overlook Park

Pocket Park

0.25 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Picnic shelter with 1 picnic table with wheelchair space
- Playground (wood fiber surfacing)

Other Amenities

- Bench, without armrests
- Dog waste bag dispenser
- Fencing
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Shade trees
- View to adjacent natural areas



Design or Management Considerations

- Add park identification sign and playground ramp.
- Consider developing more focused planting guidelines/ requirements to avoid the installation of non-native, invasive species, such like Japanese barberry.

PLA Park

Pocket Park

0.17 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Paved paths
- Playground (poured-in place surfacing)

Other Amenities

- Benches (2)
- Fencing
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Picnic tables (2)
- Shade trees
- Trash receptacles (2)







Design or Management Considerations

- Explore opportunity to install future connection to rail trail and to Fremont.
- Add park identification sign.
- Paved pathway to Davis may warrant a tactile warning strip.
- Close the gap in pavement by playground gate. Loose stone and sand are getting moved into play area and pose a tripping hazard.

Pocket Park

Pocket Park

0.05 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Paved path

Other Amenities

- Benches (2), without armrests
- Landscape plantings



Design or Management Considerations

- Add park identification sign to new park.

Ryland Park

Neighborhood Park

0.90 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Paved path
- Picnic shelter with 1 picnic table with wheelchair space
- Playground (wood fiber)

Other Amenities

- Benches (2), backless; (3), ADA-compliant
- Bike rack
- Drinking fountain
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Natural area
- Parking (on-street)
- Park identification sign
- Shade trees
- Trash receptacle







Design or Management Considerations

- None noted.

Status Park

Neighborhood Park

0.88 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Paved path
- Playground (wood fiber surfacing)

Other Amenities

- Benches (2), without armrests
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Shade trees



Design or Management Considerations

- Add park identification sign.
- Entries to park paths from sidewalks lack tactile warning strips.
- Planting beds could support more native species diversity, particularly along perimeter fence.

Steamboat Park

Special Use Facility

0.76 acres

Recreation Amenities

- No active recreation provided

Other Amenities

- Benches, without armrests
- Crushed stone trails
- Grass
- Natural area abutting stream
- Park identification sign
- Parking lot (5 spaces)



Design or Management Considerations

- Evaluate main functions of natural area (as riparian buffer) and consider how to enhance ecological value, while maintaining CPTED principles.
- Park has no ADA accommodation. Consider how to provide some access.
- Some vegetation trimming along trail edges would be helpful.

Tarrybrooke Park

Neighborhood Park

0.99 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Paved path
- Playground (wood fiber surfacing) w/ ramp

Other Amenities

- Basketball court
- Benches (2), without armrests; (1), backless
- Drinking fountain
- Grass
- Park identification sign
- Picnic tables
- Shade trees







Design or Management Considerations

- Picnic tables and playground equipment are showing signs of aging. Plan for their replacement and upgrade. Complete refresh of play equipment could provide both 2 to 5 and 5 to 12 year old play opportunities. Expanding play space could offer more swings for tot and strap seats.
- Basketball court might support multi-use, such as pickleball.
- Park has room for planting more shade trees.

Veterans Memorial Park

Special Use Facility

0.61 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Paved paths

Other Amenities

- Benches (2), memorial
- Bus shelter
- Drinking fountain
- Flagpole
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Lighting
- Memorials: wall
  - Battlefield cross
  - Blue Star sign
  - Purple Heart sign
- Park identification sign
- Shade trees



Design or Management Considerations

- None noted.

Water Park

Neighborhood Park

1.18 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Playground (wood fiber surfacing)

Other Amenities

- Benches, without armrests
- Parking lot (gravel) with paved handicap space
- Picnic tables (non-ADA)
- Restroom with drinking fountain
- Open grass area



Design or Management Considerations

- Create accessible routes for some of the benches, picnic tables and playground.
- Add more shade trees.
- Exclude water tank and its service area from park system acreage; there is no public access to that area.
- Evaluate health of large Oregon oak tree; its thinning canopy may be a concern.

Appendix B
COMMUNITY SURVEY SUMMARY

To: Barbara Fryer, Community Development Director

From: Steve Duh, Conservation Technix, Inc.

Date: January 31, 2025

Re: **Cornelius 2025 Parks Master Plan Update**
Online Community Survey Summary Results

The following summarizes the results of an online community survey conducted by the City of Cornelius to assesses residents' recreational needs and priorities.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The City of Cornelius prepared and launched an online-only survey in August 2024. It was promoted via the City website and during community events, such as National Night Out and the Thanksgiving Community Dinner. The survey was closed at the end of December 2024, and 144 responses were collected.

Due to the nature of the survey, respondents self-selected to participate and were not necessarily representative of all City residents.

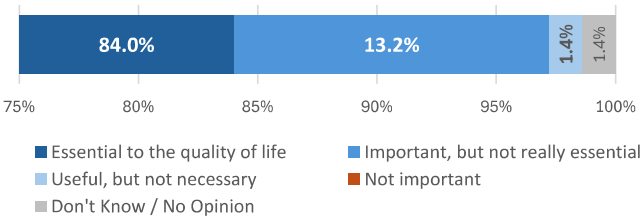
FINDINGS

Usage and satisfaction of parks and recreation facilities

How much do residents value parks and recreation?

Virtually all respondents (97%) feel that local parks and recreation opportunities are important or essential to the quality of life in Cornelius. Eighty-four percent of respondents overall feel that they are essential; while an additional 13% believe that they are important to quality of life, but not essential, see Figure 2. Fewer than 2% of respondents believe parks are useful, but not important, or not important.

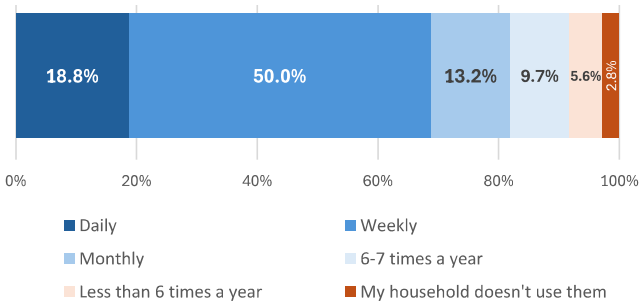
Figure 1. When you think about the quality of life in Cornelius, would you say that Cornelius parks are...



How often do residents use Cornelius's parks and open spaces?

Respondents were asked how often they, or members of their household, visited a Cornelius park, recreation facility, or open space. Respondents tend to visit frequently, with more than half (69%) of respondents to the survey visiting at least once a week and another 13% visiting monthly. Only 15% of respondents visit just a few times per year. Very few (3%) did not visit a park.

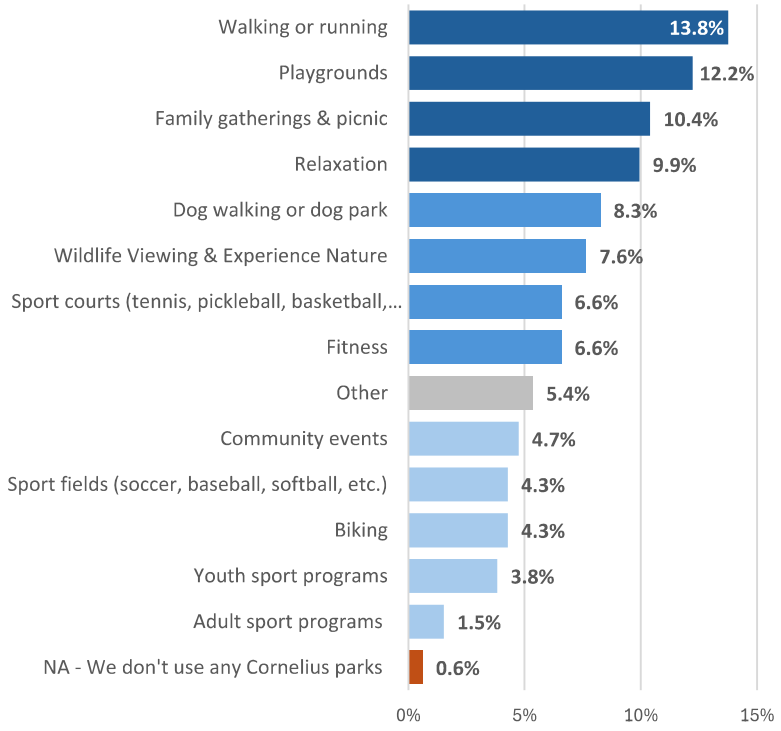
Figure 2. How often does your household use Cornelius parks?



Why do residents visit Cornelius's parks and recreation facilities?

Respondents visit city parks and recreation facilities for a variety of reasons, but the most popular reason is to walk or run (13%). Approximately one in ten visit for playgrounds (12%), family gatherings (10%), or to relax (10%),see Figure 3. Between 5% and 10% of respondents visit for the dog park, wildlife viewing, sport courts or fitness.

Figure 3. What are the main reasons your household visits Cornelius parks? Check all that apply.

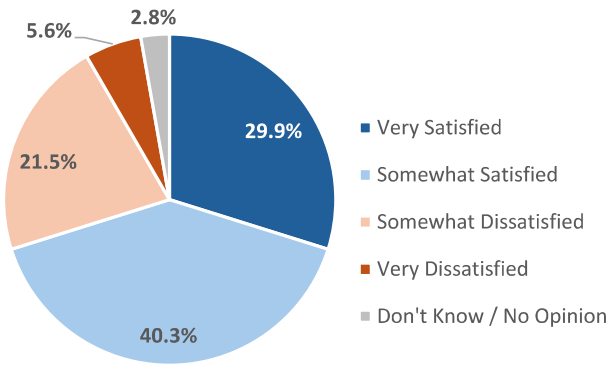


Satisfaction with existing parks and recreation

Are residents satisfied with the City of Cornelius's parks and open spaces?

A large majority of respondents are somewhat to very satisfied with Cornelius's parks and open spaces (70%). However, more than one quarter survey respondents (27%) are either somewhat or very dissatisfied in the city's park and open space system, see Figure 4.

Figure 4. Rate your household's satisfaction with Cornelius parks.



How would residents rate the condition of community parks they have visited?

Survey respondents have varying views on the condition of Cornelius's parks, as shown in Figures 5 and 6. More than half of all respondents rated the condition of Veteran Memorial, Harleman and Mariposa Parks as "excellent" or "good". The full list of city parks was segmented between those north of Baseline and Adair and those located south of Baseline and Adair.

For parks north of Baseline, Water Park had the largest percentage of respondents who rated its condition as "excellent" or "good" (28%), as well as "fair" or "poor" (24%). For the other parks north of Baseline, approximate one-quarter of respondents rated parks as "excellent" or "good". Large majorities of respondents did not have opinions about the conditions at these parks.

For parks south of Baseline, approximately 46% of respondents rated Dogwood Park as "excellent" or "good, with diminishing percentages across the other (and smaller) parks in the southern half of the city. Again, large majorities of respondents did not have opinions about many of the conditions at the parks in this area. The high percentage of "don't know / no opinion" responses, in general, may indicate a lack of familiarity by respondents of the parks available within Cornelius.

Figure 5. How would you rate the condition of each of the following Cornelius parks (north of Baseline & Adair)?

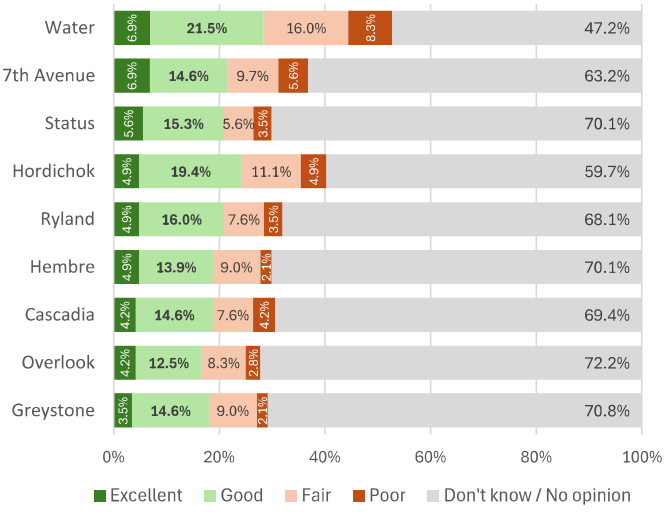
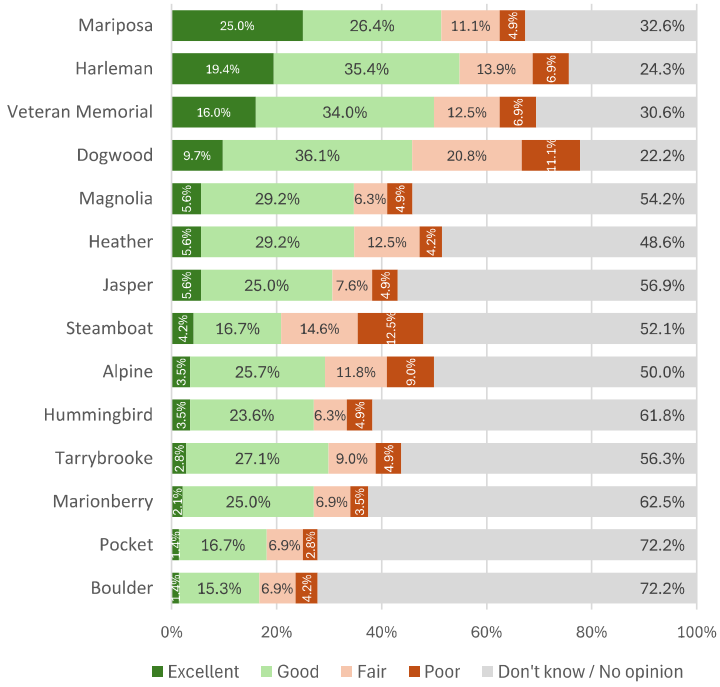


Figure 6. How would you rate the condition of each of the following Cornelius parks (south of Baseline & Adair)?

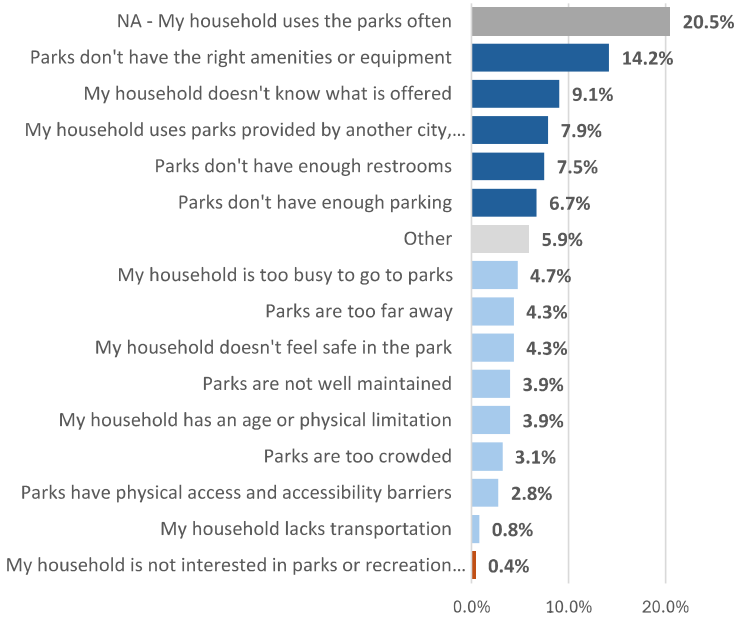


Why don't residents visit more often?

When asked why they do not visit Cornelius's parks or open spaces more often, approximately one-fifth (20%) responded that they do visit often. However, about one in seven respondents do not visit more because facilities do not have the right equipment for their needs, see Figure 7.

Smaller percentages of respondents, between 6% and 10%, noted they do not know what is offered, use facilities provided elsewhere, or the parks do not have enough parking or restrooms, preventing them from visiting city parks more often – suggesting that further improvements may not increase their use of parks.

Figure 7. What are the main reasons why you and your household do not use Cornelius parks more often? Check all that apply.

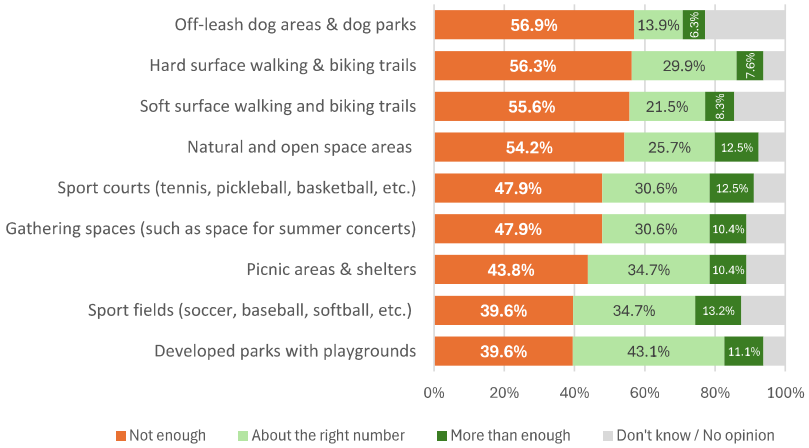


Investment Priorities

Does the number of existing park and recreation amenities meet residents' needs?

A slight majority of respondents feel that the City provides enough, or more than enough, developed parks with playgrounds. However, majorities of respondents noted there are not enough dog parks, hard and soft surfaced trails, and natural open space. Sentiment was fairly balanced between the availability of existing amenities and a need for additional amenities for sport courts, sport fields, gathering spaces and picnic areas, see Figure 8.

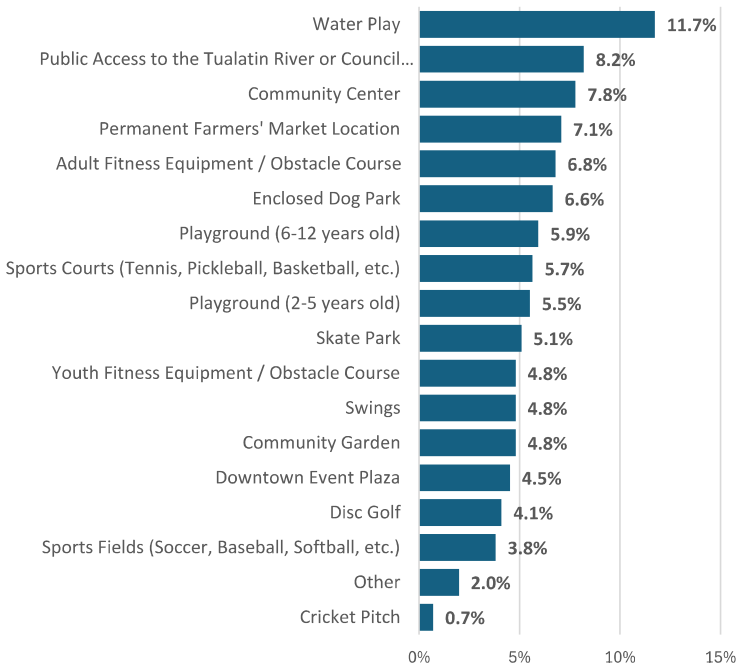
Figure 8. When it comes to meeting the needs for Cornelius parks, would you say there are the following?



What park and recreation investments would residents prioritize?

Respondents were asked to select their top five priorities from a variety of potential park system amenities. Overall, respondents identified the strongest interest for water play (12%), see Figure 9. Other amenities of common interest included access to the Tualatin River or Council Creek (8%), a community center (8%), a permanent farmers market location (75), and adult fitness equipment (7%).

Figure 9. What are the top five amenities your household would like to see in a future Cornelius park? (Pick 5)

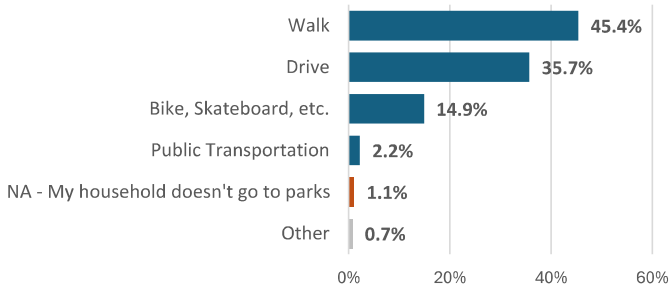


Travel Options

How do residents travel to parks?

Respondents were asked about their modes of travel to city parks. Nearly half of respondents (45%) walk to nearby parks, and an additional 36% drive. Approximately 15% travel by bicycle or skateboard, and only 2% utilize public transportation.

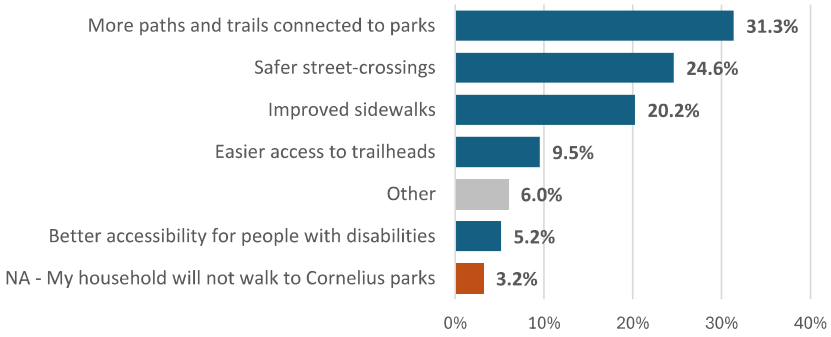
Figure 10. How does your household get to the park? Check all that apply.



What would enable residents to walk more to parks?

Nearly one-third of respondents (31%) would walk more to city parks if more paths or trails were available that connected to parks. Other important enhancements include safe street crossings (25%) and improved sidewalks (20%).

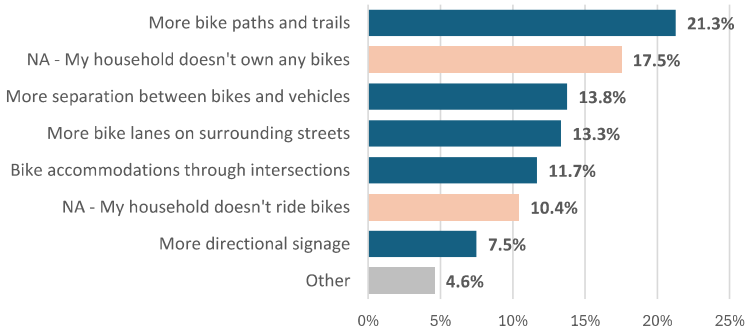
Figure 11. My household would walk to Cornelius parks more often if there were: Check all that apply.



What would enable residents to bike more to parks?

Nearly one-quarter of respondents (21%) would bike more to city parks if more bike paths or trails were available. Respondents noted other improvements to encourage more biking to parks, such as more separation between bike and vehicles (14%), more bike lanes (13%), and bike accommodations through intersections (12%). One limitation to increasing the rate of cycling to parks is that nearly 18% of respondent households do not own bicycles, see Figure 12.

Figure 12. My household would ride bikes to Cornelius parks more often if there were: Check all that apply.



Do residents have other specific improvements they would like to see?

Respondents were asked two open-ended questions. One asked what would make city parks more comfortable. The other asked respondents to describe one thing that they would like to see the City of Cornelius do to improve parks, trails, and/or recreation options. While respondents provided 215 specific comments and ideas, the following themes emerged:

- **Walking trails and connectivity:** The community seeks an expansion of walking trails, pathways and sidewalks to provide safer connections to parks, access to nature and walking within parks.

- **Opportunities for teens:** Many comments suggested more recreational amenities that offer activities for older children and adults, including a skate park, BMX, exercise equipment, zip line, monkey bars and disc golf.
- **Playground upgrades:** More play equipment with diverse play options and updates to older equipment was requested.
- **Water play options:** Splash pads, spray parks and general water play opportunities were suggested for future enhancements.
- **Restrooms:** Fully accessible restrooms (not portable toilets) were mentioned as helpful additions to parks with numerous mentions for adding drinking fountains as well.
- **Safety, security and maintenance:** Numerous comments highlight the community's interest in the safety, maintenance, and cleanliness of city parks. Some respondents suggested increased surveillance, better lighting, and more security cameras. Traffic controls and street crossing safety were also noted. The presence of off-leash dogs is another issue, with some calling for stricter enforcement of leash laws and/or redirecting people to the official off-leash dog park.

Additional topics included adding more seating areas and benches, inclusive play areas, more trees, lighting on pathways, off-leash areas, traffic safety, and the desire for an indoor rec/aquatic center

Some comments concerned the need for better access to park information and the value of park maps. A few responses expressed their general lack of knowledge about Cornelius parks.

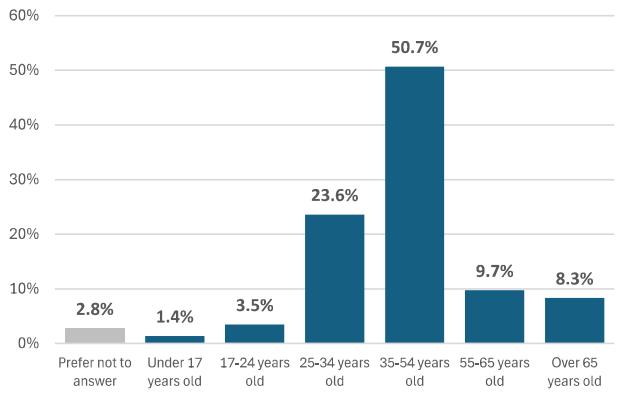
Regarding park operations, respondents expressed general praise for park workers and park conditions. Some comments expressed concerns about pesticide use, a rat problem, and trash/litter control after large group use of park facilities.

The full list of write-in comments is provided in Appendix 1.

Demographics

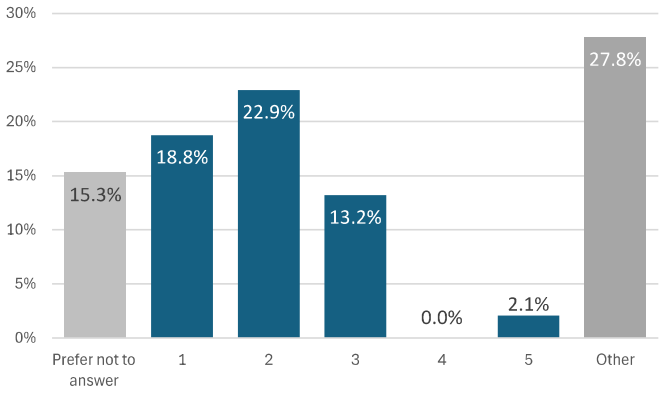
Age groups

Overall, about half (51%) of respondents were between 35 and 54, and another 24% were between 25 and 34.



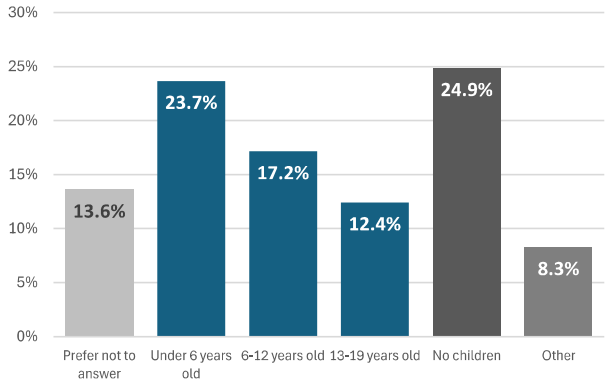
Number of children in household

More than half of the respondents (57%) live in households with children.



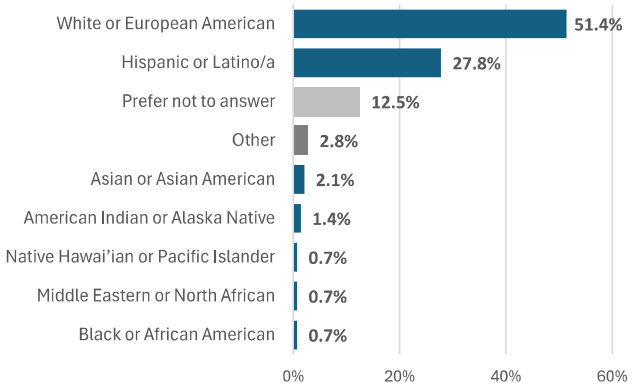
Age of children in household

Nearly one-quarter of respondents (24%) live in households with children under 6 years old, and nearly the same number of respondents (25%) do not have children in the household.



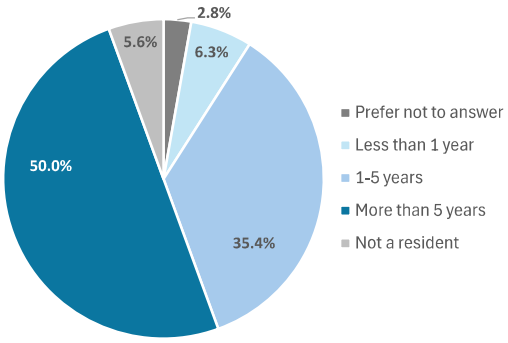
Ethnicity

Slightly more than half of respondents (51%) identify as White or European American, and more than one-quarter (28%) identify as Hispanic or Latino.



Tenure

Half of respondents (50%) have lived in Cornelius more than five years, and more than two-fifths of respondents (42%) are newer residents who have lived in Cornelius five years or less.



ATTACHMENT 1. OPEN-ENDED RESPONSES

Question 14. What would make Cornelius parks and trails more comfortable? (open-ended other responses)

- accessible for kids with disabilities
- Bathrooms , drinking water, trails
- beautify the parks with flowers, rocks, unusual trees etc. I would like to see skate boarding for the kids. maintain weed problem. Got to reduce speed limits in Cornelius Baseline! Photo radar has worked in a lot of communities and can work on baseline and side streets.
- Benches | banquetas
- Benches to rest. More disabled access
- Better and safer playground equipment for toddlers, soft landing and all ability. It's also lacking water features. I don't want to go to Forest Grove or Hillsboro for a splash pad or sprinklers. We need a park with a water feature. Another thing lacking is adequate shade and a large playground like Jessie Mae in North plains.
- Better bike paths
- Bike trails
- Clean, safe, well lit, shelter, equipment in great condition and grounds well maintained.
- cleanliness; more comfortable seating for seniors/disabled; updated play structures; more art/sculptures
- Dogwood park needs bait stations for the rat problem and increased garbage removal.
- Don’t know
- Have a boat launch on the Tualatin river
- Having more play structures
- I haven't experienced anything in the area. My family recently moved here.
- I live near Mariposa park so I'll be speaking in that specific park. The park is so large but the playground is so small. My daughter is 1 and loves to play on the big swing but it's almost always being used. We tend to go to the oak 2x a day when the weather is nice. I would also love a covered basketball court.
- I would like more splash pads, my children like them very much. | Me gustaria mas chapoteaderas de agua a mis hijos les gusta mucho.
- I would like to see playgrounds that are fenced in for safety and security
- I would love to see more nature trails and walking paths.
- I’ve never experienced a city with employees like this. Each park I go to, if the employee is there, they are so friendly and always ask me if I need anything or if they could improve anything. They care about the impact they make on the people they live here, that’s something that can’t be taught.
- in the afternoon | en la tarde
- Inclusive and fully accessible playgrounds
- Information availability
- Information in more than one language.
- Inspiring places, natural environment
- It seems about half the dog owners think all parks are off leash dog parks. I've even seen people drive to non dog parks!
- It would be great to have a free splash pad in Cornelius
- It would be nice to have a splash pad for kids like the new Hillsboro hidden creek one

- La ciudad se debe de preocupar de crear deportes para que se puedan usar esas canchas y campos que sean economicos para que los niños tengan en que ocuparse, porque preocuparse en que los parques esten hermosos si en su mayoria no se usan por que los deportes estan demasiados caros. (The city should be concerned about creating sports fields and fields that are economical so that the children have something to do, why worry about the parks being beautiful if most of them are not used because the sports are too expensive.)
- Larger space like Fernhill or Jackson bottom
- Less drug use
- Lighting
- Listed above
- Los baños ,mantener limpio de basuras mas verdes no vandalismo (Toilets, keep clean of garbage more greenery not vandalism.)
- Maintained, working clean bathroom gravel paths. Trash cans,
- Making people clean up after their parties at pavilions
- Mariposa needs lights on the walking trail
- Mariposa parking and street access. Need 29th extension completed
- Maybe a map - never heard of half of them
- More activities for teenagers.
- More bathrooms
- More bathrooms, more picnic area with trash cans and recycling cans, drinking water.
- More bigger parks
- More biking and walking trails, improved pickleball courts or shared sports courts, artificial turf fields
- More covered area at each parks
- More covered play areas
- More covered spaces
- More dedicated walking only areas
- more events
- more garbage cans
- More information about the different parks in the city.
- more light | mas luz
- More lights for the evening, and if there was an undercover area for the winter to play.
- More lights; maybe a security alarm and better bathrooms
- More natural areas or nature play areas & trail systems
- More playgrounds designed for younger children (2-5years)
- More Public Activities in the parks
- More real bathrooms (not porta-potties)
- More safe
- More shade and seating areas
- More street lights. An aquatic center would be amazing
- More tennis courts, sidewalks and nature trails
- More things for kids, More shelters and art installs.
- More trails for walking, trash can for dog waste. bench
- More trees and flowers.
- More trees and shaded areas. Better clean-up, fines for people who reserve park space and don't clean-up leave a mess.

- More walking paths and nature viewing
- More walking paths/trails and off leash dog areas.
- N/A (4x)
- Need more walking trails in nature areas.
- None
- Not sure
- Other
- pedestrian lights at night, crosswalk lights at busy roads, water fountains
- Put up safety lights and put more stop signs for speeding vehicles. | Poner lamparas para la seguridad y poner ms stop por los vehiculos que pasan a exceso de velocidad.
- Quit spraying chemicals all over
- Quit spraying chemicals all over the parks. Roundup is routinely sprayed along walking trails and in parks then kids play there. It's bad for the environment, unnecessary and bad for pets as well as people to be around, plus it costs the parks department money
- Requires more play structures for kids.
- Restrooms
- Restrooms and lighting
- Safe crossing areas, getting to dogwood is awful. Drivers rarely stop for pedestrians, park right up the intersection and speed through. I've had to stop in the middle of the road or back off because of assholes speeding through.
- Safe walking paths
- Sidewalks to walk there safely. Better equipment for older parks. Better drainage in fields so they aren't swamps (mariposa) during winter. Dog bag and trash stations.
- Skate park
- Soft lighting around the walking paths
- Some park updates would be great. I also didn't realize there are so many parks in Cornelius. Maybe there could be some marketing done advertising the parks and photos of them. Kids always love to visit a new park in the summer especially.
- Space for action sports like skateboarding and Bmx. Updated baskets courts
- The addition of more walkable and/or biking paths/trails throughout Cornelius would provide for better and safer places to bike away from the danger of traffic. Nature trails would be great for walking and running, and safer as to not have to utilize sidewalks and be near the dangerous traffic in neighborhoods.
- The community depends on the size and your choice of maintenance games, accessibility to them. | la comunidad depende del tamaño y sus opciones de juegos mantenimiento, acsesibilidad a ellos.
- The playground equipment needs to be better maintained. New bark chips more often.
- There is too many
- To crack down on openly drinking beer and smoking pot
- To have an area that preteens can still play/ be active around. Have an area that teens can have their own space.
- To have better playgrounds
- Trees
- Update parks for sure, enhance them so the community can feel enthusiasm in going to the parks. new trails and access to restrooms. Access to disposal. Cover areas, have small playground for toddlers as it's more difficult for them to play at the larger playgrounds with the older kids. Benches, water access for dogs.
- Updated park equipment, bilingual signage, offer more parking

- Updated play structures. More fences surrounding the park(s).
- Water feature or splash pad
- water splash for kid
- We desperately need areas for skating/scooter/bmx to go so they aren't forced into areas that aren't great for them and others
- We do not trail walk
- We need proper traffic controls and safety near parks. Dogwood for example people speed through ignoring pedestrians, tons of people use the "dead end" next to it and roll right into the sidewalk without looking, they block the view by parking right up to the intersection
- We primarily use Harleman, and I think it's excellent. I observe that people use it as an off-leash dog park, which creates problems. As far as I know, Cornelius doesn't have a good off-leash dog park, though, so that would be an area of need.
- We visit Harleman a lot and it’s great
- You’ve a great job of keeping graffiti off the surfaces of play equipment and restrooms.

Question 19. Any final thoughts, ideas, or concerns you or your household would like to share? (open-ended responses)

- A better exercise pathway
- A splash pad would be a great addition.
- An indoor community gathering space to hold events/parties would be great
- Any final thoughts, ideas, or concerns you or your household would like to share?
- BBQ Grills
- Big park Mariposa does not have water play is big disappointment
- Can’t think of anything at this time
- Consistent maintenance to these parks, clean bathrooms and drinking water.
- Cornelius parks department should make all the surrounding area of all parks they are able into community gardens or with fruit trees and quit spraying Roundup all over including weed killer in the grass at children's parks.
- Disc gold and splash pad and pool
- Downtown community/recreation center would be great! Safe access + wayfinding to future council creek trail.
- El alumbrado también es muy importante en los parques (Lighting is also very important in parks.)
- Entered answer
- Fluoride in water. aquatic center. More street lights down alpine.
- having like a tournament for each sport and putting on street workout it's an excellent exercise for the youth. | hacer como un torneo por cada deporte y poner street workout es un ejercicio excelente para los jovenes.
- I am happy you are exploring new ways to use and improve our parks
- I go for Walks often and use Neil Armstrong track in FG! If Cornelius has similar amenities it would be nice to know Where!
- I live next to mariposa and there are frequent parties here. Almost every single time the people leave the space full of trash, and even sometimes broken glass. I have a dog and a toddler. My dog has stepped on the glass (before I saw it) and cut his foot. And my toddler likes to pick up all the trash. Please consider charging people a cleaning fee so they can either take responsibility or be held accountable for trashing a public space.

- I never knew there were so many parks in Cornelius. It would be nice to have more information about existing facilities. And also a more Central Park with a variety of amenities
- I would like playgrounds to be enclosed/fenced for safety and security
- I would love to see one those adult fitness playgrounds around here with concrete space nearby to host weekly dance practices. our dance group practices outdoors during the summer and it would be nice to have a public space for staying healthy.
- I would really like to have one or more paddle boat launch in Cornelius
- I'd like to see a volleyball court with sand. horseshoes, water features, fire pits. This city has a trash and weed problem. I ask the city leader to walk the sidewalks of our streets. I walk Baseline on 20 to post office, there is trash everywhere and weeds growing in between sidewalks and street.
- It wasn't until I started completing this survey that I realized how many parks Cornelius actually has. Perhaps each Park needs a map with all of the park locations marked on it. Also listing the amenities in each Park.
- Just thankful for the amazing job on the parks as they are a big part of my weekly joy.
- Keep moving forward with getting the Council Creek Trail improved and opened.
- Keep up the great work !
- La ciudad debe de crear programas para los niños durante el año como basquebot porque tener demasiados canchas a fuera y para el invierno no se tiene nada. Que sean gratis para tener ocupados a los niños. (The city should create programs for children during the year such as basquebot [basketball] because there are too many outdoor courts and for the winter there is nothing.)
- Love the idea of a free water play area. We need consistent sidewalks throughout town too. Also would love river access for kayaks and paddle boards.
- Make. corrections to the dangerous bushes and plants in the parks. Children trip over them and easily get hurt.
- Monkey bars and zip line
- More access roads too Laurelwoods. Mariposa and parking from holt
- More activities for adults.
- More areas for off leash dogs. WATER PARK. We always have to drive far for that. And a community center would be amazing. Bigger parks for toddlers.
- More pet bag disposals & trash cans
- More poop bag dispensers would be helpful for dog owners who forget their bags or run out mid-walk. Water fountains at mariposa near the basketball courts were removed and not replaced. There are no dog water options at that park or at any of the smaller surrounding parks.
- More shade, less garbage.
- N/A (10x)
- Need more public restrooms
- No (4x)
- No more houses, traffic is getting really bad and we need more activities for teenagers.
- None (5x)
- Older teens are always at the parks, a place for them to let out energy is needed
- Parks are great
- Parks should have modern facilities and equipment throughout all Cornelius parks. There's not a place or park that attracts the teens and the young adults. Also, bike racks are needed at the parks and clean drinking fountains.
- Please bring disc golf to the city

- Please increase garbage service, park clean-up and Dogwood Park needs bait stations for the rat problem. Call Jared Clough at 503-640-0444 if you need additional info. Thx, Jared
- Please we ask for them to be updated!
- Pool
- Quit spraying Roundup all over parks
- Really appreciated the flicks at the park initiative, would be great to see more of these type of community events
- Requires more play structures. Also it will be good to have tennis courts and fitness centers.
- Safety and cleanliness is a concern.
- Skate plaza that combines seating area with skate obstacles.
- So far our park has offered us security, good maintenance, good services, I personally think it is a good family park. | Hasta hora nuestra parque nos ha ofrecido seguridad, buen mantimiento, buenos servicios me parece en lo personal un buen parque familiar.
- Some of the parks are just small, and a water park with off-leash has no place for owners to sit, which is disappointing.
- Thank you for events and activities | Gracias por eventos y actividades
- Thank you for taking initiative on park needs! We appreciate you.
- Thank you very much for bringing activities for the whole family. | Muchas gracias por traer actividades para toda la familia.
- Thank you!
- Thanks for asking
- Thanks for offering the opportunity to participate.
- Thanks for the survey
- The "park" in the Greystone neighborhood could definitely use some swings or a slide!
- The amount of teenagers and young adults using drugs in the parks is disrupting to the park and surrounding areas
- The finished product being the walking path around the Laurel Woods community/Mariposa Park
- The maintenance and upkeep of our parks are to be commended.
- The parks are generally well maintained
- There are too many parks for a city this size, the city should focus on core services in keeping the community and visitors safe.
- There seem to be enough parks especially in the new developments.
- We appreciate how well maintained and clean our parks are. Please keep it that way.
- We badly need safe spaces to skate.
- We desperately need skate park/areas for skaters, scooters and bmx (tricks) to go to. Even simple (cheaper) flat ground skate parks/areas in parks that have some room like dogwood and mariposa would be fantastic. There are a lot of people that skate and they tend to go to the new construction areas to do so which isn't great for anyone.
- We don't have enough things for older kids and adults. We need safe places to skate and safe crossing areas to parks.
- We have a disabled child and would love to have a fully accessible and inclusive playground
- We love our Cornelius parks!
- We love to be in nature. is there any possibility of expanding Free Orchards park into the nature area?
- We need a nice water park, Hillsboro has a few and we always have to drive put there.
- We need a skatepark

- We need safe ways to get to parks. I.e. 26th and ginger needs to be an all way stop with cross paths. There's no visibility when the park is busy and drivers don't stop for people crossing.
- we need to plan for the future and as far as I can tell, that is not happening. when the sidewalks in my neighborhood were installed last summer, they removed the bike lane and didn't paint new lines on the roadway (Davis St from 11-14th). this is not going forward, it's going backward. There's cigarette butts, dog poop and trash in both water and hordichok parks (the only parks within walking distance) and insufficient sports courts so we have to drive to Hillsboro or Forest Grove. Our city is raising property taxes and not using the funds appropriately.
- We really need better bike paths throughout town and roads that are not ton up to allow better access to parks and we need a pool.
- We really need safe spaces to skate
- We would like more access to nature, and safe pathways to access nature, for example the pathway along the south side of Cornelius along laurelwoods neighborhood is a nice pathway by nature, but access to council creek and the Tualatin river would be ideal examples in the near future.
- We would love a water feature like a splash pad or fountain for hot days. Forest Grove pool is expensive for Cornelius residents.
- "We'd love a new and safe park in Cornelius. Sometimes the neighborhood surrounding Harleman park can feel a bit unsafe.
- A favorite of ours in Forest Grove is Abby and Anna's yard. A water park/splash pad would also be an awesome addition to Cornelius!"
- "When people reserve parks for events, there has been conflict regarding what part of the park is ""reserved"". Many people don’t read the entire reservation to see its the covered area and the field/playground areas are still public. Something that is on the reservation or posted at the parks notifying people of that would reduce conflict.
- Following up on Question 18s answer, the dirt track at Dogwood Park is worn/not maintained and I seen more kids/adults there playing with RC cars than actual bicycles. So it would be safer/nicer for many of the community to explore converting it to something more friendly to RCs, or something of that nature. This would also open possible community events for RC related activities as folks of all ages could enjoy it."
- Would like to see a nature trails park like the one in Beaverton!

Appendix C
ONLINE OPEN HOUSE SUMMARY

Cornelius Parks Master Plan Update

April 2025 Online Open House Survey Summary

Prepared by JLA Public Involvement, May 2025

Survey Overview

In April 2025, the City of Cornelius hosted an online open house in both English and Spanish to gather community input on potential park improvements, trails, recreation programming, and parkland acquisition priorities. The goal of the survey was to help City staff understand local needs and preferences as part of the Cornelius Parks Master Plan update to guide future investments in parks, trails, and recreational offerings.

Participants were invited to learn about proposed ideas and share feedback through a combination of multiple-choice and open-ended questions. Input from this survey, along with feedback gathered during the preliminary survey in summer and fall of 2024, technical data, and site assessments, will help shape the Parks Master Plan to reflect the priorities of the Cornelius community.

Outreach Overview

The online open house was available from **April 1 to May 2, 2025**, and received a total of **63 responses**. The survey was offered in both **English and Spanish**, with 61 responses submitted in English and 2 in Spanish. Responses from both versions have been combined and analyzed together for this summary.

The open house was promoted through a variety of channels, including:

- Feature in the April **Cornelius Gazette**
- City of Cornelius **social media posts**
- **Bilingual flyers** distributed at the Cornelius Library, local businesses, and community bulletin boards
- **Direct outreach** to local organizations such as Centro Cultural, Adelante Mujeres, Virginia Garcia Memorial Health Center, and the Forest Grove–Cornelius Chamber of Commerce
- **In-person engagement** at the **Children's Day/Día de los Niños event** at Centro Cultural on April 26, where staff promoted the survey to attendees, most of whom spoke Spanish

Overall Themes and Takeaways

Top Priorities for Park Improvements

When asked to select top improvement priorities, respondents most frequently chose the addition of a **splash pad or seasonal water play area**, followed by **playground upgrades** and **paved walking trails**. In open-ended

comments, residents also emphasized the need for **better trail connectivity and wayfinding**, **play features for toddlers and teens**, **ADA-accessible facilities**, more **fitness equipment**, and **expanded lighting,** and **shade**.

Parkland Acquisition Preferences

When asked about land acquisition priorities, respondents overwhelmingly supported acquiring space for **active recreation uses** like fields and playgrounds. There was also strong support for preserving **habitat and open space that can include walking/running trails** and securing land for **future trail connections**. **Pocket parks** received the lowest level of support among the listed options.

Facility Improvement Priorities

The most frequently selected "Top Priority" for park facilities was the addition of an **outdoor splash pad or spray park**, followed closely by two equally ranked priorities: **converting the elementary school into a community center** and **adding paved or accessible walking trails in parks**. **Sport courts—**including those for pickleball, tennis, and basketball**—**received the highest number of "High Priority" ratings, indicating broad support even if they were not always the top-ranked need.

Trail System Preferences

For future trail development, **adding more trails in natural area trails** (such as those in Laurel Woods) was the most frequently selected priority. **Adding park-to-park connections** and **developing the Council Creek Regional Trail** were nearly tied for second place.

When asked to rank five conceptual trail projects (Options A–E), **Option C (Tualatin River Greenway Trail to SE Cornelius)** and **Option A (Council Creek Regional Trail)** received the highest number of "Top Priority" rankings. **Option E (1st Street Pedestrian Path)** was most commonly marked as a low priority.

Recreational Programming Needs

Respondents strongly supported expanding recreational programming for youth. **After-school programs and summer day camps**, as well as other **youth activities like fitness, music, arts, or crafts**, received the highest priority rankings. Programs for adults—including fitness classes, drop-in activities, and sports leagues—also garnered considerable interest, though fewer respondents marked them as their top priority.

Community Events

Survey respondents most commonly reported attending the **Adelante Farmers Market & Music**, **Holiday Tree Lighting**, and **Movies in the Park**. When asked how they feel about current offerings, the majority indicated they were **satisfied but would like to see more events**. Only a small number of respondents felt the current number of events was sufficient. Open-ended feedback conveyed a desire for **improved promotion and visibility** of community events. There was also interest in **events geared toward families, teens, singles, and people with disabilities** and **seasonal activities**, such as spring break or evening concerts in the park.

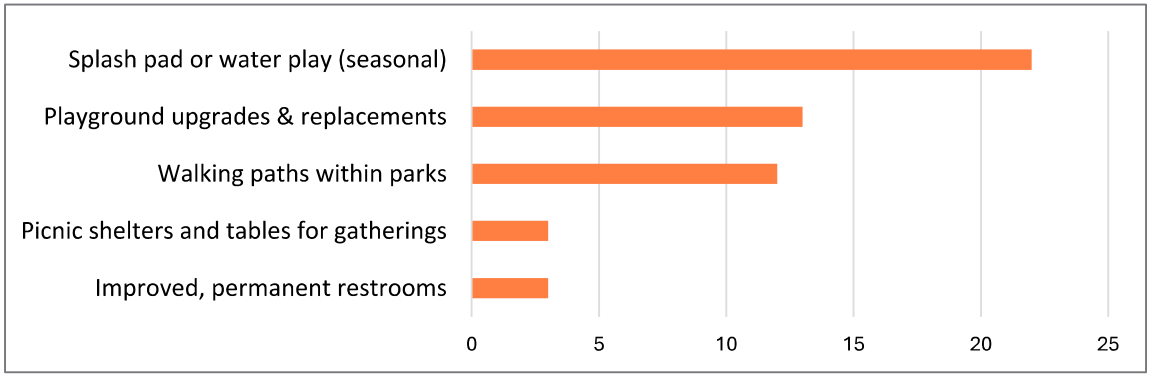
Demographic Summary

- **Location**: Most respondents lived in **South Cornelius**, particularly east of S 19th Avenue.
- **Race/Ethnicity**: A majority identified as **White**, with several identifying as **Latinx/Hispanic** or **mixed**.
- **Age**: Most were between **25 and 44 years old**.
- **Children in household**: Most had **children under 18** at home, with the largest share reporting **two children**; only 7 reported having none.
- **Languages**: The majority spoke **English**, though many were **bilingual in English and Spanish**.

Survey Questions

The following section provides a detailed breakdown of responses to each question from the survey.

1. If you had to pick one improvement to Cornelius's park system, which of the following options would you choose? (Choose one.)



Improvement	Count
Splash pad or water play (seasonal)	22
Playground upgrades & replacements	13
Walking paths within parks	12
Improved, permanent restrooms	3
Picnic shelters and tables for gatherings	3

2. Are there other improvements you would like to see at existing City parks?

The following is a summary of the comments received through the open-ended text box.

- **Playgrounds and Youth Features**

  Many asked for **playground upgrades**, including more options for **toddlers (ages 2–5)** and **teens**. **Water features**, including splash pads and fountains, were highly requested.

- **Trail and Park Connectivity**

Some comments emphasized the need to improve **trail connections**, especially around Laurel Woods and Mariposa through the wetland area. **Wayfinding signage** was suggested to support better navigation.

- **Sports and Recreation Facilities**

  Requests included new or improved **basketball courts**, **futsal areas**, **tennis courts**, and a **skatepark**. Some proposed **synthetic turf** for weather-resistant play and expanded **adult fitness equipment** in parks.

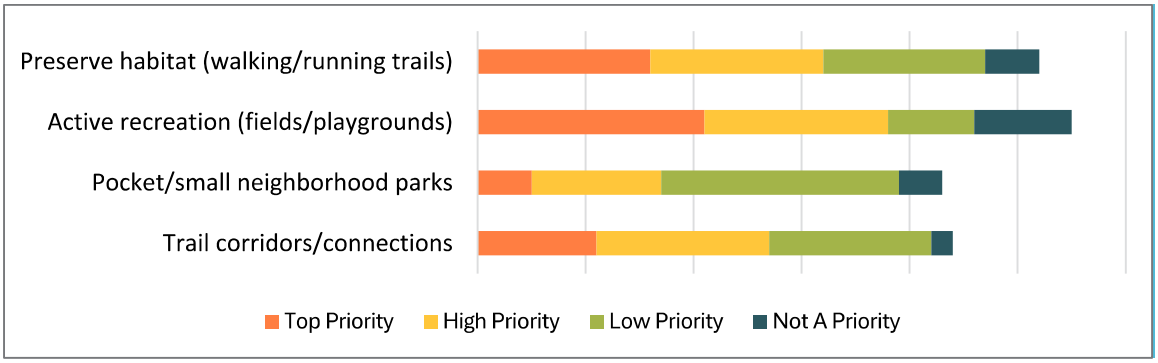
- **Park Amenities**

  Several comments focused on creating parks that can host **community events**. People suggested adding **shade structures**, **BBQ grills**, **little libraries** and **community planting areas**.

- **Safety and Accessibility**

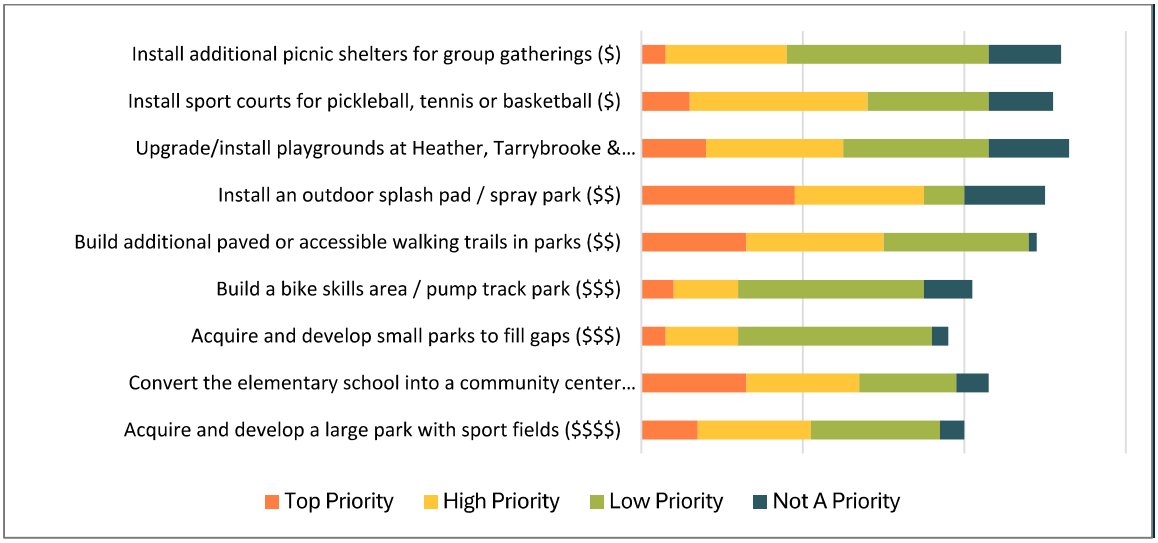
  Lighting was repeatedly noted as a needed improvement. Multiple comments emphasized **inclusive and accessible play structures** for children with disabilities.

3. If the City of Cornelius were to acquire additional parkland, what types of park spaces would you want the City to prioritize over the next 10 years?



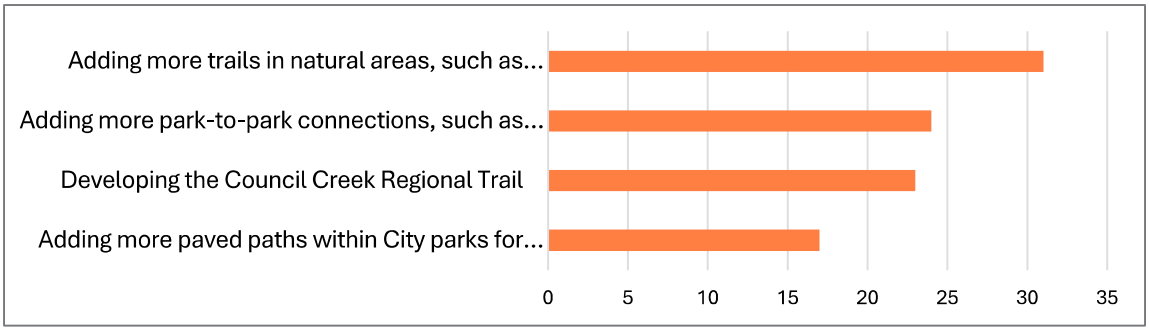
Acquisition Type	Top Priority	High Priority	Low Priority	Not A Priority
Acquire land to preserve habitat and open space that can include walking / running trails	16	16	15	2
Acquire land for active recreation such as athletic fields, sport courts and playgrounds	21	17	8	4
Acquire land for pocket parks or small neighborhood parks	5	12	22	9
Acquire land or corridors for trail connections	11	16	15	5

4. The following is a partial list of improvements and facilities that may be considered for the future depending on future funding. For each item, please tell us if it should be a top priority, a high priority, a low priority or not a priority at all. Potential cost estimates are shown as $ (somewhat expensive), $$ (moderately expensive), $$$ (expensive) or $$$$ (very expensive).



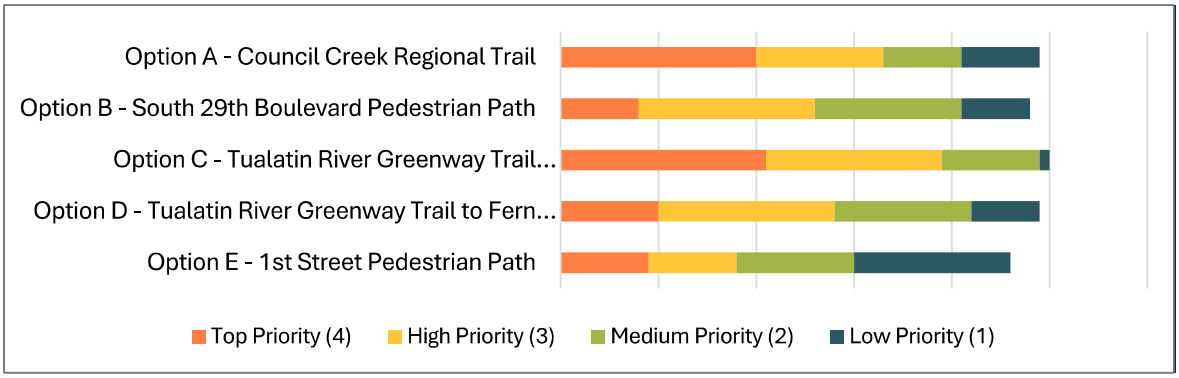
Facility or Improvement	Top Priority	High Priority	Low Priority	Not A Priority
Install additional picnic shelters for group gatherings ($)	3	15	25	3
Install sport courts for pickleball, tennis or basketball ($)	6	22	15	4
Upgrade/install playgrounds at Heather, Tarrybrooke & Hordichok Parks ($$)	8	17	18	2
Install an outdoor splash pad / spray park ($$)	19	16	5	6
Build additional paved or accessible walking trails in parks ($$)	13	17	18	1
Build a bike skills area / pump track park ($$$)	4	8	23	10
Acquire and develop small parks to fill gaps ($$$)	3	9	24	10
Convert the elementary school into a community center ($$$$)	13	14	12	8
Acquire and develop a large park with sport fields ($$$$)	7	14	16	9

5. As the City plans to grow and improve the recreational trail system, which of the following options are most important to you? (Choose two.)



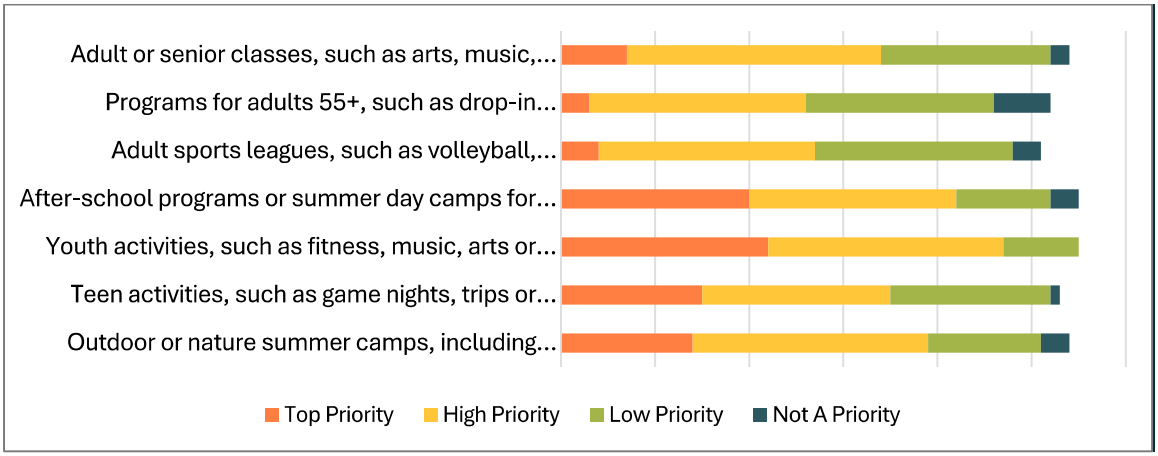
Trail System Option	Count
Adding more trails in natural areas, such as Laurel Woods Open Space	31
Adding more park-to-park connections, such as sidewalks and bike lanes	24
Developing the Council Creek Regional Trail	23
Adding more paved paths within City parks for small walking loops	17

6. **The following map shows existing recreational trails along with potential future trails (labeled A-E) that could enhance the City's trail network. These potential trails are conceptual and would require funding, planning and property acquisition. Thinking about trails and paths, rate each of the following potential trail connections from top priority to last priority.**



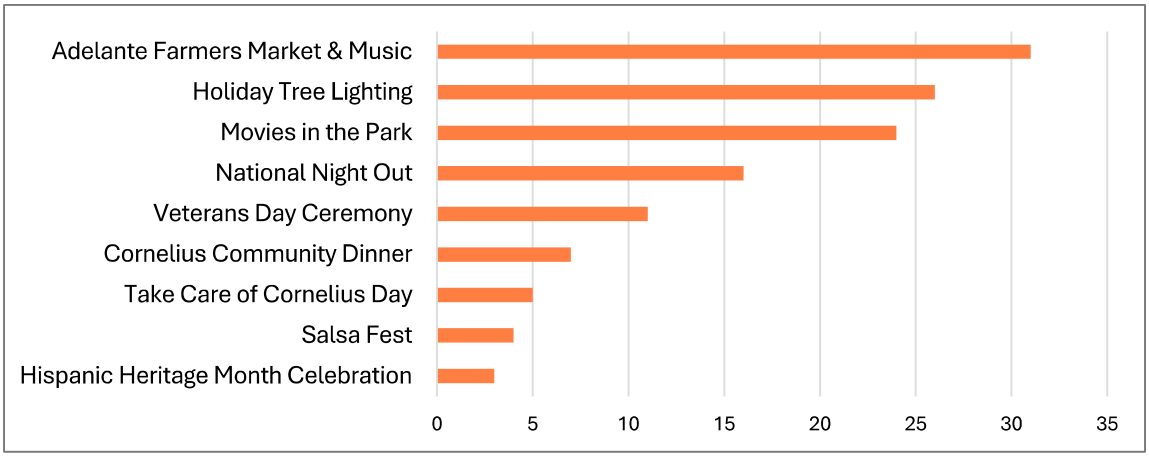
Potential Trail Option	Top Priority	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority
Option A - Council Creek Regional Trail	20	13	8	8
Option B - South 29th Boulevard Pedestrian Path	8	18	15	7
Option C - Tualatin River Greenway Trail (Harleman Park to SE Cornelius)	21	18	10	1
Option D - Tualatin River Greenway Trail to Fern Hill Wetlands	10	18	14	7
Option E - 1st Street Pedestrian Path	9	9	12	16

7. **As the City plans for future recreation programming, it will explore adding or expanding recreation programs, classes, and activities. What priority are the following types of recreation programs to your household?**



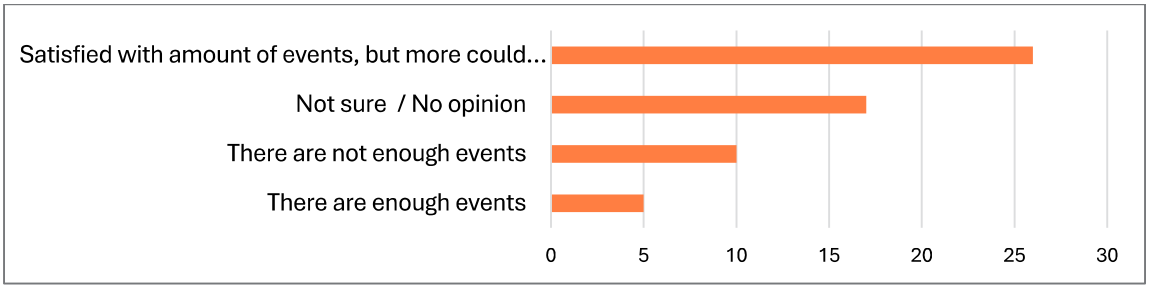
Recreation Program Type	Top Priority	High Priority	Low Priority	Not A Priority
Adult or senior classes, such as arts, music, fitness or wellness	7	27	18	2
Programs for adults 55+, such as drop-in activities, trips or health check-ups	3	23	20	6
Adult sports leagues, such as volleyball, pickleball or softball	4	23	21	3
After-school programs or summer day camps for children	20	22	10	3
Youth activities, such as fitness, music, arts or crafts	22	25	8	0
Teen activities, such as game nights, trips or camps during school breaks	15	20	17	1
Outdoor or nature summer camps, including environmental education	14	25	12	3

8. The City of Cornelius supports and partners on a variety of community events during the year. From the following list, please CHECK ALL the events you or your household have attended in the past year.



Event	Count
Adelante Farmers Market & Music	31
Holiday Tree Lighting	26
Movies in the Park	24
National Night Out	16
Veterans Day Ceremony	11
Cornelius Community Dinner	7
Take Care of Cornelius Day	5
Salsa Fest	4
Hispanic Heritage Month Celebration	3

9. How do you feel about the number and variety of events in Cornelius?



Opinion on Events	Count
Satisfied with amount of events, but more could be added	26
Not sure / No opinion	17
There are not enough events	10
There are enough events	5

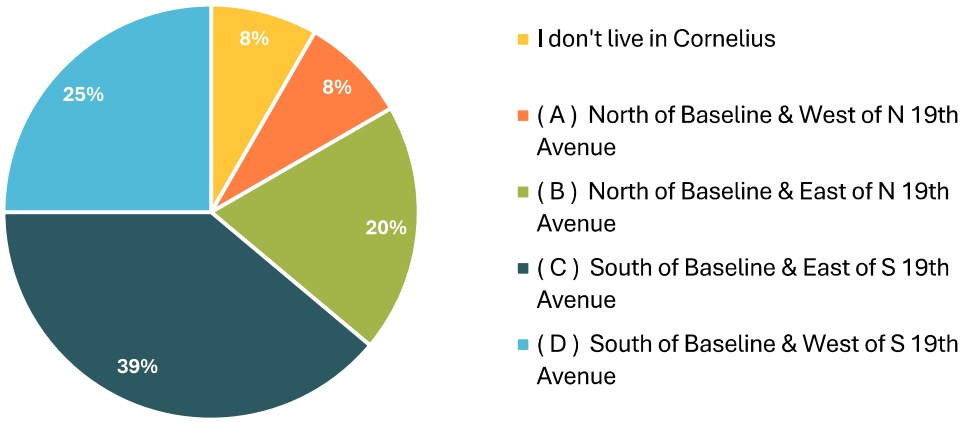
The following is a summary of the comments received through the open-ended text box.

- **Desire for Better Promotion & Visibility**
  Many respondents noted they were unaware of certain events like *Take Care of Cornelius Day*, *Salsa Fest*, and the *Cornelius Community Dinner*. Suggestions included more visible advertisements in the *Gazette* and outreach through partnerships with local businesses.
- **More Inclusive & Accessible Events**
  Feedback included calls for events that are more welcoming for families with young children, people with disabilities, and diverse age groups. One parent mentioned the need for **handicap-accessible bathrooms and parking**.

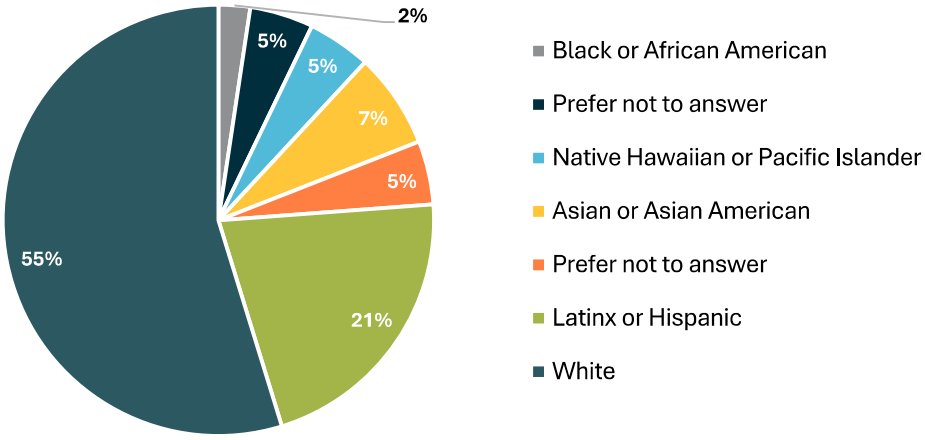
- **Expand Cultural & Demographic Reach**
  Several people expressed interest in **more culturally diverse events**, as well as **activities for teens and singles**. Geographic equity was also mentioned—ensuring events are spread out across the city.
- **Seasonal and Programmatic Gaps**
  Specific requests included **spring break events**, **concerts/music in the park**, **additional movies in the park**, and more consistent programming like a **permanent location for the farmers market**.
- **Community Atmosphere and Amenities**
  One comment reflected a desire for revitalization: concerns about empty buildings along Baseline and the lack of fresh grocery stores or amenities were noted as detracting from the sense of community.

Demographic Questions

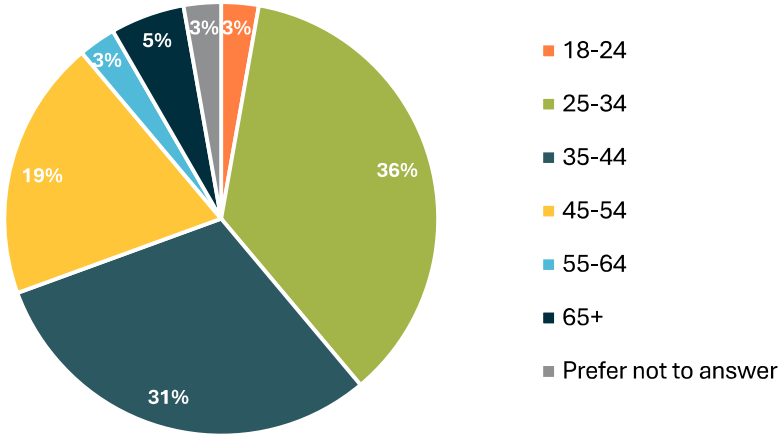
1. Using the map, in which area of Cornelius do you live?



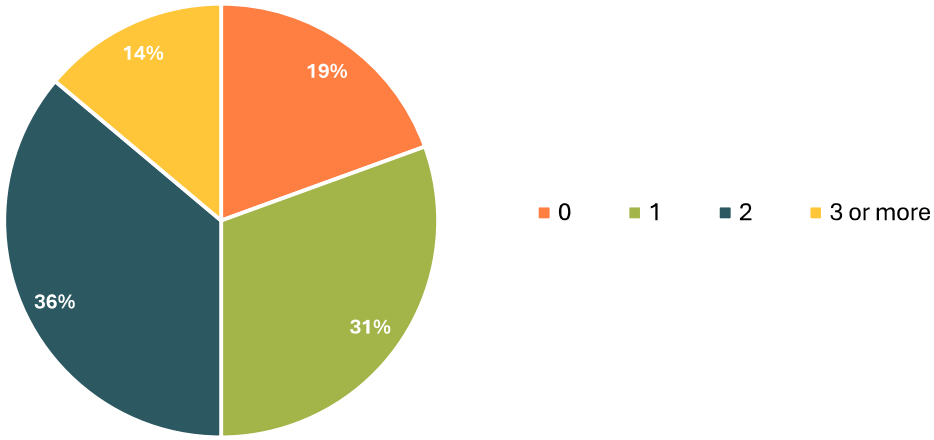
2. How do you describe your race or ethnicity? (Check all that apply.)



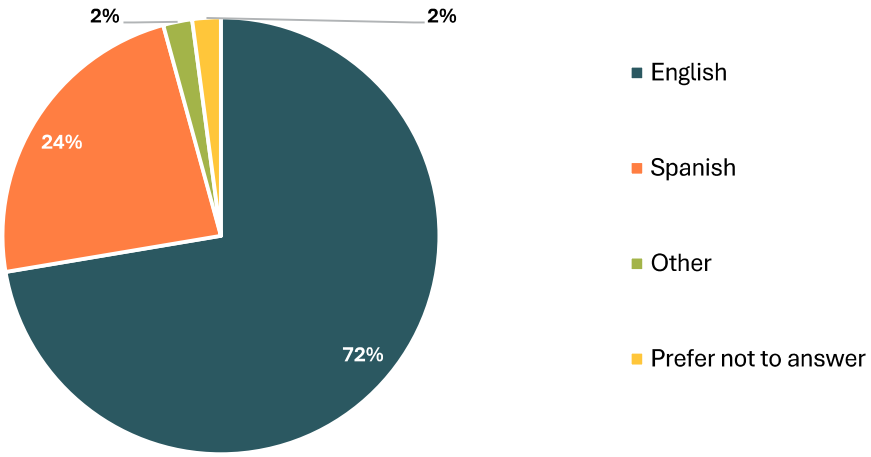
3. What is your age?



4. How many children under age 18 live in your household?



5. What are the primary languages that you speak? Check all that apply.



APPPENDIX: Open-Ended Comments

Park Improvements

- Wayfinding between parks and trails
- Playground upgrades
- More teenager activities.
- New park signs
- Add a futsal area in the bigger parks
- Hi, I'm new to Cornelius... I've noticed that there are almost no games in the parks. In fact, sometimes we go and my kids don't like the games and don't want to come back. Should we add more playgrounds?
- Parking
- More play options for younger children (ages 2-5)
- Improve basketball court/ hoop. The hoops are too small on the bottom of the backboard and doesn't allow for accurate playing space on the backboards.
- Shade and rain cover
- Water play
- Just making sure the existing play equipment are kept up. Replacing things as needed. Having signs out so that the public can contact the park department if they come across broken things at the park.
- Recreational areas, like water fountains for children to enjoy a hot summer day.
- Phone line to access emergency/non emergency help/assistance. ADA accessible spaces for adults and children. Basketball and tennis courts. Little libraries. Gardens and plants that support local insects and bees.
- Better parking options with some parks
- Disc golf and/or other outdoor physical activity equipment
- I really, REALLY want to see the connector trail completed west from Mariposa through the wetland area to the new subdevelopment. That would complete a longer trail along the wetlands.
- Dogwood needs a makeover to be inclusive and a better gathering place
- Natural Walking paths- ive been to every park and i find myself having to move aside a log during my walk because theres people walking in both directions with their dogs , those on bikes, tricycles, scooters , sport events etc i love them all but I also love an uninterrupted peaceful walk, sports park with community center, and small parks with their own spash pads because one can get over crowded it would be easy access for all
- BBQ grill, get community to plant flowers and vegetables, dog park section.
- Fitness equipment for adults
- street lamps or light fixtures would be greatly appreciated
- Skatepark
- It would be great to have lights in the basketball ground to help people who work in the morning play during nights. Also to establish lights surrounding the park. For example, Laurel Woods park has no lights during nights.

- Inclusive and disability accessible play structures
- Several of the others mentioned are also important, but splash pads and water play are #1
- More fitness stations. I live in Laurel Woods and there are a few scattered around but it would be great to have more.
- bridge connecting trails in Laurel Woods
- Versatility with the parks. Being able to host events, retrofit for like really hot days/seasonal days with water features. Walking trails.
- All the parks are awesome and well maintained but having a park that has synthetic sports turf would be amazing. With our Oregon weather it would be a huge benefit for when its raining and it would help keep the natural grass looking great instead of tore up.
- Skate park

Community Events

- Quantity is good, but more cultural and geographical diversity of the events would be helpful
- Something during spring break
- Events focused more on teens
- Finding a permanent spot for the farmers market
- I think there needs to be better promotion. I often miss then because I didn't realize it was happening.
- I would love more events geared towards children
- Advertisement and community engagement could improve. I've never seen advertisement for take care of Cornelius day, salsa fest, Hispanic heritage month celebration or Cornelius community dinner. I've lived in Cornelius for over 15 years and was unaware of the events mentioned. Perhaps partner with local organizations and businesses to advertise those events. The only events I recall being advertised are national night out, adelante mujeres market, and movies in the park.
- Not all events are super child friendly. With younger kids it is hard to keep them occupied when it is a more adult style event.
- Cornelius is like ghost town making it worse with all the abandon buildings thoughout baseline, I think only laurelwoods community is the only decent one, need to add more recreation or trails, fresh grocery stores and more estrablishment.
- Events for singles in any ages would be great
- Or they aren't advertised well as I don't hear about many and they don't stand out in the gazette.
- My son is disabled and there are not a lot of events which provide an inclusive space for him. Would love to take him to more events but need things like handicap parking and access to disabled bathrooms to change him
- Was there even a Take Care of Cornelius day last year? My family usually participates but we heard nothing about it.
- More movies in the park, and more music/ concerts in the parks would be awesome!

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Appendix D
EVENT TABLING SUMMARIES

CITY OF CORNELIUS
2024 PARKS MASTER PLAN UPDATE

CORNELIUS COMMUNITY DINNER EVENT SUMMARY

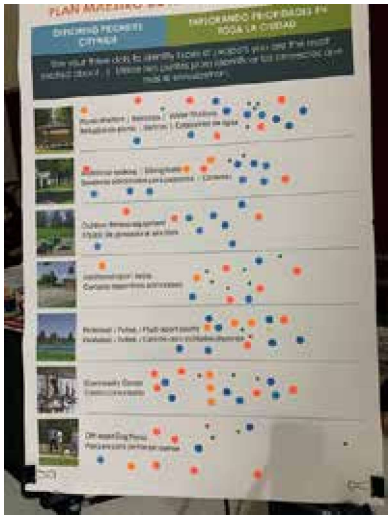
EVENT OVERVIEW



The project team participated in the Cornelius Community Dinner on Saturday, November 23rd, 2024 from 4-7pm hosted at Cornelius Elementary School to share information with people who live, work, and recreate in Cornelius.

The goal of the event was to reach community members who may not know about the Parks Master Plan but are interested in helping or have ideas for community-driven park facilities and recreational opportunities in Cornelius.

JLA staff helped promote the survey by talking with community members about the park plans, providing flyers at dinner tables, and engaging with members of all ages about the parks plan. Physical copies of the survey were available in English and Spanish for community members to complete in-person. A tablet was available for members to take the survey electronically. The team engaged with roughly **50** people throughout the dinner, primarily Spanish speakers.



During the dinner, project team members asked participants to identify the top three priorities for future park improvements. Based on roughly **35** community participants, the top three improvements are:

1. Picnic shelters | Benches | Water Stations
2. Community Center
3. Additional walking | Biking trails and Pickleball / Futsal / Multi-sport courts

Participants shared other recreation experiences they'd like to see in Cornelius:

- Running trails
- Kids Splash pads

- Aquatic Center / Centro aquatic (4 mentions)
- Multi-age playgrounds
- Winter friendly activities
- ADA accessibility in facilities and roads
- Indoor play area (Example: trampolines)

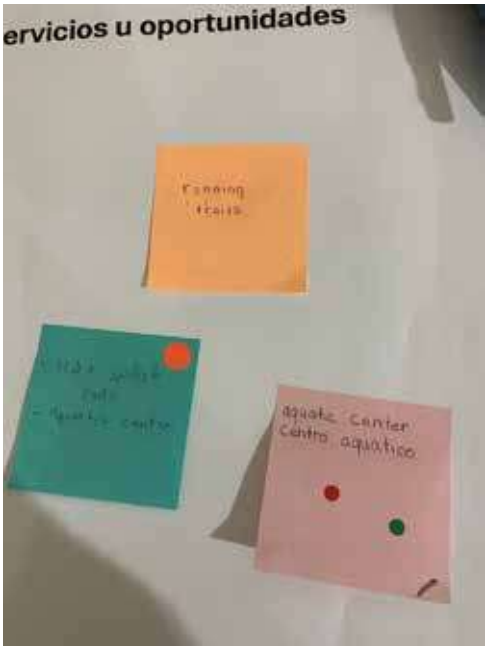
Additionally, participants shared recreation amenities they'd like to have including more restrooms that are cleaned often, heated, and wide enough for large wheelchairs. Participants also listed wanting to see more public trash cans and trees for shade.

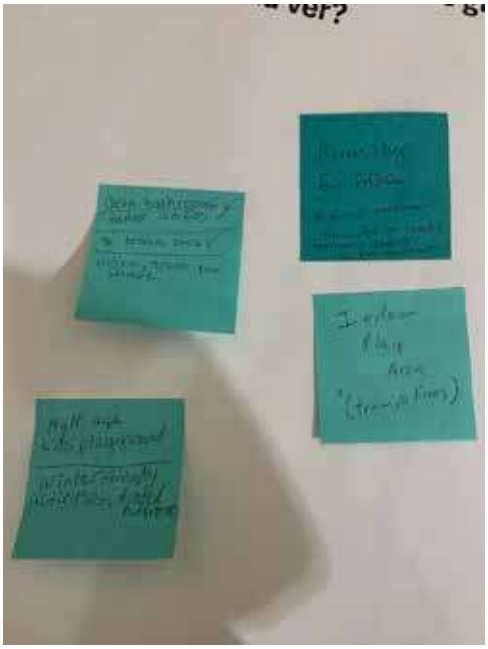
DOT ACTIVITY DETAILS

Number of Dots:

1. Picnic shelters | Benches | Water Stations = 20
2. Community Center = 17
3. Additional walking | Biking trails = 15
4. Pickleball / Futsal / Multi-sport courts = 15
5. Additional sport fields = 14
6. Off-leash Dog Parks = 13
7. Outdoor fitness equipment = 11

Sticky Note Suggestions:





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Appendix E
SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY PLANS

Cornelius Comprehensive Plan

First adopted in 1978, the Cornelius Comprehensive Plan has been updated numerous times with the most recent amendments adopted in 2019. The collective vision for the City, compiled from numerous plan amendments states:

"Cornelius is a well-planned city with a safe, healthy and aesthetically pleasing environment. A strong sense of community has been developed through effective partnerships with community organizations, maintaining historic connections with the area's rural past, and embracing the positive aspects of modern technology. The City is economically vital with quality education and recreational opportunities."

The comprehensive plan promoted a walkable environment through attractive livable neighborhoods with sufficient parks and open spaces, schools and other amenities. The Public Facilities Element plans and develops policies for recreation, schools, transportation and other public facilities to address the needs for Cornelius residents. With regard to recreation, the plan recommends a park and recreation system that:

- Provides a variety of open spaces, parks, recreation facilities and recreation programs.
- Plans and integrates a system that links open spaces, parks, recreation areas and other institutional uses with pedestrian and bicycle facilities.
- Promotes a physically fit and healthy community.

Organizational Strategic Plan 2023-2025

In February 2023, a Council and staff retreat was held to revisit goals from the 2019 comprehensive plan, recommend updates, and produce this organizational Strategic Plan. The Plan, includes an organizational vision, mission, values, goals, and actions to guide the organization's work for the next two years.

Cornelius is welcoming, inclusive, and collaborative; strives to build trust and community for all; and honors our past while embracing a shared future, built on equity and sustainability

--Cornelius Organizational Vision Statement

Of the six goals developed in the Strategic Plan, those directly related to the provision of parks and recreation facilities and services included:

Goal 2: increase connectivity and engagement and improve culture within the City organization with the related action item to develop recreation facilities programming, and related partnerships.

Goal 5: develop the necessary infrastructure too meet the growth, service demands, and emergency preparedness of the community. Two actions within this infrastructure goal focused on supporting the development of the Council Creek Regional Trail and expanding mobility options (transit, trails, paths).

Cornelius Parks Master Plan 2009

The Cornelius Parks Master Plan (PMP) was intended to provide a strategic road map to guide future investments in the City's park system to upgrade existing parks, expand universal access, acquire parkland to improve geographic distribution of parks with a system of interconnected, shared-use paths and trails, and explore opportunities for recreational program partners. The City's rapid population growth and limited park funding resources set the context for this PMP.

The PMP defined the park facility classifications with an inventory and assessment of existing facilities. The Cornelius park system contained 25.29 acres of community

park (1), neighborhood parks (5), special facilities (3), and natural areas (3). Through a series of public meetings, stakeholder discussions, community survey and other public outreach combined with facilities' needs, a set of priorities for park system investment was developed. The ten-year capital facilities plan identified and prioritized essential upgrades, improvements and expansions consistent with the needs expressed by residents. The PMP also recommended the adoption and implementation of updated design standards that could provide continuity in furnishings and construction materials with the opportunity to help maintain, repair and replace elements when worn, damaged or at the end of their life cycle. The PMP also recognized that adopted city design standards could be incorporated into development review to ensure safe privately-held park sites. Appendix D of the PMP outlines some common design considerations. The PMP Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) proposed acquisition, development and renovation projects across the park system totaling over $14 million.

Parks ADA Transition Plan 2009

In 2009, the City of Cornelius developed a Parks ADA Transition Plan as part of an overall update to the city's Parks Master Plan. The City's public parks were evaluated for any barriers to accessibility with accompanying potential solutions for correcting access deficiencies. Solutions were prioritized, implementation costs estimated and improvements were distributed over a ten-year schedule aligning with the parks capital facilities plan. The Transition Plan identified the most common issues of non-compliance as:

- Non ADA compliant benches and adjacent wheelchair parking spaces.
- Non-ADA compliant picnic tables located on a stable paved surface.
- Lack of ADA ramps into playground areas.
- Lack of accessible routes leading to accessible features within the parks.
- Lack of compliant play equipment.
- Lack of Detectable Warning Strips at areas where accessible routes enter traffic zones.

The proposed ADA improvement projects were integrated into the Cornelius Parks Master Plan 10-year Capital Facilities Plan (2009-2018).

Cornelius Town Center Plan 2019

The 2020 Cornelius Town Center Plan (TCP) applies to the TenBlock District in the center of the City. Funded by a Metro grant for the development of a Town Center Plan and Urban Renewal Plan. The objective of these plans is to develop a vision to revitalize downtown Cornelius and establish tools to implement the vision and encourage private investment and employment growth. The Cornelius Town Center Plan establishes projects, programs, and policies to implement the community's vision for the future development of its city center. Top themes that emerged from all the community outreach were:

- Build on existing assets
- Diversify amenities and services
- Add community spaces and events
- Improve traffic congestion and safety, and
- Enhance livability for all residents.

The TCP recognized the need to consolidate multiple zoning ordinances into an easily applied zoning code that would better support future development and enhance development projects in the town Center. Two of the nine guiding principles of the TCP relate to the provision of parks and recreation: the need to create a community gathering space and civic plaza; and the intent to connect to the future Council Creek Regional Trail and potential future regional transit. Future potential land use improvements were cited including the potential of Cornelius Elementary developing a new school on the eastern portion of their existing site and the resulting the northeast corner of N Adair Street and 14th Avenue providing a potential location for a 10,000 sf public plaza and splash pad. The concept for this plaza and surrounding area is illustrated in Figure 10 in the report.

The TCP also proposed the development of a unified wayfinding system to guide pathways users to local and regional destinations. Among the proposed projects for the urban renewal plan, neighborhood trailheads were recommended on Council Creek Regional trail that includes light landscaping, simple signage, light paving for access, fencing and bollards. Estimated 2019 cost for trailheads was $360,000. Another proposed project is a splash park within a 100' x 100' plaza with furnishings, lighting, landscaping, art, a shelter, splash pad fountain and signage. Estimated 2019 development cost of the splash park was $1 million.

Figure E1. Conceptual Public Plaza at N Adair Street & 14th Avenue



Cornelius Transportation System Plan 2020

The Transportation System Plan (TSP) guides the future transportation investments for the City of Cornelius. Pedestrian and bicycle facilities planning can relate specifically to park and recreation planning to provide community accessibility and recreational connections across parks, trails and open spaces. The TSP walking projects for sidewalks, shared paths and street crossings providing seamless connections for pedestrians throughout the City. The TSP identified 50 walking projects that will cost an estimated $30.5 million to complete. The TSP bicycle projects included an integrated network of bicycle lanes and marked on-street routes that facilitates convenient travel citywide. Cornelius identified 23 biking projects that will cost an estimated $5.1 million to complete. Three more specific objectives within the TSP relative to parks and recreation were:

- Improve walking and biking connections to community destinations and continue to address deficiencies and gaps in the pedestrian and bicycle systems
- Enhance wayfinding signage for those walking and biking, directing them to bus stops, trails, and key routes and destinations
- Support efforts and cooperate with regional partners to develop trails

Additionally, the TSP recognized some ADA deficiencies in the Cornelius transportation system and proposed the objective to provide facilities for all modes that meet applicable Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards. This objective could facilitate partnering between transportation and parks to ensure better universal access to and adjacent to public parks and trails.

Council Creek Regional Trail Plan 2015

The Council Creek Regional Trail (CCRT) Plan is the product of a combined effort by local, regional, and state governments, a local stakeholder advisory committee, and many individuals and groups with the most active partners that included the Cities of Banks, Forest Grove, Cornelius, and Hillsboro, as well as Washington County, Metro and ODOT. The Trail will be a multi-use pathway for pedestrians, bicyclists, and other non-motorized travelers for both recreational and transportation purposes. The trail will extend almost 15 miles from the Banks-Vernonia Trail in Banks to the TriMet Blue Line MAX station in downtown Hillsboro. The regional trail will connect the cities of Banks, Forest Grove, Cornelius and Hillsboro, a large expanse of productive farmlands between Banks and Forest Grove, and some smaller areas of still unincorporated land within the

urban growth boundary (UGB) between Forest Grove and Hillsboro. The Trail study area consisted of two corridors: North-South and West-East. The West-East segment that aligns through Cornelius was identified as a "near-term" implementation phase.

The master plan report documented the extensive public involvement process, existing conditions analyses, and established the preferred trail alignments. Segment 4 of the preferred trail alignment extended for 2.67 miles through Cornelius as a 10-12' asphalt paved rail-with-trail. The rail-with-trail design was dependent on the type of future rail or transit service. The trail was proposed for the south side of the rail right of way and depended on the possible future MAX extension. Four collector and two arterial road crossings, one minor stream crossing and a new trailhead on the south side along N 19th Avenue were part of the proposed alignment. Trailhead facilities can include vehicle parking, secure bicycle parking, wayfinding and interpretive signing, restrooms, shelters, and picnic areas. The implementation cost was estimated at approximately $10 million.

The master plan also identified a Segment 5 following Jobes Ditch (N 29th Avenue) for 1.44 miles in a north-south alignment south of the West-East Trail. This Segment 5 was associated with a future extension of N. 29th Avenue, a new high school and new development south of Dogwood Street.

The master plan for the CCRT also outlined trail standards and an overall framework for trail features and amenities. Wayfinding signage guidelines were recommended as following the Intertwine's Regional Trails Signage Guidelines.

The East-West Trail design began in Spring 2024 and is expected to be completed in Spring 2026. The East West Trail, a six-mile portion of the Council Creek Regional Trail will use the existing railroad right-of-way between the Hatfield Government MAX station and Forest Grove (21st Avenue and Douglas Street, east of Pacific University). Train traffic has not used this section of railroad since 2015. Preliminary design work on the east-west segment has started, thanks in part to a $1.5 million Regional Flexible Funds Allocation (RFFA) grant from Metro in 2020. Work will include community and agency discussion on selecting the form and function of the trail. Construction is scheduled to begin in the summer of 2026 and be completed in the spring of 2028.

Council Creek Natural Area Site Conservation Plan

Metro has protected numerous parcels along Council Creek to preserve habitat, improve water quality and buffer the Creek from agricultural uses and urban developments. A Site Conservation Plan was developed for the Council Creek Natural Area and adopted in February 2014. The site conservation plan includes Metro-owned property and considers adjacent parcels that contain important habitat features or would connect Metro ownership. Relevant habitat features include suitable native turtle nesting habitat and Council Creek. There are five conservation targets for Council Creek: emergent wetland, shrub wetland, riparian forest, upland closed forest and native turtles. East Council Creek is designated as low level (demand) access and West Council Creek, as a dedicated preserve, permits no unauthorized access. The Site Conservation Plan identified key ecological attributes with proposed management and monitoring practices for the natural areas.

East Council Creek Nature Park

The East Council Creek Natural Area, owned and managed by Metro, protects 33 acres along Council Creek before it joins Dairy Creek and flows into the Tualatin River. The natural area is north of residential neighborhoods in northeast Cornelius. In January 2024, Metro adopted a master plan for the future development of the East Council Creek Nature Park. The East Council Creek master planning area includes two parcels, one to the east and one to the west of Northwest Hobbs Road. The nature park will complement the future Council Creek Regional Trail to be located just two blocks south of the site. The master plan creates public access to the site while helping to protect water quality and wildlife habitat. A planned trail route will improve trail experience and direct public use in a way that highlights the property's unique qualities and provides visitors with safe and welcoming access to view wildlife and native flora.

East Council Creek is one of two Metro natural areas along Council Creek. West Council Creek was not included in this master plan and was not considered for public access. Protecting additional land along Council Creek may continue to be a priority to maintain connectivity between wetlands, stream corridors and public lands.

Target Area Refinement Plans (April 2022)

In November 2019, voters in greater Portland approved a $475 million bond measure encompassing program areas for regional land protection, support of local and community driven parks and nature projects, development of trails and investments in Metro's parks and nature system, and criteria for all programs and projects focused on racial equity, community engagement and climate resilience. The 2022 Target Area Refinement Plan addresses priorities for land acquisition in the 'protect and restore' land and the create trails for walking and biking program areas. The bond measure identifies 24 regional target areas and 39 trail corridors eligible for land protection with Metro bond funding. The Council Creek corridor was one of the many priority acquisition targets in the refinement plan. The area of interest lies west of the existing Metro Council Creek properties and connects to the Urban Target Area's Butternut Creek and David Hill Large Patch opportunity areas. It also connects to the Dairy and McKay Creeks Target Area to the east. The refinement plan recognizes that acquisitions in this opportunity area would contribute to climate change resilience by providing fish and wildlife habitat connectivity, conserving and restoring wetlands and floodplain areas to absorb stormwater and improve water quality, including temperature, conserving or adding trees and vegetation to address urban heat islands, and protecting special habitats and plant species. Metro cites the value of partnering with the City of Cornelius to acquire lands that complement the city's master plans. The 2022 urban target areas identified the Council Creek corridor and the value of connecting existing metro sites to promote connectivity and habitat protection.

Appendix F
RECREATION TRENDS

The following summaries from recognized park and recreation resources provide background on national, state and local park and recreation trends. Examining current recreation trends may inform potential park and recreation improvements and opportunities to enhance programs and services.

2024 NRPA Agency Performance Review

In the 2024 National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) Agency Performance Review and its accompanying Park Metrics share comprehensive park and recreation-related data collected and analyzed to inform park and recreation professionals and key stakeholders about the state of the industry. The 2024 NRPA Agency Performance Review presents data from nearly 1,000 unique park and recreation agencies across the United States as reported from 2021 to 2023. These resources provide guidance to inform decisions and demonstrate the full breadth of service offerings and responsibilities of park and recreation agencies throughout the United States. This data can offer a perspective for Cornelius, Oregon parks and recreation to compare their service provision to other agencies across the country. However, every park & rec agency has its own unique characteristics, combination of responsibilities and community composition. This comparison of nationwide data with the City of Cornelius can provide guiding insights rather than target benchmarks. The agency performance report indicated recent trends in staffing and volunteers for park and recreation agencies show that numbers of authorized full-time positions has steadily rebounded since 2011.

Key Findings & Characteristics

Park facilities and operations vary greatly across the nation. The typical agency participating in the NRPA park metric survey serves a jurisdiction of approximately 45,000 people, but population size varies widely across all responding jurisdictions. The typical park and recreation agency has jurisdiction over 22 parks comprising over 571 acres. When including non-park sites (such as city halls and roadway medians), the median management scale for park agencies increases to 30 sites encompassing 676 acres.

Park facilities also have a range of service levels in terms of acres of parkland per population and residents per park. These metrics are categorized by the agency's population size.

Park Facilities

The typical park and recreation agency has:

- One park for every 2,386 residents
- 83% of agencies offer summer camp
- 10.6 acres of park land for every 1,000 residents in its jurisdiction
- $99.47 operating expenditures per capita
- 8.9 full-time equivalent employees per 10,000 residents
- 93% of agencies have playgrounds
- An average of 16 miles of trails across all agencies

Figure F1. Median Residents per Park Based On Population Size

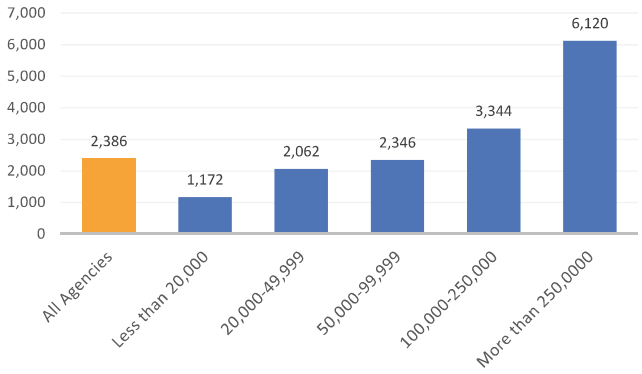
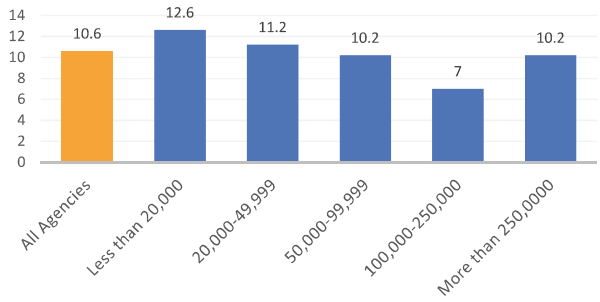


Figure F2. Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Residents based on Population Size



A large majority of park and recreation agencies provide playgrounds (93%) as their most common facility in their portfolio of outdoor assets. Eighty-five percent have diamond fields (baseball, softball), 84 percent have standalone basketball courts and 83 percent have rectangular fields (soccer, field hockey, lacrosse). Other

common facilities include tennis courts (72%) and dog parks (68%).

The breakdown of the most common types of outdoor facilities includes:

- One playground/play structure for every 3,750 residents
- One diamond field for every 4,063 residents
- One basketball court for every 8,000 residents
- One rectangular field for every 5,000 residents
- One tennis court for every 6,003 residents
- One dog park for every 46,917 residents

Most agencies (three in five) offer community and/or recreation centers. Recreation centers (63%) are provided more often than community centers (59%). Senior centers (41%), performance amphitheaters (37%) and nature centers (33%) are also common.

Currently, 40 percent of agencies report providing Pickleball courts in their inventory. National trends indicate Pickleball as the fastest growing sport so it is expected that this percentage will rapidly change in the future.

The typical park and recreation agency that manages or maintains trails for walking, hiking, running and/or biking has 15 miles of trails. Agencies serving more than 250,000 residents have a median of 89 miles of trails under their care.

Park and recreation agencies often take on responsibilities beyond their core functions of operating parks and providing recreational programs. Other responsibilities may include tourist attractions, golf courses, outdoor amphitheaters, indoor swim facilities, farmer's markets, indoor sports complexes, campgrounds, performing arts centers, stadiums/arenas/racetracks, fairgrounds and/or marinas.

Programming

At least eight in ten agencies provide themed special events (89% of agencies), social recreation events (88%), team sports (86%), youth summer camps (83%), fitness enhancement classes (82%), and health and wellness education (80%).

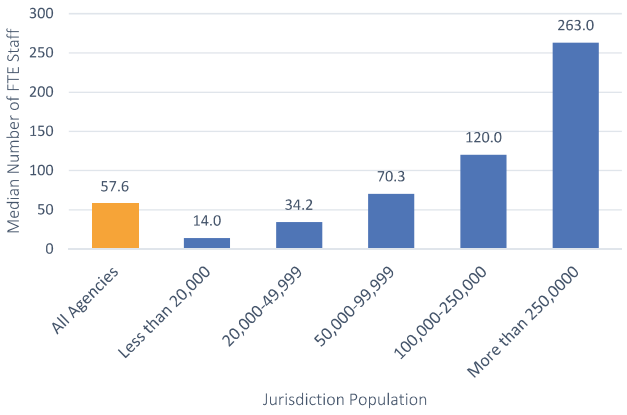
Staffing

Park and recreation employees are responsible for operations and maintenance, programming and administration. The typical park and recreation agency has:

- 57.6 full-time equivalent staff (FTEs) on payroll
- 8.9 FTEs on staff for every 10,000 residents in its jurisdiction

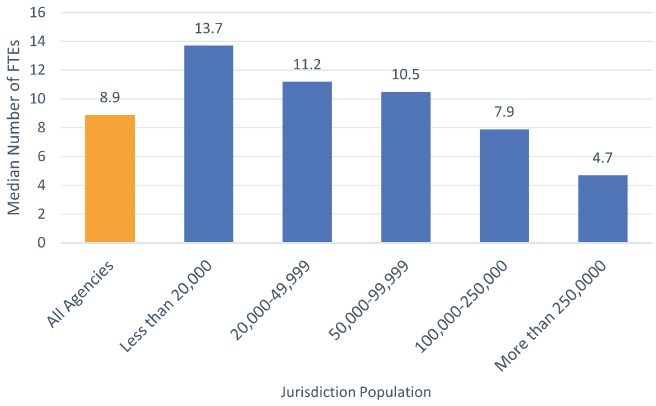
Median FTE counts also positively correlate with the number of acres maintained, the number of parks maintained, operating expenditures, and the population served. For example, agencies that serve populations between 20,000 and 49,999 residents employ an average of 34.2 FTE, while agencies that serve 50,000 to 99,000 people employ an average of 70.3 FTE.

Figure F3. Park and Recreation Agency Staffing: Full-Time Equivalents (By Jurisdiction Population)



Another way of comparing agency staffing across different park and recreation agencies examines number of staff per 10,000 residents. These comparative numbers hold fairly steady across population sizes with the median for all agencies at 8.9 FTEs.

Figure F4. Park and Recreation Agency FTEs Per 10,000 Residents



Capital and Operating Expenses

For capital expenses, the typical park agency:

- Dedicates about 56% to renovation projects and 30% to new development projects.
- Plans to spend about $8 million on capital expenditures over the next five years.

For operations, the typical park agency spends:

- $6.45 million per year on total operating expenses

- $8,260 on annual operating expenses per acre of park and non-park sites managed by the agency
- $99.47 on annual operating expenses per capita
- $110,912 in annual operating expenditures per employee
- 54% of the annual operating budget on personnel costs, 38% on operating expenses, and 6% on capital expenses not included in the agency's capital improvement plan (CIP)
- 39% of its operating budget on park management and maintenance, 35% on recreation, 17% on administration and 9% on other activities

Agency Funding

The typical park and recreation agency:

- Derives 62% of their operating expenditures from general fund tax support, 21% from generated revenues, 8% from dedicated taxes or levies, 3% from other dedicated taxes, 2% from grants, and the remaining 3% from sponsorships, private donations and other sources
- Generates $22.58 in revenue annually for each resident in the jurisdiction

2024 State of the Industry Report

Recreation Management magazine's 2024 Report on the State of the Managed Recreation Industry summarizes the opinions and information provided by a wide range of professionals with the majority of respondents in leadership positions working in the recreation, sports, and fitness industry. While the respondents came from a wide range of sports-related entities, 42.5% were from park and recreation providers. The vast majority of respondents from parks—98.5%—were with public or governmental organizations. Park respondents manage the most facilities, with an average of 9.4, down from 13.3 in 2023, but in line with 2022, when park respondents averaged nine facilities.

Partnerships

The 2024 report indicated that most (85.4%) recreation, sports, and fitness facility owners form partnerships with other organizations as a means of expanding their reach, offering additional programming opportunities or as a way to share resources and increase funding. Local schools are shown as the most common partner (59.9%) for all facility types. Youth-serving organizations (Ys, JCC, Boys & Girls Clubs) and park and recreation organizations were the most likely to report that they had partnered with outside organizations, at 96.1% and 92.9% respectively.

Facilities and Improvements

A majority of park respondents (74.6%) said they had plans for construction, on par with 2022. More than half (54%) of park respondents were planning renovations to their facilities, and 36.9% of park respondents were planning to new construction with 31.5% planning additions. The top 10 planned features for all facility types include:

1. Splash play areas (26.5% of respondents with plans to add features are planning to add splash play)
2. Fitness trails and outdoor fitness equipment (21.1%)
3. Park restroom structures (19%)
4. Park shelters (17.8%)
5. Playgrounds (17.6%)
6. Walking and hiking trails (17.3%)
7. Synthetic turf sports fields (17.3%)
8. Dog parks (16.4%)
9. Outdoor sports courts (14.3%)
10. Community gardens (13.6%)

Programming

Nearly all respondents (95.2%) offer programming of some kind. The top 10 most commonly offered programs include: holiday events and other special events (provided by 78% of respondents); group exercise programs (65%); fitness programs (62%); educational programs (62%); day camps and summer camps (60%); youth sports teams (57%); arts and crafts programs (55%); mind-body balance programs such as yoga and tai chi (54%); programs for active older adults (53%): swimming programs such as learn-to-swim or swim teams (47%) and sports tournaments and races (46%).

2024 saw a great deal of growth in a large number of program types. The programs that saw an increase of at least five percentage points include: arts and crafts (up 11.9 percentage points); group exercise programs (up 11.5); festivals and concerts (up 10); active older adult programs (up 9.7); holiday events and other special events (up 9.2).

Parks respondents were more likely than others to offer sports tournaments and races, sport training such as golf instruction or tennis lessons, and festivals and concerts.

The ten most commonly planned program additions in 2024 were:

1. Environmental education programs (26.4%, up from 22.2% in 2023)
2. Educational programs (24.1%, down slightly from 24.8%)
3. Holiday events and other special events (23.8%, up from 18.1%)
4. Fitness programs (22.5%, up from 20.3%)
5. Mind-body balance programs (22.2%, down from 23.3%)
6. Adult sports teams (22.2%, up from 19.9%)
7. Teen programming (22.2%, down from 23.3%)

8. Programs for active older adults (22.2%, up from 19%)
9. Group exercise programs (20.6%, down from 22%)
10. Special needs programs (19.6%, up from 18.8%)

General Challenges

Over the past three years, staffing troubles has dominated the list of top industry challenges. Filling positions with qualified staff creates a challenge for recreation providers to meet the demanding needs of their members or visitors. In 2024, 56% of respondents identified staffing as their top challenge, while equipment and facility maintenance was the next most common concern with 53% calling it a top issue.

2024 Outdoor Participation Report

According to 2024 Outdoor Participation Trends Report, published by the Outdoor Foundation in Boulder, Colorado, the outdoor recreation participant base grew 4.1% in 2023 to a record 175.8 million Americans (57.3%) ages 6 and older. The number of outdoor participants has grown as new and more casual participants began hiking, biking, camping, running and fishing. Key Insights include the following:

Growth

The recreational participant base is growing. New and young outdoor participants are driving growth and increased diversity in the outdoor recreation participant base. While the number of participants increased the average number of outings per participant fell 11.4% from 70.5 outings per participant in 2022 to 62.5 outings per participant in 2023. The declining frequency of participation offers a cautionary warning that the loss of committed participants may result in declining retail sales of outdoor products.

Diversity

The participant base became more ethnically and racially diverse in 2023 but not by much. The number and percentage of Hispanic and Black people in the core participants has increased but the slower rate of increase compared to growth in the overall participant base indicates a lack of engagement in the more diverse participant base. Diversity brings new participants, new ideas, and new ways of engaging outdoors, more support for outdoor and environmental policies, and more dollars into the outdoor recreation market.

Women as Trailblazers

More than half of American women are participating on outdoor recreation for the first time ever. Female participation reached 51.9% in 2023, up from 50% in 2022. American males reached a higher level in their participation rate with a new record of 62.9% in 2023.

Seniors

Americans aged 55 to 64 showed increased participation of 49.7% in 2023, up from 41.2% in 2019. The participation rate for Americans aged 65 and older grew 11.5% between 2022 and 2023. Those participants aged 65 and older reached a 39.5% rate for 2023.

Inclusion

Members of the LGBTQ+ community make up 11.3% of the outdoor participant base (19.9M) and continue to be the most active adult cohort in outdoor recreation with total participation rates above 60%.

The report suggests that efforts to build core participation in a more diverse market will be key to growing outdoor participation in depth as well as breadth.

2024 Sports, Fitness & Leisure Activities Topline Participation Report

Prepared by a partnership of the Sports and Fitness Industry Association (SFIA) and the Physical Activity Council (PAC), this nationwide study represents 18,000 individual interviews conducted in 2023 that summarize levels of activity and identifies key trends in sports, fitness, and recreation in the US. The 2024 report provides a high degree of statistical accuracy using strict quotas for gender, age, income, region, and ethnicity. The study looked at more than 124 different team and individual sports and outdoor activities.

Compared to 2022, activity increased by 2.2% in total participation rates. Activity in the U.S. continues to increase for the sixth consecutive year. In 2023, the number of seriously committed athletes in America rose by 4.4%. This CORE participation is the foundation of any sport or activity. The Topline Participation Report shows strong positive trends across multiple sports and fitness categories.

Winter sports, team sports, racquet sports, and water sports all grew by over 9% last year. Winter sports grew by 22%, and team sports measured 10.8% growth with 20 of

the 24 tracked sports showed increases. Pickleball is still the fastest growing sport in America with 51.8% growth last year and 223.5% in three years. Trend analysis shows fitness equipment and activities also showing gains in participation in 2023. Americans are valuing and pursuing active lifestyles post-pandemic.

Figure F5. 2023 Total Actives (U.S. population, ages 6+)

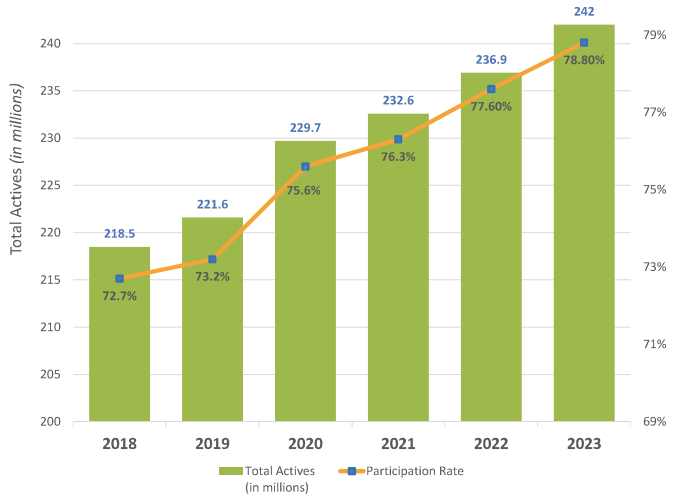
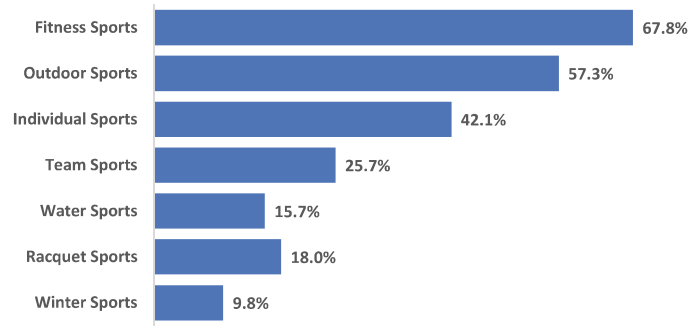


Figure F6. 2023 Total Participation Rate by Activity Category (U.S. population, ages 6+)



Health club-based activities (Treadmill, Stair-Climbing Machine, Stationary Cycling, and Rowing Machine) all had good participation increases from 2022. Class-based fitness activities (Barre, Pilates, Aquatic Exercise, Boot Camp Style Training, Dance, and Yoga) all had good gains in participation from 2022 to 2023. Trail Running and Hiking (Day) both continued to grow their sport's participation. Trail Running grew 12.3% from 2022 to 2023 while Hiking (Day) grew 3.1% from 2022. Golf (on-or-off course) continues its momentum, increasing participation by 3.9% from 2022. This was driven by an 18.8% increase in off course golf, though on course golf showed a modest increase of 9.6%

Oregon State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

The Draft 2025-2029 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), entitled "Balance and Engagement: Sustaining the Benefits for all Oregonians", constitutes Oregon's basic five-year plan for outdoor recreation. As of June 2024, the draft was still under review and accepting public comment. With the completion of the 2025-2029 plan, the state maintains eligibility to participate in the Land and Water Conservation Fund up through December 2029.

The draft SCORP addresses three important priorities facing outdoor recreation providers in the coming years, including:

1. The importance and benefits of recreation to Oregonians and the local economy.
2. Balancing conservation with outdoor recreation.
3. Engaging with underserved communities in outdoor recreation efforts.

As part of developing the SCORP, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) conducted a statewide survey of Oregon residents regarding their 2022 outdoor recreation participation in Oregon, as well as their opinions about park and recreation management.

The resident survey measured the top ten outdoor recreation activities for Oregon residents that occur within their community. Walking rated the most participation whether on local streets and sidewalks or along paved paths or natural trails.

Figure F7. Top Ten Activities for Oregon Resident in their Community

Activtiy	Percent
Walking on streets or sidewalks	79.1%
Walking on paved paths or natural trails	71.8%
Nature immersion	52.6%
Attending outdoor concerts/events	40.6%
Visiting historical sites/parks	40.5%
Picnicking	40.4%
Nature observation	37.4%
Taking children/grandchildren to a playground	34.2%
Visiting nature centers	34.2%
Pedaling bicycles on streets or sidewalks	30.9%

The resident survey also gathered input on where respondents liked to experience outdoor recreation. Local parks were the most frequently visited by 83% of respondents.

Figure F8. Types of Outdoor Recreation Areas Used

Outdoor Recreation Area	Percent
Local/city park	83%
State park, forest, or game land	71%
County park	48%
National park, forest & recreation area	49%

Further survey questions explored where residents felt future investments were needed in their community outdoor recreation areas. Their highest two priorities covered clean and well-maintained facilities and provision of restrooms.

Figure F9. Priorities for Future Investments in their Community

Recreation Priority	Mean*
Clean & well-maintained facilities	4.16
Restrooms	4.06
Free recreation opportunities	3.99
Parks & recreation areas	3.78
Directional/info signs for trails	3.71
Nature & wildlife viewing areas	3.64

**Means for 5-point Likert Scale (1="lowest priority need" to 5="highest priorrity need"*

This data can help local park and recreation providers better understand public opinions and the preferences of outdoor recreation participants.

In addition to the resident survey, land managers and public recreation providers in Oregon were also surveyed regarding their needs, challenges and priorities for recreation management in their jurisdiction. The most challenging management issues for local outdoor recreation providers (within urban growth boundaries) were identified.

Figure F10. Local Providers: Top 5 Challenges

Management Issues
Reducing illegal activities
Creating new park and recreation facilities
Maintaining existing local parks and facilities
Addressing ADA and other accessibility issues
Providing safe walking and biking routes to parks and trails

The results illustrate that providers face large challenges when increasing opportunities and access to outdoor recreation through resident-supported actions like creating new park and recreation facilities and providing safe walking and biking routes to parks and trails. These larger challenges require more significant investments and longer term planning.

The SCORP report also offers management recommendations to outdoor recreation providers to help protect natural resources and visitor experiences, triggered partly due to issues created by crowding.

- Promote outdoor practices and principles to minimize visitor impacts.
- Utilize web presence to provide information about crowding and encourage visitors to explore less-busy locations.
- Implement timed-entry systems, reservation requirements, and permit requirements to manage crowding.
- Adapt current infrastructure to address crowding and natural resource impacts.

Another series of studies measured the benefits of outdoor recreation on public land systems through healthy lifestyles, lower health care costs and overall quality of life. The research findings were included in the 2025-2029 SCORP. Physical health benefits are demonstrated in the SCORP chapter titled, “Health Benefits Estimates for Oregonians from their Outdoor Recreation Participation in Oregon,” showing how energy expenditure from physical activity related to outdoor recreation participation may lead to $2.965 billion in cost of illness savings for these chronic illnesses.

Research also included the total net economic value for recreation participation in Oregon from their participation in 76 outdoor recreation activities in 2022 for a total of 1.27 billion user occasions. The total net economic value for a recreation activity is the value per activity day times the number of activity days. Filtering the top ten contributors for outdoor recreation activities and their associated economic value reveals walking and enjoying nature as the top generators followed by bicycling, running/jogging, field sports, and playground and dog park users.

Figure F11. User Occasions, Activity Days, and Total Net Economic Value

Top Ten: SCORP Activity in your Community	RUVD* Activity	Total Annual Activity Days	Value/Activity Day (2023 USD)	Total Net Economimc Value (2023 USD)
Walking on streets or sidewalks	Walking	357,558,563	$21.83	$7,804,896,510
Nature immersion	Wildlife viewing	59,056,930	$67.36	$3,978,126,928
Nature observation	Wildlife viewing	54,981,854	$67.36	$3,703,626,212
Pedaling bicycles on streets or sidewalks	Leisure biking	42,666,036	$67.19	$2,866,672,617
Pedaling bikes on paved or natural trails (incl. mtn bikes)	Mtn biking	22,888,395	$115.68	$2,647,691,141
Jogging or running on streets or sidewalks	Jogging/running	28,791,816	$67.69	$1,948,961,000
Field sports (soccer, softball, baseball, football, disc golf, etc)	Jogging/running	17,130,797	$67.69	$1,159,609,218
Jogging or running on on paved paths or natural trails	Jogging/running	19,867,529	$67.69	$1,344,862,692
Taking children/grandchildren to a playground	Walking	48,003,644	$21.83	$1,047,838,067
Going to dog parks or off-leash areas	Walking	45,415,364	$21.83	$991,340,308

The total net economic value for recreation participation in Oregon by Oregonians is estimated to be $57.1 billion (2023 USD) annually based on 2022 use levels. Total consumer spending on outdoor recreation in 2022 supported 198,000 full and part-time jobs in Oregon, associated with $8.4 billion in wages and other compensation.

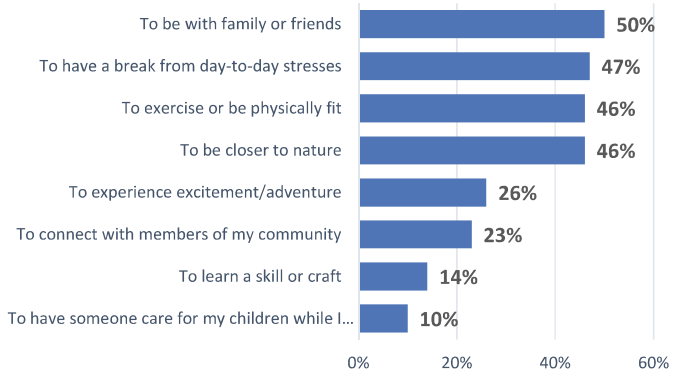
Americans Engagement with Parks Survey

This annual study from the National Park and Recreation Association (NRPA) probes Americans' usage of parks, the key reasons that drive their use, and the greatest challenges preventing greater usage. Each year, the study examines the importance of public parks in Americans' lives, including how parks compare to other services and offerings of local governments. The survey of 1,000 American adults looks at frequency and drivers of parks/ recreation facilities visits and the barriers to that prevent greater enjoyment. Survey respondents also indicate the importance of park and recreation plays in their decisions at the voting booth and their level of support for greater funding. Key findings include:

- Eighty-four percent of U.S. adults seek high-quality parks and recreation when choosing a place to live.
- Nearly 3 in 4 U.S. residents have at least one local park, playground, open space or recreation center within walking distance of their homes.
- Nine in ten people agree that parks and recreation in an important service provided by the local government.
- Nearly 3 in 4 adults agree that equity should be an extremely or very important goal for their local park and recreation agency.

People who live near parks and recreation facilities are more likely to be park and recreation users. Individuals living near at least one park are much more likely to arrive at that park by an "active" means (e.g., walking, biking, running), with walking being the most common method of transport. Conversely, 80 percent of U.S. adults who do not live within a walkable distance to parks or recreation opportunities travel to those amenities by car. The typical adult in the United States visits their local parks or recreation facilities every other month. Four main reasons for visiting local parks and recreation facilities stand out: being with family and friends, exercising and being physically fit, taking a break from day-today stresses, and being closer to nature. Park and recreation agencies can customize their offerings to the specific needs, wants and desires of their community members by knowing their motivation for visiting parks.

Figure F12. NRPA Park Engagement: Key Reasons for Park Visits



According to the Americans Engagement with Parks report,

> "Parks and recreation's success results from its vast offerings of parks, trail networks and other recreation facilities that deliver critical programs for every segment of a community. Each person's relationship with parks and recreation is unique. Some people flock to their

local park to stay physically fit, meet with friends and family, or reconnect with nature. Others depend on their local park and recreation agency for indispensable services that improve their lives.

But there remains much work to do. One-hundred million people do not live within a walkable distance of at least one park or recreation facility. Further, many survey respondents indicate they have felt unwelcome at a park or recreation facility or say the infrastructure and programming are not inclusive. Parks and recreation is for everyone — regardless of age, income, race, ethnicity, ability, gender identity or sexual orientation. Professionals, advocates and political leaders have the opportunity to narrow any accessibility or inclusivity gaps through greater community engagement and addressing inequitable funding and infrastructure investments that have deprived millions of people of access to parks and recreation."

Outdoor Recreation Economy

In November 2023, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released its annual report on the economic impact of the outdoor recreation industry at national and state levels. The gross economic output for the outdoor recreation economy was $1.1 trillion in 2022, accounting for 2.2% of the gross domestic product that year.

The GDP contribution from outdoor recreation economic activity increased by 4.8% from 2021 to 2022. People finding employment in the outdoor recreation industry increased by 7.4% from 2021 to 2022. Outdoor recreation remains a significant sector of the U.S. economy. A wide range of activities—from hiking, boating, and hunting to golf and tennis—result in outdoor recreation jobs in a wide variety of industries.

Oregon Outdoor Recreation Industry

The research group Headwaters Economics, in collaboration with the State Outdoor Recreation Business Alliance, published a report in 2023 on the state of the outdoor recreation economy nationally. In the State of Oregon, the outdoor recreation industry employed approximately 72,737 people in 2022 with a total compensation level of $3,760,711. The total recreation value contributed $7,502,130 to Oregon's economy. The report emphasizes that investments in outdoor recreation directly result in visitor spending that supports jobs, businesses, and industries across the country.

Inclusion & Universal Access

Across the country, local municipalities and park and recreation providers with older public infrastructure have been upgrading their facilities to comply with the outdoor recreation guidelines for universal access and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The removal of existing architectural barriers in park facilities has been ongoing and should continue until renovations, upgrades and newer construction provide barrier-free access to all users. Access and inclusion in public parks extends beyond the physical amenities and incorporates considerations of language, technology, wayfinding, program equity and equitable geographic distribution of facilities.

Park and recreation agencies are in a unique position to champion efforts that advance diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI). By assuring representation of diverse life experiences and voices, park and recreation professionals will better reflect the communities their agencies serve. Inequity is the ultimate challenge facing the nation, and parks and recreation can make a profound difference.

Parks for Climate Resiliency

Numerous studies have been documenting the contributions of parks and public lands to better climate resiliency. Parks, open space and natural lands can cool urban heat islands, buffer flood impacts, improve water quality and improve air quality. Urban tree canopy in parks can remove air pollution and sequester carbon. Parks and greenways along storm-affected coastlines are being create to help buffer impacts of anticipated flooding due to sea level rise, storm surges, and increased precipitation. Climate resilience strategies involving parks can focus on resilient shoreline development, green stormwater infrastructure and increased tree groves.

As the climate changes, outdoor recreation opportunities and availability can become more inconsistent. Wildfires, flooding, reduced snowpack and other environmental impacts from climate changes can directly and indirectly affect visitor-use patterns. Recreation planners and managers play a role in climate resiliency by protecting vulnerable resources that can impact outdoor recreation opportunities.

Trends In Playgrounds

Across multiple communities, residents strongly value their parks and recreation facilities and park playgrounds are an important element in outdoor recreation. Reported in Landscape Architect magazine, the top five playground industry trends for 2021 were compiled from data and feedback from parks professionals, landscape architects and educators.

1. Inclusive Playgrounds, increasingly popular over the last few years, have been evolving beyond meeting basic ADA guidelines. Designers are seeking to expand accessible playground equipment, consider multi-generational play, and leverage inclusive play to help overcome societal barriers.
2. Rope-based Playgrounds, climbers and playground nets provide a technique for working around natural environments and unusual topography. Their flexibility in placement offers more options for connecting with the landscape rather than working around difficult topography.
3. Outdoor Fitness has increased importance during the COVID-19 pandemic as many gyms and indoor fitness centers closed and forced more people to seek outdoor options. Outdoor fitness spaces are being increasingly integrated into park and trail designs to encourage health and physical fitness for all ages.
4. Outdoor Learning has been implemented during the pandemic to replace or supplement indoor classrooms. Outdoor classrooms can encourage activity in children to counteract the reduction in recess time due to hybrid class schedules and remote learning. Seating, tables, shelters, hand sanitizer stations and other outdoor products are helping create outdoor classrooms.
5. Human-powered Play engages users to provide physical energy to “power-up” the activity, such as turning a handle, pressing foot pedals, rotating wheels. These products often relate to sensory experiences like lights and music, story-telling or social games.

Spurred on by the social distancing of the pandemic, these five trends in playground design and development point to more human-to-human interactions that reinforce the value of social connections, even in a physically distanced environment.

Special Report on Paddlesports & Safety

In 2019, the Outdoor Foundation produced a report focused on paddlesports data based on a participation survey (over 20,000 online interviews with a nationwide sample of individuals and households). In 2018, 22.9 million Americans (approximately 7.4% of the population) participated in paddle sports. This represents an increase of more than 4 million participants since the study began in 2010. Over the last five years, there continues to be an increase in paddlesports popularity among outdoor enthusiasts, with significant portions of the nationwide growth occurring in the Pacific region.

Recreational kayaking continues to grow in popularity but may be driving some of the decline in canoeing. The popularity of stand-up paddling has soared, increasing by 1.5 million participants over the past five years, though it does not have nearly as high a participation rate as either recreational kayaking or canoeing.

Most paddlers are Caucasian, other racial and ethnic groups are largely under-represented. However, Caucasian participation has remained relatively flat while participation by people identifying as Hispanic or Black/African American has grown by 0.5% to 1% per year since 2013. This growth has led to more than 773,000 new Hispanic paddlers in just six years, signaling the importance and potential of engaging minority groups in paddlesports.

One in eight paddlers have been participating in the sport for 21 years or more. However, many participants – between thirty and sixty percent, depending on the discipline – tried a paddlesport for the first time in 2018. Such high levels of first-time participation may produce longer term growth in paddling, assuming participants continue to enjoy the sport.

Among adult paddlers, most participate for excitement and adventure, for exercise, or to be close to nature. Kayakers, rafters, canoers and stand-up paddlers often enjoy, or would be willing to try, other paddlesports. Many also enjoy similar outdoor “crossover” activities such as hiking, camping, walking, and nature viewing.

Appendix G
IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

The City of Cornelius possesses a range of local funding tools that could be accessed for the benefit of growing, developing and maintaining its parks and recreation system. The sources listed below represent likely potential sources, but some also may be dedicated for other local purposes which limit applicability and usage. Therefore, discussions with city leadership is critical to assess the political landscape to modify or expand the use of existing city revenue sources in favor of parks and recreation efforts.

LOCAL FUNDING OPTIONS

General Obligation Bond

These are voter-approved bonds with the authority to levy an assessment on real and personal property. The money can only be used for capital construction and improvements, but not for maintenance. This property tax is levied for a specified period of time (usually 15-20 years). Passage requires a simple majority in November and May elections, unless during a special election, in which case a double majority (a majority of registered voters must vote and a majority of those voting must approve the measure) is required. Cities in Oregon have a legal debt limit on general obligation (GO) debt equal to 3% of their real market value.

Park Utility Fee

A park utility fee provides dedicated funds to help offset the cost of park maintenance and could free up general fund dollars for other capital project uses. Most city residents pay water and sewer utility fees. Park utility fees apply the same concepts to city parks, and a fee is assessed to all businesses and households. The monthly fee would be paid upon connection to the water and sewer system. Cornelius does not assess a park utility fee.

System Development Charges

Cornelius currently assesses a parks system development charge (SDC). SDCs are charged for new residential development to help finance the demand for park facilities created by the new growth.

Fuel Tax

Oregon gas taxes are collected as a fixed amount per gallon of gasoline purchased. The Oregon Highway Trust Fund collects fuel taxes, and a portion is paid to cities annually on a per-capita basis. By statute, revenues can be used for any road-related purpose, which may include sidewalk repairs, ADA upgrades, bike routes and other transportation-oriented park and trail enhancements.

FEDERAL / STATE GRANTS & CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program - National Park Service

The Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program, also known as the Rivers & Trails Program or RTCA, is a community resource administered by the National Park Service and federal government agencies, so they can conserve rivers, preserve open space and develop trails and greenways. The RTCA assists communities and public land managers in developing or restoring parks, conservation areas, rivers, and wildlife habitats, as well as creating outdoor recreation opportunities and programs that engage future generations in the outdoors.

Urban and Community Forestry Grants - Oregon Department of Forestry

The Oregon Department of Forestry provides a range of grants and incentives for private landowners and municipalities. Program areas range from community forestry to weed control to conservation and resiliency efforts.

North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grants Program - US Fish & Wildlife Service

The North American Wetlands Conservation Act of 1989 provides matching grants to organizations and individuals who have developed partnerships to carry out wetland conservation projects in the United States, Canada, and Mexico for the benefit of wetlands-associated migratory birds and other wildlife. Both are Two competitive grants programs exist (Standard and a Small Grants Program)

and require that grant requests be matched by partner contributions at no less than a 1-to-1 ratio. Funds from U.S. Federal sources may contribute towards a project, but are not eligible as match.

The Standard Grants Program supports projects in Canada, the United States, and Mexico that involve long-term protection, restoration, and/or enhancement of wetlands and associated uplands habitats. In Mexico, partners may also conduct projects involving technical training, environmental education and outreach, organizational infrastructure development, and sustainable-use studies.

The Small Grants Program operates only in the United States; it supports the same type of projects and adheres to the same selection criteria and administrative guidelines as the U.S. Standard Grants Program. However, project activities are usually smaller in scope and involve fewer project dollars. Grant requests may not exceed $75,000, and funding priority is given to grantees or partners new to the Act's Grants Program.

Local Government Grant - Oregon Parks and Recreation

Local government agencies who are obligated by state law to provide public recreation facilities are eligible for OPR's Local Government Grants, and these are limited to public outdoor park and recreation areas and facilities. Eligible projects involve land acquisition, development and major rehabilitation projects that are consistent with the outdoor recreation goals and objectives contained in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Grant - Oregon Parks and Recreation

LWCF grants are available through OPR to either acquire land for public outdoor recreation or to develop basic outdoor recreation facilities. Projects must be consistent with the outdoor recreation goals and objectives stated in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and elements of local comprehensive land use plans and park master plans. A 50% match is required from all successful applicants of non-federal funds, in-kind services and/or materials.

Recreational Trails Program Grant - Oregon Parks and Recreation

Recreational Trails Grants are national grants administered by OPRD for recreational trail-related projects, such as hiking, running, bicycling, off-road motorcycling, and all-terrain vehicle riding. Yearly grants are awarded based on available federal funding. RTP funding is primarily for recreational trail projects, rather than utilitarian transportation-based projects. Funding is divided into 30% motorized trail use, 30% non-motorized trail use and 40% diverse trail use. A 20% minimum project match is required.

Oregon Heritage Grants - Oregon Parks and Recreation

Oregon Heritage offers a variety of grant programs for heritage projects from historic building preservation to oral history projects and more. Grant programs focus on specific foci, including façade renovation, main street revitalization, Veterans' and War Memorials, the preservation of historic resources, among others.

Bicycle & Pedestrian Program Grants - Oregon Department of Transportation

The Pedestrian and Bicycle Grant Program is a competitive grant program that provides resources to Oregon cities, counties and ODOT regional and district offices for design and construction of pedestrian and bicycle facilities. Proposed facilities must be within public rights-of-way. Grants are awarded by the Oregon Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee. Project types include sidewalk infill, ADA upgrades, street crossings, intersection improvements, minor widening for bike lanes.

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board Grant

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board focuses on projects that approach natural resources management from a whole-watershed perspective. OWEB encourages projects that foster interagency cooperation, include other sources of funding, provide for local stakeholder involvement, include youth and volunteers and promote learning about watershed concepts. There are five general categories of projects eligible for OWEB funding: watershed management (restoration and acquisition), resource monitoring and assessment, watershed education and outreach, and technical assistance.

Arts Grants - Oregon Arts Commission

The Oregon Arts Commission funds arts programs and individual artistic innovation throughout Oregon. Grant programs serve as investments in our state's culture. They are supported by contributions from the State of Oregon, the Oregon Cultural Trust, and the National Endowment for the Arts.

OTHER METHODS & FUNDING SOURCES

Private Grants, Donations & Gifts

Many trusts and private foundations provide funding for park, recreation and open space projects. Grants from these sources are typically allocated through a competitive application process and vary dramatically in size based on the financial resources and funding criteria of the organization. Philanthropic giving is another source of project funding. Efforts in this area may involve cash gifts and include donations through other mechanisms such as wills or insurance policies. Community fund raising efforts can also support park, recreation or open space facilities and projects.

Meyer Memorial Trust

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

REI Cooperative Action Fund - Non-Profit Partnerships and Grants

Partnerships begin with store teams who may connect with nonprofits by promoting or partnering for events and service projects, raising visibility with REI customers, offering product donations, and inviting and selecting organizations for an REI grant. The Fund awards grants twice a year, in spring and fall, focused around three approaches:

- Local Grants: Nonprofit recommendations from the public via online recommendation form and from REI employees in the communities where REI operates stores. These grants support the Space and People initiatives.
- Advisor-led Grants: Nonprofit recommendations from compensated advisors supporting Space, People and Health initiatives.
- Community Grants: Nonprofit recommendations from the general public and other partners supporting Space, People, and Health initiatives.

Business Sponsorships/Donations

Business sponsorships for programs may be available throughout the year. In-kind contributions are often received, including food, door prizes and equipment/material.

Interagency Agreements

State law provides for interagency cooperative efforts between units of government. Joint acquisition, development and/or use of park and open space facilities may be provided between parks, school districts, other municipalities and utility providers.

ACQUISITION TOOLS & METHODS

DIRECT PURCHASE METHODS

Market Value Purchase

Through a written purchase and sale agreement, the city purchases land at the present market value based on an independent appraisal. Timing, payment of real estate taxes and other contingencies are negotiable.

Partial Value Purchase (or Bargain Sale)

In a bargain sale, the landowner agrees to sell for less than the property's fair market value. A landowner's decision to proceed with a bargain sale is unique and personal; landowners with a strong sense of civic pride, long community history or concerns about capital gains are possible candidates for this approach. In addition to cash proceeds upon closing, the landowner may be entitled to a charitable income tax deduction based on the difference between the land's fair market value and its sale price.

Life Estates & Bequests

In the event a landowner wishes to remain on the property for a long period of time or until death, several variations on a sale agreement exist. In a life estate agreement, the landowner may continue to live on the land by donating a remainder interest and retaining a "reserved life estate." Specifically, the landowner donates or sells the property to the city, but reserves the right for the seller or any other named person to continue to live on and use the property. When the owner or other specified person dies or releases his/her life interest, full title and control over the property will be transferred to the city. By donating a remainder interest, the landowner may be eligible for a tax deduction when the gift is made. In a bequest, the landowner designates in a will or trust document that the property is to be transferred to the city upon death. While a life estate offers the city some degree of title control during the life of the landowner, a bequest does not. Unless the intent to bequest is disclosed to and known by the city in advance, no guarantees exist with regard to the condition of the property upon transfer or to any liabilities that may exist.

Option to Purchase Agreement

This is a binding contract between a landowner and the city that would only apply according to the conditions of the option and limits the seller's power to revoke an offer. Once in place and signed, the option agreement may be triggered at a future, specified date or upon the completion of designated conditions. Option agreements can be made for any time duration and can include all of the language pertinent to closing a property sale.

Right of First Refusal

In this agreement, the landowner grants the city the first chance to purchase the property once the landowner wishes to sell. The agreement does not establish the sale price for the property, and the landowner is free to refuse to sell it for the price offered by the city. This is the weakest form of agreement between an owner and a prospective buyer.

Conservation Easements

Through a conservation easement, a landowner voluntarily agrees to sell or donate certain rights associated with his or her property – often the right to subdivide or develop – and a private organization or public agency agrees to hold the right to enforce the landowner's promise not to exercise those rights. In essence, the rights are forfeited and no longer exist. This is a legal agreement between the landowner and the city (or private organization) that permanently limits uses of the land in order to conserve a portion of the property for public use or protection. Typically, this approach is used to provide trail corridors where only a small portion of the land is needed or for the strategic protection of natural resources and habitat. The landowner still owns the property, but the use of the land is restricted. Conservation easements may result in an income tax deduction and reduced property taxes and estate taxes. The preservation and protection of habitat or resources lands may best be coordinated with the local land trust or conservancy, since that organization will likely have staff resources, a systematic planning approach and access to non-governmental funds to facilitate aggressive or large scale transactions.

LANDOWNER INCENTIVE MEASURES

Density Bonuses

Density bonuses are a planning tool used to encourage a variety of public land use objectives, usually in urban areas. They offer the incentive of being able to develop at densities beyond current regulations in one area, in return for concessions in another. Density bonuses are applied to a single parcel or development. An example is allowing developers of multi-family units to build at higher densities if they provide a certain number of low-income units or public open space. For density bonuses to work, market forces must support densities at a higher level than current regulations.

Transfer of Development Rights

The transfer of development rights (TDR) is an incentive-based planning tool that allows land owners to trade the right to develop property to its fullest extent in one area for the right to develop beyond existing regulations in another area. Local governments may establish the specific areas in which development may be limited or restricted and the areas in which development beyond regulation may be allowed. Usually, but not always, the "sending" and "receiving" property are under common ownership. Some programs allow for different ownership, which, in effect, establishes a market for development rights to be bought and sold.

IRC 1031 Exchange

If the landowner owns business or investment property, an IRC Section 1031 Exchange can facilitate the exchange of like-kind property solely for business or investment purposes. No capital gain or loss is recognized under Internal Revenue Code Section 1031 (see www.irc.gov for more details).

OTHER LAND PROTECTION OPTIONS

Land Trusts & Conservancies

Land trusts are private non-profit organizations that acquire and protect special open spaces and are traditionally not associated with any government agency. The Columbia Land Trust is the local land trust serving the Cornelius area. Other national organizations with local representation include The Nature Conservancy, Trust for Public Land and the Wetlands Conservancy.

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Appendix H

SITE ACQUISITION & DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

ACQUISITION GUIDELINES

Planning and land acquisition for future parks is a recognized component in land use and urban growth management, since the provision of parks and open space is considered essential to the livability of urban areas. For the recreation resource planner, the land acquisition process is an important task for ensuring the availability of future recreation resources for the majority of the community. The established planning goals for a community's comprehensive plan recognize the development of parks and retention of open space with conservation values as a tool for managing the effects of increased density and fostering livability.

Level of Service (acreage needs)

The 2009 Parks Master Plan proposed the provision of a service standard of 1.6 acres per 1,000 residents for community and neighborhood parks. The prior Plan also sets a park and open space goal to strive to provide equitable access to parks such that all city residents live within one-quarter mile of a developed neighborhood park and one mile of a developed community park.

Distribution Equity (location/gaps)

Equitable distribution of public park facilities is a community goal (articulated in the Parks Master Plan). GIS mapping and analysis documented and tracked the existing public park inventory and areas where public parks are lacking in search for park land acquisition targets. Park acquisition should be prioritized in underserved areas where households are more than one-quarter mile of a developed neighborhood park.

Specific Site Suitability for Developed/Active Parks

According to the 2009 Parks Master Plan, the minimum size for a typical neighborhood park is between 1 and 3 acres to allow for the accommodation of the desired range of recreational amenities. While existing neighborhood parks may range from 0.35 to 3.25 acres in size, some basic location and land characteristics influence how accessible, "developable" and convenient a potential site might be for a future public park. Evaluating a potential land parcel should include consideration of the following property features:

- Access and visibility to the property. An adequate amount of public right-of-way is needed to allow for creating bike/pedestrian pathways, at a minimum, and either on-street parking or a parking lot for park visitors who must drive a vehicle.
- Existing publicly owned lands, easements and right-of-way. Are there existing lands under public ownership that could be converted to public park use? What other public amenities are proximate and complementary to a future park development (e.g., schools, police stations, etc.)?
- Connectivity to trails, schools, parks, neighborhoods and connectivity of the trail links. Connections to and from related land uses can add value to a potential park location.
- Environmental constraints, field assessment (does not include Environmental Assessment level detail), regulatory and permitting requirements and GIS data for critical areas. Sensitive environmental lands should be protected, but often they are not the best sites for development of recreational amenities for public parks. Protected and conserved lands can provide complementary value to public parks, while the public park land can create a buffer for the conserved land.
- Topography. Existing landforms, whether flat or hilly, will influence the park's design and best fit for provision of recreational facilities.
- Technical analysis of park standards and development costs should be evaluated to help provide realistic site development costs. For example, existing road improvements within the public right-of-way or lack of public water and sewer may trigger additional park development costs.

Within identified neighborhoods that may lack or have limited access to public parks, potential properties should be evaluated for suitable site conditions for the development of future recreational amenities and/or access to natural resources and water.

Neighborhood/Community Park Site Suitability Criteria:

- Access / visibility
- Parcel size / configuration
- Contiguous public land / connectivity
- Extent of sensitive areas
- Cost factors (acquisition, development & maintenance.)
- Compatibility with surrounding uses
- Vacant land preference

Trail Site Suitability Criteria:

- Development feasibility

- Continuity / connectivity ("safe routes")
- Natural, cultural, historic value
- Public ROW access
- Land costs / value

Urban Natural Areas Site Suitability Criteria:

- Ecological, cultural, historic value
- Continuity / connectivity
- Public right of way access
- Development pressure (threat of conversion)
- Acquisition costs, donations, grants, third-party support (i.e., land trusts), etc.

Site-Specific Concerns

Once a targeted park land acquisition has been identified and evaluated with consideration to its potential suitability as a future pubic park, more specific assessments should be conducted to ensure a measure of known development variables for future park use.

- A boundary survey and review of the title is important to identify an existing encroachments, encumbrances or entitlements that need to be addressed or corrected prior to closing.
- Environmental constraints, such as wetlands, waterways, other sensitive habitats and any associated buffers, should be identified to determine their impact on developable park spaces.
- An environmental site assessment should be conducted to identify environmental conditions that could have resulted from a past release of hazardous substances and determine any potential mitigation requirements to protect public health. Additionally, environmental law typically leaves the burden of responsibility on the property owner, so conducting an environmental site assessment is important to protect the City's liability.
- An archaeological assessment to review potential cultural resources may also help bring to light future park development costs and variables.
- Any underground tanks, wells, septic systems and existing structures should be evaluated for the need to remove, decommission, or demolish after closing of land sale.

Design Standards for Environmental Site Assessment

Considering a current use of a property is typically not sufficient for evaluating potential environmental concerns. For example, a vacant lot may previously have been used for agricultural purposes and may contain pesticide residues in the soil, or a current retail building formerly may have housed an auto repair business with underground tanks. Additionally, properties that are considered low-risk, such as a residence, could have a leaking underground heating oil tank or other concerns. Therefore, conducting an environmental site assessment is an important step in purchasing and managing property.

Prior to purchasing or accepting ownership of a property, the City should conduct an environmental site assessment to determine if contaminated soil, sediment or groundwater could be present. This process typically begins with a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) per ASTM E1527-13 to identify environmental conditions or other business risk issues that could impact site development, pose a liability to the City, or present a risk to human health or the environment. Depending on the results of the Phase I ESA, a subsequent Phase II ESA may be warranted to sample and test soil, sediment or groundwater for the presence of contamination.

For property currently owned by the City, conducting an ESA prior to redevelopment can help to identify issues that could affect building design or result in construction delays.

For property that will be leased by the City, conducting a baseline environmental assessment may be warranted to establish initial conditions prior to the City occupying the site.

PRESERVING FUNDING ELIGIBILITY

Public outdoor park and recreation areas and facilities are eligible for funding assistance through the Oregon Local Government Grant Program (LGGP). Land acquisition projects must be consistent with the outdoor recreation goals and objectives contained in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) or the recreation elements of local comprehensive plans and local master plans. Acquisition of land and waters for public outdoor recreation areas and facilities, including new areas or additions to existing parks, forests, wildlife areas, open spaces and other similar areas dedicated to outdoor recreation are eligible for assistance through the LGGP. To be eligible in the LGGP, the acquisition procedures set forth by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) should be closely followed. The grant funding program requires a percent match based on the population size of the eligible jurisdiction.

DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

With planned park upgrades and the potential for development of park acquisitions, Cornelius would benefit from park design and facility standards that help unify the system's amenities, operations and maintenance going into the future. Standards can begin with the adoption of typical bench details and expand to incorporate graphic sign styles, materials, colors and specific site furnishings. With the desire for Cornelius to create a unifying identity and enhance park maintenance efficiencies, guidelines for park standards should be planned, endorsed and implemented.

If the City should annex its urban reserve area, the acquisition and development of additional parks will be necessary. There may be opportunities to partner with residential development projects for providing new parks to be dedicated to the City upon completion. The establishment of park design and development standards with predetermined requirements for consistency and quality of site amenities would ensure that new parks could readily fit within on-going park operations and maintenance. All newly developed parks and trails shall adhere to the Final Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas as set forth by the United States Access Board.

Great Neighborhood Parks Principles

1. Have a clear statement of purpose
    a. Involve the neighborhood in planning the process
    b. Target the demographics of neighborhood and nearby community facilities (schools, senior center, etc.)
    c. Further the mission of the Cornelius Parks System
2. Integrate with and add value to the Cornelius Park System
    a. Locate parks consistent with the Parks Master Plan
    b. Expand the range of recreational opportunities offered within the system
    c. Provide inter-park connections through access to multi-use trails
3. Establish a sense of place
    a. Help define the neighborhood as unique
        i. Incorporate unique amenities rather than "cookie-cutter" solutions
        ii. Consider incorporating public art
    b. Integrate park plans and theme with existing or planned adjacent developments
        i. Minimize surrounding fencing
        ii. Maintain good sight lines from community
        iii. Consider providing neighborhood message board, meeting place, etc.
    c. Signage and amenities should establish a coherent and distinct character for each park that relates to nearby existing and planned developments
4. Plan for sustainability, maintainability and growth
    a. Use resources responsibly
    b. Acquire sufficient land to accommodate future recreational opportunities
    c. Maintain adequate staff and funding for upkeep and maintenance
    d. Regularly measure neighborhood and user satisfaction
5. Provide equitable access
    a. Meet and exceed ADA guidelines
    b. Provide easy, protected pedestrian access from the neighborhood
    c. Integrate the park into the city trails system
    d. Provide a diverse mix of usages serving targeted groups
    e. Be located in an open, accessible location readily available to residents within a half mile.
6. Provide a safe environment
    a. Design and site amenities for safety and neighborhood oversight
    b. Design to encourage users' sense of physical security
7. Provide green space and shade
8. Use green design principles
    a. Plant native, drought-resistant trees and plantings
    b. Use environmentally friendly and energy efficient design for amenity construction and siting.
9. Accommodate year-round usability

Design Standards for Urban Parks

Public park space should be clearly identifiable and provide a safe and secure environment for outdoor recreation and enjoyment. To help communicate the identity, amenities and uses within the park, some unified design standards should be applied. These standards are intended to help with public access, communication of safety and appropriate behaviors, and efficiency in operations and maintenance without creating a park system of identical "cloned" urban parks. Standardizing the designs for park signage, benches, picnic tables, drinking fountains, lighting, bollards, irrigation systems and fencing can allow for easier and less expensive procurement, installation, maintenance and replacement. The visual character of unified park amenities can quickly convey to the park visitor that the space is part of an overall system of public spaces where they are welcome.

While sharing standard site furnishings and signage styles helps unify the system identity, each individual park should have its own unique character. The shape and size of the land, the layout of circulation and location of key features, the styles, types and colors of play equipment, the architecture of restrooms, picnic and other park structures should be specific to that park. Even though each park contains some standardized site furnishings, each park site master plan design should strive to create a sense of place that highlights the character of that park in its local context and for its primary purpose (such as passive park with natural area or active sports-oriented facility).

The following tables highlight the range and considerations of various amenities that may be provided within urban parks (community, neighborhood and pocket parks) and can provide guidance for negotiating facility development opportunities in situations when private entities propose park development in-lieu of payment or for other, alternative arrangements, such as density bonuses.

Figure H1. Minimum Site Design Considerations for Pocket Parks

Amenity	Considerations - where feasible
Playground	▪ Minimum 2,000 sq.ft. play area ▪ Play equipment should be age-specific targeting pre-school and elementary school children ▪ Playground should be ADA-compliant
Paved Access	▪ ADA compliant surfacing for barrier-free access
Picnic Table	▪ Use standard ADA compliant picnic table style
Drinking Fountain	▪ Provide ADA-compliant standard fixture
Bench	▪ Use standard ADA compliant bench style
Grass Area	▪ Open play space with sun exposure; 800-1,000 sq.ft. minimum size; irrigated
Trees	▪ Provide shade for portion of playground area ▪ Provide tree canopy for >40% of park space
Bicycle Rack	▪ Accommodate 2-bike minimum
Trash Receptacle & Dog Waste Disposal Station	▪ Minimum of 1 each located at entry

Figure H2. Minimum Site Design Considerations for Neighborhood Parks

Amenity	Considerations - where feasible
Playground	▪ Minimum of 4,000 sq.ft. play area ▪ Equipment should be suitable for and developmentally-appropriate for toddlers and elementary school-aged children ▪ Playground should be ADA Accessible and play equipment should be ADA Compliant
Loop Walking Path	▪ Minimum 8' wide ▪ ADA-compliant surface to accessible elements (benches, tables, play area) ▪ Pathway slope not to exceed 5% grade or no more than 8% for more than 30 lineal feet without switchbacks or railings
Picnic Tables	▪ Minimum of 2, Use standard ADA compliant picnic table style
Drinking Fountain	▪ Provide ADA-compliant standard fixture
Benches	▪ Minimum of 2, Use standard ADA compliant bench style
Open Turf Area	▪ Provide at least 15% of total lawn area with irrigation, preferably adjacent to the play area
Trees & Landscaping	▪ Provide shade for portion of playground area ▪ New trees and shrubs should be irrigated for a minimum of 2 years until established
Bicycle Racks	▪ Minimum of 1, with capacity to serve 4 bikes
Trash Receptacles & Dog Waste Disposal Stations	▪ Minimum of 1 each, located at entry

For community parks, any or all of the following outdoor recreation features should be considered in addition to the same amenities provided in neighborhood parks.

Figure H3. Minimum Site Design Considerations for Community Parks

Amenity	Considerations - where feasible
Parking	▪ Based on types of amenities and their parking quantity requirements ▪ Include requisite number of handicapped parking stalls at appropriate locations ▪ Consider need for parking provision at multiple access points, where appropriate
Loop Walking Path	▪ Provide a perimeter trail in addition to pathways accessing all major park amenities
Multiple Access Points	▪ Provide connectivity to neighborhoods and public rights-of-way
Restrooms	▪ Provide ADA-compliant standardized design facilities
Picnic Shelter	▪ Provide minimum of 1 group picnic shelter
Sports fields	▪ Type and quantity dependent on available space and current public demand for each sport facility
Sports courts	▪ Type and quantity dependent on available space and current public demand for each sport facility
Playground	▪ Minimum of 4,000 sq.ft. play area ▪ Equipment should be suitable for and developmentally-appropriate for toddlers and elementary school-aged ▪ Playground should be ADA Accessible and play equipment should be ADA Compliant
Tree Canopy	▪ Target a 25-45% tree canopy dependent on other park amenities and feasibility
Open Grass Area	▪ Open play area with sun exposure ▪ Minimum target of 1 acre
Natural Areas	▪ Based on existing and restored environmental characteristics
Off-leash Dog Area	▪ Minimum target of 1 acre ▪ Fenced enclosure with double-gate access ▪ Provide doggy waste dispenser and trash receptacle at entrance

Figure H4. Design Considerations for Other Park Amenities

Amenity	Considerations
Picnic Shelter	▪ Minimum of 400 sq.ft.
Sport field	▪ Practice level for youth soccer, T-ball, baseball and/or softball
Sport court	▪ ½ court basketball court
Tennis court	▪ Ideally, provided in pairs for more group interaction
Sport court options	▪ Such as bocce ball, pickleball, horseshoes, lawn bowling
Skate spot	▪ 600 to 1,200 sq.ft. with small ramps, bowls or features for beginners
Disc golf course	▪ Minimum 9 baskets
Sprayground	▪ A variety of water-play options should be included
Natural area	▪ Conserve ecological function while offering access to nature, where feasible
Water feature	▪ A water-based amenity that provides a visual focal point, i.e. fountains, ponds, or waterfalls
Restroom	▪ An additional restroom may be warranted for larger, heavily used parks
Drinking fountain	▪ Provide if no restrooms have drinking fountains
Utilities	▪ Automatic Irrigation, Electricity, Water
Parking	▪ Additional parking may be needed to support heavily programmed parks

Design Standards for Open Space and Natural Areas

Open space and natural areas are primarily intended to conserve places with ecological sensitivity or natural landscape value. Most natural areas have some space where low-impact recreational uses can be accommodated without reducing the environmental integrity of the land or water resource. Since the open space can range from wetlands and riparian corridors to fields and forests, design standards are not applied uniformly across the site. Each natural landscape is treated according to its level of sensitivity, need for conservation/restoration and tolerance for outdoor recreational use. However, where passive recreation opportunities can be provided, the standardized designs for park benches, picnic tables, signs, and other site amenities should be applied.

Design Standards for Special Use Facilities

Consideration should be given in the design and renovation of any special use facility as to how and how much the site and its amenities should be identifiable within the park system through the application of standardized park signage and site furnishings. For example, a future sport field complex could accommodate some of the standardized park benches, picnic tables and signage, but it would also require its own specialized features, such as bleachers, backstops, field lighting, score boards and other equipment, that are unique to the facility. Each master plan design for new facilities should give careful consideration as to how a unique sense of place and identity is conveyed while still communicating that the facility is part of a system of outdoor recreation accommodation provided by the City of Cornelius.

Design Standards for Trails

A successful trail system is integrated with other transportation alternatives to include a range of trail, sidewalk, bike path and connection opportunities designed to the human scale. The typical recreational trail hierarchy is aligned from regional shared-use trails to local neighborhood paths and park trails. Trail systems can also incorporate specially designated trails for single track mountain biking, primitive hiking and equestrian uses.

Designing the actual physical trail starts with overall purpose of the trail, connecting travelers from one location to another (point A to point B) or through a particular environment (loop trail through a park). With a clear purpose for the trail, an appropriate alignment can then be determined to help provide the desired outdoor recreation experience or transportation value. For example, regional multi-use shared trails should be designed to a minimum width of 10 feet. In expanding urban centers, providing a 16-foot trail width can help accommodate significant bike and pedestrian use as the community grows and linkages to public transit enable increased trail usage. The most heavily used urban trails benefit from the installation of permanent pavement to withstand heavy traffic in a variety of weather conditions.

It should be noted that changes in transportation engineering and trail construction methods may warrant the need to update any trail design standards over time. Trail widths and surfacing types will vary across the trail hierarchy. Site furnishings along the trail are one method for standardizing trails as part of the outdoor recreation system provided by Cornelius. The same benches, picnic tables, bollards and other site furnishings used throughout Cornelius's park system could be installed along its trails to help unify the sense of place, reduce procurement costs and simplify maintenance.

The unifying standard for Cornelius's trail system can be visually expressed through a designed wayfinding plan. Linked with the graphic character for Dry Canyon and park system wayfinding, the trail signage should provide identification, direction, destination, travel information and safety messaging, while clearly reinforcing Cornelius's sense of place.

Trails should be constructed according to City specifications. It is recommended that trail layout and surfacing materials be approved by the City and meet the following general requirements:

- Trail width should be a minimum of 8 feet wide.
- Surfacing should be appropriate to the location; paved asphalt or concrete is recommended for upland areas, and wood chip, crusher waste or boardwalks are appropriate in lowland, wet or sensitive areas (City codes shall apply).
- Hard-surfaced trails should comply with ADAAG guidelines for slope and cross-slope; soft-surfaced trails should include properly placed and designed water bars or other surface water management techniques to minimize run-off and erosion.
- Entry signage should be provided at trailheads or access points, and boundary signage should be placed, as appropriate, to demarcate sensitive edges or private property boundaries.
- Trash receptacles should be provided at trailheads.

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

The inventory assessment highlighted an opportunity to consider incorporating crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principles to enhance park and trail safety and facilitate the monitoring of park uses and behaviors. CPTED applies four principles that are used to deter criminal behavior in outdoor environments:

- Natural surveillance
- Natural access control
- Territorial reinforcement
- Maintenance

CPTED natural surveillance ("see and be seen") asserts that sight lines for better visibility can deter undesirable behavior and increase the perceptions of safety and comfort by park patrons. Lowering understory vegetation or raising lower tree branches through intentional vegetation management can provide more clear lines of sight in and around trails and other areas of use. Providing clear visibility and reducing blind corners can also improve safety by limiting conflicts between different users (e.g. runners, cyclists, dog walkers), where unanticipated encounters may result in crashes or entanglements.

Natural access control in park design is often very subtle. Controlling where vehicles enter and exit park facilities through designed barriers, bollards, boulders, and post and cable fencing can protect park users and minimize park property damage from misguided vehicular traffic. Walkways, lighting, fencing and landscaping provide explicit direction for park users. The flow of users through a park will help decrease the opportunity for crime and improve clarity for the intended park behaviors.

Territorial reinforcement comes through clear demarcation of boundaries. For public parks, those boundaries between public and private lands, safe and unsafe areas, and special use, limited access or reserved sites can be delineated with the appropriate placement of fencing, signs, landscaping or other physical or visual design techniques.

Finally, clearly visible, high-quality maintenance is an important element of CPTED, as well as general public safety. CPTED recognizes the "broken window" theory where neglected and poorly maintained amenities are more attractive targets for vandalism or other criminal activity. Deferred maintenance can also result in park amenities that put users at risk. Broken pavement, worn decking, uneven playing fields and missing play safety surfacing can create injuries. Overall attention to CPTED principles can help ensure safer public park environments.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS STANDARDS

General Standards

Grounds

- Grounds are mowed and trimmed.
- Park is free of litter, debris and hazards.

Walkways & Paths

- Walkways have a uniform surface and are level with the ground and free of trip hazards.
- Walkways are free of litter and debris.
- Walkways have unobstructed accessibility, i.e. free from low and protruding limbs, guide wires, etc.
- Walkways are neatly edged.
- Walkways are clear of weeds and grass growth in cracks and expansion joints.

Signage

- Park identification signs are secure and properly installed in a noticeable location.
- Handicap parking signs (as applicable) are secure, visible and to city code.
- Signs are clean, painted and free of protrusions.

Ornamental Plants & Landscaping

- Plants are healthy.
- Plant beds are free of litter, debris, and weeds.
- Plant selection is appropriate for season and area usage.

Playgrounds

Play Equipment

- Play equipment and surrounding play areas meet ASTM and National Playground Safety Institute standards.
- Play equipment and hardware is intact.
- Play equipment is free of graffiti.
- Age appropriateness for the play equipment is noted with proper signage.
- Shade structure is secure and free from tears, if applicable.

Surfacing

- Fall surface is clean, level and free of litter and debris.
- Fall surface meets ASTM and National Playground Safety Institute standards.
- Fall surface is well drained.
- Rubber cushion surfaces are free of holes and tears.
- Rubber cushion surfaces are secure to the base material and curbing.

Borders

- Playground borders are well defined and intact.
- Playground borders meet ASTM and National Playground Safety Institute standards.

Decks

- Planks are intact, smooth, structurally sound, free of splinters and have no cracks greater than ¼ inch.
- Nails, bolts or screws are flush with the surface.
- Planks are level with no excessive warping.

Fixtures

Benches

- Slats are smooth and structurally sound.
- Hardware is intact and structurally sound.
- Nails, bolts or screws are flush with the surface.
- Seats and backing are smooth with no protrusions and have no exposed sharp edges or pointed corners.

Tables

- Tables are clean, free of rust, mildew and graffiti.
- Table hardware is intact.
- Table frames are intact and slats are properly secured.
- Table seats and tops are smooth with no protrusions and have no exposed sharp edges or pointed corners.

Trash Receptacles

- Receptacles are clean; Area around trash receptacles is clean and free of trash and debris.
- Wood receptacles are painted and free of damage or missing parts; hardware for wood receptacles is intact.
- Concrete receptacles are intact and free of cracks or damage.

Sport Courts

Surfacing

- Surface is smooth, level and well drained with no standing water.
- Surface is free of large cracks, holes and trip hazards.
- Surface is painted and striped as per court specifications.
- Worn painted surfaces do not exceed 20% of total court surface.
- Surface is free of litter, debris, gravel and graffiti.

Goals and Backboards

- Goals and backboards are level with hardware intact and painted as appropriate.
- Nylon nets are properly hung and are not torn or tattered.
- Support poles are secure in the ground and straight.

Restrooms

- Restrooms are clean, sanitary and properly stocked with paper products.
- Lights and ventilation systems are operational.
- Toilets, water faucets, stall doors and hand air dryers are operational.
- Restrooms are free of graffiti.
- Restroom doors are properly marked according to gender.
- Restrooms have clean trash receptacles.
- Restroom doors and locks are operational.
- Restrooms are in compliance with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

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City of
CORNELIUS
Oregon's Family Town

www.corneliusor.gov

Outlook

FW: City of Cornelius NoticeofPublicHearing20251124

From DSL Support Services * DSL <Support.SERVICES@dsl.oregon.gov>
Date Tue 2025-11-25 8:41 AM
To Community Development <community.development@corneliusor.gov>
Cc DALLY Morgan * DSL <Morgan.Dally@dsl.oregon.gov>; UNITIS Matthew * DSL <Matthew.UNITIS@dsl.oregon.gov>; POAGE Barbe * DSL <Barbe.Poage@dsl.oregon.gov>; ZUMWALT Shawn * DSL <Shawn.ZUMWALT@dsl.oregon.gov>; SERRA Erin * DSL <Erin.SERRA@dsl.oregon.gov>; BROWN Jevra * DSL <Jevra.BROWN@dsl.oregon.gov>

1 attachment (3 MB)
WashingtonCo NoticeofPublicHearing20251124.pdf;

Some people who received this message don't often get email from support.services@dsl.oregon.gov. Learn why this is important

Attached: A copy of the local agency notice
Thank you for contacting Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL) regarding the City of Cornelius Notice re; the Parks Master Plan..

Department of State Lands (DSL) Requirements

A DSL removal-fill permit may be required for projects that add, remove, or move material to wetlands, streams, and other waters. In addition, DSL proprietary authorizations may be required for projects in Oregon-owned Waterways.

DSL Wetland Land Use Notices (WLUN)

Did you check if this proposed project requires a DSL WLUN, and if required, did you submit a WLUN?

If Yes - Thank you! Please use DSL's response to the WLUN as the removal-fill program's comments for this public notice.

If No – When a local government receives an application for a land alteration project with wetlands, waters, or soils mapped on the Statewide Wetlands Inventory (SWI) and/or the Local Wetlands Inventory (LWI) within or near the project area, or if local knowledge indicates that there appears to be wetlands or waters near the project area, then please submit a WLUN to DSL. You may look here to view LWI and SWI.

Local government WLUN submittal is required within five (5) days of receiving a complete and WLUN-eligible application, per Oregon law. DSL staff review and respond to WLUN within 30 days, providing clarification of removal-fill permit requirements for the project area. DSL responses are also sent to the applicant, and/or landowner, providing clarification of removal-fill permit requirements for the project area.

WLUN is the coordination process to get formal DSL comments regarding ground disturbing projects within or partially within potentially DSL jurisdictional resources.

Please take a moment to look at the Oregon wetland land use notification laws and the Wetland land use notice guide to determine the circumstances under which a WLUN submittal is required. Please submit the WLUN to DSL using the online submittal form.

SWI GIS may be brought into the local GIS (if you have GIS) via DSL services following directions found here: Using the SWI web map tools and dataset directions.

Please know, the Statewide Wetlands Inventory (SWI) and Local Wetlands Inventory (LWI) maps only show if there are likely wetlands and other waters within or near an area. Only a

non-expired wetland delineation report approved by the DSL accurately shows the location and boundaries of waters of this state.

Who to Contact at DSL

- **WLUN Process and Regulations**. If you have questions regarding the WLUN process, please contact Jevra Brown (Jevra.BROWN@dsl.oregon.gov, 503-580-3172). WLUN Oregon Revised Statute and guidance can be found here.
- **WLUN Response**. For questions regarding DSL's response to a WLUN, please contact the DSL staff who signed the WLUN form.
- **Wetland Delineation/Determinations**. For questions regarding wetland delineation or determination reports, please contact the DSL Wetland Ecologist for your county.
- **Wetland or Waters Impacts**. For questions regarding removal-fill permit requirements for impacts to waters of this state, you may contact the DSL Aquatic Resource Coordinator for your county.
- **Proprietary Authorizations**. For questions regarding work within Oregon-owned waters, please contact the DSL Proprietary Coordinator for your county.
- **Real Property**. For questions regarding work within Oregon-owned uplands, please contact the DSL Land Manager.

Melissa Pelton
Public Records Coordinator
Oregon Department of State Lands
775 Summer St NE Ste 100
Salem, OR 97301
971-599-9153 (cell)
www.Oregon.gov/DSL • DSL Online Payment Portal

From: SAUER Megan * DSL <Megan.Sauer@dsl.oregon.gov>
Sent: Monday, November 24, 2025 2:52 PM
To: DSL Support Services * DSL <Support.SERVICES@dsl.oregon.gov>
Subject: WashingtonCo NoticeofPublicHearing20251124

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

CITY OF CORNELIUS
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
STAFF REPORT

Cornelius/Washington County Urban Planning Area Agreement
Type IV Legislative Amendment to the Comprehensive Plan
Land Use File Number CPA-2025-03

Planning Commission Hearing Date: December 9, 2025
Staff Report Date: November 21, 2025

Request: A Type IV Legislative Amendment to the Cornelius Comprehensive Plan to repeal and replace amend Appendix B, Washington County-Cornelius Urban Planning Area Agreement, October 25, 1988.

Case File No. CPA-2025-03
A Type IV Legislative Amendment to the Cornelius Comprehensive Plan to repeal the Urban Planning Area Agreement (UPAA) with Washington County and replace it with a new UPAA and map.

Public Hearing Notice: Type IV – Legislative Comprehensive Plan Amendment
Project Name: Urban Planning Area Agreement
Applicant: City of Cornelius Community Development Department
Site Address: Multiple properties within the Urban Growth Boundary as mapped on the Urban Planning Area Map in this notice.
Legal Description: Multiple properties
Zones: Various Washington County Zones
Applicable Criteria: Statewide Planning Goals (OAR 660-015-0000); Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan (Metro Code Section 3.09); Cornelius Comprehensive Plan Amendment Criteria found in Chapter 1; Cornelius Municipal Code Chapter 18.130 Comprehensive Plan, §18.130.020(E) Amendment Procedures.

Process: Approval of a Type IV Legislative Amendment shall be processed consistent with Cornelius Municipal Code (CMC) Section 18.130.020(E). The application shall be processed with notice and a public hearing before the Planning Commission pursuant to CMC Chapter 18.15.030. The notice of the Planning Commission's decision shall be provided to the applicant, interested parties, and anyone that testifies in the matter.

City of Cornelius
Agenda Report

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

To: Peter Brandom, City Manager

From: Barbara Fryer, Community Development Director

Date: January 5, 2026

Subject: Ordinance No. 2026-01: Parks Master Plan Repeal and Replacement

Requested City Council Action: Approve Ordinance No. 2026-01.

Previous Council Action: Ordinance No. 911 adopted the 2009 Parks Master Plan as Appendix G of the Comprehensive Plan. On August 5, 2024, City Council approved Resolution 2024-46 authorizing the City Manager to contract with Conservation Technix to update the Parks Master Plan.

Background: Conservation Technix began with a firm foundation in the Cornelius Vision 2045. City staff tabled at the 2024 National Night Out event to kick off the Parks Master Plan update. The consultants met with City staff and listened to the community through surveys, an online open house and tabling events at the 2024 Community Dinner and Children's Day. Work sessions were held with the Public Infrastructure Advisory Board on three occasions, and once with the Planning Commission and City Council. The proposed Parks Master Plan is attached to the proposed Ordinance as Exhibit A. The findings of fact and conclusions of law are attached to the proposed Ordinance as Exhibit B.

Cost: None.

Advisory Committee Recommendation: The Cornelius Planning Commission held a public hearing on December 9, 2025, to consider the proposed amendment to replace the Parks Master Plan. The Planning Commission voted unanimously to recommend the City Council approve City File No. CPA-2025-02 to repeal the 2009 Parks Master Plan and replace it with the proposed Parks Master Plan.

Staff Recommendation: Approve Ordinance No. 2026-01 as presented.

Proposed Motion: I make a motion to approve Ordinance No. 2026-01, AN ORDINANCE OF THE CORNELIUS CITY COUNCIL REPEALING THE PARKS MASTER PLAN (APPENDIX G OF THE CORNELIUS COMPREHENSIVE PLAN) AND REPLACING IT WITH A NEW PARKS MASTER PLAN.

Exhibit: Ordinance No. 2026-01 and Exhibits A – Parks Master Plan Draft, and Exhibit B – City Council Findings

ORDINANCE NO. 2026-01

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CORNELIUS CITY COUNCIL REPEALING THE PARKS MASTER PLAN (APPENDIX G OF THE CORNELIUS COMPREHENSIVE PLAN) AND REPLACING IT WITH A NEW PARKS MASTER PLAN

WHEREAS, the City adopted its 2009 Parks Master Plan as Appendix G to its Comprehensive Plan under Ordinance No. 911; and

WHEREAS, on August 5, 2024, Resolution 2024-46 was adopted authorizing the City Manager to contract with Conservation Technix to update the City's Parks Master Plan; and

WHEREAS, ORS 197.175 requires the City to prepare, adopt, and implement Comprehensive Plans consistent with statewide planning goals adopted by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC); and

WHEREAS, City staff prepared the proposed amendment to the Comprehensive Plan under Land Use File No. CPA-2025-02, consisting of a new Appendix G, Parks Master Plan; and

WHEREAS, notice of this proposed ordinance was provided as required by law; and

WHEREAS, on December 9, 2025, the Planning Commission held a public hearing to consider the proposed amendment and based on facts, findings and conclusions presented in the staff report and public testimony and evidence in the hearing, the Commission voted four ayes to recommend approval of the amendment to the Cornelius City Council; and

WHEREAS, the Cornelius City Council held a public hearing on January 5, 2026, to review the record of the Planning Commission, and to hear and consider additional evidence and testimony on the matter; and

WHEREAS, after considering all of the evidence and testimony presented at said hearing, as well as the Planning Commission recommendation and all of the other information in the record, the City Council finds the proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendment complies with the applicable approval criteria, as set forth in the Comprehensive Plan Findings of Exhibit B;

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY OF CORNELIUS ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The Cornelius Comprehensive Plan Appendix G, Parks Master Plan, is hereby repealed and replaced as set forth in Exhibit A, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

Section 2. This ordinance is supported by the findings of fact and conclusions of law set forth in Exhibit B, attached hereto and incorporated by reference.

Section 3. The City Recorder is hereby directed and authorized to take such actions as may be necessary and proper to effectuate the adoption of this ordinance.

SUBMITTED to the Cornelius City Council and read into the record at a regular meeting thereof on the 5th day of January 2026, and read for a second time by title only this same day.

ENACTED this the 5th day of January 2026, and this action takes effect 30 days from enactment.

City of Cornelius, Oregon

By: _____
Jeffrey Dalin, Mayor

Attest: _____
Rachael Bateman, City Recorder

ORDINANCE NO. 2026-01

EXHIBIT A









City of
CORNELIUS
Oregon's Family Town

2025 PARKS MASTER PLAN

September 2025

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

City Council

Jeffrey C. Dalin, Mayor
Angeles Godinez, Council President
John Colgan, Councilor
Eden Lopez, Councilor
Gregory Vaughn, Councilor

Public Infrastructure Advisory Board

Janet Fleshman (Chair)
Nancy Arp (Vice-Chair)
Melanie Johnston (Secretary)
Norby Chartrey
Chrissy Dawson
Brian Domsic
Jay Larson
Ben Romero

City Staff

Peter Brandom, City Manager
Ellie Jones, Assistant City Manager
Itzel Sayago, Communications / Community Engagement Manager
Barbara Fryer, Community Development Director
Tim Franz, Senior Planner
Terry Keyes, City Engineer
Kevin Oppenlander, Assistant City Engineer
Susan Rush, Business Manager
Ryan Howell, Operations Manager
Blaine Lloyd, Parks Maintenance
Carl Weekley, Parks Maintenance
Travis Focht, Parks Maintenance

Consultant Team

Conservation Technix, Inc.
JLA Public Involvement

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1: Introduction & Overview 1
Chapter 2: Community profile 5
Chapter 3: Community Engagement 11
Chapter 4: Classifications & Inventory 15
Chapter 5: Parks & Open Space 25
Chapter 6: Recreational Trails 51
Chapter 7: Recreation & Events 58
Chapter 8: Operations 63
Chapter 9: Goals & policies 71
Chapter 10: Implementation 80
Appendix A: Park Site Assessments 87
Appendix B: Community Survey Summary 101
Appendix C: Online Open House Summary 119
Appendix D: Event Tabling Summaries 133
Appendix E: Summary of Community Plans 137
Appendix F: Recreation Trends 143
Appendix G: Implementation Tools 153
Appendix H: Site Acquisition & Development Guidelines 159

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Population Characteristics: Cornelius, Washington County, and the State of Oregon 1
Figure 2. Population Growth: 1960 to 2040 7
Figure 3. Age Group Composition: 2010 & 2022 8
Figure 4. Changes in Racial Composition- 2010 to 2022 9
Figure 5. Sample Outreach Materials 13
Figure 6. Park Inventory by Classification 20
Figure 7. Privately-Held Parks & Open Spaces 22
Figure 8. School Facilities within Cornelius 22
Figure 9. Other Public Lands & Open Spaces 24
Figure 10. Top 10 Activities for Oregon Residents 26
Figure 11. Priorities for Future Investments 26
Figure 12. Reasons for Visiting City Park & Recreation Facilities 28
Figure 13. Adequacy of Existing Amenities 30
Figure 14. Top Park Amenities of Interest 30
Figure 15. Investment Priorities by Amenity Type 31
Figure 16. Park Site Conditions Assessment Matrix 33
Figure 17. NRPA Park Acreage Metrics by Jurisdiction Size per 1000 Population 46
Figure 18. NRPA Park Amenity Metrics by Jurisdiction Size 47
Figure 19. Parkland Acreage Metrics Using 2009 Parks Master Plan Standards 48
Figure 20. Future Park Acreage Needs using Proposed Standards 48
Figure 21. City-owned Open Space 49
Figure 22. Improvements to Encourage More People to Walk to Park 52
Figure 23. Cornelius Trail Classifications 53
Figure 24. Cornelius Trail Inventory 54
Figure 25. Recreation Program Priorities 59
Figure 26. Concept Diagram for New Community Center at Cornelius Elementary School 61
Figure 27. Park Performance Measurements 64
Figure 28. NRPA Agency Performance Metrics Comparison 65
Figure 29. Oregon Cities Park System Metrics Comparisons 65
Figure 30. Cornelius Developed Parks Labor Staffing 66
Figure 31. Modeling Future Labor Needs by Park Type 67
Figure 32. 20-Year Capital Project Expenditures (2025 dollars) 82
Figure E1. Conceptual Public Plaza at N Adair Street & 14th Avenue 140
Figure F1. Median Residents per Park Based On Population Size 144
Figure F2. Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Residents based on Population Size 144
Figure F3. Park and Recreation Agency Staffing: Full-Time Equivalents (By Jurisdiction Population) 145
Figure F4. Park and Recreation Agency FTEs Per 10,000 Residents 145
Figure F5. 2023 Total Actives (U.S. population, ages 6+) 148
Figure F6. 2023 Total Participation Rate by Activity Category (U.S. population, ages 6+) 148
Figure F7. Top Ten Activities for Oregon Resident in their Community 148
Figure F8. Types of Outdoor Recreation Areas Used 149
Figure F9. Priorities for Future Investments in their Community 149
Figure F10. Local Providers: Top 5 Challenges 149
Figure F11. User Occasions, Activity Days, and Total Net Economic Value 150
Figure F12. NRPA Park Engagement: Key Reasons for Park Visits 150
Figure H1. Minimum Site Design Considerations for Pocket Parks 163
Figure H2. Minimum Site Design Considerations for Neighborhood Parks 164
Figure H3. Minimum Site Design Considerations for Community Parks 164
Figure H4. Design Considerations for Other Park Amenities 165



Chapter 1
INTRODUCTION & OVERVIEW

Plan Purpose

This citywide Parks Master Plan is an update to the Parks Master Plan adopted in 2009. Cornelius has experienced significant changes since the adoption of the previous Master Plan, and this 2025 Plan has been revised to reflect current community choices and opportunities related to the City's growth and the need to continue to expand park and recreation facilities.

This Plan serves as a blueprint for City's park system and creates a vision for an inclusive and interconnected system of parks, recreational trails, and open spaces that promotes outdoor recreation, health, and environmental conservation as integral elements of a thriving, livable Cornelius. The Parks Master Plan will guide City elected and appointed officials, management, and staff when making decisions or taking actions regarding planning, acquiring, developing, or implementing parks, open space, or recreational facilities.

Additionally, this Plan provides updated system inventories, a community profile, needs analyses, and a comprehensive capital project list. It identifies parks and recreation goals and outlines a long-range plan for the Cornelius park and recreation system, incorporating action items and implementation strategies over the next decade and beyond. The recommendations in this Plan are based on community input, evaluations of the existing park system, operating conditions, and fiscal considerations.

Planning Process

This Plan reflects the community's interests and needs for parks, open space, trails, and activities. The planning process, which included various public outreach activities, encouraged public engagement to inform the development of the priorities and future direction of Cornelius's park and recreation system. Community members expressed their interests through surveys, online outreach, community events and other engagement efforts.

An assessment of the park inventory became the basis for determining the current performance of the system to potential standards for parks. An overarching needs analysis was conducted for parks, recreational facilities, and trails to assess current demands and project future demand accounting for population growth.

To guide the implementation of the goals of the Plan, a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) was developed with a set of strategies that identified costs and potential funding sources. The Plan will become a component of the City's Comprehensive Plan and direct park system service delivery for the next 20 years.

City residents are proud of Cornelius for what has been invested in the park system in the years since the 2009 Plan, and the City recognizes the need to continue its efforts to provide for park and recreation facilities for its growing population. This Plan documents those interests and provides a framework for addressing capital development and funding in the near-term.

Park System Overview

The Public Works Department oversees parks operations and allocates labor resources between parks, utilities and roadway programs. The Parks service program is responsible for managing and maintaining city-owned park sites, covering over 54 acres of developed park space, including sports fields, courts, restrooms, playgrounds and natural areas. Currently, the park and open space system is supported by three full-time employees and a 0.45 seasonal employee within the Public Works Department.

The Community Development Department contributes to park system planning by facilitating community engagement and preparing community-based plans and policies, including this Parks Master Plan. In addition to land use planning and policy, the Community Development Department engages in regional coordination with agencies such as Metro, Washington County, and state and federal agencies, along with internal coordination and communication across departments.

Guided by Values

In late 2024, the Cornelius City Council adopted the Cornelius 2045 Vision and Action Plan as the community's collective vision for the future of Cornelius. The Cornelius 2045 Vision and Action Plan includes a vision statement organized across four themes:

- Celebrates Culture, Community and Diversity
- Enhances Connectivity and Accessibility
- Enriches Parks and Recreational Opportunities
- Facilitates Strategic Growth and Development

Each of the four core themes included a vision statement, goals and actions.

Cornelius 2045 Vision Statement for Parks & Recreational Opportunities

Cornelius expands community and recreation facilities and builds programming for community members of all ages and abilities to foster connection and civic pride. A network of trails, parks, and greenways connect neighborhoods and provide opportunities for walking, jogging, cycling, and enjoying nature. Cornelius continues to expand and build connections to the Tualatin River Greenway Trail and the Council Creek Regional Trail to connect Cornelius to nature and recreation. Natural resources are protected, promoting environmental sustainability and conservation efforts that benefit both current and future generations.

Cornelius City Council Goals

In addition to the Cornelius 2045 Vision and Action Plan, the Cornelius City Council established in its Organizational Strategic Plan six broad goals for the two most recent fiscal years (2023-2025), ranging from infrastructure to safety to good governance. Four action statements among the list relate to the provision park and recreation services.

1.1 Evaluate current community events and identify opportunities to revamp and diversify events and activities

2.7 Develop recreation facilities, programming, and related partnerships

5.6 Support development of the Council Creek Regional Trail

5.7 Expand mobility options (transit, trails, paths)

Accomplishments Since 2009

The 2009 Parks Master Plan guided City officials and staff in planning and implementing various parks and recreation system improvements. The following represents a short list of the significant accomplishments realized following the adoption of the previous Plan:

- Park system doubled in size from 25 acres to over 54 acres,
- Development of Mariposa Park- a new community park,
- Installed inclusive playground elements,
- Developed Veterans Memorial Park,
- Opened off-leash dog park at Water Park,









- Completed concept plan for new community center,
- Reconstructon of Ryland Park with shelter, playground, and sledding hill,
- Completion of paths around Harleman Park,
- New tennis/pickleball courts at Harleman Park,
- Creation of Hordichok Park,
- Property acquisition to enlarge Dogwood Park.
- Added 12 pocket parks serving new residential areas,
- City ownership transfer and improvements to parks at Council Creek, and
- Added recreational trails, including Laurel Woods Pedestrian Path.

Future Considerations

As with any city-wide strategic planning effort, current community challenges provide a context for assessing and developing strategies for the future. The following macro trends are anticipated to be significant priorities over the next decade.

Equity, Inclusivity & Accessibility

Ensuring social equity remains at the forefront of municipal parks and recreation systems is paramount. Prioritizing diversity, equity, and inclusion is essential, particularly in adaptive recreation and accessibility upgrades for parks and amenities. The City must continue innovating and finding solutions that provide everyone safe and equitable access to parks, trails, facilities, and recreational opportunities.

Continued Investments in the Park System

As the city changes, so does its range of recreational experiences. From accessible playgrounds to splash pads, from connected trails to natural areas, the diversity of offerings must adapt to meet the changing needs of the Cornelius community. The community's growth will influence the demand for different recreational experiences, such as space for family gatherings, cultural arts, community events, and social activities. The demand for new amenities must carefully balance preserving and maintaining existing parks and natural areas. The development of new amenities may require the use or re-use of existing parkland, or additional parkland may be required to support the community's evolving future needs.

Recreation research also explains how park distribution, proximity, facilities, and conditions impact people's desire for physical activity. Therefore, it's crucial to re-evaluate current park designs and maintenance policies to ensure barrier-free, engaging environments while optimizing operational efficiencies. This evaluation includes incorporating more detailed park development design

guidelines for parks created through private development projects. The City will continue to play a significant role in enabling healthy lifestyles for Cornelius residents. It will continue to adapt park and trail systems to ensure they remain accessible, inclusive, and aligned with the future recreation needs of the community.

Stewardship & Asset Management

Sustaining established park systems requires ongoing maintenance to serve the community safely and effectively. Across the country, public recreation providers consider maintenance of existing park facilities a crucial management issue. Neglected assets – from benches to playgrounds to pools – can fail structurally or operationally, posing safety risks and reducing their recreational value. Aging infrastructure might fail to meet community expectations or necessitate capital upgrades to adapt to changing community interests. Yet, many recreation providers often struggle to establish adequate funding mechanisms for routine maintenance, preventative upkeep, and significant rehabilitation of existing outdoor recreation facilities nearing or at the end of their useful life.

To address these issues, this Plan includes condition assessments of City parks establishing a baseline of current conditions. This information will inform facility, maintenance, and operations policies and guide improvements. Proper maintenance practices prevent deterioration, thereby reducing long-term capital and operating costs, maintaining safety standards, improving public perception, and enabling community use of recreational assets.

Fiscal Challenges

As a growing city with a strong agricultural heritage, steady pressure exists on capital and operating funding sources to maintain and expand City services and amenities. This Plan is structured with these constraints in mind and considers listed capital projects for their potential to leverage other funding sources, effects of future maintenance and operations demands, and estimated development costs.

Active Older Adults

Nationwide, active seniors are often looking at retirement age differently, and many are transitioning to new careers, finding ways to engage with their community, and focusing on their health and fitness. To meet the needs of these active senior residents, Cornelius will need to consider how the City's park and recreation facilities, activities, and partnerships can meet the needs of this age group while providing for its growing community.

Guiding Documents

This Plan is one of several documents that comprise Cornelius's long-range planning and policy framework. Past community plans and other relevant documents were reviewed for policy direction and goals related to parks, open space, trails, and recreation opportunities across Cornelius. Appendix E provides brief summaries of past plans.

- Cornelius Comprehensive Plan
- Organizational Strategic Plan 2023-2025
- Cornelius 2045 Vision and Action Plan
- Cornelius Town Center Plan
- Cornelius Parks Master Plan
- Parks ADA Transition Plan
- Cornelius Transportation System Plan
- Council Creek Regional Trail Plan
- East Council Creek Nature Park

Plan Contents

The remainder of this Parks Master Plan is organized as follows:

- Chapter 2: Community Profile – overviews the City of Cornelius and its demographics.
- Chapter 3: Community Engagement – highlights the methods used to engage the Cornelius community in the development of the Plan.
- Chapter 4: Classifications & Inventory – describes the inventory and classifications for the existing park system.
- Chapter 5: Parks & Open Space – describes community feedback, trends, local needs, and potential improvements for parks and open space.
- Chapter 6: Recreational Trails – describes local needs and potential improvements for the recreational trail network.
- Chapter 7: Recreation & Events – describes local needs and potential improvements for supporting and providing recreation opportunities.
- Chapter 8: Operations – describes current operations and staffing, plus agency comparisons.
- Chapter 9: Goals & Objectives – provides a policy framework for the park and recreation system grouped by major functional area.
- Chapter 10: Implementation – describes a range of strategies to consider in the implementation of the Plan and provides a program of projects over a 20-year time horizon.
- Appendices: Provides technical or supporting information to the planning effort.



Chapter 2
COMMUNITY PROFILE

Setting & History

Nestled between Hillsboro, Oregon's fifth largest city, and Forest Grove, the home of Pacific University, Cornelius maintains a small town charm and looks to build from its roots as "Oregon's Family Town." Incorporated in 1893, the City of Cornelius encompasses 2.34 square miles of land located 26 miles west of Portland and 10 miles east of the Coast Range in the Tualatin River Valley. Cornelius is surrounded by high-tech industries, vineyards and prime agricultural lands. Cornelius is a small but thriving city in the heart of the Silicon Forest of northwestern Oregon.

Cornelius sits on land that was historically occupied by the Tualatin Kalapuya, or Atfalati (ah-TFAL-uh-tee) people. The Atfalati lived throughout the Tualatin River watershed and their territory included the modern towns of Cornelius, Forest Grove, Gaston, Hillsboro, North Plains, Beaverton, Tigard, Tualatin, and Sherwood, and current unincorporated areas of Washington and Yamhill counties. The Atfalati were one branch of the Kalapuya tribes and spoke the northernmost dialect of the Kalapuyan languages. In the mid-1800s, Euro-Americans began settling in the Tualatin Valley, which led to dramatic social disruptions.

> "**Cornelius is welcoming, inclusive, and collaborative; strives to build trust and community for all; and honors our past while embracing a shared future, built on equity and sustainability."**
>
> - Cornelius Organizational Vision

In 1845, Benjamin Cornelius immigrated to Oregon with his family, traveling with Joseph Meek. His son, Colonel Thomas R. Cornelius, settled on a 1,300-acre farm in present-day Cornelius in 1871. Over time, he built many structures and businesses along the railroad, including a warehouse that became a boon to the farmers in the area. Later, the city was named after Col. Cornelius in honor of his many contributions to the development of the community.

The City maintains a growing park system, along with immediate access to the Tualatin River and Council Creek. These natural area corridors will become the backbone of a future trail network connecting Cornelius to Hillsboro, the Banks-Vernonia Trail, and ultimately the Oregon Coast. With a growing population and one of the highest, relative populations of Latinos, Cornelius consistently strives to promote community pride and inclusion through festivals and activities. The City hosts several community events each year, including the Holiday Tree Lighting and a National Night Out celebration, which bring together a diverse group of residents to enjoy food, fun and family activities.

The City provides a full range of services, including police and fire protection, library, construction and maintenance of streets, parks, and utility infrastructure, recreational activities and cultural events, short and long-range planning and development review. Certain services are provided by or in cooperation with regional organizations. The City owns portions of its water utility and purchases water from the city of Hillsboro for distribution. Cornelius owns and operates sanitary sewer and storm water collection facilities; treatment is by Clean Water Services, a regional authority. Cornelius is part of two school districts Hillsboro School District and Forest Grove School District.

Demographic Profile

The City of Cornelius has experienced tremendous growth in the last 20+ years from a population of 9,652 in 2000 to 14,387 in 2023, which represents a 49% increase. The rate of growth experienced by Cornelius since 2000 outpaced that of Washington County and Oregon in general, as illustrated in the following table.

As a growing community that attracts many families with children, nearly half of employed residents work in manufacturing, education and health services, or professional, scientific and management, benefiting from the City's proximity to opportunities in the greater Portland/Hillsboro area. Such accessibility enables residents to capitalize on career prospects while enjoying Cornelius's rural yet suburban tranquility.

Population

Incorporated in 1893, Cornelius maintained a population of around 300 residents for its first 40 years. Since then, the City has experienced steady growth, with significant spurts in the 1940s, 1970s and 1990s.

The City's Housing and Residential Needs Analysis (June 2020) assumes Cornelius's population will grow modestly in the coming decades, rising to about 17,432 residents in 2040 and representing an annual average growth rate of 1.8% for that period. According to the City's Comprehensive Plan (updated in 2019), Cornelius is not expected to receive any substantial increase in its UGB in the next 5-10 years or more.

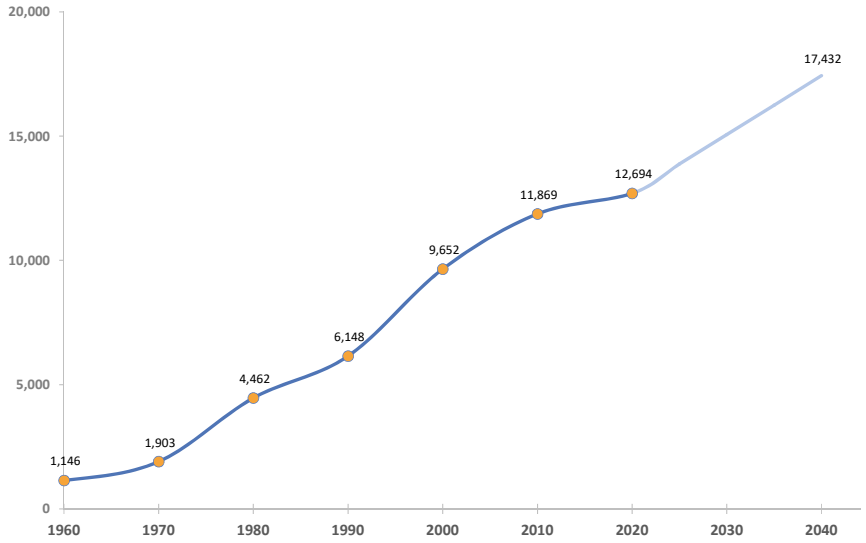
Figure 1. Population Characteristics: Cornelius, Washington County, and the State of Oregon

Demographics	Cornelius	Washington County	Oregon
Population Characteristics			
Population (2023) [1]	**14,387**	610,245	4,296,626
Population (2020) [2]	**12,694**	600,372	4,237,256
Population (2010) [3]	**11,869**	529,710	3,831,074
Population (2000) [4]	**9,652**	445,342	3,421,399
Percent Change (2000-23)	**49.1%**	37.0%	25.6%
Average Annual Growth Rate (2000-2023)	**2.1%**	1.6%	1.1%
Persons with Disabilities (%) [5]	**12.5%**	10.6%	14.9%
Household Characteristics [5]			
Households	**4,382**	230,122	1,680,800
Percent with children	**35.4%**	32.1%	27.7%
Median Household Income	**$83,051**	$100,121	$76,632
Average Household Size	**2.99**	2.57	2.46
Average Family Size	**3.33**	3.09	3
Owner Occupancy Rate	**74.0%**	60.9%	63.2%
Age Groups [5]			
Median Age	**37.4**	37.5	39.9
Population < 5 years of age	**4.3%**	5.5%	5.1%
Population < 18 years of age	**24.1%**	22.1%	20.2%
Population 18 - 64 years of age	**64.4%**	63.9%	61.5%
Population > 65 years of age	**11.5%**	14.0%	18.3%

Sources:
*1: 2023 Portland State University Certified Population Estimates
*2: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Decennial Census.
*3: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census.
*4: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Decennial Census.
*5: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Anticipating increased residential density and the potential need for away-from-home recreation opportunities underscores the importance of ensuring ample and conveniently located parks, trails, and recreational amenities. By proactively addressing these needs, Cornelius can ensure its residents enjoy a high quality of life as the community grows and evolves.

Figure 2. Population Growth: 1960 to 2040

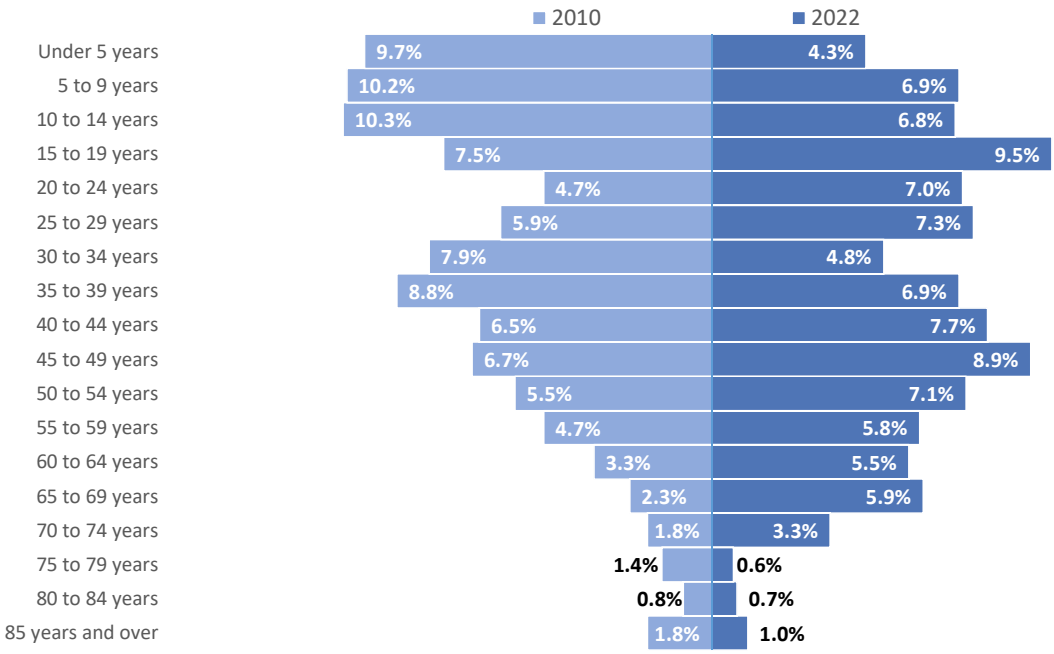


Age Group Distribution

The City of Cornelius's population has a median age of 37.4 (2022), slightly younger than Washington County as a whole (37.5) and the statewide average (39.9). About one-quarter of Cornelius's population comprises children and teenagers up to age 19 (27.5%), and the City's largest 20-year population group is evenly split between those ages 10 to 29 (30.6%) and those 35 to 54 (30.6%), see Figure 3. This has important implications for park and recreation needs.

- Approximately 10% of Cornelius's population is under five years old. This group represents users of preschool and toddler programs and facilities, and as trails and open space users, are often in strollers. These individuals are future participants in youth activities.
- Approximately 20% of Cornelius's population are children 5 to 14 years old, making up the current youth program participants.
- Approximately 16% of Cornelius's population are teens and young adults, ages 15 to 24, transitioning from youth activities to adult programs, participating in teen/young adult programs (where available), and often seasonal employment seekers.
- Approximately 12% of Cornelius's population are adults ages 25 to 34 who use adult programs and may be entering long-term relationships and establishing families.
- Approximately 31% of Cornelius's population are adults between 35 and 54 years old and represent users of a wide range of adult programs and park facilities. Characteristics of this group range from having children using preschool and youth programs to becoming empty nesters.
- Approximately 23% of Cornelius's population are older adults, ages 55+ years old. This group represents users of adult and senior programs. These residents may be approaching retirement or already retired and may be spending time with grandchildren. This group ranges from very healthy, active seniors to more physically inactive seniors.

Figure 3. Age Group Composition: 2010 & 2022



Household Characteristics [6]

Cornelius's households tend to be much larger on average than those across the state and include a high percentage of families. In 2022, the average household in Cornelius was 2.99 people, higher than the county and state averages of 2.57 and 2.46, respectively. Of the approximately 4,382 households in the City, 35.4% included children under 18, and 18.3% were individuals living alone. Nearly three-quarters of City households own their home (74%), higher than in Washington County (61%) and state (63%), while 26% rent.

Employment & Education [6]

Approximately three-in-four residents over 25 (76%) have a high school degree or higher, lower than the county and statewide averages (93% and 91%, respectively). About 1% of City residents have a Bachelor's degree or higher, which is also lower than county (15%) and statewide rates (10%).

In 2022, 67% of Cornelius's workforce population (16 years and over, 7,085 people) were employed, while 4% were unemployed, and about one-third (33%) of all residents were not in the labor force. Also, approximately 33% of City residents work in manufacturing, 15% in education and health services, and another 11-12% in professional, scientific and management, or retail trade. Several other industries – transportation and warehousing, arts, construction, and other services – each employ between 5% and 7% of workers and contribute significantly to the local economy.

Income & Poverty [6]

A community's household income level can impact the types of recreational services prioritized by community members and their ability to pay for them. In 2022, the median household income in Cornelius was $83,051. This income level was $17,070 (17%) lower than the median income for Washington County households, the wealthiest county in Oregon. Higher income households typically have an increased capacity to pay for recreation and leisure services and often face fewer barriers to participation. Approximately 37% of Cornelius households have household incomes in the higher income brackets ($100,000 and greater), lower than the county average (50%).

Also, it is essential to consider the needs of lower-income residents, who may encounter barriers to physical activity due to reduced access to parks and recreational facilities, a lack of transportation options, a lack of time, and poor health. Lower-income residents may also be less financially able to afford recreational service fees or pay for services like childcare that can make physical activity possible., According to the 2022 American Community Survey data from the US Census, 6.4% of households in Cornelius earn less than $25,000 annually, and 7.4% of local families live below the poverty level ($26,500 for a family of four), lower than county rates (5.2%). However, poverty affects only 2% of youth under 18, which is lower than rates countywide (9%).

Race & Ethnicity

In 2022, most (64%) of Cornelius's residents identified as White, 7% as two or more races, 2% as Asian, 1% as Black or African American, and 24% as some other race not listed on Census forms. No residents identified as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander in the American Community Survey's results. Almost one-half of residents identify as Hispanic or Latino of any race, with most identifying as Mexican. The population of Cornelius has grown significantly more diverse over the past decade as its population of Asian and multi-racial identifying residents has grown, see Figure 4.

Figure 4. Changes in Racial Composition - 2010 to 2022

Racial Identification	2010 [6]	2022 [5]
White	67.7%	63.7%
Some other race	22.5%	24.1%
Two or more races	3.5%	7.2%
Asian	1.0%	1.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	4.9%	2.3%
Black or African American	0.5%	1.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	49.1%	48.2%

According to the 2022 American Community Survey, about 73% of Cornelius's residents were born in the United States, with about 27% born abroad. Most foreign-born residents (85%) have lived in the U.S. for at least a decade. Approximately 44% of residents speak a language other than English at home (95% of whom speak Spanish), with approximately 21% who speak English less than very well.

As discussed above in the income and poverty section, people of color and residents who speak languages other than English may face similar barriers to accessing parks, recreation facilities, and activities. The City's planning for future park and recreational opportunities should prioritize inclusivity and consider how best to meet the diverse recreational needs of its growing and vibrant community. Inclusion will enhance social cohesion and enrich the community's well-being and quality of life.



Persons with Disabilities [6]

The 2022 American Community Survey reported that 13% of Cornelius's population (1,654 persons) have a disability that interferes with life activities. This is higher than county (11%) and lower than state averages (15%). Approximately 2% are under 18 years old, 12% of adults 18 to 64, and 38% of residents 55+ years old live with a disability, signaling a potential need to design inclusive parks, recreational facilities, and activities.

Planning, designing, and operating a park system that facilitates participation by residents of all abilities will help ensure compliance with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). In addition to ADA, there are other accommodations that people with disabilities may need to access parks and participate in recreation programs. Cornelius should consider community needs for inclusive and accessible parks, recreational facilities, marketing, and communications.

Health Status

The overall health of a community's residents can impact their ability to participate in recreation and other physical activity. It may also reflect, in part, the locality's level of access to appropriate and convenient greenspaces, recreation opportunities, and active transportation facilities.

While specific health data for Cornelius's residents is not readily available, the 2024 County Health Rankings indicate that Washington County, where Cornelius is located, ranks as the second healthiest county in Oregon.[7] This ranking reflects positive health outcomes and factors, such as health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors, and the physical environment.

In Washington County, approximately 83% of adults aged 20 and older engage in leisure-time physical activity, surpassing the rates for both Oregon State and the U.S. Furthermore, an impressive 96% of Washington County residents have access to adequate exercise opportunities, including parks or recreation facilities, significantly higher than the national (84%) and statewide (88%) averages. This suggests that countywide and local planning and policies have enabled ample places for residents to participate in physical activities, making it easier for Cornelius residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles.

Sources:

6 U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates.

7 Data on the health status of Washington County and Oregon State residents taken from: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. "Oregon Rankings Data". County Health Rankings. Available at https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/health-data/oregon/washington?year=2024. Accessed November 2024.



Chapter 3
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

This chapter highlights the methods used to engage the Cornelius community in the development of the Parks Master Plan.

Community engagement played an essential role in developing the 2025 Parks Master Plan. Several outreach methods were used to connect with the community, seek their input, and provide information about the Plan through convenient online and in-person activities. Public outreach methods were varied and included:

- Online community-wide survey in English and Spanish
- One online open house
- Tabling and outreach at two community events
- Meetings with the Public Infrastructure Advisory Committee and City Council
- Cornelius city website with plan information and feedback opportunities
- Multiple social media postings

Community Survey

A community-wide, online-only survey was conducted to assess the recreational needs and priorities of Cornelius residents and was available in English and Spanish. The survey was launched in August 2024 and promoted during the National Night Out event at Harleman Park. The survey was accessible from the City's website, Instagram and Facebook. The survey was closed at the end of 2024, and 144 surveys were collected.

Residents were asked about future improvements and the types of recreational amenities they would like to see considered for the park system. Survey respondents were asked about:

- Performance and quality of programs and parks;
- Usage of City parks and recreation facilities;
- Overall satisfaction with the value of services being delivered by the City;
- Opinions about the need for various park, recreation, and trail improvements; and
- Priorities for future park and recreation services and facilities.

Significant survey findings are noted below, and a more detailed discussion of results can be found in the needs assessment chapter covering parks and open space, trails, and recreation.

Major Survey Findings:

- Livability: Nearly all respondents (97%) feel that public parks and recreation opportunities are important or essential to the quality of life in Cornelius.
- Usage: Park visitation is high, with 81% of respondents visiting parks or recreation facilities at least monthly. Respondents visit local parks and recreation facilities for a variety of reasons, but the most popular reason is to walk or run. Other top reasons for visiting parks included for relaxation, for family gatherings, or use a playground.
- Park Amenity Priorities: A slight majority of respondents feel that the City provides enough, or more than enough, developed parks with playgrounds. However, majorities of respondents noted there are not enough dog parks, hard and soft surfaced trails, and natural open space. Respondents identified the strongest interest for water play. Other amenities of common interest included access to the Tualatin River or Council Creek, a community center, a permanent farmers market location, and adult fitness equipment.

The complete survey summary is provided in Appendix B.

Online Open House

The City of Cornelius hosted an online open house in both English and Spanish In April 2025 to gather community input on potential park improvements, trails, recreation programming, and parkland acquisition priorities. The goal of the survey was to help City staff understand local needs and preferences as part of the Cornelius Parks Master Plan update to guide future investments in parks, trails, and recreational offerings.

Participants were invited to learn about proposed ideas and share feedback through a combination of multiple-choice and open-ended questions. Input from this survey, along with feedback gathered during the preliminary survey in summer and fall of 2024, technical data, and site assessments, will help shape the Parks Master Plan to reflect the priorities of the Cornelius community.

The online open house was available from April 1 to May 2, 2025, and received a total of 63 responses. The survey was offered in both English and Spanish, with 61 responses submitted in English and 2 in Spanish. Responses from both versions have been combined and analyzed together for the summary included in Appendix C. The open house was promoted through a variety of channels, including:

- Feature in the April Cornelius Gazette
- City of Cornelius social media posts
- Bilingual flyers distributed at the Cornelius Library, local businesses, and community bulletin boards
- Direct outreach to local organizations such as Centro Cultural, Adelante Mujeres, Virginia Garcia Memorial Health Center, and the Forest Grove–Cornelius Chamber of Commerce
- In-person engagement at the Children's Day/Día de los Niños event at Centro Cultural on April 26, where staff promoted the survey to attendees, most of whom spoke Spanish

Major Findings:

- Strong interest was indicated for a splash pad or seasonal water play area, followed by playground upgrades and paved walking trails.
- Respondents overwhelmingly supported acquiring space for active recreation uses, such as fields and playgrounds, when asked about land acquisition priorities.
- Top priority investments included the addition of an outdoor splash pad or spray park, followed closely by two equally ranked priorities: converting the elementary school into a community center and adding paved or accessible walking trails in parks.
- Respondents strongly supported expanding recreational programming for youth. After-school programs and summer day camps, as well as other youth activities like fitness, music, arts, or crafts, received the highest priority rankings.

Figure 5. Sample Outreach Materials









Community Event Tabling

Tabling activities occurred at community events between November 2024 and May 2025 to build awareness of the Parks Master Plan and solicit input on recreation options and preferences. This included attending the Cornelius Community Dinner in November in support of the recreation survey, and the Children's Day / Día de los Niños in April 2025 in support of the online open house.

Cornelius 2045 Engagement

The Cornelius 2045 Vision and Action Plan is the community's collective vision for the future of Cornelius. The overarching goal of the Cornelius 2045 Vision and Action Plan is to guide the City's future growth through coordinated, collaborative community partnerships and engagement. In August 2023, a robust outreach effort was launched to involve more than 1,000 residents, business and property owners.

Community Engagement Highlights

- 1,000+ community members reached
- 500+ project webpage visits
- 200+ survey responses
- 20 community conversations
- 6 community events

Taken together, these community conversations along with facilitated workshops guided the development of the Plan, which was framed around a vision statement organized across four themes. One core theme focuses on enriching parks and recreational opportunities, and the Plan included three goals and 13 action items specific to recreational programming, the outdoor network, and natural resources.

Community Center Concept Outreach

In late 2023, the City initiated development of a concept plan for the transformation of the Cornelius Elementary School into a City community and recreation center. This concept planning process included community input from dozens of residents and stakeholders. Residents and stakeholders expressed the need to accommodate a variety of programs, activities, and celebrations, which will foster the City's overarching goal of "placemaking" in the town center. A planned public plaza in front of the new Center will provide an outdoor public gathering space for events and markets.

Board Meetings

The Public Infrastructure Advisory Board provided feedback on the development of the Parks Master Plan during three regularly scheduled public sessions. The first session occurred in December 2024 to review the project timeline and explore future opportunities and challenges. At subsequent sessions, the Commission reviewed and commented on community survey results, project priorities, and strategies to implement improvement projects.

Other Outreach

In addition to the direct outreach opportunities described above, the Cornelius community was informed about the planning process through a variety of media platforms. The following methods were used to share information about the project and provide opportunities to participate and offer their comments:

- City website home page
- Parks Master Plan project page
- Social media via Instagram and Facebook
- Media releases



Chapter 4
CLASSIFICATIONS & INVENTORY

Park Classifications

Parkland classification helps guide the planning of recreational needs for the community. These classifications also reflect standards that inform future acquisitions and development decisions and operations and maintenance expectations of developed facilities or natural lands. Classifying parkland allows the City to evaluate its needs and plan for an efficient, cost-effective, and usable park system that minimizes conflicts between park users and adjacent land uses.

Cornelius's park system comprises a hierarchy of various park types, each offering different recreational opportunities and natural environmental functions. The parks system is intended to serve the full range of community needs. The classification characteristics serve as general guidelines addressing the size and use of each park.

The following five classifications encompass the City of Cornelius's range of public parklands:

- Community Parks
- Neighborhood Parks
- Pocket Parks
- Special Use Facilities
- Natural Area

Each park classification defines the site's function, amenities, and recreational uses. City-owned pocket, neighborhood, and community parks provide outdoor recreation opportunities that offer a range of activities. Special-use facilities are specialized park sites or facilities designed for unique and primary purposes. Open space areas may vary in diverse natural characteristics and ecological functions, though they may not always provide public access or recreational value. The following descriptive guidelines offer the typical composition of each park classification.

COMMUNITY PARKS



Size

- 5 to 10 acres

Service Area

- 2-mile travelshed

Existing Facilities

- Harleman Park
- Mariposa Park

Community parks are larger sites developed for organized play, longer visits and contain a wide array of facilities. As a result, community parks are visited by a more diverse group of users. Community parks are generally 5 to 10 or more acres in size and serve residents within a 2-mile drive, walk or bike ride from the site. Community parks can also serve as local neighborhood parks when considering equitable park distribution of outdoor recreation opportunities.

In general, community park facilities are designed for organized or intensive recreational activities and sports, although passive components such as pathways, picnic areas and natural areas are highly encouraged and complementary to active use facilities. Developed community parks typically include amenities such as sport courts (basketball, tennis), covered activity areas, soccer and/or baseball fields, playgrounds and bike and pedestrian trails. Since community parks serve a larger geographic area and offer more facilities than neighborhood parks, parking and restroom facilities should be provided. Often community parks contain specialized facilities such as boat launches, river front, historic structures or access to other significant natural landscape features.

Typical Amenities

Passive Recreation

- ☑ Seating
- ☑ Casual Use Spaces
- ☑ Internal Walking Trails
- ☑ Water Access
- ☑ Community Gardens
- ☑ Unique Landscape Features
- ☑ Natural Spaces

Active Recreation

- ☑ Creative Play Attractions
- ☑ Playgrounds
- ☑ Biking Trails
- ☑ Outdoor Fitness / Exercise Facilities
- ☑ Rectangular Fields
- ☑ Diamond Fields
- ☑ Basketball Courts
- ☑ Tennis / Pickleball Courts
- ☑ Volleyball Courts
- ☑ Water Play

Facilities

- ☑ Individual Picnic / Sitting Areas
- ☑ Group Picnic Areas
- ☑ Park Shelters
- ☑ Skateparks / Bike Skills
- ☑ Splash Pads / Spray Parks
- ☑ Outdoor Event Spaces
- ☑ Off-leash Areas
- ☑ Restrooms
- ☑ Parking

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS



Size

- 1 to 3 acres

Service Area

- ½-mile travelshed

Existing Facilities

- Alpine Park
- Cascadia Park
- Dogwood Park
- Greystone Park
- Ryland Park
- Status Park
- Tarrybrooke Park
- Water Park

Neighborhood parks are defined as small park areas designed for unstructured play and limited active and passive recreation. They are generally no more than 3 acres in size, depending on a variety of factors including neighborhood need, physical location and opportunity, and should meet a minimum size of 1 acre in size when possible.

These parks are intended to serve residential areas within short walking distance (up to ½- mile radius) of the park and should be geographically distributed throughout the community. Access is mostly pedestrian though on-street parking or small parking areas may be present. Park sites should be located so that persons living within the service area will not have to cross a major arterial street to get to the site. Connecting and frontage streets should include sidewalks or other safe pedestrian access. Street plans should encourage maximum connectivity and public access to park sites. Developed neighborhood parks typically include amenities such as pedestrian paths, picnic tables, benches, play equipment, play fields, sport courts or multi-purpose paved areas, landscaping and irrigation. The proposed development standard is a minimum of 75% of the park site developed to include the above amenities, with a goal of having each neighborhood park developed to 100% of its capacity.

Typical Amenities

Passive Recreation

- ☑ Seating
- ☑ Casual Use Spaces
- ☑ Internal Walking Trails
- ☐ Water Access
- ☑ Community Gardens
- ☑ Unique Landscape Features
- ☑ Natural Spaces

Active Recreation

- ☑ Creative Play Attractions
- ☑ Playgrounds
- ☐ Biking Trails
- ☑ Outdoor Fitness / Exercise Facilities
- ☑ Rectangular Fields
- ☐ Diamond Fields
- ☑ Basketball Courts
- ☑ Tennis / Pickleball Courts
- ☑ Volleyball Courts
- ☑ Water Play

Facilities

- ☑ Individual Picnic / Sitting Areas
- ☑ Group Picnic Areas
- ☑ Park Shelters
- ☑ Skateparks / Bike Skills
- ☑ Splash Pads / Spray Parks
- ☐ Outdoor Event Spaces
- ☑ Off-leash Areas
- ☑ Restrooms
- ☐ Parking

POCKET PARKS



Size

- 0.1 to 1 acres

Service Area

- ¼-mile travelshed

Existing Facilities

- 7th Avenue Park
- Boulder Park
- Heather Park
- Hembree Park
- Hordichok Park
- Hummingbird Park
- Jasper Park
- Magnolia Park
- Marionberry Park
- Overlook Park
- PLA Park
- Pocket Park

With the recent residential development, Cornelius has added numerous smaller-sized park sites to its outdoor recreation system. These pocket parks are much smaller than a typical residential park and contain a limited amount of park amenities. Usually less ¼ acre is size, pocket parks are often designed as play lots to serve nearby young children and their parents. Pocket parks are the smallest park classification and could be used to address limited recreational needs in areas with constrained space. These parks serve a limited radius (generally up to ¼-mile) from the site and may provide passive and/or play-oriented recreational opportunities. Amenities are usually limited to small playground facilities, small (or no) open grass areas, and minimal site furnishings. Pocket parks may include picnic tables and benches. Parking typically is not provided at pocket parks. Visitation times by park users are often fairly short since there are limited recreational activity options.

Due to their small size, the acquisition and development of new, public pocket parks should be limited, with preference toward larger acreages that accommodate more amenities. This Plan recommends against pursuing additional pocket parks due to their higher per-acre maintenance costs, unless no other options exist in specific target acquisition areas to fill noted service gaps.

Typical Amenities

Passive Recreation

- ☑ Seating
- ☑ Casual Use Spaces
- ☐ Internal Walking Trails
- ☐ Water Access
- ☐ Community Gardens
- ☐ Unique Landscape Features
- ☑ Natural Spaces

Active Recreation

- ☐ Creative Play Attractions
- ☑ Playgrounds
- ☐ Biking Trails
- ☑ Outdoor Fitness / Exercise Facilities
- ☐ Rectangular Fields
- ☐ Diamond Fields
- ☑ Basketball Courts
- ☐ Tennis / Pickleball Courts
- ☐ Volleyball Courts
- ☐ Water Play

Facilities

- ☑ Individual Picnic / Sitting Areas
- ☐ Group Picnic Areas
- ☐ Park Shelters
- ☐ Skateparks / Bike Skills
- ☐ Splash Pads / Spray Parks
- ☐ Outdoor Event Spaces
- ☐ Off-leash Areas
- ☐ Restrooms
- ☐ Parking

SPECIAL USE FACILITY



Special use facilities include single-purpose recreational areas such as off-leash dog areas, golf courses, memorial gardens and arboreta, along with community centers, pools, and public plazas in or near the downtown core. Additionally, publicly-accessible sport fields and play areas of public schools are classified as special facilities; while they often serve as proxies to public parks, school sites have restricted daytime access and offer limited recreational use during non-school hours. No standards are proposed concerning special facilities, since facility size is a function of the specific use.

Existing Facilities

- Cornelius Dog Park
- Steamboat Park
- Veterans Memorial Park

NATURAL AREA



Natural areas are those which are preserved to maintain the natural character of the site with minimal development. These areas could provide amenities for passive recreation, such as trails, benches and environmental interpretive panels. Public access via rustic trails within these areas can be beneficial for providing passive recreational opportunities, as appropriate with resource protection and environmental regulations. No acreage recommendations for either type are proposed, since acreages vary by the unique ecological or geographical character of each site. Free Orchards "Park" is a city-owned natural area without any developed amenities, serving some stormwater management purposes and riparian habitat. Natural areas may be designated for strategic trail development to enhance better walkable connections in the community.

Existing Facilities

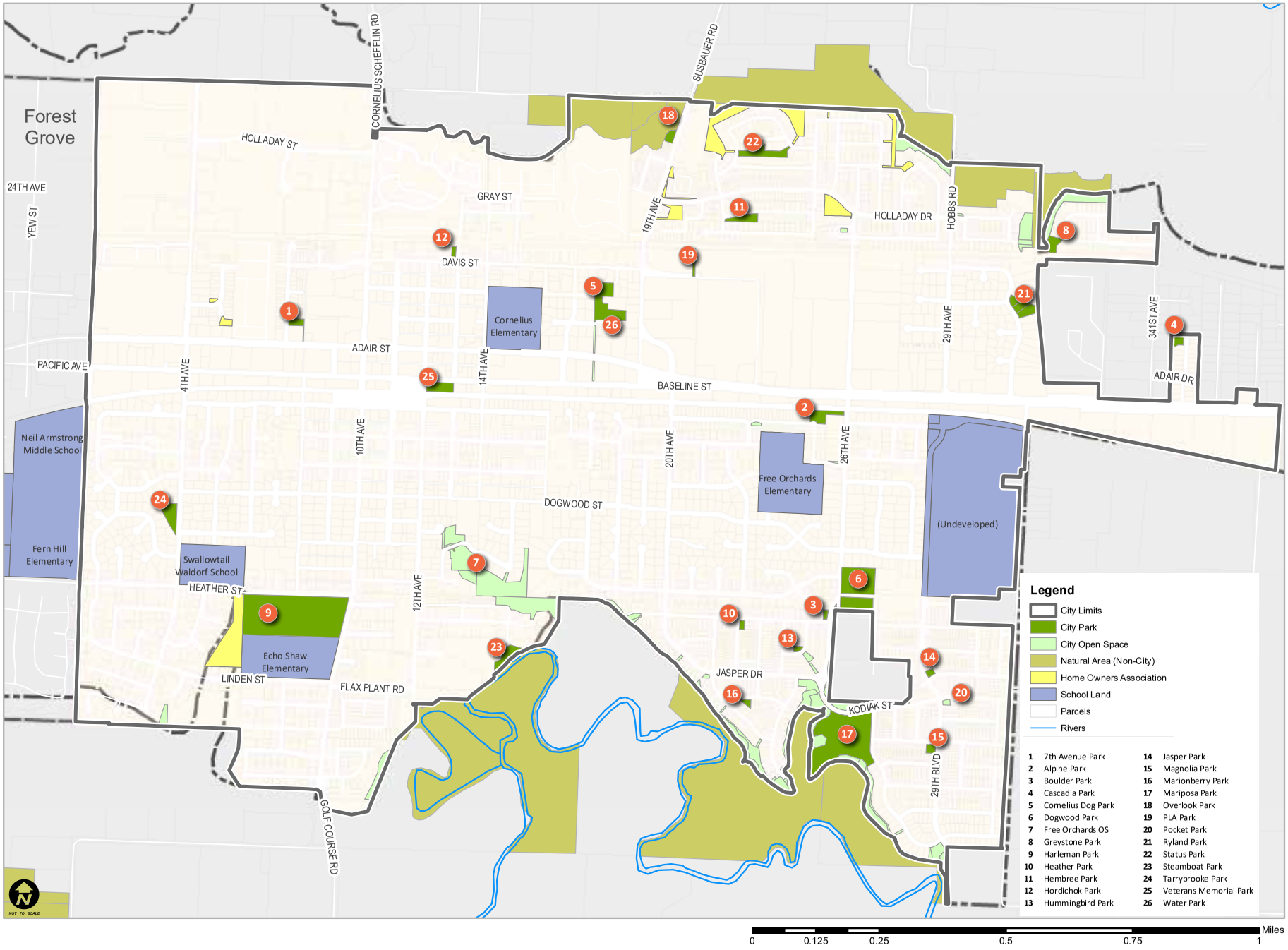
- Free Orchards Open Space

Park System Inventory

The Cornelius park system has been growing significantly since the 2009 Parks Plan. With an increase from 25.3 to 54.1 park and open space acres, the City has gained numerous outdoor recreation facilities. Many of these sites have been pocket parks distributed throughout new residential developments.

Figure 6. Park Inventory by Classification

		Amenities															
	Park Acreage	Playground	Pickleball/Tennis Court	Basketball Court	Soccer Field	Baseball/Softball Field	Pathways/Trails	BMX/Pump Track	Skate Park	Dog Park	Memorial Wall	River Access/Boat Ramp	Parking (dedicated & street)	Restrooms (building & portable)	Picnic Area	Picnic Shelter	Concessions Area	Natural Areas
Community Parks																		
Harleman Park	10.12	●	●	●	●	●	●						●	●	●	●	●	
Mariposa Park	6.39	●		●	●		●						●	●	●	●		
Neighborhood Parks																		
Alpine Park	0.63	●					●								●	●		
Cascadia Park	0.34	●											●					●
Dogwood Park	3.28	●		●			●	●					●	●	●	●		
Greystone Park	0.38	●		●			●						●		●			
Ryland Park	0.91	●					●						●		●	●		●
Status Park	0.89	●					●											
Tarrybrooke Park	0.78	●		●			●								●			
Water Park	1.18	●											●	●	●			
Pocket Parks																		
7th Avenue Park	0.28	●					●											
Boulder Park	0.10						●						●					
Heather Park	0.11	●											●					
Hembree Park	0.48	●																
Hordichok Park	0.14			●											●			
Hummingbird Park	0.09	●											●		●			
Jasper Park	0.13	●											●		●			
Magnolia Park	0.21	●					●						●		●			
Marionberry Park	0.12	●					●						●		●			
Overlook Park	0.25	●													●	●		
PLA Park	0.17	●					●								●			
Pocket Park	0.05														●			
Special Use																		
Cornelius Dog Park	0.61									●			●	●		●		
Steamboat Park	0.76						●					●	●					●
Veterans Memorial Park	0.61						●				●							
Open Space																		
East Council Creek Open Space	1.43																	●
Free Orchards Open Space	7.76																	●
Greystone Open Space	2.84																	●
Laurel Woods Open Space	2.32																	●
Mariposa South Open Space	2.97																	●
Maripose North Pathway	4.76																	●
Other Remnant Open Space	3.00																	●
Count of Parks with Each Amenity		**19**	**2**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**13**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**15**	**5**	**15**	**7**	**1**	**10**
TOTAL ACREAGE	**54.1**																	



Map 1: Existing Parks & Open Space

Other Recreation Resources

In addition to City-owned and managed park facilities, other recreation resources may be accessible for residents through a variety of other public agencies and private recreation facilities. These lands and facilities include ownership by public school districts, neighboring cities, Metro, public utilities, homeowners associations (HOA), commercial enterprises, non-profit organizations, as well as state and federal land management agencies.

Privately-held Parks & Natural Areas

Additional park and open space areas within the city may be available to some residents as part of their neighborhood's development. Hobbs Farm and Council Creek Parks are managed by their respective HOA entities and their use is generally intended for those neighborhood residents only.

Figure 7. Privately-Held Parks & Open Spaces

Site Name	Classification	Acreage
Amber Meadows Open Space	Greenspace	0.28
Council Creek Estate Open Space	Natural Area	3.61
Council Creek Estate Open Space	Stormwater Facility	0.55
Heather Park HOA	Greenspace	3.32
Hobbs Farm Estate HOA Park	Neighborhood Park	0.90
Hobbs Farm Estate Open Space	Stormwater/Greenspace	0.92
Hobbs Farm Open Space	Greenspace	0.03
Sheelar Park Open Space	Greenspace	0.20
	Total	**9.81**

School Facilities

Cornelius lies within two school district boundaries: Forest Grove and Hillsboro. School grounds and facilities may be available to serve local residents during non-school hours based on the policies for each school district and facility. For Hillsboro School District, school buildings and other facilities are available for community use according to policies established by the Board of Directors and in compliance with state law. To manage requests and expenses related to facility use, this District has established procedures to request use of a facility, to establish priority for use, to set fees, and to ensure that District facilities are used appropriately. The Forest Grove School District has seven facilities that have outdoor recreational space that may provide limited access to the public. The Hillsboro School District contains 38 school facilities.

Several school facilities are located within city limits and may represent more accessibility for local availability and use. This includes a full sized soccer field with lighting at the renovated Cornelius Elementary School.

Figure 8. School Facilities within Cornelius

School Name	School District	Acreage
Echo Shaw Elementary	Forest Grove	5.4
Cornelius Elementary	Forest Grove	1.6
Future School Site (set aside)	Hillsboro	10.0
Free Orchards Elementary	Hillsboro	5.3
Swallowtail Waldorf	Private	3.7
	Total	**26.0**

Pacific University in neighboring Forest Grove has recreational facilities provide recreational facilities for their student body and staff. Hanson Stadium hosts a lighted football field and track, Sherman/Larkins Stadium offers a lighted softball field. An adjacent lighted soccer field is also part of the university campus. Lincoln Field hosts baseball. The Stoller Center is a 96,000 square foot indoor athletic complex. The center includes a gymnasium, fieldhouse, weight and fitness center, racquetball courts, saunas, mat room and more. The wood floor gymnasium is home to the volleyball, basketball and wrestling teams. The 15,000 square foot fieldhouse, has two basketball courts, two tennis courts and four volleyball courts, depending on configuration. It provides indoor practice areas for baseball, softball, tennis and track & field. The Hollis Tennis Courts, part of Pacific University's many recreational facilities, contains six lighted courts, three of which are under cover.

Public Lands by Other Providers

A number of other parks and natural areas exist within reach of most Cornelius residents that are owned and managed by other public agencies. These lands can offer additional outdoor recreational opportunities for those who can travel by vehicle.

City of Hillsboro Parks & Recreation

The City of Hillsboro park system consists of diverse parks, natural areas, and recreation facilities that provide a wide variety of recreation opportunities and experiences. The total acreage managed or maintained by the department is 1120.06 acres. Thirty-seven park sites and eleven recreation-based centers support an array of recreation facilities—ranging from youth sports fields to multi-field sports complexes and a stadium; from watercraft launches to an aquatic and recreation center; and from small playgrounds to large group picnic facilities. The park system also contains greenways, trails and open space providing green connections for human transportation and ecological function. The Parks & Recreation Department also provides a full range of recreational and cultural programming at some parks, centers and schools.

City of Forest Grove Parks & Recreation

The City of Forest Grove Parks & Recreation owns and manages over 158 acres of parkland with 12 developed parks, an aquatic center and a senior center. Including the Fernhill Wetlands trailhead, close to 60 acres of greenways and open space provide access to nature through different trails. In addition to its city-owned park facilities, other entities within the Forest Grove city limits manage recreation facilities including Pacific University, Forest Grove School District, Clean Water Services and Metro Parks and Nature (where the City maintains the B Street Trail). The City's dog park at Thatcher Park is on land owned by the City Fire Department.

Jackson Bottom Wetlands Preserve

The Jackson Bottom Wetlands Preserve is a 635-acre wildlife preserve managed by the City of Hillsboro Parks and Recreation Department as a public recreational, conservation and cultural resource with 4.5 miles of trails through a variety of wildlife habitat. Trails are open daily from sunrise to sunset. The Nature Center, a 12,000-square foot facility, offers wildlife educational exhibits, programming, a nature store, and rentable event space.

Fernhill Wetlands

Fernhill Wetlands is part of a 750-acre area in Forest Grove owned by Clean Water Services for managing water resources. The site uses natural treatment techniques to improve water quality by removing nutrients, cooling and naturalizing water after initial treatment at the Forest Grove wastewater facility before flowing into the Tualatin River. Fernhill contains a series of ponds and wetlands located near the confluence of Gales Creek with the Tualatin River.

The 113-acre publicly-accessed part of Fernhill Wetlands offers a 1.1 mile loop with other short trails and wildlife viewing stands where visitors can witness a range of species from snowy egrets and hooded mergansers to peregrine falcons and nesting bald eagles. Parking, picnic shelter, restroom and viewing stations support the public trails. Fernhill is open daily to the public from dawn to dusk.

Metro

Metro parks and natural areas offer regional public lands conserved to function as ecosystems and outdoor recreation facilities. The regional government provides partnerships, funding programs, and educational resources to the 24 cities across the Portland region to promote planning and coordination of growth and development, while protecting farms, forests, and natural areas. Metro manages 18,000 acres of parks, trails, and natural areas including some riparian corridor areas bordering Cornelius. Parcels along the Council Creek corridor have gradually been added to the public domain by Metro to preserve habitat, improve water quality, and eventually provide a trail corridor. A 7-acre parcel was purchased in 2009 allowing for wetland restoration and some forest improvement. The 33-acre East Council Creek Natural Area was planned for new visitor amenities in 2018 including parking, trails, restrooms, and picnic facilities. A Master Plan for future improvements and restoration at East Council Creek was prepared in 2024. Metro's West Council Creek has not yet been planned for future improvements. In 2023, Metro acquired 53 acres of land in unincorporated Washington County on the edge of Cornelius city limits. This purchase targeted habitat protection and restoration of the floodplain of the Tualatin River watershed, and it is located adjacent to Mariposa Park. The City of Cornelius has secured a trail easement across the property and plans to construct a section of the Tualatin River Greenway Trail using an elevated path with a viewing platform overlooking the wetlands.

Washington County Parks

Washington County operates two parks totaling over 2,500 acres of parkland, which includes access to paddling on the Tualatin River at Eagle Landing Park in Hillsboro and the Henry Hagg Lake.

Scoggins Valley Park is owned by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and operated by Washington County Park. Henry Hagg Lake offers swimming, boating and fishing with seasonal watercraft rentals available. Nearly 14 miles of trails loop around the lake providing routes for hiking, running, and mountain biking. The park also contains a disc golf course, geocaching adventures and numerous picnicking areas. A parking fee is charged for visitors.

Tillamook State Forest

The 364,000-acre Tillamook State Forest, located 40 miles west of Portland, hosts over 50 miles of trails for hiking, ATV, horse hiding, mountain biking, and 4WD, with campgrounds, day-use areas, wildlife viewing, and an Interpretive Center. The public lands also provide hunting and fishing opportunities along the rivers and hillsides. In addition to its recreation activities, the forest is also subject to commercial logging and mushroom hunting, moss and salal harvesting.

L.L. Stub Stuart State Park

Located 34 miles west of Portland, this 1,673-acre state park offers year-round camping, picnicking, and over 20 miles of trails for hiking, mountain biking and horseback riding. Two disc golf courses include a 9-hole beginner course and a challenging 18-hole course. The 21-mile Banks-Vernonia State Trail passes through the State Park.

Figure 9. Other Public Lands & Open Spaces

Site Name	Agency	Acreage
Council Creek Greenspace	Metro	52.6
Atfalati Floodplain	Metro	53.2
Kings Bend	Metro	46.0
Jackson Bottoms Wetland Preserve	Hillsboro	635.0
Fernhill Wetlands	Forest Grove	113.0
Eagle Landing Park	Washington County	0.7
Henry Hagg Lake	Washington County	2500.0
	Subtotal	**3,400**
Tillamook State Forest	Oregon	364,000
L.L. Stub Stuart State Park	Oregon	1,673
	Subtotal	**365,673**
	Total	**369,073**

Additional Nearby Resources

Cornelius is approximately one-half hour's drive from several major regional recreational facilities. Gales Creek, located west of the City is a significant fishing area. The Willamette and Columbia Rivers are approximately one-half hour to hour drive. The Oregon Zoo Complex (with access to Hoyt Arboretum, Washington Park and Forest Park) is also within the same driving distance.

Banks-Vernonia State Trail

Banks-Vernonia State Trail is the first "rails-to-trails" park in Oregon. The trail follows an abandoned railroad bed that stretches 21 miles between the cities of Banks and Vernonia. The trail consists of a paved 8-foot wide hiking and bicycle trail alongside a gravel trail for horses that's about 4-foot wide in most sections. The gentle grade in all but one area allows hikers, bicyclists, equestrians and people of all abilities to enjoy the scenic mountains, fields and forests of Washington and Columbia counties.

Public Golf Courses

Several golf courses offer a range of focused recreational opportunities with different levels of developed amenities. These nearby golf courses include Sunset Grove, McKay Creek, Killarney West, and Forest Hills Golf Courses.

Recreation Programming Providers

Inukai Boys & Girls Club

The Inukai Boys & Girls Clubhouse in Hillsboro is operated by the Boys and Girls Club of the Portland Metropolitan Area. The Inukai B&G Club offers a host of after school and summer programs for youth ages 6-18. Inukai members can get bus transportation from any school in the Hillsboro School District.

Centro Cultural

Serving Washington County, Centro, the oldest culturally-specific Latino organization in Oregon, provides multi-generational and culturally-specific services through the following core program areas: K-12 STEAM education, workforce development, small business technical assistance, public engagement, civic advocacy, community health and wellness, transitional housing, and community-wide arts and cultural events.



Chapter 5
PARKS & OPEN SPACE

The park system planning process assesses recreational needs and priorities for park facilities, active use areas, and trails in Cornelius. The park assessment includes a discussion of specific local needs with consideration given to the City's broader park system. Public input and information on park inventory conditions also were heavily relied upon in the planning process.

Park & Recreation Trends

National Trends

A review of several recognized park and recreation resources provide a background on national, state, and regional trends, market demands, and agency comparisons. These outdoor recreation trends, combined with community interests in parks, trails, and open space and an assessment of current conditions and levels of service, help identify and shape recommendations for park system improvements. Examining current recreation trends can help inform potential park and recreation improvements and opportunities that may enhance the community and create a more vibrant parks system as it moves into the future.

The following national and state data highlights some of the current park usage trends and may frame future considerations for Cornelius's park system. Additional trend data and summaries are provided in Appendix F.

- 90% of U.S. adults believe that parks and recreation is an important service provided by their local governments. (1)
- 84% of U.S. adults seek high-quality parks and recreation when choosing a place to live. (1)
- Running, jogging, and trail running are the most popular outdoor activities across the nation, based on levels of participation, followed by hiking, fishing, biking, and camping. (2)
- A significantly higher percentage of seniors (ages 55+) are participating in outdoor recreation. In 2022, the senior participation rate hit a record high of 35% and is rising. (2)
- Participation nearly doubled for pickleball in 2022, increasing by 86% year-over-year. In 2022 for the first time in over seven years, every racquet sport increased its total

participation number compared to the previous year. [3]

- Wildlife viewing and paddle sport participation increased statewide by 28% since 2017. [4]
- Nationally, outdoor recreation economic activity increased 19% from 2020 to 2022, while the overall U.S. economy only saw a 5.9% increase. [5]

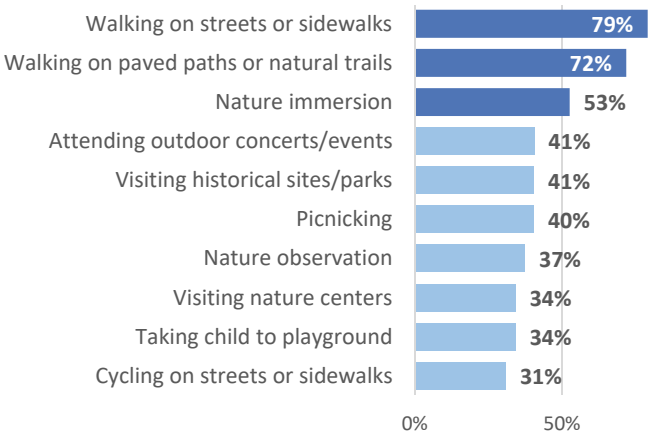
According to the Sports and Fitness Industry Association, participation nearly doubled for pickleball in 2022, increasing by 85% year-over-year. In 2022 for the first time in over seven years, every racquet sport increased its total participation number compared to the previous year. In terms of team sports, the overall participation rate approached, but did not exceed, the 2019 rate. Basketball, outdoor soccer, and flag football all posted three-year increases of over 4.5%, with basketball leading the way with a 13% increase since 2019. Lifestyle activities generally remained very popular. Golf and tennis have grown more than 20% since 2019, and yoga grew more than 10% in that same time period. Trail running and day hiking participation grew for the fifth straight year.

State Recreation Trends

The Draft 2025-2029 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), entitled "Balance and Engagement: Sustaining the Benefits for all Oregonians", constitutes Oregon's basic five-year plan for outdoor recreation. As of January 2025, the May 2024 Draft was still under review and accepting public comment.

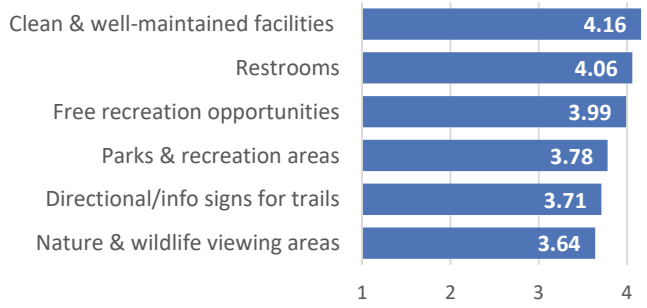
As part of developing the SCORP, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) conducted a statewide survey of Oregon residents regarding their 2022 outdoor recreation participation in Oregon, as well as their opinions about park and recreation management. The resident survey measured the top ten outdoor recreation activities for Oregon residents that occur within their community. Walking rated the most participation whether on local streets and sidewalks or along paved paths or natural trails.

Figure 10. Top 10 Activities for Oregon Residents



outdoor recreation areas. Their highest two priorities covered clean and well-maintained facilities and provision of restrooms.

Figure 11. Priorities for Future Investments



In addition to the resident survey, land managers and public recreation providers in Oregon were also surveyed regarding their needs, challenges and priorities for recreation management in their jurisdiction. The most challenging management issues for local outdoor recreation providers (within urban growth boundaries) were identified.

1. Reducing illegal activities
2. Creating new park and recreation facilities
3. Maintaining existing local parks and facilities
4. Addressing ADA and other accessibility issues
5. Providing safe walking and biking routes to parks and trails

The results illustrate that providers face large challenges when increasing opportunities and access to outdoor recreation through resident-supported actions like creating new park and recreation facilities and providing safe walking and biking routes to parks and trails. These larger challenges require more significant investments and longer term planning.

Research also included the total net economic value for recreation participation in Oregon from their participation in 76 outdoor recreation activities in 2022 for a total of 1.27 billion user occasions. The total net economic value for a recreation activity is the value per activity day times the number of activity days. Filtering the top ten

Sources:

(1) 2022 American Engagement with Parks Report, National Recreation and Park Association

(2) 2023 Outdoor Participation Trends Report, Outdoor Foundation

(3) 2023 Sports, Fitness, and Leisure Activities Topline Participation Report, Sports and Fitness Industry Association

(4) 2022 Assessment of Resident Demand, Washington State 2023 Recreation & Conservation Plan (draft)

(5) 2022 Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account data, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

BENEFITS OF PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE

A number of organizations and non-profits have documented the overall health and wellness benefits provided by parks, open space and trails. The Trust for Public Land published a report called *The Benefits of Parks: Why America Needs More City Parks and Open Space*. This report makes the following observations about the health, economic, environmental and social benefits of parks and open space:

- Physical activity increases with access to parks.
- Contact with the natural world improves physical and physiological health.
- Value is added to community and economic development sustainability.
- Benefits of tourism are enhanced.
- Trees are effective in improving air quality and assisting with stormwater control.



Physical Activity Benefits

Residents in communities with increased access to parks, recreation, natural areas and trails have more opportunities for physical activity, both through recreation and active transportation. By participating in physical activity, residents can reduce their risk of being or becoming overweight or obese, decrease their likelihood of suffering from chronic diseases, such as heart disease and type-2 diabetes, and improve their levels of stress and anxiety. Nearby access to parks has been shown to increase levels of physical activity. According to studies cited in a 2010 report by the National Park and Recreation Association, the majority of people of all ages who visit parks are physically active during their visit. Also, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that greater access to parks leads to 25% more people exercising three or more days per week.



Community Benefits

Park and recreation facilities provide opportunities to engage with family, friends, and neighbors, thereby increasing social capital and community cohesion, which can improve residents' mental health and overall well-being. People who feel that they are connected to their community and those who participate in recreational, community and other activities are more likely to have better mental and physical health and to live longer lives. Access to parks and recreational facilities has also been linked to reductions in crime, particularly juvenile delinquency.



Economic Benefits

Parks and recreation facilities can bring positive economic impacts through increased property values, increased attractiveness for businesses and workers (quality of life), and through direct increases in employment opportunities.

In Oregon, outdoor recreation generates $6.5 billion in consumer spending, creates 73,400 direct jobs and results in $3.6 billion in outdoor recreation wages. According to the 2021 Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account published by the Outdoor Industry Association, outdoor recreation can grow jobs and drive the economy through management and investment in parks, waters and trails as an interconnected system designed to sustain economic dividends for citizens.

contributors for outdoor recreation activities and their associated economic value reveals walking and enjoying nature as the top generators followed by bicycling, running/jogging, field sports, and playground and dog park users.

Local Interests & Feedback

Beyond the broader perspectives of national and state recreation trends, local needs were explored through a community survey, an online open house, online comments, and tabling events to gather feedback on priorities, interests, and future needs for Cornelius's park system.

Community Survey

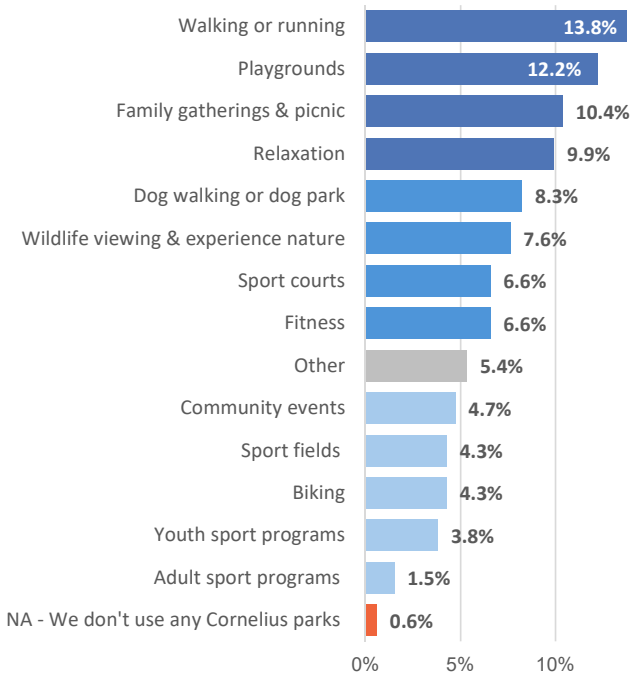
The community survey confirmed that Cornelius residents strongly value their local parks, recreation options and open space opportunities. Virtually all respondents (97%) feel that local parks and recreation opportunities are important or essential to the quality of life in Cornelius. Eighty-four percent of respondents overall feel that they are essential; while an additional 13% believe that they are important to quality of life, but not essential.

Key Findings:

- Respondents visit local parks and recreation facilities for a variety of reasons, but the most popular reason is to walk or run (69%). More than one in three respondents visit to use a playground (44%), walk a dog (42%), for fitness or exercise (40%), to relax (39%), or to attend community events or concerts (36%).
- The majority of residents (69%) indicated they visit their parks at least once a week. Survey respondents showed a high use of parks regardless of age and location of residence.
- A large majority of respondents are somewhat to very satisfied with Cornelius's parks and open spaces (70%). However, more than one quarter survey respondents (27%) are either somewhat or very dissatisfied in the city's park and open space system.
- When rating the conditions of parks in the city, over 50% of respondents cited Veterans Memorial, Harleman and Mariposa Parks as being in excellent or good condition.

Respondents visit local parks and recreation facilities for a variety of reasons, but the most popular reason is to walk or run (13.8%). Respondents also cited their reasons for visiting a local park: to use a playground (12.2%), for family gatherings & picnics (10.4%), relaxation (9.9%), and walk a dog (8.3%).

Figure 12. Reasons for Visiting City Park & Recreation Facilities



Survey respondents have varying views on the condition of Cornelius's parks. Respondents rated the condition of each park they have visited as either excellent or good, however the responses indicated many residents did not know about listed city parks. This may reflect a community need for improved identification, as well as acknowledgment of the many mini parks that might not warrant a visit from beyond a short walking distance. The larger, more prominent parks, Harleman, Mariposa, Dogwood and Veterans Memorial Parks, were rated highly with fewer respondents not knowing about the specific park.

The survey asked if the number of existing park amenities meet residents' needs. Respondents identified a need for more off-leash dog parks, walking and biking trails, natural and open space areas. Those top park needs were followed closely by more sport courts (tennis, pickleball, basketball), more gathering spaces, more picnic areas & shelters, more sports fields and more developed parks with playgrounds.

Trends in Playgrounds

Cornelius residents strongly value their parks and recreation facilities and park playgrounds are an important element in outdoor recreation. Reported in Landscape Architect magazine, the top five playground industry trends for 2021 were compiled from data and feedback from parks professionals, landscape architects, and educators.

1. **Inclusive Playgrounds**, increasingly popular over the last few years, have been evolving beyond meeting basic ADA guidelines. Designers are seeking to expand accessible playground equipment, consider multi-generational play, and leverage inclusive play to help overcome societal barriers.
2. **Rope-based Playgrounds**, climbers and playground nets provide a technique for working around natural environments and unusual topography. Their flexibility in placement offers more options for connecting with the landscape rather than working around difficult topography.
3. **Outdoor Fitness** has increased importance during the COVID-19 pandemic as many gyms and indoor fitness centers closed and forced more people to seek outdoor options. Outdoor fitness spaces are being increasingly integrated into park and trail designs to encourage health and physical fitness for all ages.
4. **Outdoor Learning** has been implemented during the pandemic to replace or supplement indoor classrooms. Outdoor classrooms can encourage activity in children to counteract the reduction in recess time due to hybrid class schedules and remote learning. Seating, tables, shelters, hand sanitizer stations and other outdoor products are helping create outdoor classrooms.
5. **Human-powered Play** engages users to provide physical energy to “power-up” the activity, such as turning a handle, pressing foot pedals, rotating wheels. These products often relate to sensory experiences like lights and music, story-telling, or social games.

Spurred on by the social distancing of the pandemic, these five trends in playground design and development point to more human-to-human interactions that reinforce the value of social connections, even in a physically distanced environment.



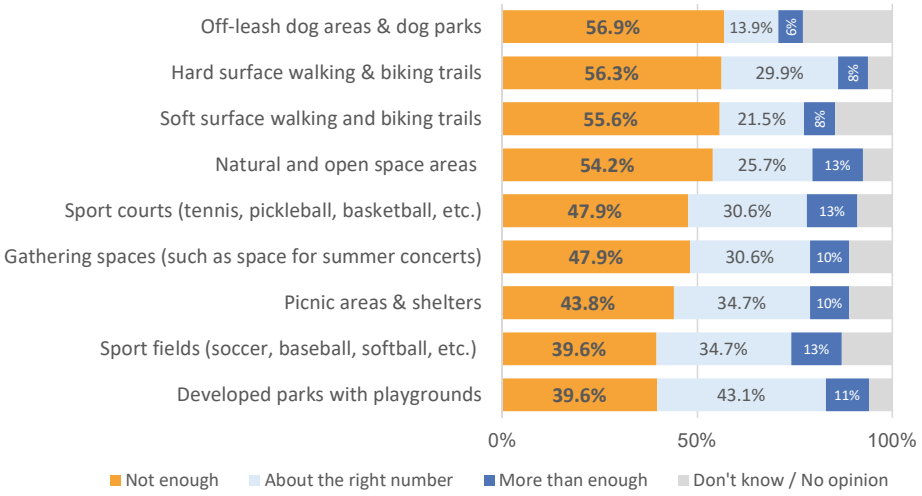






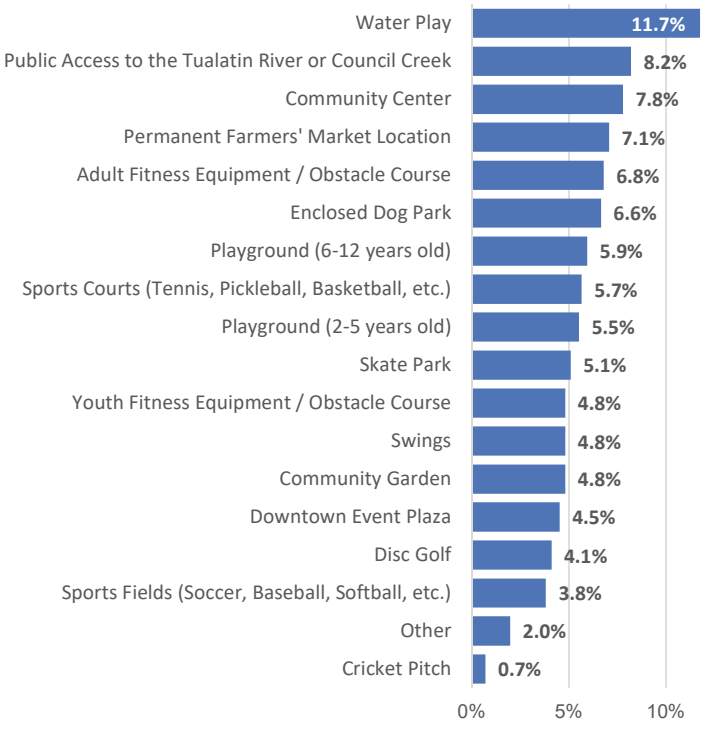


Figure 13. Adequacy of Existing Amenities



Respondents were asked to select their top five priorities from a variety of potential park system amenities. Overall, respondents identified the strongest interest for water play (12%), see Figure 14. Other amenities of common interest included access to the Tualatin River or Council Creek (8%), a community center (8%), a permanent farmers market location (75), and adult fitness equipment (7%).

Figure 14. Top Park Amenities of Interest



Respondents were asked to describe one thing that they would like to see the City of Cornelius do to improve parks, trails, aquatics, and/or recreation programs. While respondents provided 189 specific comments and ideas, the top five themes that emerged were:

- **Walking Trails and Connectivity:** The community seeks an expansion of walking trails, pathways and sidewalks to provide safer connections to parks, access to nature and walking within parks.
- **Opportunities for Teens:** Many comments suggested more recreational amenities that offer activities for older children and adults, including a skate park, BMX, exercise equipment, zip line, monkey bars and disc golf.
- **Playground Upgrades:** More play equipment with diverse play options and updates to older equipment was requested.
- **Water Play Options:** Splash pads, spray parks and general water play opportunities were suggested for future enhancements.
- **Restrooms:** Fully accessible restrooms (not portable toilets) were mentioned as helpful additions to parks with numerous mentions for adding drinking fountains as well.

Additional topics included adding more seating areas and benches, inclusive play areas, more trees, lighting on pathways, off-leash areas, traffic safety, and the desire for an indoor recreation and aquatic center. Some comments concerned the need for better access to park information and the value of park maps. A few responses expressed their general lack of knowledge about Cornelius parks.

Related to park operations, community members expressed general praise for park workers and park conditions. Some respondents expressed concerns about pesticide use, rodents, and trash/litter control after large group use of park facilities.

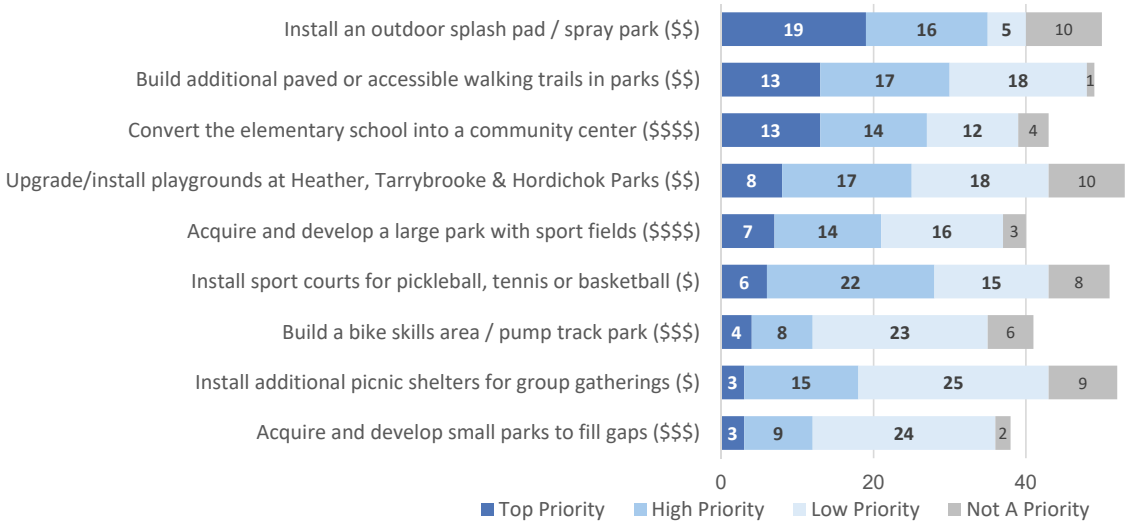
Online Open House

In April 2025, the City of Cornelius hosted an online open house in both English and Spanish to gather community input on potential park improvements, trails, recreation programming, and parkland acquisition priorities. The goal of the survey was to help City staff understand local needs and preferences as part of the Cornelius Parks Master Plan update to guide future investments in parks, trails, and recreational offerings.

Key Findings:

- **Park Improvements Priorities:** When asked to select top improvement priorities, respondents most frequently chose the addition of a splash pad or seasonal water play area, followed by playground upgrades and paved walking trails. In open-ended comments, residents also emphasized the need for better trail connectivity and wayfinding, play features for toddlers and teens, ADA-accessible facilities, more fitness equipment, and expanded lighting, and shade.
- **Facility Improvement Priorities:** The most frequently selected "Top Priority" for park facilities was the addition of an outdoor splash pad or spray park, followed closely by two equally ranked priorities: converting the elementary school into a community center and adding paved or accessible walking trails in parks. Sport courts—including those for pickleball, tennis, and basketball—received the highest number of "High Priority" ratings, indicating broad support even if they were not always the top-ranked need.
- **Parkland Acquisition Preferences:** When asked about land acquisition priorities, respondents overwhelmingly supported acquiring space for active recreation uses like fields and playgrounds. There was also strong support for preserving habitat and open space that can include walking/running trails and securing land for future trail connections. Pocket parks received the lowest level of support among the listed options.

Figure 15. Investment Priorities by Amenity Type



Park Conditions Assessment

The overall condition of park infrastructure and amenities is one measure of park adequacy and assurance of public safety. Proper stewardship of park infrastructure requires developing a long-term maintenance and capital plan to ensure the safety of park users that aligns with community needs and allocates limited funding resources properly. General park infrastructure include walkways, parking lots, restrooms, drainage and irrigation, lighting systems and vegetation. Amenities include picnic shelters, play equipment, site furnishings, sports courts, sports fields and other recreational assets. Deferred maintenance over a long time period can result in unusable amenities when perceived as unsafe or undesirable by park patrons. Compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) guidelines also provide a measure of acceptable condition.

The current conditions of the Cornelius park system were assessed to identify existing site maintenance issues and opportunities for future capital improvements. In early October 2024, the consulting landscape architect conducted site visits to all the park, open space and trail facilities owned and managed by the City of Cornelius. These site visits provided visual observations of current conditions throughout the park system. The park assessment includes a discussion of specific local needs with consideration given to existing City park infrastructure. Assessments are documented for each individual park facility, features and amenities are rated based on visible condition (good, fair or poor) and a matrix of all sites with their ratings is created to help visualize system-wide considerations.

The assessment included walkways, parking lots, park furniture, drainage and irrigation, vegetation, and other amenities. The following conditions assessment matrix (Figure 16) summarizes the results of these assessments. These inform developing project prioritization strategies for park improvements, identifying funding strategies, and updating the ten-year Park Capital Improvement Plan. Park amenity conditions were also averaged across park elements to indicate which types of elements are in greater need for significant upgrades, renovations or overall improvements.

The matrix on the following page indicates the types of amenities within each park facility, and park infrastructure and amenities are rated based on the following scale:

1 – Good Condition: Generally, amenities in 'good' condition offer full functionality and do not need repairs. Good facilities have playable sports surfaces and equipment, working fixtures, and fully intact safety features (railings, fences, etc.). Good facilities may have minor cosmetic defects and encourage area residents to use the park.

2 – Fair: In general, amenities in 'fair' condition are mainly functional, but need minor or moderate repairs. Fair facilities have play surfaces, equipment, fixtures, and safety features that are operational and allow play, but have deficiencies or periods where they are unusable. Fair facilities remain essential amenities for the community but may slightly discourage the use of the park by residents given the current condition.

3 – Poor: In general, amenities in 'poor' condition are largely or completely unusable. They need significant repairs to be functional. Some examples include athletic fields that are too uneven for ball games, irreparably broken features, buildings that need structural retrofitting, etc. Poor facilities discourage residents from using the park and may present safety issues if left open or operational.

Good conditions should be the goal for the management and stewardship of park facilities. Where infrastructure or amenities are rated as 'fair,' strategies should be developed for repair or restoration. Park features, structures, amenities, or landscapes rated as 'poor' should receive immediate attention and be prioritized for near-term maintenance, capital repairs, or a new capital project. Facilities in poor condition should also be evaluated and taken out of operation if they are deemed unsafe.

Figure 16. Park Site Conditions Assessment Matrix

	Average by Park	Recreation Amenities							Site Amenities				Park Structures				Vegetation				ADA
		Playgrounds	Paved Courts: Basketball	Paved Courts: Tennis	Soccer Fields	Baseball / Softball Fields	Pathways/Trails	Other Rec Element	Site Furnishings	Lighting (Y/N)	Signage	Parking Areas	Restrooms	Picnic Shelters	Amphitheater/Stage	Concession Building	Turf	Park Trees	Landscaped Beds	Natural Areas*	Compliance*
PARKS																					
7th Avenue Park	1.3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Alpine Park	1.0	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Boulder Park	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Cascadia Park	1.5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
Dogwood Park	1.1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	N	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Greystone Park	1.4	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Harleman Park	1.2	1	1	2	1	2	1	-	2	Y	1	1	1	1	?	1	1	1	-	-	1
Heather Park	1.7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Hembree Park	1.4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1
Hordichok Park	1.0	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	N	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Hummingbird Park	1.4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2
Jasper Park	1.3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Magnolia Park	1.3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Marionberry Park	1.4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2
Mariposa Park	1.1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	N	3	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Overlook Park	1.4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	2
PLA Park	1.3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Pocket Park	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ryland Park	1.1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	1
Status Park	1.4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	N	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1
Tarrybrooke Park	1.1	2	1	-	-	-		-	1	N	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Veterans Park	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Y	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Water Park	1.2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	N	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2
Average by Amenity		**1.1**	**1.0**	**2.0**	**1.0**	**2.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.2**		**2.3**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**####**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**1.3**
NATURAL AREAS																					
Free Orchards Park		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Steamboat Park		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Y	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3

Park Conditions Summary

Beyond the individual park facilities, the following summaries offer highlights from park conditions observations as well as some suggestions for improvement and upgrade considerations. More detailed notes are provided within each park summary noted in the previous chapter.

Infrastructure

Signage & Wayfinding

Sign types and signage consistency varies within the park system. The Cornelius park system lacks park identification, as well as wayfinding signs, markers, and monuments to identify sites and amenities. Many existing park facilities lacked park identification signs, including:

- Mariposa Park
- Magnolia Park
- Marionberry Park
- Jasper Park
- Pocket Park
- Status Park
- Hembree Park
- PLA Park
- Overlook Park
- Boulder Park
- Hummingbird Park
- Heather Park

The City could consider adding secondary identification signage at the side pathways into parks to reinforce place-making and help with park identity, which is particularly valuable in the event of an emergency.

Wayfinding signage along the Council Creek Regional Trail should consider citing destinations, especially adjoining or nearby parks. Sign design could coordinate with the City's park identification signs, using complementary fonts and colors to visually connect the branding of the park and trail system. Signs for the side connections to the regional trail (where messaging was limited) could provide more detailed information for the trail user regarding destinations, distances, etc.

Parking

Many parking areas for City parks are immediately adjacent to the public street, as parallel or perpendicular parking. Clear parking space delineation and highly visible handicapped designations will be important to maintain to promote safe vehicular uses near busy parks.

Pathways, Trails & Pavement

The Council Creek Trail alignment abuts a number of park facilities providing a great future network for outdoor recreation. Formal connections to the regional trail should be developed for each neighboring park, as well as pedestrian connections across the trail to nearby public streets.

Park Structures

The park conditions assessment does not include architectural or engineering evaluations of existing park buildings. However, general observations may include signs of aging, barriers to access, and appearance. As part of an overall asset management program, park buildings (restrooms, concessions and picnic shelters) could be tracked by age and repairs, in addition to regular inspections and monitoring to help plan for eventual replacement in capital improvement planning.

Amenities

Site Furnishings

Benches, picnic tables, drinking fountains, bike racks, and trash and recycling receptacles are common site furnishings provided in public parks. In Cornelius's park system, these site furnishings are visually diverse, not always ADA-compliant, and can create a challenge for maintenance when the need occurs to repair these varied amenities. For future park improvements and prior to implementing new site master plans for undeveloped parks, it would be beneficial for the City to implement a standard design, style, and color for benches, picnic tables, and other furnishings. Future park improvements could be standardized to create unity and simplify future replacements and additions.

Many of the City's site furnishings are not fully ADA-compliant. Benches that provide universal access should be located on accessible routes, provide backs and armrests and offer an extra space to the side of the bench as a 'companion seating' space. Picnic tables should have seating spaces that allow room for a wheelchair to pull forward comfortably to join their group at the table. Drinking fountains should be provided on accessible routes with easy-to-reach buttons and spouts. Trash receptacles and dog waste bag dispensers should be along accessible routes within easy reach of an individual in a wheelchair or using a cane or walker. Throughout the park system, the degree of accessibility varies, especially where tables and benches are located in grass lawn areas and not on accessible routes. The general recommendation for the provision of site furnishings is to provide at least 50% of benches, tables, etc. that are fully ADA-compliant and accessible.

The conditions assessment noted the benches that were not in accessible routes, lacked backs or armrests. As these benches age and need replacement, ADA-compliant benches should be installed.





Play Equipment & Surfacing

Play equipment in City parks has been installed over many years, and some older equipment is missing parts. The need for replacements should be based on existing conditions, as well as predicted by charting out past installation dates and planning for complete replacements when the assets have reached their expected lifespan (typically 20-25 years for modern play equipment). Regular monitoring by certified playground equipment inspectors will help indicate if and when specific play equipment should be scheduled for replacement.

As with site furnishings, access to playground areas was not always barrier-free. Several play areas contained edging that created access barriers from park pathway pavement to the lower (wood fiber) safety surfacing of the playground. The drop-off edges varied, exceeding the maximum ½-inch tolerance. Access barriers into playgrounds were noted for:

- Marionberry Park
- Greystone Park
- Cascadia Park
- Overlook Park
- Water Park
- Hummingbird Park
- Heather Park

Sport Fields & Courts

In general, park operations do an exceptional job keeping the grass in sport fields in healthy condition. Some wear and tear seems likely particularly when sport groups are less communicative about their intended field use. The sport fields in the park system appeared in good condition.

Some basketball courts may provide an opportunity to offer dual sport uses, like adding pickleball lines and a portable net.

Off-Leash Areas

The Cornelius Off-Leash Dog Park at Water Park provided two off-leashed areas (OLAs) designated for small and large dogs. The dog park appeared in good condition. It could be beneficial to extend ADA access for a short distance inside the fencing to allow wheelchair access into the OLA space.

Landscape/Environment

Park Trees

In general, the park trees were in good condition. Park operations should continue to be cautious about the use of string trimmers and lawn mowers near the base of park trees to avoid any injury to the tree trunk and subsequent damage to the cambial tissue.

A number of site assessments noted the opportunity to add shade trees in different locations in parks. Additional tree plantings as street trees, locations near playgrounds or along park perimeters can enhance the park experience and provide ecosystem services, as well.

Natural Turfgrass

Turf grass management appears to be managed adequately to maintain sport fields and open mown grass areas within parks. Grass playing fields for organized sports require a higher level of maintenance and expected quality to ensure safe and continual team play during the baseball, softball, soccer and lacrosse seasons. Typically, these athletic fields with natural grass must be fertilized and mown more often than typical open grass areas in public parks.

Park standards can be established that specifically identify the tolerance for weed growth within natural grass sports fields and the approved methods for weed control in the public arena. Timing and notification methods should also





be incorporated into adopted park standards to ensure safe application and public use.

Additionally, identifying the intentional irrigated grass areas with their associated higher levels of maintenance and the unirrigated grass zones can help with turf grass management expectations and anticipated schedules for mowing and fertilizing.

ADA Compliance

As with many older parks, some architectural barriers were present in the park system. Updating and providing ADA accessibility and compliance with federal guidelines should be part of a regular capital repair schedule to ensure the reasonable access on older pavements, parking, playgrounds, picnic amenities, restrooms and recreational elements. The Cornelius park system has a few ADA compliance issues with park access from parking areas, missing tactile warning strips, barriers to access into playground areas, as well as non-ADA complaint benches and picnic tables lacking accessible routes. The City can systematically upgraded facilities to address older infrastructure that may have barriers to universal access.

Standards for park furnishing, such as benches, picnic tables, drinking fountains, bike racks, trash receptacles and other common amenities used throughout the park system, can be instrumental in assuring consistent ADA compliance and streamlined maintenance and repairs. The City should utilize an updated ADA Compliance Checklist to identify and prioritize these deficiencies and schedule upgrades to bring all City parks into compliance.

Maintenance & Operations Considerations

Memorials & Donations

As often happens over time within a park system, a variety of memorials and improvements are installed that are attributed to or memorialize different groups, community history and dedications. These various donations, volunteer contributions, and park assets are designated with different forms of signs, plaques, stones, etc., and they lack cohesive messaging for the past contributions to the park system. The City could develop a donation and memorial policy that unifies the types and formats for donations, contributions, and dedications that are installed within Cornelius's parks and trails.

Safety Considerations

Much of the park layouts and landscapes meet the basic Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles of good visibility and overall positive perceptions of public safety. Park safety conditions were generally good throughout the park system with a notable exception. At sport fields, the bleachers did not have safety railings. The International Building Code (IBC) requires safety rails on any bleacher seating with two or more tiers. These older and outdated bleachers should be replaced with IBC-compliant designs.

Park Distribution – Gap Analysis

Understanding the known gaps in the park system and evaluating the City's existing levels of service for parks will provide a foundation for strategic planning to ensure that tomorrow's residents have equitable access to a balanced distribution of parks, trails, and recreation amenities to stay healthy and active.

To better understand the distribution of existing recreation amenities and where acquisition efforts should be considered, a gap analysis of the park system was conducted to examine and assess the community's current access to various recreation opportunities across the City.

The gap analysis used travelsheds for each park classification and calculated travel distances along the road network starting from known and accessible access points at each park:

- For pocket/mini parks, travelsheds were derived using a ¼-mile service area with travel distances calculated along the road network starting from known and accessible access points at each park.
- For neighborhood parks, travelsheds were derived using a ¼-mile primary and ½-mile secondary service area with travel distances calculated from known and accessible access points.
- For community parks, travelsheds were derived using ¼-mile, ½-mile, 1-mile and 2-mile travel distances to acknowledge that these park types (including athletic fields) serve a wider array of users and driving to such sites is typical.
- A composite map of these classifications and all City parks and open space illustrate the entirety of City parks to the ½-mile travelshed.

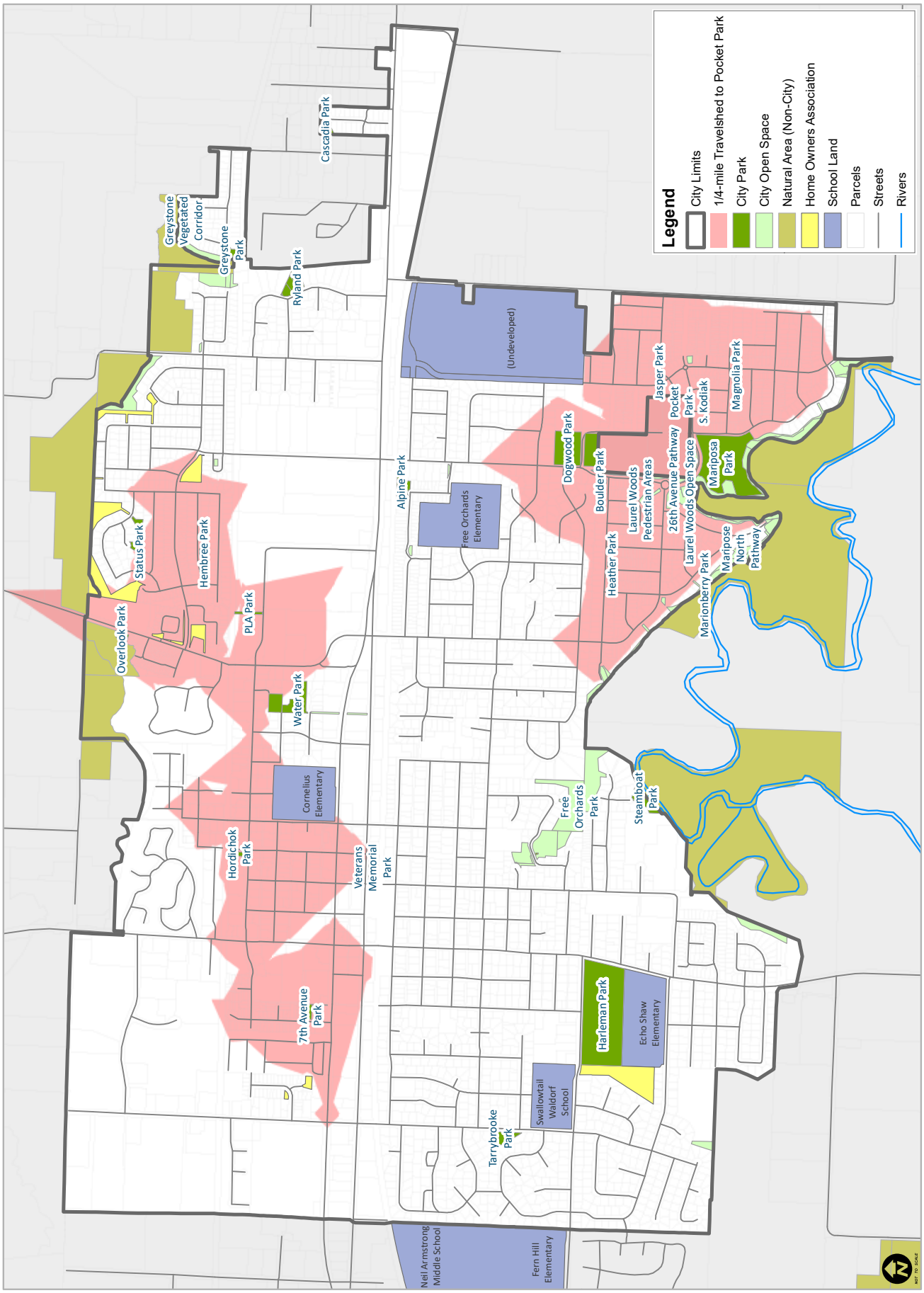
Maps 2 through 6 illustrate the application of the distribution criteria from existing parks. Areas in white do not have a public park within reasonable distance of their home (½-mile). The illustrated 'travelshed' for each existing Cornelius park highlights that certain areas within the City do not have the desired proximity to a local park. Gaps between these service areas constitute "unserved" neighborhoods.

Striving to provide a neighborhood park within a reasonable distance (e.g., ½-mile) may require acquiring new park properties in currently under-served locations or improving multi-modal transportation connections to allow local residents to safely and conveniently reach their local park.

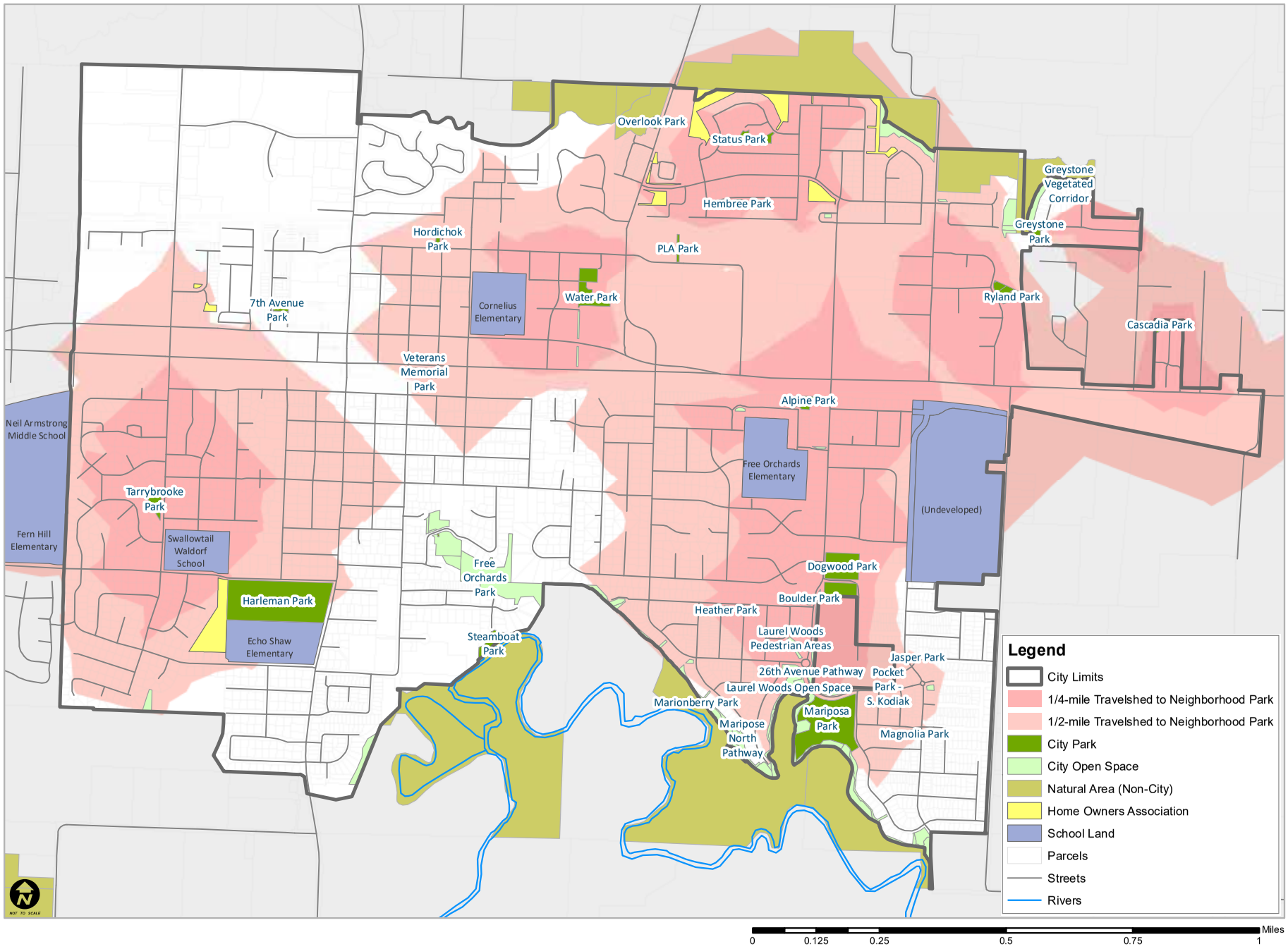
The mapping of park distribution and 'travelsheds' helps to illustrate the underserved parts of Cornelius. Areas of north-central Cornelius have limited access to public parks or are in areas of future growth as indicated by white areas on Map 7. As Cornelius redevelops and acquisition opportunities are limited, the City should consider taking advantage of acquisition opportunities in these targeted locations and as funding allows to fill gaps and ensure an equitable distribution of park facilities. Also, if the City's growth boundary or city limits are expanded to the north in the future, the City should aggressively pursue the acquisition of a large, flat property to accommodate another community park that could contain a variety of recreation options including sport fields. While these generalized acquisition areas do not identify a specific parcel(s) for consideration, the area encompasses a broader region in which an acquisition would be ideally suited.

- Community Center site- Area A
- Gap Area B (1.5-2 acres)
- Gap Area C (1-1.5 acres)
- Gap Area D (1-1.5 acres)
- Gap Area E (1.5-2 acres)
- Gap Area F (1-1.5 acres)
- Gap Area G (15-18 acres)

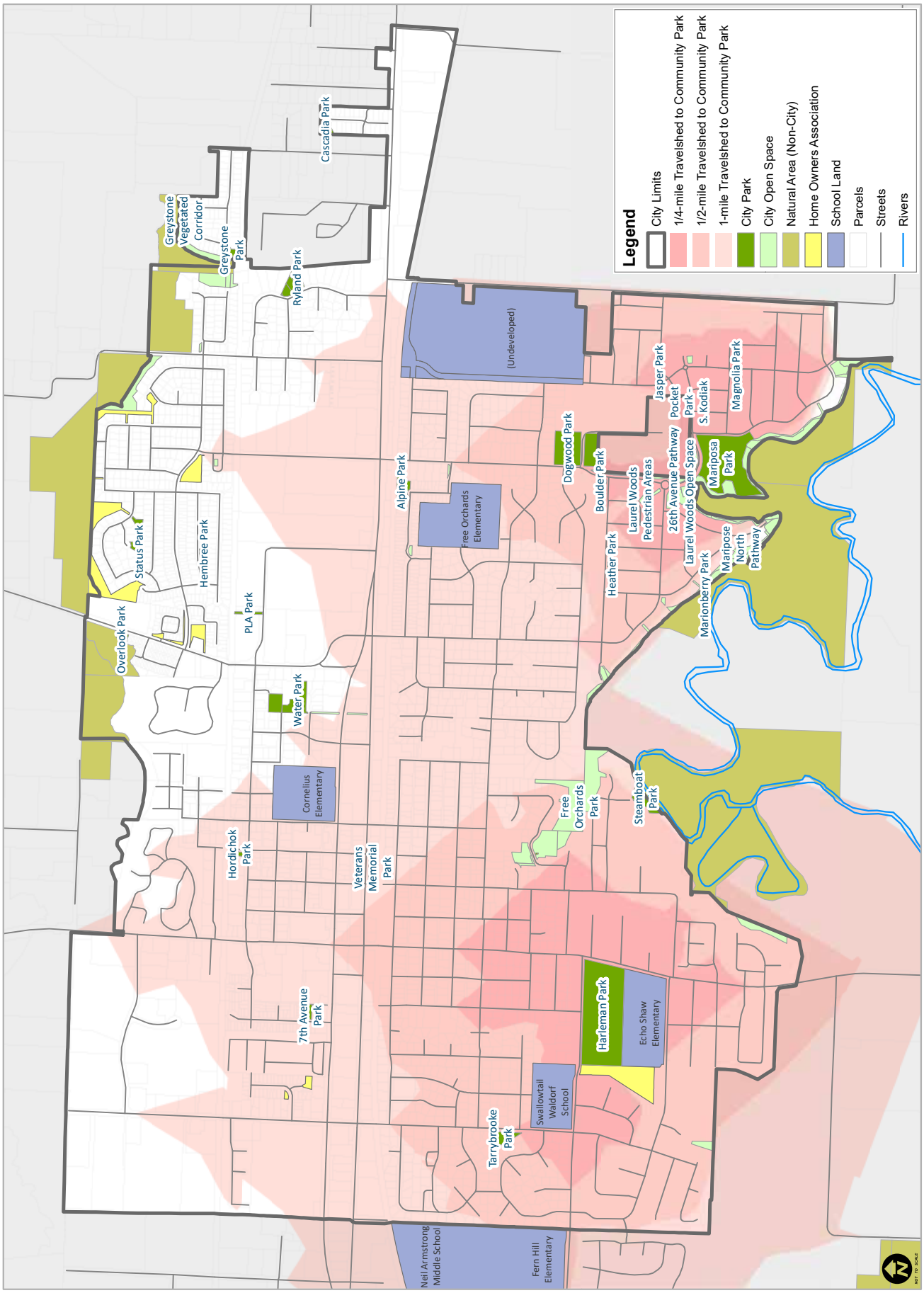
Gap analysis modeling also assessed the distribution of various recreation amenities, including playgrounds, sport fields, sport courts, and trails, among others. Maps 8 through 15 illustrate the geographic distribution of these amenities, and this information is helpful in future park planning to improve access to the variety of recreation options desired by the community.



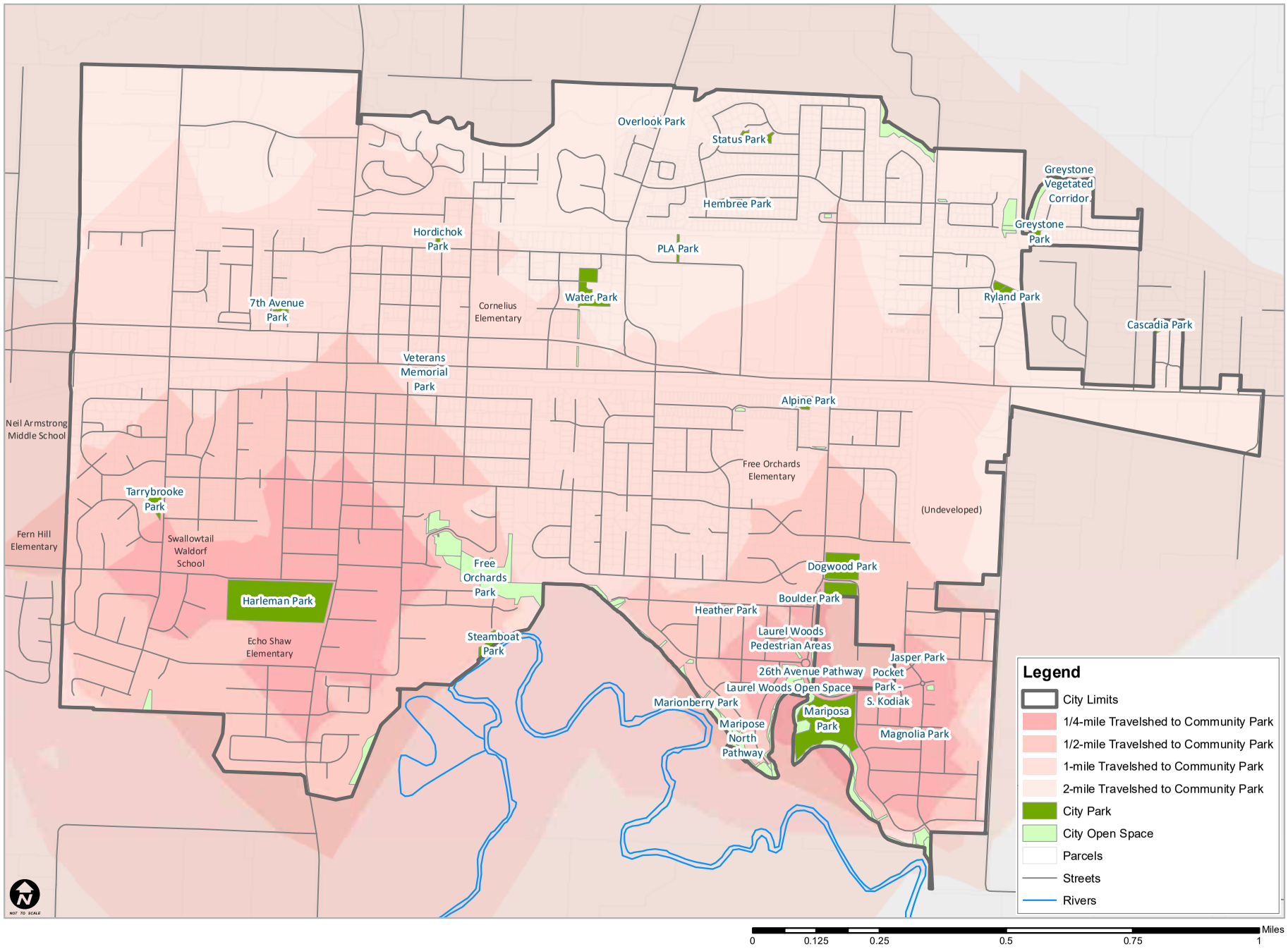
Map 2: Travelsheds for Pocket Parks (¼-mile)



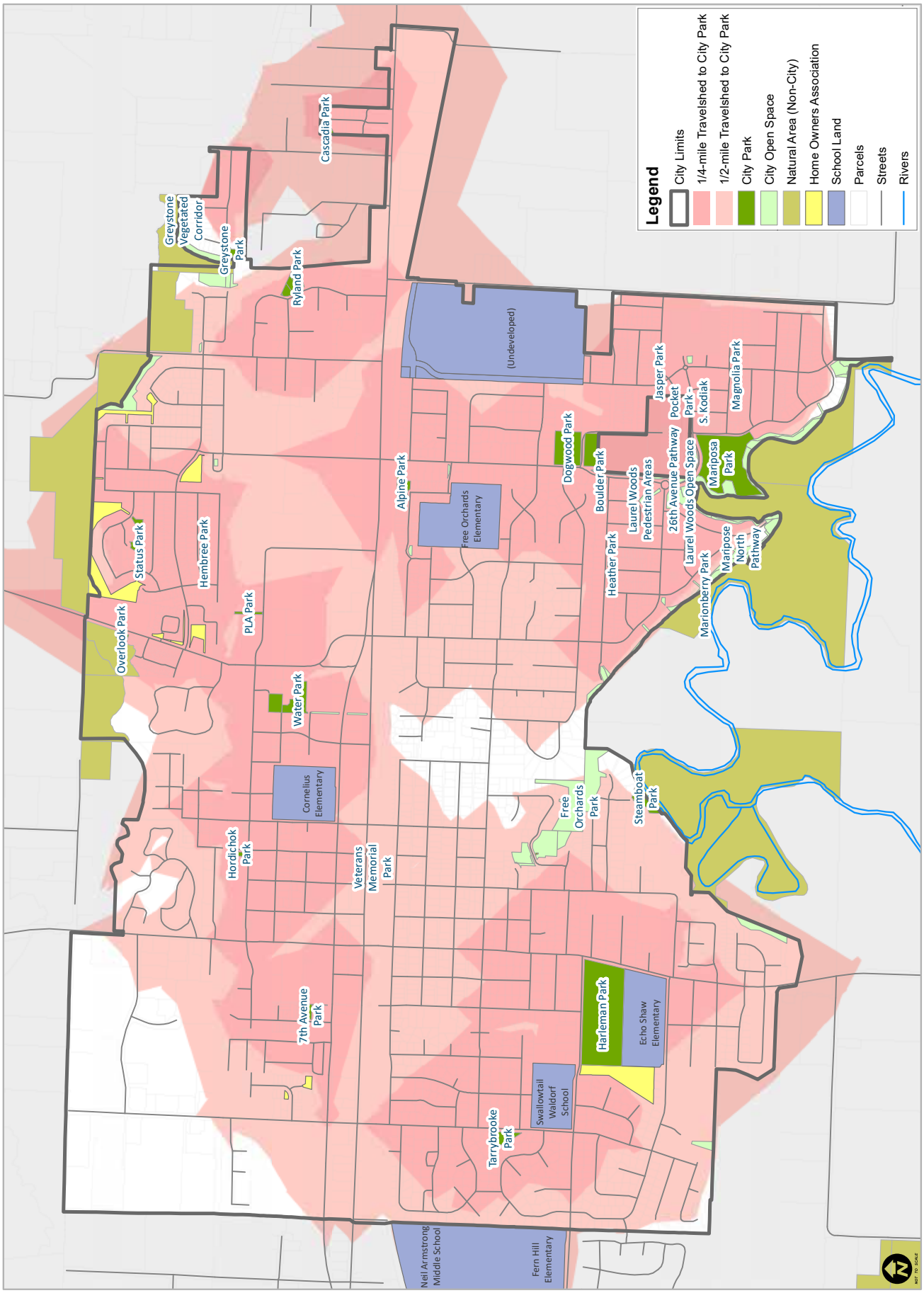
Map 3: Travelsheds for Neighborhood Parks (¼-, ½-mile)



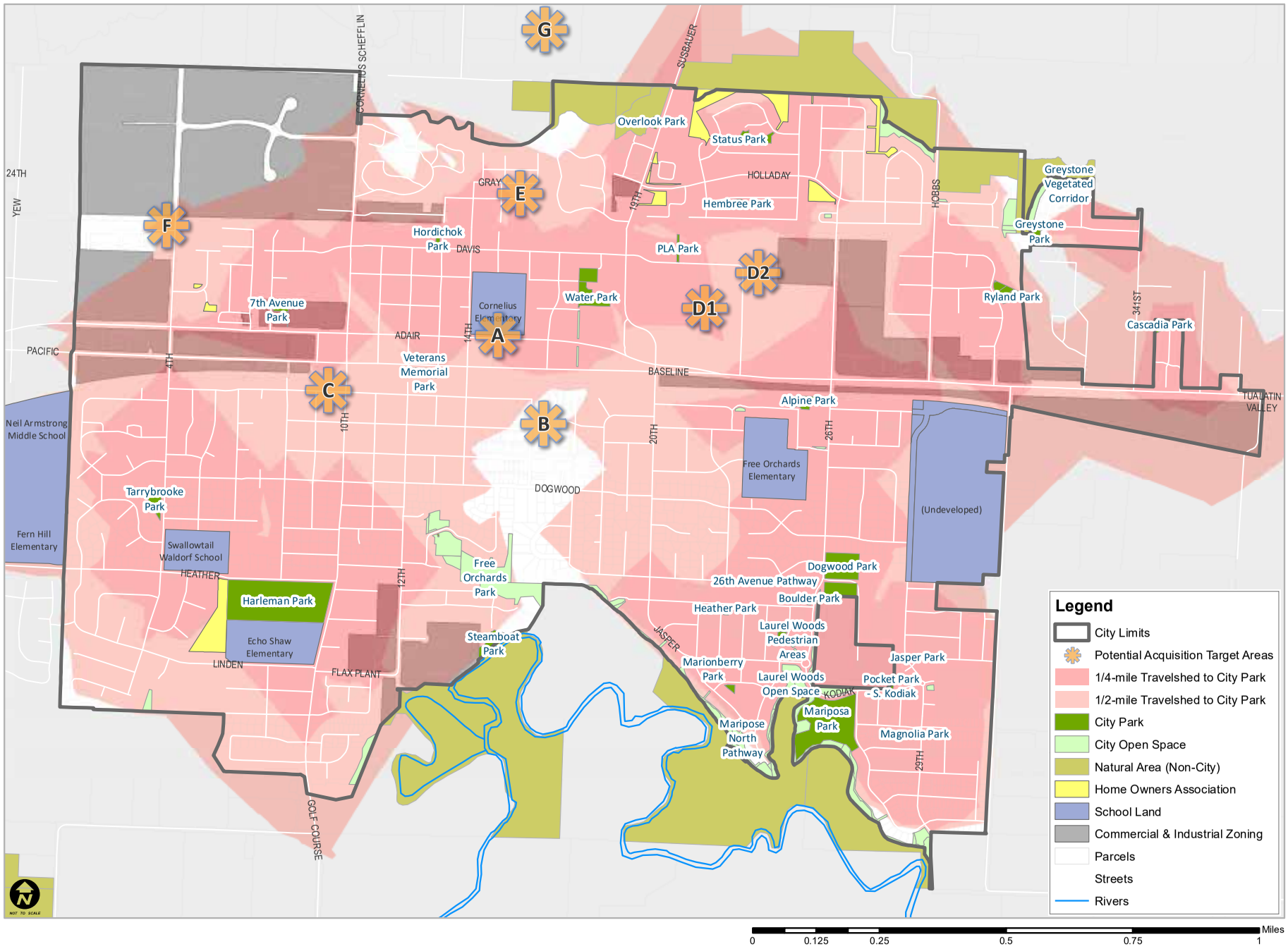
Map 4: Travelsheds for Community Parks (¼-, ½-, 1-mile)



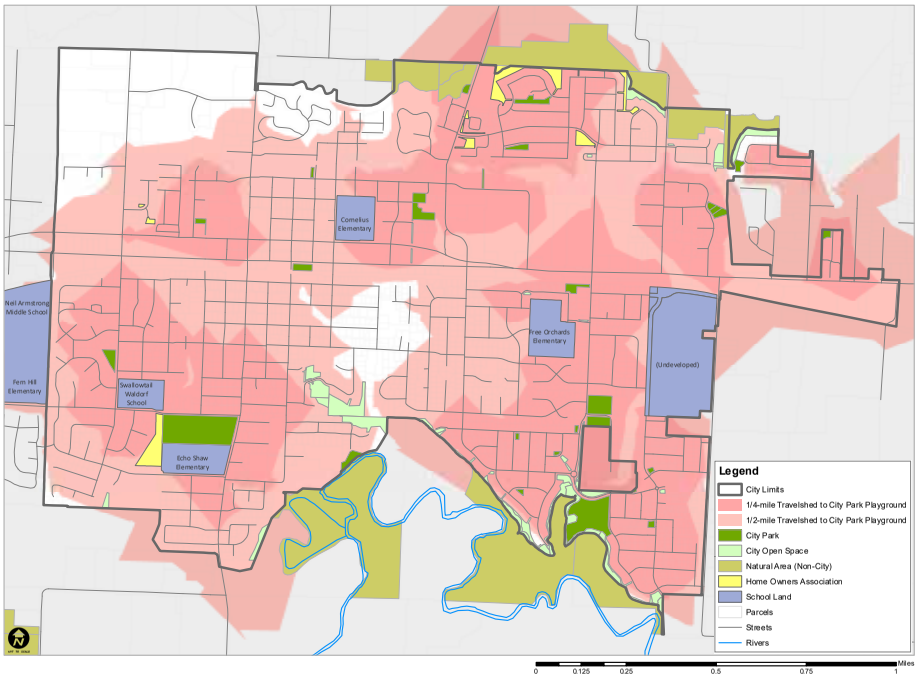
Map 5: Travelsheds for Community Parks (¼-, ½-, 1-, & 2-mile)



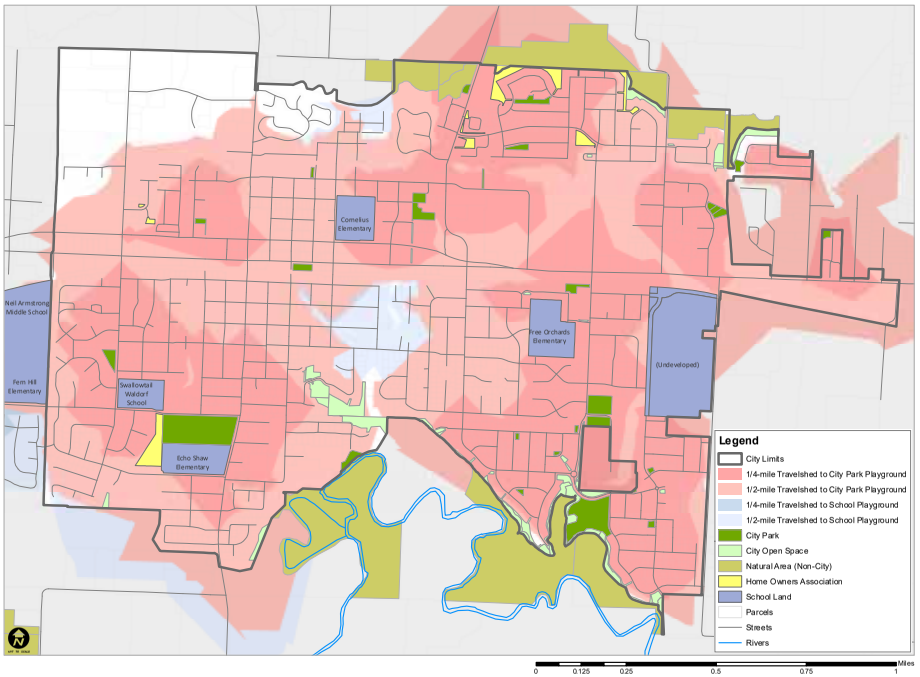
Map 6: Travelsheds for Community, Neighborhood & Mini Parks (¼-, ½-mile)



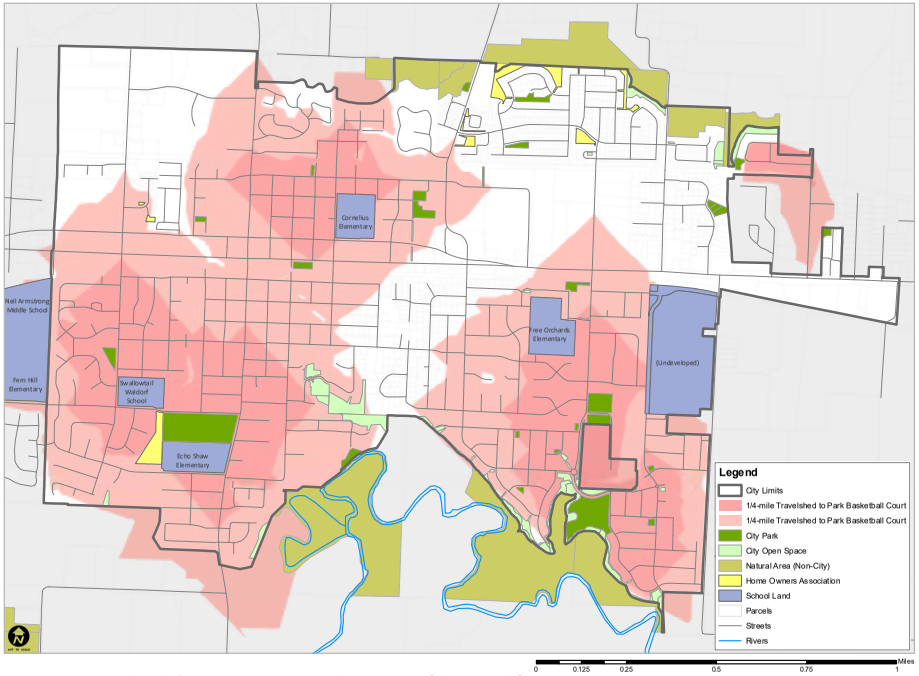
Map 7: Potential Target Acquisition Areas



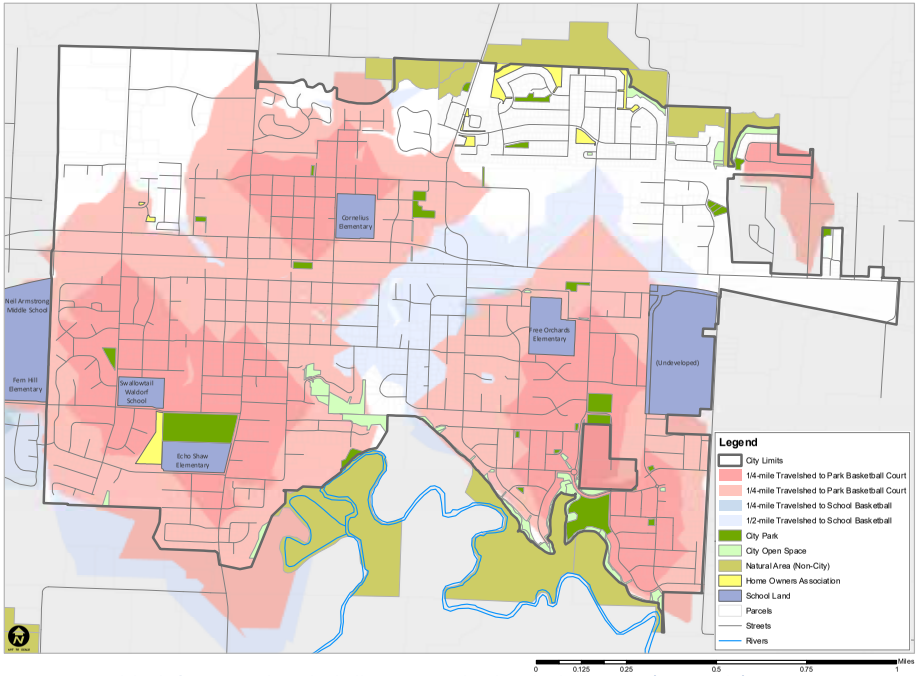
Map 8: Travelsheds for City Park Playgrounds (¼-, ½-mile)



Map 9: Travelsheds for City Park Playgrounds & School Playgrounds (¼-, ½-mile)

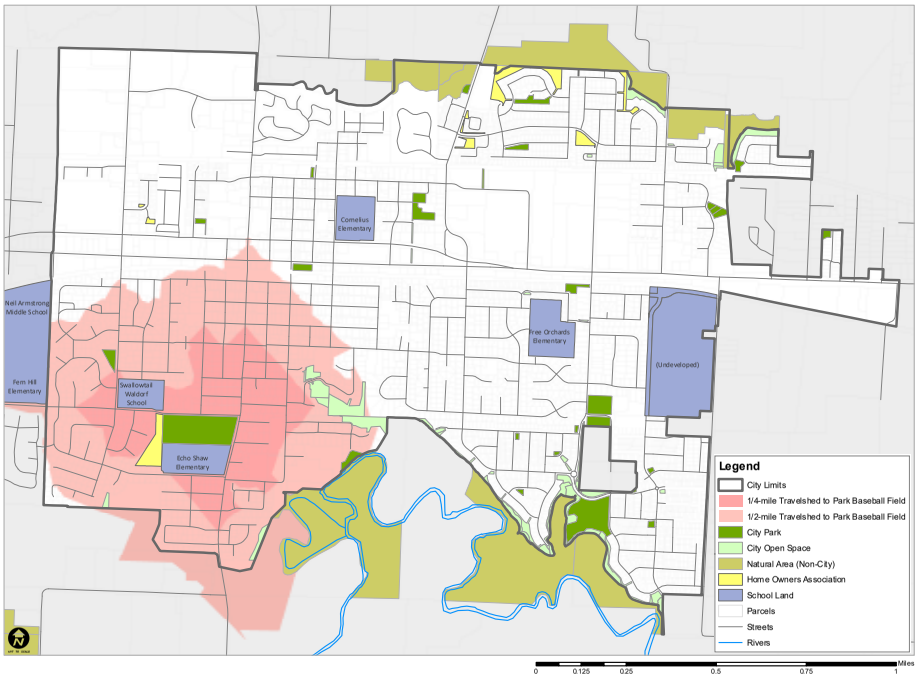


Map 10: Travelsheds for City Park Basketball Courts (¼-, ½-mile)

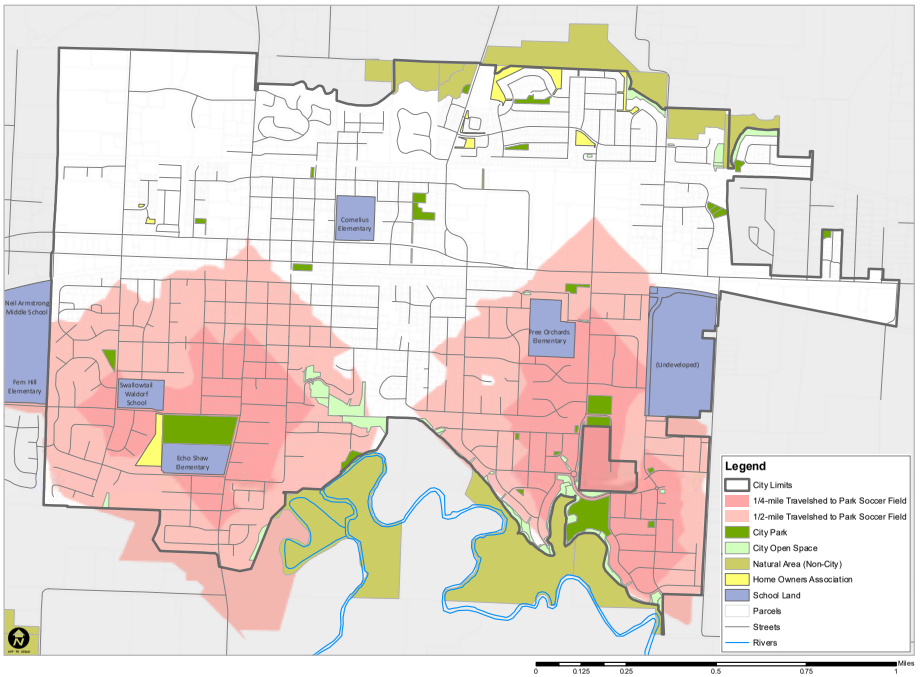


Map 11: Travelsheds for City Park Basketball Courts & School Basketball Courts (¼-, ½-mile)

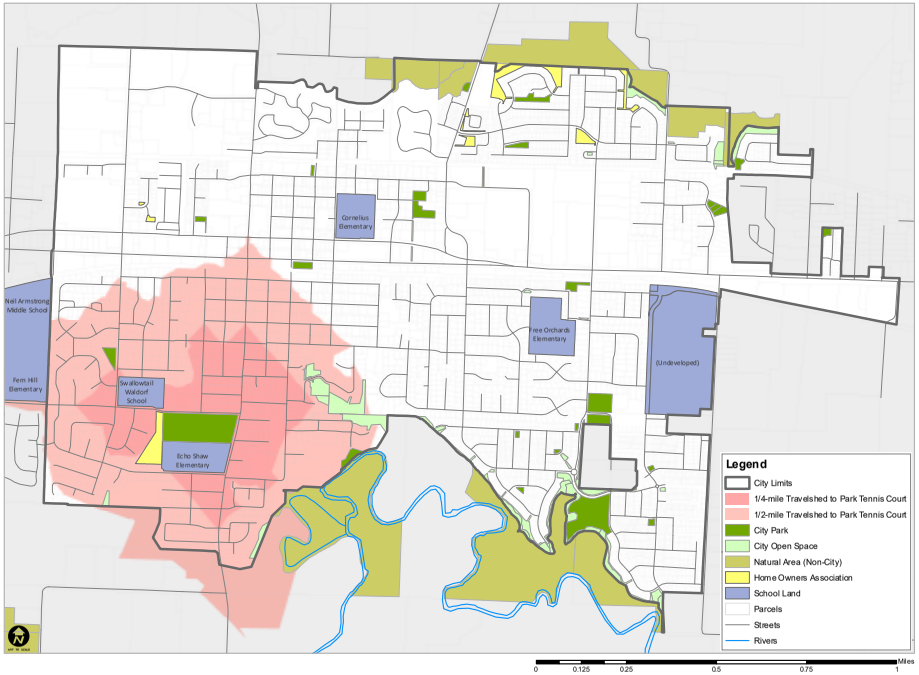
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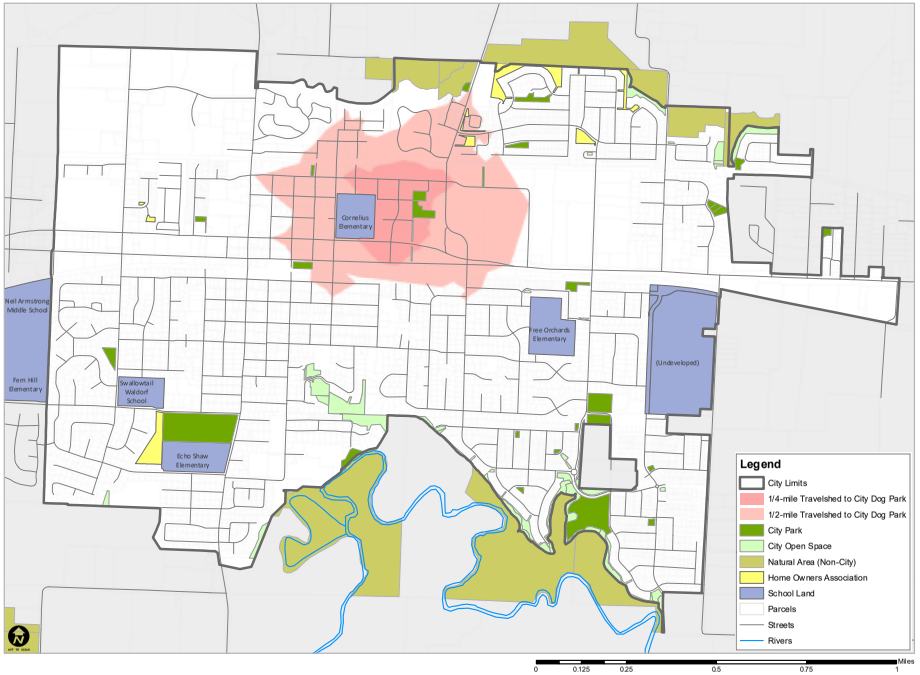
Map 12: Travelsheds for City Park Baseball Fields (¼-, ½-mile)



Map 13: Travelsheds for City Park Soccer Fields (¼-, ½-mile)



Map 14: Travelsheds for City Park Tennis Courts (¼-, ½-mile)



Map 15: Travelsheds for City Dog Parks (¼-, ½-mile)

Levels of Service

Service metrics provide a benchmark for measuring the City's performance in meeting community expectations for the provisions of parks, open space, and outdoor recreation facilities. A level of service is a snapshot in time of how well the City is meeting an adopted standard or other metric in the park system. A review of current levels of service guide the assessment of current quantities and qualities of parklands and facilities in Cornelius, allowing for comparisons with other agencies across the country.

Traditionally, measurements have focused on acres of parkland per capita. While this metric is valuable, it should not be used exclusively. Instead, it serves as a starting point for exploring a range of customized and diverse approaches to evaluating the City's current LOS across various metrics. By considering a variety of factors, such as park accessibility, facility quality, amenity offerings, and community satisfaction, a more comprehensive understanding of park service provision can be achieved. This holistic approach ensures that the needs and preferences of the community are effectively addressed, and that parks and recreational facilities remain vital components of Cornelius's quality of life.

National Recreation & Parks Association Agency Performance Review

The 2024 National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) Agency Performance Review and accompanying Park Metrics provide comprehensive park and recreation-related data to inform park and recreation professionals and key stakeholders about the state of the industry. The 2024 NRPA Agency Performance Review presents data from more than 1,000 unique park and recreation agencies across the United States, as reported between 2021 and 2023. These data provide guidance to inform decisions and demonstrate the full breadth of service offerings and responsibilities of park and recreation agencies across the United States. This comparison of nationwide data with the City of Cornelius can provide guiding insights rather than target benchmarks.

The NRPA data are used to compare different park and recreation providers in communities across the country; however, the Park Metrics database relies on self-reporting by municipalities. Some agencies only include developed, active parks, while others include natural lands with limited or no improvements, amenities, or access. The comparative standards in the table on the following page should be viewed with this variability in mind.

Acreage-based Metrics

The NRPA Agency Performance Review provides a comparative of parkland acreage metrics across a range of jurisdiction population sizes. Parkland refers to both maintained parks and open space areas, such as greenspaces and plazas. The current population of Cornelius fits within the category of communities under 20,000 people. For that population category, the median is 12.6 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. The current parkland acreage per 1,000 residents in Cornelius is 3.8 acres per 1,000 residents, which is lower than the median and below the lower quartile for comparably-sized communities – based on a total parkland inventory of 54 acres and excludes the acreage of local homeowners association open space.

Figure 17. NRPA Park Acreage Metrics by Jurisdiction Size per 1000 Population

Metric	All Agencies	Jurisdictions Less than 20,000 Pop.	Cornelius	
Residents per Park	2,386	1,172	575	
Total Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Residents	10.6	12.6	3.8	
Miles of Trails	16	4.5	1.6	
Park & Recreation Staffing (FTEs)	57.6	14	3.45	
FTEs per 10,000 Residents	8.9	13.7	2.4	
Annual Operating Expenses	$6,453,357	$1,451,763	$2,088,860	
Operating Expenses per Capita	$99	$136	$145	

meet/exceed median comparables
below median comparables

Staffing & Investment per Capita Metrics

Another method for assessing park levels of service examines the investment in parks and facilities using population and budget allocations. The NRPA data provides a comparison of annual operating expenses with other agencies and jurisdictions with similar population sizes. Applying the City's budget data, the operating expense per capita is $145 per resident, which is slightly more than the $99 median for all agencies and the $136 median for park providers in cities with under 20,000 residents, see Figure 17. With 54 acres of parkland (includes developed and undeveloped sites), Cornelius's operating expenses per parkland acre are higher than the median expenditures of all agencies in aggregate and those of other similarly-sized jurisdictions due largely to the high percentage of pocket parks under 0.5 acres in size that have a higher per acre operating expense than larger parks (see Chapter 8 for discussion of Operations).

Figure 17 also provides the nationwide comparison coupled with aggregate metrics and data of jurisdictions with a similar population size to Cornelius. In several of the listed categories, the City's park system metrics are within the range of other agencies in terms of residents per park and annual operating expenses. However, the number of full-time equivalent (FTEs) employees and the ratio of FTEs to population deviate from the NRPA median data, with Cornelius's FTEs lower than comparable agencies. As the park and recreation system expands, the City will need to consider how best to balance the growing demands placed on park maintenance and operations staff to care for parks at the level desired by the community.

Park Amenity Metrics

Looking at the provision of recreation amenities within the park system provides another perspective on the adequacy of park service delivery. From the NRPA Park Metrics data, ten amenities were compared with the median values from an aggregate of all agencies across the country, as well as from similarly-sized jurisdictions to that of Cornelius, see Figure 18. The comparisons indicate that Cornelius is not deficient in playgrounds, rectangular (soccer) fields, dog parks, sport courts for tennis and basketball, as highlighted in green in the adjacent column. However, the City provides fewer diamond (baseball/softball) fields, synthetic turf fields, pickleball courts, and splash pads than the median of agencies reporting. Also, based on the mapping analysis provided earlier in this chapter, several areas of Cornelius do not have easy access to existing recreational amenities, and residents have to drive for access for various activities.

City Acreage Standards

In the past, the City of Cornelius has used acreage per capita and park distribution to define its standards and measure its level of service for parks. While adopted acreage standards have been a long-standing traditional measure of park provision, current trends in park system assessment utilize a broader and more customized analysis of how well parks are benefiting their service area and where improvements should be focused. The 2009 Parks Master Plan included acreage standards for developed community and neighborhood parks (1.6 acres per 1,000 population) and for the park system as a whole (5.5 acres per 1,000 population). Figure 19 illustrates the City's levels

Figure 18. NRPA Park Amenity Metrics by Jurisdiction Size

Amenities	All Agencies	Jurisdictions Less than 20,000 Pop.	Cornelius
Amenity	**Number of People per Amenity**		
Playgrounds	3,750	1,990	**757**
Diamond fields	4,063	1,833	**7,194**
Rectangular Field	5,000	2,493	**4,796**
Rectangular Field (synthetic)	43,643	11,284	**NA**
Community Gardens	34,105	8,800	**NA**
Dog Parks	46,917	10,327	**14,387**
Splash pad / spray grounds	54,000	12,756	**NA**
Skate Parks	54,750	11,284	**NA**
Tennis Courts (outdoor)	6,003	3,074	**7,194**
Pickleball Courts (outdoor)	12,597	3,390	**7,194**
Multi-Use Courts (outdoor)	19,571	5,248	**NA**
Basketball Courts (outdoor)	8,000	4,366	**2,398**

of service for these 2009 standards and shows that the City today is meeting the standard for developed city parks and has a 25-acre deficit across the total park and open space system.

Figure 19. Parkland Acreage Metrics Using 2009 Parks Master Plan Standards

Metric	Measurement			
2023 Population (PSU)	14,387 residents			
2040 Population Forecast *	17,432 residents			
Parkland Acreage	**Developed City Parks****		**City Parks & Open Space**	
City-owned & maintained	24.9 acres		54.1 acres	
2009 Parkland Standard	1.6 acres/1,000		5.5 acres/1,000	
Level of Service	**2025**	**2040**	**2025**	**2040**
Effective Level of Service based on total acreage *(acres/1,000 residents)*	1.73	1.43	3.76	3.10
Net LOS to Standard (acres/1,000 residents)	0.13	(0.17)	(1.74)	(2.40)
Performance to Standard	108%	89%	68%	56%
Acreage surplus (deficit) - at today's LOS	1.89	(2.98)	(25.03)	(41.78)

* City's Housing and Residential Needs Analysis (June 2020)

** 2009 standard based on developed neighborhood and community parks. The acreage shown is only for these two classifications.

To redirect the most important efforts to creating an equitable park system for Cornelius, an adjusted set of parkland acreage standards is recommended. The proposed adjustment increases the standard for developed parks to 2.75 acres per 1,000 population (from 1.6 acres/1000), which also includes the acreage of pocket parks that were not part of the metrics from the 2009 Plan. For community, neighborhood and pocket parks, an acreage-based standard is more important and still applicable, in addition to the application of geographic distribution, level of park development and equity considerations.

Increasing the acreage standard for developed city parks would address the known demand for more neighborhood parks in underserved areas. As noted early, an additional four new neighborhood park sites should be targeted for acquisition, which coincides with the mapping analysis for existing parkland distribution. Considering the future population growth predicted for Cornelius in 2040 (population forecast as 17,432), the demand also exists for another community park that would be large enough to support the development of sport fields. The proposed adjustment to the acreage standard for developed parks is intended to help focus future acquisitions and development resources on the most important park and recreation facility provision.

The proposed adjustment to acreage standards also reduces the overall, total park system standard to 4.5 acres per 1,000 population (from 5.5 acres/1000). This is proposed is to recalibrate the focus of the overall park system to strengthen the role of developed parks and reduce the future demand based on an acreage standard for additional open space or natural areas.

As a caveat, the use of numeric standards is a limited tool to assess how well the City is delivering park and recreation services, since the numeric values alone neglect any recognition for the quality of the facilities or their distribution (i.e., the ease to which residents have reasonable, proximate access to park sites). While public ownership of a broad range of recreation lands is crucial to the well-being of the city, the simple use of an overall acreage standard does not match with the citizen input received during this planning process. Residents were particularly interested in the availability of trails, parks within a reasonable distance from their homes, and various park enhancements. The City should utilize these metrics to develop and amend the parks Capital Improvements Plan to put forward and execute on projects that aim to expand the capacity of the system and meet community needs.

Figure 20. Future Park Acreage Needs using Proposed Standards

Type of Park	Existing Inventory (ac.)	Existing LOS (ac./1,000)	2025 Proposed Standard	2025 Current Need (ac.)	2040 Future Need** (ac.)
Developed City Parks*	27.0 acres	1.88 acres/1,000	2.75 acres/1,000	12.5 acres	20.9 acres
All Parks & Open Space	54.1 acres	3.76 acres/1,000	4.5 acres/1,000	10.6 acres	24.3 acres

* Includes acreage for community, neighborhood and pocket parks

** 2040 population estimate of 17,432 from City's Housing and Residential Needs Analysis (June 2020)

Beyond "Metrics" to Uniqueness

Examining the quantity of parklands and developed park acreage, as well as the level of investment in the park system, are merely two approaches for evaluating the current LOS for park and recreation facilities. As the Cornelius park system matures, the City must strive toward a more diverse, unique, and universally accessible suite of outdoor recreation amenities, expanded trail network connections, and support facilities that provide an enhanced sense of place and quality of life for the community.

Through this Parks Master Plan process, community feedback has highlighted an interest in a more varied assortment of recreation experiences. In meeting these local interests, the City also should ensure an equitable distribution and quantity of common amenities – such as playgrounds, picnic shelters, sport courts, sport fields, and trails. This approach will help distribute park visitation across many sites and acknowledge that many park users, particularly families, seek a variety of amenities to support a range of recreational activities during each visit.

Open Space & Natural Areas

Open space and preserved natural areas are important components of the City's green infrastructure and play critical roles in supporting healthy, well-functioning ecosystems. Many benefits are provided by protected open space, including maintaining air and water quality, mitigating impacts of climate change, capturing stormwater runoff, and providing recreational and scenic opportunities to connect with nature that promote physical and mental well-being.

The Cornelius community is fortunate to have retained several natural areas across the city. Over 25 acres of open space and natural lands are owned by the City, in addition to developed park acreage. These open spaces include forested lands, riparian corridors, and wetlands across multiple different sites. Natural open space areas range in size from less than one-tenth acre to over seven acres and also provide valuable forested areas. Additionally, Metro has acquired over 140 acres of natural areas north and south of Cornelius, and these properties add substantial value to the overall open space network a nd support habitat and ecosystem functions.

The open space classification distinguishes natural lands from parks developed for active or programmed recreation and other highly managed landscapes. Open space usually refers to public properties that are either exclusively set aside as natural areas or represent portions of larger parks that are managed as natural areas. These open space lands are managed to preserve, restore, and conserve ecosystem functions, native vegetation, and wildlife habitat. Open space properties are generally undeveloped, primarily left in their natural form, and are managed to retain or enhance natural or scenic resources. However, open space may include trails, wildlife viewing, or interpretive signs, along with modest support amenities such as parking or restrooms (as appropriate and feasible). Additionally, some properties that are acquired and held as future, active-use parks may be managed as open space until they are developed as parks, which may last five to ten years or even longer from the time of acquisition.

Figure 21. City-owned Open Space

Site Name	Acreage
Free Orchards Open Space	7.76
Greystone Open Space	2.84
Laurel Woods Open Space	2.32
Mariposa South Open Space	2.97
Maripose North Pathway	4.76
Other Remnant Open Space	4.43
Total	**25.08**

Natural Green Infrastructure

Natural lands are a critical component of the City's green infrastructure, which provides important ecosystem service functions. The City's urban forest, streams, wetlands, and vegetated natural areas help manage stormwater, protect air and water quality, and prevent erosion. Wetland restoration and educational elements could improve

watershed health and inform visitors about the impacts of pollutants (e.g., dog waste, pesticides, and herbicides) and encourage more environmentally friendly choices.

Through interagency coordination, the City should continue to explore opportunities to enhance existing and future sites to serve multiple public purposes, as appropriate. This may reduce the City's demand for built infrastructure, such as stormwater conveyance and detention capacity, reduce risks from natural hazards like floods, and protect the quality of Council Creek, the Tualatin River and other tributaries for future generations.

Stewardship

Managing landscapes in City parks, from formal plantings to diverse ecosystems, requires continual attention and significant resources. The goal is to sustain healthy, thriving plants. As Cornelius grows, using Pacific Northwest native species can mitigate habitat loss and maintain ecological functions. Past landscape practices are less reliable due to climate change, with hotter, drier summers stressing plants. Sustainable maintenance practices are now essential. Water conservation is critical, with adjustments to irrigation schedules to reduce waste and encourage deep rooting. Planting drought-tolerant species and scheduling new plant installations in the rainy season can also help.

Plant selection should consider future climate conditions, favoring species that will thrive long-term. Native trees and shrubs from seed zones reflecting the projected climate can better adapt to future conditions. Selecting plants also involves considering mature size, pest resistance, and compatibility with nearby surfaces. Native trees supporting insect life are crucial for bird breeding.

Invasive species management is essential for maintaining healthy landscapes. The City should expand resources and partnerships for this effort, with continuous monitoring and intervention to prevent re-establishment. This could include partnerships with organizations such as Centro Cultural, Tualatin River Watershed Council, SOLV, Washington County Natural Resources Conservation Service, the school district, and/or volunteers to care for open spaces.

Trees are crucial for water quality, reducing heat islands, reducing invasive species, and providing habitat. The City could consider promoting additional urban forestry efforts, celebrating Arbor Day with educational events and pursuing "Tree City USA" designation from the Arbor Day Foundation as a means to highlight the benefits of trees for cooling, shading, boosting property values, and improving health and air quality.

Natural Resource Management Trends

The future of parks as enabling local natural resource stewardship continues to gain traction and supports the values of urban green spaces, healthy outdoor places, green infrastructure, flood mitigation, wildlife habitat, climate resilience and more. As the NRPA states, "Parks and public lands serve an essential role in preserving natural resources and wildlife habitats, protecting clean water and clean air, and providing open space for current and future generations." As key contributors to ensuring the health of our environment, park providers should consider how the following trends can be proactively integrated into their management and practices.

- **Green Infrastructure:** Parks will continue to serve important roles in addressing stormwater management and serving as natural water-quality treatment for runoff. Sustainable landscapes can cleanse air and water, replenish aquifers, and reduce runoff, while providing wildlife habitat.
- **Microclimate Modification:** Urban heat islands created through buildings and pavement can be mitigated by extending shade tree canopy. The use of trees and native plantings can help cool surfaces and rainwater runoff. Tree canopies have long been valued for helping reduce energy demand in buildings and moderate summer temperatures for outdoor activities. Comfortable spaces result in more use of parks and public spaces. Parks and greenspace are proving to be among the most effective tools to combat the effects of urban heat islands.
- **Climate Resiliency:** Large canopy trees, native landscapes, green infrastructure, and other applications of ecological landscape tactics can contribute to mitigating, to some degree, the negative impacts of climate changes. Parks play a role in advancing climate resiliency if planned and planted to accommodate for the future with limited disruption to the park system's functions.
- **Native Wildlife:** Recent studies in conservation news have revealed an ongoing global biodiversity crisis. This has occurred in tandem with news about the climate change emergency that threatens biodiversity and an increased rate of species extinction. Parks play an important role in preserving and restoring native plant species and native wildlife communities by intentionally focusing on planting and replanting landscapes with native plant species that provide critical roles as habitat and food sources in the local ecosystem and its biodiversity.
- **"Rewilding":** Rewilding is an ecological strategy that helps rebuild wildlife populations by restoring wildlife habitats that goes beyond planting native plant species in park landscapes. Rewilding, with tactics such as "pollinator" gardens, urges a new kind of urban ethic to conserve and protect nature, while reducing the urban ecological footprint. Parks can host significant rewilding areas within their boundaries by converting the more traditional landscapes of mown lawn and ornamental trees into more natural plant communities without losing outdoor recreational values and function.



Chapter 6
RECREATIONAL TRAILS

Trails and paths provide people with valuable links between neighborhoods, parks, schools, and other destinations. This chapter provides an overview of the trails system in Cornelius, including recommendations for ongoing planning.

Expanding trail system connections was identified as one of the priorities during the community engagement process, and walking was the top activity for Cornelius residents. Continuing to manage and invest in trails is essential to maintaining a healthy and livable community and promoting alternatives to vehicle use.

Trail Trends

Walking and hiking remain the most popular recreational activities both nationally and regionally. Over the past decade, national recreation studies have consistently ranked walking and hiking as the top forms of outdoor recreation (see Appendix F for summaries of recreation trends). The 2019 COVID pandemic significantly impacted outdoor recreation, with trail use surging as many people turned to walking and bicycling for their daily exercise. This shift led to increased usage and crowded trailhead parking, challenging local and regional park agencies.

According to the 2023 Outdoor Participation Trends report by the Outdoor Foundation, hiking is the most popular outdoor activity, with 881,000 new hikers in 2022. Hiking is considered a “gateway activity” that encourages participation in other outdoor recreation activities. Running boasts the highest average outings per runner (54 per year), and biking saw an annual growth of 22.9%, with 54.7 million cyclists across all categories (road, BMX, mountain). Notably, participation among seniors (65 and older) in outdoor activities grew by 16.8% between 2019 and 2021. Trails are essential infrastructure for these and other outdoor activities.

The annual study from the National Recreation and Parks Association of how Americans use their parks determined that people who live near parks and recreation facilities are more likely to arrive at that park by walking, biking or

running, with walking being the most common method of transport.

Additionally, with the rapid increase in electric-assist mobility devices and the potential for user conflicts due to increased speeds, Cornelius should stay informed on best management practices to ensure safety for all trail users and promote trail etiquette on future shared-use or regional trails.

Community Insights

As noted in the previous chapter, feedback from the community survey and online open house provided valuable local insights into current usage and interests in various recreation amenities, including trails. The most popular reason for visiting Cornelius parks is to walk or run, and majorities of survey respondents noted there are not enough hard and soft surfaced trails in the city.

From numerous write-in responses to the survey, the community seeks an expansion of walking trails, pathways and sidewalks to provide safer connections to parks, access to nature and walking within parks. Also, access to parks by foot or bike is high. Nearly half of respondents (45%) walk to nearby parks, and an additional 15% travel by bicycle or skateboard.

Regarding future use, nearly one-quarter of respondents (21%) would bike more to City parks if more bike paths or trails were available. Respondents noted other improvements to encourage more biking to parks, such as more separation between bike and vehicles (14%), more bike lanes (13%), and bike accommodations through intersections (12%).

Also, nearly one-third of respondents (31%) would walk more to city parks if more paths or trails were available that connected to parks. Other important enhancements include safe street crossings (25%) and improved sidewalks (20%).

Community feedback from the open house meeting also identified trail system improvements as a top priority for Cornelius. For future trail development, adding more trails in natural area trails (such as those in Laurel Woods) was the most frequently selected priority. Adding park-to-park connections and developing the Council Creek Regional Trail were nearly tied for second place. When asked to rank five conceptual trail projects, alignments for a Tualatin River Greenway Trail to SE Cornelius and the Council Creek Regional Trail received the highest number of 'top priority' rankings.

Trail Types

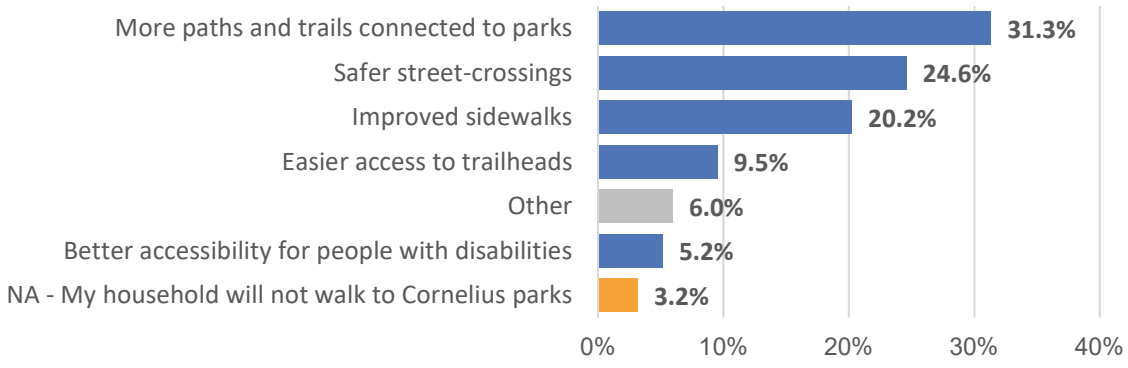
The Cornelius recreational trail classification system is designed around a tiered network comprising three primary trail categories: Regional, Connector, and Park/ Local Trails. Each category serves a distinct purpose and caters to varying levels of use, which dictates the trail width, material, and recommended support facilities.

Regional Trails

Regional trails form the backbone of a trail network, providing long-distance routes that connect multiple cities and significant recreational areas. These trails are designed for high-intensity use and to accommodate various activities, including walking, running, cycling, and sometimes equestrian activities. Due to their extensive reach and heavy usage, regional trails typically feature:

- Wider Paths: Regional trails often have 12 feet or more widths to support multiple users simultaneously.
- Durable Surfaces: Paved or hard-packed surfaces to withstand heavy traffic and accommodate all-weather use. Boardwalks, elevated spans, or other appropriate surfacing to traverse sensitive areas.
- Support Facilities: Ample amenities such as restrooms, water stations, seating areas, and informative signage to enhance user experience and safety.

Figure 22. Improvements to Encourage More People to Walk to Park



Connector Trails

Connector trails serve as vital links between regional trails, local parks, neighborhoods, and other points of interest. These trails support moderate to high usage and are crucial for creating a cohesive network. Key characteristics include:

- Moderate Width: Typically, 8-12 feet to balance usability and environmental impact.
- Varied Surfaces: Depending on the surrounding environment and anticipated use, surfaces may range from paved to compacted gravel. Stable surfaces accommodate strollers/wheeled access even if not fully ADA compliant. Boardwalks, elevated spans, or other appropriate surfacing to traverse sensitive areas.
- Basic Facilities: Essential amenities include benches, directional signs, and occasional restrooms or water fountains.



Park/Local Trails

Park/local trails are designed for more localized, lower-intensity use within parks, neighborhoods, and community areas. These trails prioritize accessibility and recreational enjoyment for residents and visitors, featuring:

- Narrower Paths: Usually 4-8 feet wide, sufficient for walkers, runners, and casual cyclists.
- Soft or Natural Surfaces: Including dirt, mulch, or grass to blend seamlessly with the natural surroundings.
- Minimal Facilities: Focus on maintaining the natural environment, with limited but essential amenities such as benches and waste disposal stations.

The integration of these trail categories ensures a comprehensive and interconnected trail network that accommodates various recreational needs and enhances the overall accessibility of the City's outdoor spaces. This tiered approach supports a wide range of activities and promotes sustainable use and preservation of natural resources. The strategic development and maintenance of these trails are essential for fostering community health, recreation, and environmental stewardship.

Specific trail alignments must be determined through a site plan engineering and review process that considers appropriate trail design characteristics in conjunction with natural resource sensitivities, as well as applicability for universal access. Trails are built infrastructure and often involve some grading, soil displacement, potential vegetation removal, and improvements for trailheads and access. While trails can be designed for minimal environmental impact, their alignment and design require site-specific solutions that balance the intended purpose of the trail with meeting applicable land use and environmental codes and regulations.

Figure 23. Cornelius Trail Classifications

Classification	Function	Use Type	Users	Surfacing	Width
Regional Trail	Major connections through community and beyond	Multi-use	Pedestrians, cyclists, skaters. Equestrians (where feasible)	Asphalt, concrete, boardwalk.	12-18'
Connector Trail	Connects parks, trails, neighborhoods and destinations	Multi-use	Pedestrians, cyclists, skaters.	Asphalt, concrete, boardwalk. Gravel, possible.	8-12'
Park / Local Trail	Interior loops or point-to-point routes in public spaces.	Multi- or single use	Pedestrians, cyclists, skaters.	Asphalt, concrete, boardwalk. Gravel, native soil, forest duff, wood chips also possible.	2-10'

Existing Trail Inventory

The City of Cornelius, Metro and neighboring communities have created and support a growing system of regional and connector trails. This concerted effort reflects a clear recognition at the city and regional levels that trails are valuable infrastructure, demonstrated by their ongoing commitment to connecting communities and destinations through these pathways. A more fully developed network of trails and pathways will significantly enhance the City's walkability. The long-range and ongoing regional planning for the Council Creek Regional Trail is an example of one signature trail corridor that can link Cornelius to Hillsboro, Forest Grove, and points beyond.

Internal Park Trails

Several of Cornelius's developed city parks feature paved and soft-surface trails connecting various outdoor recreation amenities. These park trails enhance recreational opportunities and provide convenient access points to adjacent neighborhoods, fostering greater connectivity within the community.

Figure 24. Cornelius Trail Inventory

Trail/Path Segment	Mileage
Alpine Park Trail	0.09
Boulder Park Trail	0.04
Harleman Park Trail	0.51
Laurel Woods Pedestrian Path	0.06
Mariposa North Pathway	0.48
Mariposa Park Trail	0.32
Steamboat Park Trail	0.14
Tualatin River Trail	0.83
Other Minor Path Connections	0.37
City Trails & Paths	**2.84**
HOA Paths	0.63

Trail System Planning

Regional Trail Planning

The Council Creek Regional Trail Plan defines a multi-use pathway for pedestrians, bicyclists, and other non-motorized travelers that will extend almost 15 miles from the MAX station in downtown Hillsboro to the Banks-Vernonia Trail in Banks. The regional trail will connect the cities of Banks, Forest Grove, Cornelius and Hillsboro, a large swath of farmland between Banks and Forest Grove, and unincorporated land within the urban growth boundary between Forest Grove and Hillsboro. The preferred trail alignment extends 2.7 miles through Cornelius as a 10-12' asphalt paved rail-with-trail. The rail-with-trail design is dependent on the type of future rail or transit service and is proposed for the south side of the rail right-of-way. The design for this east-west trail corridor began in spring 2024, with construction scheduled to begin in summer 2026 and completed in spring 2028.

The Council Creek Regional Trail Plan also identified a segment following Jobes Ditch (N 29th Avenue) for 1.44 miles in a north-south alignment south of the primary east-west trail. This segment is associated with a future extension of N. 29th Avenue, linking a new high school and new development south of Dogwood Street.

Trail System Design

Trail systems may include different trails tailored to different conditions and user needs. Establishing guidelines for trail planning and developing trail design standards helps create a cohesive trail system. This approach directs the appropriate establishment of new trails and guides the maintenance and upgrades of existing trails. Establishing and reinforcing a recreational trail classification enables a framework for trail design and facilitates the prioritization of proposed trail enhancements and development.

The following recommendations provide general planning-level guidelines for future trail system considerations. A comprehensive non-motorized trail system plan is recommended to provide more alignment and design details, priorities for implementation, and coordination with the City's transportation planning, including cost estimates for implementation.

Cross Sections, Access & Alignments

Future trail network growth must balance optimal user experience and connectivity with practical considerations like cost, regulatory compliance, and availability. Alignments should accommodate different use types (i.e., commuter vs. recreational/destination-oriented) and consider interim solutions, such as wider sidewalks or

Integrating Design Elements

The Monon Trail, a rail trail heading north almost 17 miles from downtown Indianapolis, illustrates some tools for helping visitors find the trail and find their way along the trail. The combination of a signature color, unified logos and icons, matching site furnishing, and signage styles help identify the location and direction of the trail and its support facilities, as part of a unified navigation system.

At crossroads and trailheads, the bright red colors used consistently in signs and furnishings mark the trail's presence. Kiosks and information signs help orient the trail user. Rule signs alert the user to trail behavior expectations and reinforce trail identity. The signage system helps identify place, provide information about trail distances and amenities, locate connections and interpret history and culture.



routes that utilize existing or planned sanitary sewer, water, stormwater, or dry utility corridors. Ensuring local trails connect to regional, connector, or park trails is crucial for reducing reliance on trailheads and enhancing access.

Trailheads

Safe, convenient entryways expand trail network access and are essential for a successful system. Trailheads typically include parking, kiosks, and signage and may also feature site furnishings like trash receptacles, benches, restrooms, drinking fountains, bike repair stations, and bike racks. Recent trailhead installations have included electric bike charging stations to support alternative transportation modes. Trailheads can be located within public parks and open spaces or provided through interagency agreements with partners (e.g., Metro, county, school district). Specific designs and layouts should consider intended user groups and unique site conditions.

Areas of Respite

Rest areas along trail segments enhance the user experience by offering places to rest, enjoy natural settings, or socialize. These areas, distinct from trailheads, can include pull-offs with benches or picnic tables, observation platforms, or interpretive signs. They should be integrated into the emergency response system with identifying codes for locator information.

Trail Signs & Wayfinding

Enhanced signage and consistent brand identification can significantly increase awareness of recreational opportunities for residents and visitors. A coordinated signage system is essential for facilitating a successful trail network. This system should inform, orient, and educate users about the trail system and appropriate trail etiquette. A comprehensive and consistent signage system includes:

- Directional and Regulatory Signs: Clearly indicate directions and regulatory information to ensure user safety and compliance with trail rules.
- Trail User Etiquette and Hierarchy Signs: Educate users on proper trail behavior and right-of-way practices to promote safety and courtesy among different trail users.
- Continuous Route Signage: Provide route identification and wayfinding to help users navigate the trail network seamlessly.
- Mileage Markers: Display periodic information regarding distances to areas of interest, helping users gauge their progress and plan their trips.
- Warning Signs: Alert users to upcoming trail transitions, potential conflicts with motor vehicles, and other hazards to ensure safety.
- Interpretive Information: Offer educational content about the ecological, historical, and cultural features along the trails, enhancing the user experience.
- QR Codes: Provide links to additional information and resources, allowing users to access more detailed content via smartphones.

Trail System Recommendations

By adopting a connectivity-focused approach, Cornelius can ensure that the expanding trail network is well-integrated and provides residents with seamless access to recreational trails. This strategy will support a cohesive and user-friendly trail system that meets the community's recreation, transportation and overall quality of life needs.

Connectivity Over Mileage

As with transportation planning, recreational trail planning should prioritize connectivity as a performance metric rather than mileage. Relying on a mileage standard or metric for level of service for paths within Cornelius will result in limited and inadequate assessment of community needs, with little consideration for improved connectivity.

Local Park Access

Interior park trails should connect smoothly with sidewalks and provide information on connecting to nearby trail segments. The community survey and online open house comments supported additional trail development and walking opportunities.

As illustrated on Map 16: Proposed Recreational Trail System, future recreational trail connections reflect community interests and preferences from surveys and other engagements. The proposed trail system enables additional connections to the Council Creek Regional Trail and includes a new north-south trails along N 29th Avenue. The map also illustrates the potential for trail connections near the Tualatin River, with connections to Harleman Park and Fernhill Wetlands in Forest Grove. The proposed trail system adds approximately 6.5 miles of recreational trails, which includes 3.7 miles of trail for the Council Creek Regional Trail and excludes future sidewalks or bike routes in the right-of-way.

Planning Coordination

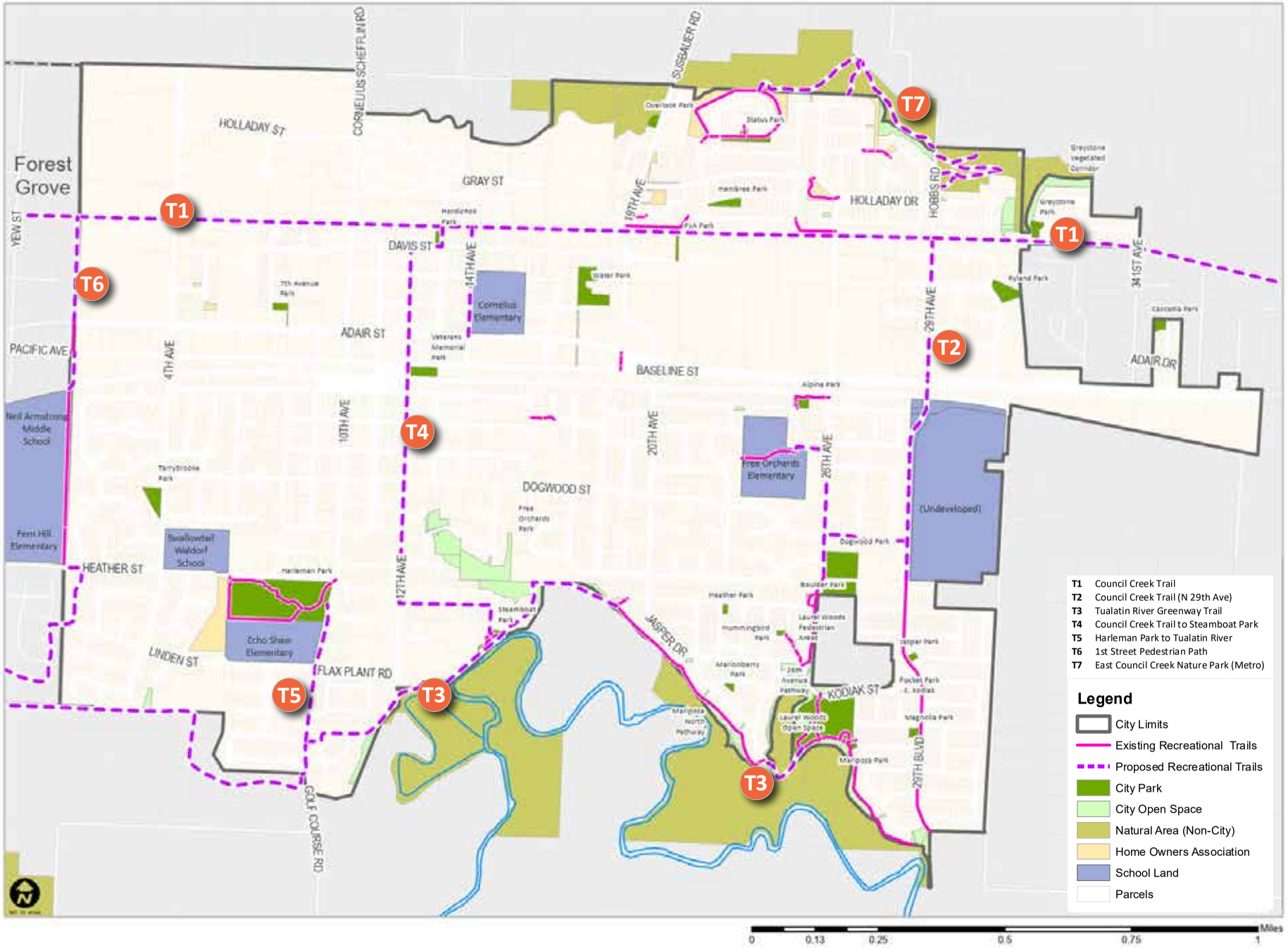
Achieving many recreational trail connections will require coordination with transportation improvements and land development. This Plan recommends a connectivity goal to enhance off-street linkages between parks and major destinations, which supplement future pedestrian and bicycle connections and multi-use paths along new collector streets that utilize in right-of-way alignments and are shown in the Transportation System Plan. The City also should continue to coordinate with Metro and area partners to complete the deign and build the Council Creek Regional Trail through Cornelius.

Acquisitions & Development for Trail Connections

Additional trail connections, sidewalk improvements, and bike lanes are needed to link destinations and promote walkability and healthier lifestyles. The City should actively pursue the acquisition of easements, corridors and parcels to create comprehensive linkages for Cornelius's recreational trail system. Coordination between parks and transportation funding sources is essential for planning the most appropriate links. The City also should require new developments to provide bike and pedestrian access to contribute to a city-wide network of non-motorized transportation options, and it should continue to implement ADA guidelines for trails where reasonable.

Trail System Signage

As the trail network grows, it is recommended that detailed trail signage standards, wayfinding signage for trails and associated facilities, and informational maps and materials identifying existing and planned trail facilities, be designed and implemented to improve user experiences.



Map 16: Proposed Recreational Trail System



Chapter 7
RECREATION & EVENTS

The City currently provides limited recreation programing through the Cornelius Library, and the City has plans to convert a portion of the Cornelius Elementary School into a new city community center. Other nearby recreation options are available through a range of public and private recreation, health and fitness providers and facilities in Forest Grove and Hillsboro.

Recreation Trends

The following national and state data highlights some of the current trends in recreation and may frame future considerations for recreation offerings and events in Cornelius. Additional trend data are provided in Appendix F.

- Nationwide, 82% of U.S. adults believe that parks and recreation are essential. [1]
- 72% of survey respondents indicate that having a high-quality park, playground, public open space or recreation center nearby is an important factor in deciding where they want to live. [1]
- Nearly all (93%) park and recreation agencies provide recreation programs and services. The top five most commonly offered programs include holiday or other special events (65%), educational programs (59%), group exercise (59%), fitness programs (58%), and day or summer camps (57%). [2]
- More than eight in ten agencies provide themed special events (90% of agencies), team sports (87%), social recreation events (88%), youth summer camps (83%), fitness enhancement classes (82%), and health and wellness education (80%). [3]
- America's children are spending more time outdoors over the past decade, and the COVID pandemic accelerated that trend. Overall, the percentage of children participating in outdoor recreation was high in 2021, at just over 70%. [4]
- Over the past two years, participation rates are up across the board for America's youth, with strong growth in participation by girls (4.9% higher for girls ages 6 to 12, and 5.3% higher for girls 13 to 17). [4]
- Yoga continued to have one of the largest gains in fitness activities. [5]
- Activities with the highest 5-year increase in participation include indoor climbing (13%) and pickleball (12%). [5]

- Research from the US Bureau of Economic Analysis shows that arts and culture drive 4.2% of the US gross domestic product (GDP), generating $ 876.7 billion in 2020. [6]
- People who say their neighborhood has easy access to quality arts and cultural activities tend to be more satisfied, identify more with local lifestyle and culture, and invest more time and resources in their communities. [7]

Recreation Management magazine's 2022 Report on the State of the Managed Recreation Industry summarizes information provided by a wide range of professionals working in the recreation, sports, and fitness industry. Regarding program options, respondents from community centers, park departments, and health clubs reported that they plan to add programs over the next few years. The ten most commonly planned program additions were:

- Mind-body balance programs
- Fitness programs
- Group exercise programs
- Educational programs
- Arts and crafts programs
- Teen programs
- Functional fitness programs
- Performing arts programs
- Environmental education
- Holidays and other special events

Sources:

(1) American Engagement with Parks Survey
(2) 2020 NRPA Agency Performance Review
(3) 2022 NRPA Agency Performance Review
(4) 2022 Outdoor Participation Report
(5) 2022 Sport & Fitness Industry Association Sports, Fitness, And Leisure Activities Topline Participation Report
(6) US Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2022
(7) Knight Foundation Community Ties survey Community-Ties-Final-pg.pdf (knightfoundation.org).

Community Feedback

Participants of the online open house for this Parks Master Plan, as well as those who were engaged with the Vision 2045 and the Cornelius Community Center Concept Plan, offered feedback on local needs for recreation programs, facilities and community activities. Community ideas from the latter two planning processes included interest for fun runs, youth and adult programs, indoor sport courts, and space for community and recreation classes.

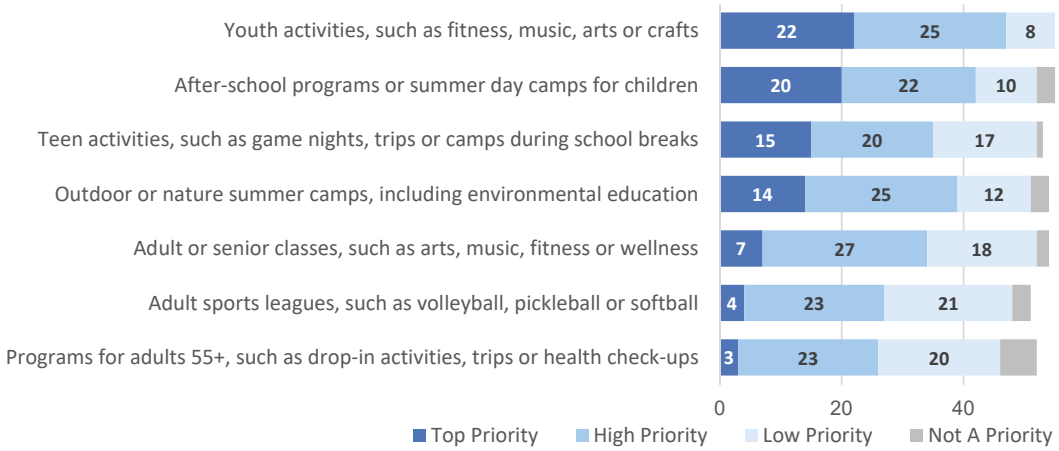
Online open house participants strongly supported expanding recreational programming for youth (see Figure 25). After-school programs and summer day camps, as well as other youth activities like fitness, music, arts, or crafts, received the highest priority rankings. Programs for adults—including fitness classes, drop-in activities, and sports leagues—also garnered considerable interest, though fewer respondents marked them as their top priority.

Regarding community events, online open house participants most commonly reported attending the Adelante Farmers Market & Music, Holiday Tree Lighting, and Movies in the Park. When asked how they feel about current offerings, the majority indicated they were satisfied but would like to see more events. Open-ended feedback conveyed a desire for improved promotion and visibility of community events. There was also interest in events geared toward families, teens, singles, and people with disabilities and seasonal activities, such as spring break or evening concerts in the park.

Other online open house write-in comments included:

- **Expand Cultural & Demographic Reach:** Several people expressed interest in more culturally diverse events, as well as activities for teens and singles. Geographic equity was

Figure 25. Recreation Program Priorities



also mentioned—ensuring events are spread out across the city.

- **Seasonal & Programmatic Gaps:** Specific requests included spring break events, concerts/music in the park, additional movies in the park, and more consistent programming like a permanent location for the farmers market.

Recreation Facilities & Activities

Facilities

Cornelius Public Library

The City's only recreation venue is the Cornelius Public Library, which provides access to information resources and hosts monthly events for families, teens and adults. Also within the library and completed in 2024, the Drake Learning Center is a 2,700 square-foot space that offers a versatile, 50-person event space to support community events and library programming and a makerspace designed to engage Cornelius youth in programs that promote critical math and science skills essential for student success.

Future Cornelius Community Center

The City currently does not have a dedicated community recreation center that provides space for indoor recreational activities. The idea of a community center in the area was identified in the City's 2009 park system plan, the Town Center Plan, and the Cornelius 2045 Vision and Action Plan. To meet this need, the City has agreed to acquire part of the Cornelius Elementary School from the school district and initiated development of a concept plan to envision the building as a community and recreation center.

The re-imagined building will include a gymnasium, several classroom spaces, commercial kitchen, restrooms, an administrative suite, covered outdoor terraces, and an interior treed courtyard. The existing school parking lot will be replaced with a public plaza fronting Adair Street. which will include a splash pad and accommodation for an outdoor market and future City events. Parking capacity will be increased with angled parking along the east side of North 14th Avenue north of Adair (see Figure 26).

Programs

The City of Cornelius offers a modest variety of activities and classes at the library for children, youth and adults. The following represents some of the current recreation, education, or self-improvement options available:

- Family & Youth Activities
  - Movers & Shakers
  - Family Storytime
  - Homework Help
  - LEGOpalooza
- Teen & Adult Activities
  - Zumba Class
  - Papercrete Garden Creations
  - Crafternoons
  - Garb-Gab
  - Quilting Sewing Circle
  - Basic Technology Class
  - Job Seekers Workshop
  - Citizenship Class

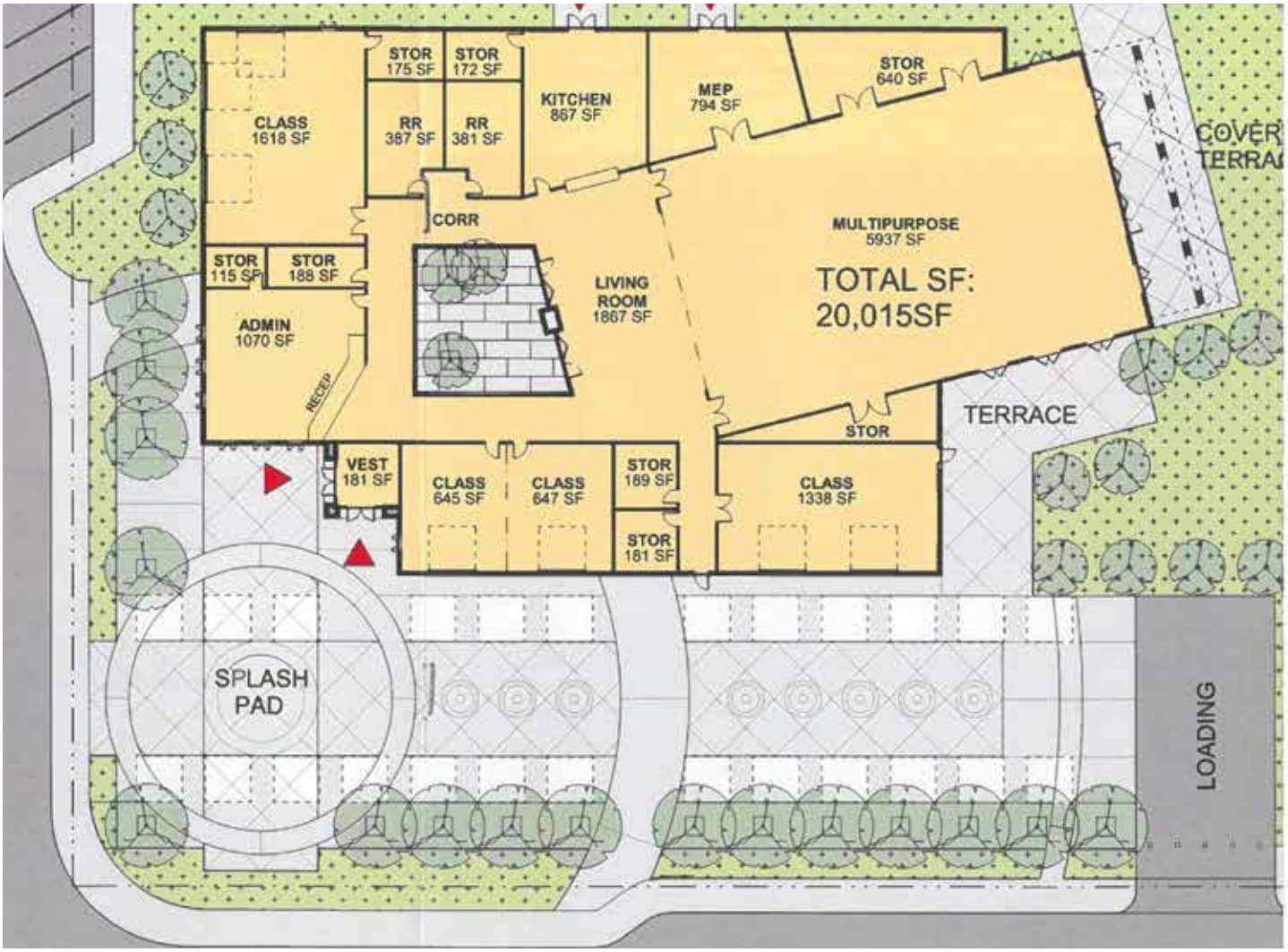
Special Events

The City coordinates or supports several special events annually that provide gathering opportunities, celebrations and activation of City parks. While not every event is hosted or run by the City, these special events draw the community together, are popular with residents, and attract visitors from outside Cornelius. A selection of recent community events include the following:

- Cornelius Farmers' Market (June – September)
- Take Care of Cornelius (June)
- National Night Out (August)
- Flicks at the Park (August)
- Veteran's Day Ceremony (November)
- Community Dinner (November)
- Holiday Tree Lighting (December)

Community gathering and special events should continue to be an area of emphasis; however, the overall number and breadth of City-sponsored special events should be carefully managed to align with the availability of resources and impacts to general park and facility use. This will ensure the City can adequately invest in its overall recreational offerings and maintain high-quality special events. Other community groups should be encouraged to be the primary funders and organizers of as many community-wide events as possible. A structured approach will help the City manage the growth of these popular offerings; ensure high-quality, adequately resourced events; and enlist community sponsorships, partnerships, and support. Also, when the new the community center is completed, it can provide another venue to promote cultural gatherings and other community celebrations.

Figure 26. Concept Diagram for New Community Center at Cornelius Elementary School











Future Program & Facility Considerations

Additional, expanded or new program options currently may be limited by indoor facility capacity at the library and staffing. However, with the planned construction of the new community center, the City will be poised to expand recreation program offerings. Doing so will require advance program planning to determine the range of potential programs, scheduling, and the needs for full-time and temporary staff for programming and facility operations. To assist with future program planning, staff periodically should review participant data past programs and coordinate with the school district and the cities of Forest Grove and Hillsboro to stay abreast of class and program utilization and consider the available program mix. Also, staff should periodically review data from the following sources to determine community needs for programs and services:

- Historical registration trends/success of current programs and services
- Surveys and questionnaires
- Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
- Suggestions provided by current or prospective instructors and current employees

Comments from public outreach indicate a latent demand for additional program options for youth camps, youth sports, teen activities and adult and senior classes and programs. Considerations about existing and planned programs should gauge performance and priority offerings based on a mix of criteria that include:

- Community interest or deficiencies
- Potential for increased participation
- Fill rates for programs (registrants compared to program capacity)
- Rate of program cancellations
- Availability of qualified and knowledgeable staff or contractors to provide consistency and reliability for program delivery
- Financial performance of individual programs (operating expenses vs. revenues)
- Program lifecycle assessment to balance the suite of new, mature, and declining programs
- Revenue potential, affordability, and accessibility
- Cost of service policy metrics



Chapter 8
OPERATIONS

City Park Operations

The City provides a full-range of services, including police and fire protection, library, construction and maintenance of streets, parks and utility infrastructure, cultural activities, short and long-range planning and development review. The Community Development Department co-leads and works closely with the Public Works Department to plan and oversee the City parks system. The Parks Division is responsible for maintenance and development of parks, and recreation coordination. With three full-time employees and a 0.45 seasonal employee, the Division ensures the upkeep of parks through turf care, mulching, playground equipment maintenance and care, building maintenance, graffiti removal, litter control and preparation for special events. Staff facilitate the Public Infrastructure Advisory Board and provide support to volunteer groups. To optimize resource allocation, certain equipment is shared with utility crews.

Park operations tasks include weekly mowing, edging, and leaf cleanup of park shelter and picnic areas. Safety inspections are performed monthly at each park. Staff also issue field permits for the reserved use of athletic field, both for single-use and full season use, in addition to permits for reservable park shelter and picnic areas.

Figure 27. Park Performance Measurements

Strategy	Metric	Actual 2022-2023	Estimate 2023-2024	Forecast 2024-2025
Maintain City Parks	Number of times parks are mowed/maintained	46	46	46
	Number of safety inspections performed at city parks	258	276	300
Increase awareness of City Parks	Number of shelter use permits issued	241	250	250
	Number of athletic field permits issued	5	14	14

To help determine the appropriate level of staffing for Cornelius's current and future park system, preliminary benchmarking assessments were conducted to compare number of full-time equivalent employees (FTEs), budget allocations, park facilities and acreage, and other variables to national park and recreation agencies, as well as similarly sized cities in Oregon.

National Comparisons

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) 2024 Agency Performance Review provides metrics that offer perspectives on comparisons for the Cornelius park system. Selected findings from this nationwide benchmarking tool illustrates comparison metrics with national medians and with park and recreation provider jurisdictions within similar population size brackets.

It should be noted that park and recreation providers can vary greatly across the country in terms of services, infrastructure, and system-wide parklands. Using NRPA metrics provides a "first flush" at examining how Cornelius currently is providing for and operating park and recreation facilities.

From the NRPA metrics, comparing the number of dedicated park and recreation staffing with Cornelius whether across all surveying agencies (57.5 FTEs) or just similar sized communities (14.0 FTEs), the City employs substantially fewer full-time employees (3.45 FTEs) per 10,000 residents. This comparison considers Cornelius's full-time staffing and part-time seasonal for parks, while NRPA metrics typically use parks and recreation staffing combined. The NRPA performance measure excludes seasonal labor for park operations. For evaluating park maintenance staffing assessments, additional comparisons are needed. (See subsequent discussion on projecting future park staffing needs.)

While annual operating expenditures is considerably lower than national averages, the annual operating expenditures per capita was within a similar range to communities with a range of less than 20,000 population size. Cornelius's five-year capital spending exceeds other NRPA-surveyed jurisdictions of similar size, indicative of the City's recent uptick in park system investments.

The NRPA park performance metrics comparison of full-time equivalent staffing (FTEs) and budget expenditures shows a more fine-tuned view of how Cornelius compares with other providers across the country. Of particular note, the City lacks an existing trail system beyond pathways within parks. Once the Council Creek Regional Trail is built, the City's trail mileage will be comparable to other similarly sized communities.

Figure 28. NRPA Agency Performance Metrics Comparison

Metric	All Agencies	Jurisdictions Less than 20,000 Pop.	Cornelius
Residents per Park	2,386	1,172	575
Annual Operating Expenses	$6,453,357	$1,451,763	$2,088,860
Operating Expenses per Capita	$99	$136	$145
Operating Expenses per Parkland Acre	$8,260	$9,777	$38,612
Operating Expenses per FTE	$110,912	$101,304	$605,467
Five-year Capital Budget Spending	$12,000,000	$1,814,200	$2,778,602
Park & Recreation Staffing (FTEs)	57.6	14.0	3.5
FTEs per 10,000 Residents	8.9	13.7	2.4
Total Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Residents	10.6	12.6	3.8
Miles of Trails	16	4.5	1.6

Oregon State Comparisons

Park and recreation operations can be highly variable, particularly at different community sizes and residential densities. No approach to service provision is an equal match to another jurisdiction. In addition to different organizational approaches to park maintenance, recreation services also may be co-located with community and neighborhood services, libraries, family services, cultural arts, event planning, golf course, and waterfront management. With this caveat in mind, a more refined comparison of park metrics was prepared using several cities in Oregon with population sizes within a range similar to Cornelius.

Figure 29. Oregon Cities Park System Metrics Comparisons

Performance Metric	Cornelius	Canby	Fairview	Gladstone	Sandy	La Grande
Population (2023)	**14,981**	17,944	10,782	11,865	12,991	13,404
Park & Recreation Total Budget*	**$2,088,860**	$4,712,813	$942,955	$1,863,687	$1,388,497	$1,328,984
Spending per Resident	**$139**	$263	$87	$157	$107	$99
Annual Capital Spending (5-yr average)**	**$433,680**	$2,689,000	$300,000	-	$1,900,000	$123,000
Capital Spending per Resident	**$29**	$150	$28	-	$146	$9
Park & Recreation FTE	**3.45**	16.8	3.77	2.95	5.48	5.8
Park & Rec FTE per 10,000 Population	**2.4**	9.4	3.5	2.5	4.2	4.3
Total Developed Parks (acres)	**29.0**	162.0	16.6	118.2	32.7	64.0
Park Acres per 1,000 Population	**2.0**	9.0	1.5	10.0	2.5	4.8
Total Parks & Natural Areas (acres)	**54.1**	312.4	102.7	139.0	279.9	108.8
Parkland Acres per 1,000 Population	**3.8**	17.4	9.5	11.7	21.5	8.1
Parkland Acres per FTE	**15.68**	18.6	27.2	47.1	51.1	18.8
Square Miles (land only)	**2.34**	4.69	3.05	2.40	3.63	4.58
Population Density (pop./sq. mi.)	**6,402**	3,826	3,535	4,944	3,579	2,927
Park Facilities (number)	**25**	23	17	16	19	13

* Cornelius Parks Budget does not include rec services provided by city manager's office

* Fairview & Wood Village have a IGA for a recreation manager; each contribute $71,958 towards their salary.

** Capital spending for Cornelius excludes developer contributions or other private funds

Reviewing the differences across these cities, Cornelius may have more park facilities but lower parkland acreage. When compared with overall parkland including open space and natural areas, most of the other comparable cities provided over 100 acres of parklands, not including any state, federal or other public land providers. The challenge for Cornelius's parks maintenance crew is the distribution of numerous smaller park sites that require more time mobilizing per acres of parkland.

Notably, Cornelius park operations spending levels based on annual budget expenditures ($139.43 per resident) were within a comparable range to other jurisdictions. Another consideration focuses on capital investments. A park and recreation agency's capital budget often varies widely from year to year with some years spending $0 on capital projects making comparisons less discernible. Compared with its adopted 2024-25 capital improvement program of $3,212,615, Cornelius spends $433,680 per year, based on an average of capital spending over a five-year period.

The available data for park and recreation comparisons does not readily separate park operations staffing from recreation and administration staffing levels. In order to help predict the maintenance and operations staffing needs for the City's future expansion of park facilities, other data sources have been gathered to help anticipate the needed labor hours for different types of parks, trails, open space and special facilities.

Projecting Future Park Operations Staffing

Cornelius staff track their labor hours for parks crews and their associated activities in the park system. General park maintenance, mowing, equipment and vehicle maintenance, and landscape planting maintenance are the top four labor expenditures for annual tasks. The previous three years of parks labor was averaged across all park tasks to be 3,358.17 hours. The tracking of tasks and hours does not distinguish across park types or necessarily assign labor hours to specific parks. Thus, the comparison with the above Pacific Northwest park system does not apply "apples to apples", since it distinguished between neighborhood and community parks and their typical labor requirements. Using the tracked labor hours for Cornelius's park system, the labor hours per acre averages 115.7, which is not too far from the other provider's time for community park tasks. Using the current labor per acre expenditures, a predictive staffing need could hypothetically reflect the labor needs for the addition of about 26 acres of parkland, including one community park and five neighborhood parks.

Figure 30. Cornelius Developed Parks Labor Staffing

Annual Labor Expenditures per Acre	3-year Average
Open Space Labor Hours per Acre	21
Neighborhood Parks Labor Hours per Acre	152
Community Parks Labor Hours per Acre	111
System-wide Average Labor Hours per Acre	**115.7**

With population growth and as Cornelius continues to responsively expand its park system, additional operations staffing resources will be needed in the future. To help predict the future staffing need as new parks and amenities are developed, an example from a Pacific Northwest park system (Figure 30) offers a look at the labor hours and costs on a per park basis with distinctions made for type of park being maintained. This per acre information can be extrapolated to predict how much staffing might be necessary per new park classification. A new five-acre neighborhood park would require the time of an additional 0.25 FTE staff. For every four new neighborhood parks, one FTE should be added to cover necessary labor needs. For a 20-acre community park, one full-time staff would be needed to ensure proper care and maintenance of the new facility. Special facilities, such as sports complexes, often require higher levels of staffing than a community park, which includes mowing time as part of the labor need. The agency in the table below uses in-house labor for mowing services. Based on the comparative offered

above, Cornelius would need an additional three FTEs for maintaining the projected growth in developed community and neighborhood parks.

Figure 31. Modeling Future Labor Needs by Park Type

Cornelius Developed Parkland	Developed Park Acres	Labor (Hrs/Acre)	Total Labor Hours	FTE Staffing
Current Cornelius Park System	29.02	115.7	3,357.6	3.45
Expanded Cornelius Park System *	55.02	115.7	6,365.8	6.55

* Assumes addition of five 2-acre neighborhood parks & one 16-acre community park

The assessment of current labor needs indicates that park operations have adequate FTEs to meet current labor needs. When trails and future parks are developed, the parkland facility acreage may increase by over 26 acres. Additional parkland system of 55 acres would trigger staffing needs of 6.5 FTEs, depending on the intensity of development and the types of provided amenities.

It should be noted that Cornelius has recently added a number of pocket parks to its system. These small park spots have limited acreage but still require regular inspections, trash pick-up, vegetation management and other frequent maintenance activities. Mobilization, travel from park to park, also consumes time that can distort the labor hours needed to maintain the park system. One should expect the average labor hours per acre to be much higher for pocket parks. Additionally, the potential for future parks being acquired with significant acreage is very limited. Applying the acreage value for labor hour expenditures when adding more smaller pocket parks may not offer a realistic projection.

In Cornelius, 13 of these park facilities are pocket parks of under 0.5 acres. The number of pocket parks comprises 57% of the City's park facilities, which is an unusually high percentage of a small community's park system. Pocket parks have limitations due to their size to be able to provide many of the outdoor recreational amenities sought by residents. Future parks being acquired for the park system should strive to provide more room for outdoor recreation whenever feasible. This also could lower the average labor per acre costs.

Distinct differences occur across park systems when comparing labor needs for park maintenance. Park acreage in mown grass cannot be the single measurement variable for determining staff hours, since park design, location, and intensity of use add to the time needed for adequate care. Mobilization time, travel, and load/unload of equipment add considerably across systems and can trigger higher time dedication per acre for small pocket parks and in jurisdictions with traffic congestion or great distances between parks. Park systems also vary considerably in the provision of restrooms versus portable toilets, triggering significantly different maintenance time commitments. Natural areas within developed parks traditionally consume much lower labor needs than manicured park areas. In coordination with an asset management program, labor tracking per task can help monitor operations and provide data for future needs.

Best Management Practices

Maintenance Standards

Developing maintenance standards that define the level of park upkeep and care can help identify and clarify the expectations for both the parks operations and for the public. If maintenance standards are solely defined by the level of budgetary support, a loss in efficiency and a gradual lowering of quality, care, and safety may result. Lower levels of maintenance often lead to higher capital repair needs due, in part, to a growing backlog of deferred maintenance. Park maintenance standards should be developed for Cornelius to proactively identify the desired level of care in existing parks.

Park and recreation providers seek to incorporate best management practices into their operations and maintenance to gain efficiencies in expenditures. Adopting a set of standards for park facilities allows an agency to be prepared for future tasks and responsive to the potential for budgetary changes affecting funded levels of care. Park standards can provide specifications for in-house expectations, as well as outside contracted performance. The degree of public tolerance also can inform the level of acceptable care for each park facility. The activities listed below offer a sample palette of the types of work tasks that can be defined to specifically guide the degree of attention

and length of time that is typical of each activity. Typical operations and maintenance activities include:

- Mowing
- Edging
- Rough mow
- Weed eating
- Aeration
- Fertilization
- Litter control
- Weed control
- Tree pruning
- Vegetation management
- Invasive plant control
- Power washing pavements
- Power washing site fixtures
- Painting / rust control
- Playground safety inspection
- Pavement monitoring
- Pest control
- Graffiti removal
- Vandalism repairs
- Janitorial services

Some tasks require daily attention, while others can be performed annually or based on monitoring or inspection results. Different levels of care (time and attention) can be established for park landscape areas coordinated with their landscape type based on past practices that provided satisfactory results. For example, an irrigated grass sport field will require more mowing and turf management than a non-irrigated shrub bed. These specific maintenance activities can be tracked and assigned typical labor hours. When funding levels affect labor resources, the impact to park landscapes' level of care can be predicted (i.e., Will grass grow too long and impact turf quality? Will restrooms be open for limited time periods?). Resource allocation based on funding support becomes a more informed process.

Park Design Standards

As Cornelius adds to its park system with the development of the Council Creek Regional Trail, Cornelius Elementary School site, new neighborhood parks and other future parklands, standardizing basic park features can be a valuable tool for both cost and labor efficiencies. Establishing design standards for park furnishings can accommodate economies in the purchase of amenities like park benches, picnic tables, bike racks, drinking fountains, signs, bollards, lighting, and more.

Design standards should always include universal access characteristics to ensure ADA compliance. As older furnishings in existing parks need replacement, the new design standard should be used to gradually shift all furnishings into an accessible, signature style and identity. The condition assessments conducted in the fall of 2024 (Appendix A) indicated a range of site furnishings without a clear standard for items like picnic tables, benches, bike racks, lighting, signage, or bollards. Adopting a standard style for park furnishings could help streamline the process for replacement of these amenities and address some of the ADA non-compliance issues. When new subdivision developments propose constructing a future park that will be integrated into the City-owned park system, these design standards should be required in the proposed park design and development.

The conditions assessments conducted at the beginning of this park master planning process also noted concerns about park identification and the lack of signs designating each park with its official name. Signs for parks should follow an adopted style that is consistent throughout the park system.

Benches, picnic tables, drinking fountains, bike racks, and trash and recycling receptacles are common site furnishings provided in public parks. In Cornelius, these site furnishings are visually diverse, not always ADA-compliant, and can create a challenge for maintenance when the need occurs to repair widely diverse amenities. For future park improvements and prior to implementing new master plans for undeveloped parks, it will be beneficial to have a standard design, style and color for benches, picnic tables, and other furnishings. Future park improvements could be standardized to create unity and simplify future additions and replacements.

Asset Management

The need to maintain standards of quality to ensure the safety and value of visitor experiences may require Cornelius to establish a set of guidelines for maintenance and operation levels of service, which may rely on a variety of techniques to help define their quality of care, ranging from user satisfaction surveys to asset management policies and requests for work activities.

Asset management programs are a best management practice for park operations to help manage current infrastructure and predict future capital repair and replacement needs. The City could begin to add existing assets to its public works infrastructure asset management program and add new assets as part of the project close-out phase following construction. Some types of public facilities can be approached on a very predictable basis for establishing asset management levels; however, public parks engage the highly sensitive perception of public outdoor recreation use. Therefore, the City could expand the use of an asset management program to automatically generate inspections on a recurring basis to address safety, cleanliness, and user attraction in a proactive manner. Safety, especially in regard to playgrounds, should be of paramount importance, and at least one parks operational staff should be certified as a playground safety inspector. While the human variable for park care adds an

additional expectation to be met, an active and proactive asset management program can track operations and maintenance needs and predict a more reliable need for future maintenance levels. Fully incorporating an asset management program for public parks can help guide Cornelius into its future park service provision needs.

Staff Training

Park maintenance tasks can vary greatly in their requirement for certain skills, knowledge, and experience. With adopted maintenance standards, park operations staff can be cognizant of work that needs to be addressed and work tasks can be prioritized. The City could support the training of a crew member to be a Tree Risk Assessment Qualified (TRAQ) International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist. This specific arboricultural expertise is essential to ensure that the community forest and individual park trees are managed to protect their value as capital assets and contributors to environmental health. Additional horticultural knowledge can be invaluable in identifying the best timing for certain landscape tasks to ensure effective practices and good results. Training on basic turf management, horticulture, arboriculture, integrated pest management, and environmental practices is recommended for all permanent staff. Providing and supporting attendance in workshops and training for optimum approaches to park maintenance can increase productivity and reinforce the value of park workers in their role of providing a safe and viable public park system.

Park Structures

The cleaning and maintenance of picnic shelters, restrooms, play equipment, drinking fountains, tables and benches should be regularly performed to uphold the public expectation of clean and safe park environments. Routine inspections for and damage and needed repairs should occur on a regular basis. Fall protection around playground equipment should be monitored to ensure adequate resilience to meet safety standards. Tracking the age of structures as part of an asset management program with lifecycle planning for future capital replacement is recommended.

Walkways, Trails & Parking Surfaces

General maintenance of park pathways, trails and parking lots should comply with ADA standards. Some parking areas may benefit from vacuum sweeping for stormwater protection. Pathways can be cleared of debris with occasional blowers. Routine inspections should note damage to pavement and record any needs for repairs of potholes, root upheavals and other mechanical issues. Vegetation allow walkways and trails should be cleared to allow adequate sight distance or intrusion into the use area. Painted lines for parking stalls, handicapped travel aisles, and sports courts demarcation should be inspected on a routine basis and repainted to provide clear visibility on pavement surfaces.

Landscape Design Standards

General landscape design standards should acknowledge basic Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles to provide good visibility and public perceptions of safety. Planting areas should consistent of native plants that allow clear sight lines, particularly at park and trail entries. All free standing trees shall be provided with 4-foot minimum mulch rings to keep mowers and string trimmers away from tree trunks. Long, gentle sweeping curves are preferred over abrupt changes in lawn edges to allow for efficient mowing and relaxing aesthetic.

Pest Management

An integrated pest management plan (IPM) should be developed for use in managing all public park lands and open spaces. The plan should specify the minimum use of least-toxic pesticides and herbicides while employing physical, mechanical and biological controls wherever feasible. Landscape modifications as a longer term solution may be advisable prior to resorting to any chemical controls. If chemical controls are warranted, all federal and state regulations should be complied with as well as all pesticide label directions and precautions. Prevention of ground and surface water contamination is mandatory. All Applicators should be licensed by the State and have exemplary safety records while keeping up with training and certification requirements. Best management practices in landscape maintenance procedures should be followed to reduce the need for pest management.

Noxious & Invasive Weed Control

Noxious non-native weeds should be quarantined and eradicated. Spot treatment using backpack sprayers, wick applicators or manual removal may be most effective. Mowing invasive weeds is a short term practice that will require future more effective treatment for long term control. If chemical controls are warranted, all federal and state regulations should be complied with as well as all pesticide label directions and precautions. Prevention of ground and surface water contamination is mandatory. All Applicators should be licensed by the State and have exemplary safety records while keeping up with training and certification requirements. Best management practices in landscape maintenance procedures should be followed to reduce the need for invasive weed control.



Turf Repair & Maintenance

Mowing consumes a significant portion of labor hours for parks crews. Beyond the mower, ensuring adequate turf growth and health includes aeration, edging, sod & seed repairing, fertilization and irrigation. A healthy soil environment with at least an 8-inch layer of topsoil containing 8% organic matter is recommended to provide sufficient substrate for cool-season grass cover. In situations where soil quality is poor, reasonable turf grass cover will be difficult to sustain. Amending the poor soil conditions can be achieved by increasing percent of organic matter and depth of topsoil. This remedy can increase permeability and improve disease and drought resistance while reducing fertilizer demand. Irrigated grass areas will benefit from one to two fertilizations a year. Mower heights should be checked to insure that grass does not get cut too short, decreasing its productivity and making the grass less tolerant of environmental stresses. Mower height should be set and the highest acceptable level and mowing intervals timed to avoid cutting more than a third of the grass blade height during each mow.

Irrigation & Backflow Servicing

Irrigation systems provide important and often unseen infrastructure for providing healthy and attractive parks. The repair and maintenance of irrigation includes ensuring proper water distribution, monitoring for potential leaks, end of season inspection and winter drainage. Automatic controllers should be managing application rates. Native or drought resistant plants can be selected to reduce irrigation needs in planting areas. However, turf grass for athletic fields and open lawns in parks will require higher levels of care to promote grass recover from heavy use. Backflow protection should be included in all irrigation systems as required by law to prevent contamination of fresh water supplies. Certification may be a state requirement for acting as a backflow assembly tester.



Chapter 9
GOALS & POLICIES

The goals and objectives described in this chapter provide a framework for the Parks Master Plan and define the park and recreation services that Cornelius aims to deliver. The City's Comprehensive Plan follows statewide planning goals and provides the overarching direction for the City, while these goals and objectives focus the efforts toward tangible parks and recreation achievements.

The goals and objectives are built on the foundation established in the previous Parks Master Plan, adopted in 2009, but have been updated to reflect feedback from the community and staff during this planning update process.

Also, these goals align with the National Recreation and Parks Association's Three Pillars, which are foundational concepts adopted by the national organization and help frame recreation advocacy at the national level. These core values (below) are crucial to improving the quality of life for all Americans by inspiring the protection of natural resources, increasing opportunities for physical activity and healthy eating, and empowering citizens to improve the livability of their communities.

- Conservation – Public parks are critical to preserving communities' natural resources and wildlife habitats, which offer significant social and economic benefits.
- Health and Wellness – Park and recreation departments lead the nation in improving the overall health and wellness of citizens, and fighting obesity.
- Social Equity – Universal access to public parks and recreation is fundamental to all, not just a privilege for a few.



Guiding Principle 1: Lead for the Future

Goal 1: Encourage and support community engagement and pursue collaborative partnerships to strengthen and expand parks and recreation opportunities.

1.1 Involve residents and stakeholders in park and recreation facility planning, design, and recreation program development to solicit community input, facilitate project understanding and build public support.

1.2 Support the Public Infrastructure Advisory Board (PIAB) as the forum for public discussion of parks and recreation issues.

1.3 Conduct periodic joint sessions between the PIAB and Planning Commission and/or City Council to improve coordination and discuss policy matters of mutual interest pertaining to park management and development, and recreational planning, resources, opportunities, and funding.

1.4 Continue to use a variety of methods and media channels to publicize and to increase resident awareness about parks and recreational opportunities available in the city.

1.5 Identify, encourage, and promote volunteer park beautification and improvement projects from a variety of individuals, service clubs, churches and businesses, as appropriate.

1.6 Explore and pursue opportunities for alternative outreach and education to diverse groups, such as group walks and day hikes with minority communities, promotional materials through schools and faith groups, and youth mentorship or ambassador programs.



Goal 2: Pursue sustainable funding mechanisms and continue to foster partnerships to improve and broaden the parks and recreation system.

2.1 Develop and update long-term financial strategies that address the funding needs for future capital projects, acquisition, recreation improvement needs, and maintenance and operations.

2.2 Pursue alternative funding options and dedicated revenues, such as through private donation, sponsorships, partnerships, grants, along with support through partnerships with service organizations, volunteer groups, businesses and other agencies.

2.3 Periodically review and update the park system development charges (SDCs) and methodology and utilize SDCs to accommodate growth through the expansion of the recreation system.

2.4 Create an annual "Sponsorship Manual" listing all the opportunities for the year and distribute within the community in a menu format that creates a sense of urgency within the business community.

2.5 Create and work with a Parks and Recreation Foundation to facilitate the receipt of grant funds and to conduct other fundraising activities.

2.6 Implement a "Park Champion" program to designate leaders to find and coordinate funding for special interest park and recreation facilities.

2.7 Continue to collaborate with developers for future park, facility or trail projects to meet the goals of this Plan.

2.8 Coordinate with area school districts to expand the development, access and/or continued joint-use of school facilities for public use.

2.9 Explore opportunities to develop seasonal or revolving maintenance internships in partnership with local educational programs, such as Portland Community College's Landscape Technology Program.

2.10 Invest in professional development opportunities that strengthen the core skills and commitment from staff, Board members and key volunteers, to include trainings, materials and/or affiliation with relevant national and regional associations.



Guiding Principle 2: Maintain and Invest in the Existing Park and Open Space System

Goal 3. Provide the Cornelius community with safe, well-maintained, and proactively managed parks and recreation facilities.

3.1 Maintain all parks and facilities in a manner that keeps them in safe and attractive condition; repair or remove broken components on the same day they are identified.

3.2 Conduct regular safety inspections of play equipment and play safety surfacing. Schedule replacement of older play equipment to upgrade and update play experiences and assure safe play environments.

3.3 Develop city-owned or maintained park sites based on site-specific master plans or other adopted strategies to ensure parks reflect local needs, community input, recreational and conservation goals, and available financial resources.

3.4 Design and maintain parks, trails and facilities to offer universal accessibility for residents of all physical capabilities, skill levels and age; beyond compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards for Accessible Design. Upgrade existing parks to remove any physical barriers.

3.5 Incorporate sustainable development and low impact design practices into the design, planning and rehabilitation of new and existing facilities.

3.6 Standardize the use of graphics and signage to establish a consistent identity at all parks, trailheads and other facilities.

3.7 Standardize park furniture (trash cans, tables, benches, fencing, water fountains) to reduce inventory costs and improve appearance of parks.

3.8 Explore unique and/or specialized recreational amenities that expand the range of outdoor play experiences beyond the traditional options.

3.9 Continue to engage, coordinate, partner, and enable agreements with user groups of specialized facilities, such as sport fields, off-leash areas, water-based recreation, skatepark, etc.



3.10 Prepare a “no net loss” of public parks policy, such that the City will consider parkland losses only when converted parkland is replaced in equal to or better size and/or quality. (KEEP? Was a policy adopted since 2009 for this?)

3.11 Develop tree planting guidelines and protocols to determine planting locations and species selection to foster resilient plant communities that can recover from disturbances and adapt to climate change and its impacts, such as fire and drought.

3.12 Improve tree management policies and practices and promote tree retention and succession planting.

Goal 4: Protect and manage the City’s environmentally-sensitive lands, remnant open spaces and natural and cultural resources to highlight their uniqueness and local history.

4.1 Coordinate with other public agencies and private landowners for the protection of valuable natural resources and sensitive lands through the purchase of development rights, easements or title and make these lands available for passive recreation as appropriate.

4.2 Partner with Washington County, Metro, Clean Water Services and others for the development of management plans and restoration strategies for the Council Creek greenway corridor and the Tualatin River greenway and lowlands.

4.3 Actively work to maintain and improve the condition of city-owned open space to enhance or maintain native plant species, habitat function and other ecological values. Remove and control non-native or invasive plants as appropriate.

4.4 Promote tree-friendly land use practices and development by preparing policies to preserve mature, significant trees and planning for appropriate replanting.



Guiding Principle 3: Expand Access to Recreation for All

Goal 5: Ensure that the parks and recreation system is available, accessible, and varied to best serve the needs of Cornelius's diverse population.

5.1 Leverage City resources by forming and maintaining partnerships with other public, non-profit and private organizations to deliver recreation services and secure access to existing facilities for community recreation.

5.2 Strategically expand and enhance the diversity of recreation activities offered and complement services of other providers as facilities, staffing levels and partner opportunities allow.

5.3 Develop additional amenities, multi-purpose facilities, and centers that support and accommodate broad recreational usage; Acquire and renovate the Cornelius Elementary School to create a community center.

5.4 Host events and festivals to promote wellness, civic pride and the benefits of recreation.

5.5 Explore partnership opportunities with regional healthcare providers and services, such as Kaiser, Tuality and Virginia Garcia Memorial Health Center, to promote wellness activities, healthy lifestyles and communications about local facilities and the benefits of parks and recreation.

5.6 Implement dual-language signage and information at parks and trails, and include information about amenities, etiquette, etc.

5.7 Pursue opportunities to add an additional, inclusive "destination playground" or a "boundless playground" to the park system.

5.8 Develop a wider variety of recreation opportunities and plan for sport fields, courts and specialized recreational facilities (e.g., pump track, splash pad, off-leash area, cricket, etc.) with consideration of local needs, partner support/capacity, recreational trends, and availability of similar facilities within the city and region.

5.9 Consider incorporating alternative sport opportunities for youth and adults in the park system such as disc golf, futsal, bouldering and other non-team physical activities.



Goal 6: Improve connectivity between parks, neighborhoods and public amenities to achieve a walkable, interconnected park and recreation system to serve the entire community.

6.1 Pursue the completion of the Council Creek Region Trail Master Plan. Coordinate with Washington County, Metro and the cities of Hillsboro and Forest Grove for the joint planning, development and maintenance of the Council Creek Trail and other local and regional connecting trail opportunities.

6.2 Prioritize trail projects that address gaps between existing paths, create longer, more usable connections, and improve safety.

6.3 Coordinate the planning of trails, bike lanes, safe walking routes, and public transit routes with City departments, surrounding jurisdictions, Washington County, state and federal agencies, and private organizations to provide missing connections and reduce dependence on vehicles.

6.4 Integrate the siting of proposed trail segments into the development review process.

6.5 Coordinate the design and construction of trail projects with other capital improvements, including utility projects, right-of-way improvements, and other transportation projects.

6.6 Work with local agencies and private landholders to secure trail easements and access to greenspace for trail connections.

6.7 Create maps and guides with a universal graphic style for parks, trails, recreation facilities, and natural areas.

6.8 Furnish trail systems with appropriate supporting trailhead improvements that may include interpretive and directory signage systems, rest stops, drinking fountains, restrooms, parking and loading areas, water, and other services.



Guiding Principle 4: Respond to Growth & Development

Goal 7. Expand the City's park and recreation system through targeted investments to meet the needs of current and future residents and ensure a more equitable distribution and availability of park and outdoor recreation opportunities.

7.1 All city residents should live within one-quarter mile of a developed neighborhood park and one mile of a developed community park.

7.2 Provide a combined service standard of 2.75 acres per 1,000 resident-equivalents of developed pocket, neighborhood and community parks.

7.3 Identify and prioritize lands for inclusion in the park and open space system based on factors such as contribution to level of service, known service gaps, connectivity, preservation and scenic or recreational opportunities for residents.

7.4 Evaluate older, existing parks for opportunities to upgrade and increase amenities to expand outdoor recreation experiences and serve wider user types. Revive aging park infrastructure to improve current facilities.

7.5 Pursue use or development agreements, easements, fee simple purchases or other arrangements to secure suitable locations for new parks and trails to serve existing and future residents.

7.6 Actively plan and coordinate with Washington County and Metro for the acquisition of parks and natural areas within or in close proximity to the urban growth boundary.

7.7 Prioritize facility development based on demonstrated demand, population served, local user appeal, fiscal opportunity and revenue-generating potential.

7.8 Implement periodic surveys to gauge user satisfaction, program initiatives and statistical use of parks, facilities and programs, including trail counts.

7.9 Update the Parks Master Plan periodically and approximately every ten years to ensure facilities and services meet current and future community needs and maintain eligibility for state grants.



Guiding Principle 5: Celebrate Local Culture

Goal 8. Celebrate the cultural, artistic and historic integrity of Cornelius.

8.1 Promote and expand special events and programming within parks to enhance community identity, community activity and environmental education.

8.2 Partner with the community and local organizations to foster a variety of cultural events and support community cultural celebrations.

8.3 Identify and implement opportunities for integrating arts and culture into parks and open space, including, where feasible and appropriate, through permanent and temporary public art installations, arts performance and events, interpretive strategies, and other dynamic expressions.

8.4 Integrate public art and park design from the onset of facility planning to create compelling, engaging, and captivating public places.

8.5 Provide environmental education opportunities in open space areas with creative and interactive interpretation strategies, such as hands-on displays, self-guided walks, and other engaging experiences.



Chapter 10
IMPLEMENTATION

The preceding chapters provided an overview of Cornelius's park and open space system, along with goals and policies to guide future planning, development, and operations. This chapter focuses on specific project actions, including the proposed 20-year capital project list, and offers recommendations on additional strategies for successful implementation.

Key Project Recommendations

The following is a summary of key project recommendations which will require commitment from the City and its residents for the continued support a healthy park and recreation system that preserves and enhances the safety, livability and character of the Cornelius community.

Cornelius Community Center & Plaza

Building on the momentum from the recent Community Center Concept Plan, the City and its residents are poised to include a future community center as a central feature in the City's park system. The Concept Plan examined the building program, footprint and layout to serve as true community space for year-round programming and activities. The City should continue to pursue financing options to facilitate acquisition, construction and programming for the facility in the near-term. The new center will greatly expand the City's capacity to offer and program indoor recreation for athletics, fitness, classes and community activities for all ages and abilities.

Park Enhancements

Considering both the local needs and national trends for types of park facilities, renovations and upgrades to existing parks should include some of the following amenities, in addition to always supporting walking trails:

- Inclusive playgrounds
- Splash pad/water play (part of the Community Center plaza)
- Picnic shelters for small group gatherings
- Sport courts, including futsal and pickleball

- Lighted athletic fields, especially soccer
- Skate spots and pump track or bike skills areas
- Exercise stations along park paths or trails

Opportunities and facilities for other alternative sports could be expanded in the city. Fitness amenities, natural play, and more creative play equipment can provide more outdoor opportunities for physical health, fun, and social interaction. The City should also explore the feasibility for improved water access at Steamboat Park.

A number of parks have aging infrastructure that warrants upgrades. A few playgrounds are nearing the end of their useful life and should be replaced, including those at Alpine Park, Harleman Park, Tarrybrooke Park and Water Park. As older benches and tables are replaced, they should be re-installed with ADA-compliant versions that also include accessible routes to at least half of the furnishings per park. Other projects may include adding amenities to existing parks, such as picnic shelters for small gatherings and paved pathway connections to improve user circulation and ADA-compliant routes. A general consideration for the public is to create a park system that provided year-round facilities for all ages and all abilities to gather and recreate in diverse range of safe, clean and well-maintained park facilities that also balance fiscal stability.

Acquisitions to Fill Park System Gaps

The acquisition of additional neighborhood parks and one community park are necessary to address existing and projected gaps in park services across Cornelius. As land development continues, opportunities to acquire sufficiently large park sites will be more difficult and require Cornelius to follow an intentional acquisition program, as well as think creatively and foster partnerships to provide desired public parkland with sufficient room for park amenities. Additionally, the City should consider developing relationships with property owners north of current city limits to better position the City for a future community park acquisition that can potentially align with an owners sense of community legacy for future generations of Cornelius residents. To implement the acquisition program, the City may need to actively search out potential locations and property owners to secure future park sites, ahead of or concurrent with anticipated new development. Additionally, the City should continue to coordinate with local residential developers to include public parks in new subdivisions and utilize tools, such as system development charges, to facilitate the process.

Trail Connections

Trail connections, including sidewalk and bike lanes improvements led by Public Works, are needed to help link destinations across Cornelius. The development of the east-west and north-south segments of the Council Creek Regional Trail should continue to be coordinated with Metro and regional partners. Acquiring additional lands, easements and/or rights-of-way for the expansion of the trail network are recommended. Recreational trail corridors should be coordinated with the planned alignments illustrated in this Plan and the Transportation System Plan. The City also should continue to review, comment and coordinate with the Community Development Department on local land development applications to facilitate the inclusion of pedestrian and bicycle routes that connect to the conceptual trail network.

ADA & Other Accessibility Enhancements

Minor improvements to access, such as providing ramped entrances to playgrounds or stable surface access to site furnishings, are necessary to conform to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and ensure universal accessibility. The site assessment summaries and the capital project list identified and includes upgrades to remove barriers and improve universal access. In general, the City should make improvements to existing parks as needed to ensure proper maintenance, usability, accessibility, and quality of park features and grounds.

Wayfinding & Signage

Parks, trails, and other public open spaces are the primary opportunities for unifying an urban environment into a cohesive, accessible, and connected community through an identifiable wayfinding program. Cornelius should pursue a comprehensive wayfinding program that includes both visual graphic standards and site furnishing standards. Colors, sign types, and information can help users navigate the outdoor recreation experiences offered by the city. Signage should be installed at key trail nodes and at all City parks (primary and secondary entry points); signage should include directional and mileage information, site and system maps, unique features, and user etiquette information.

Communications

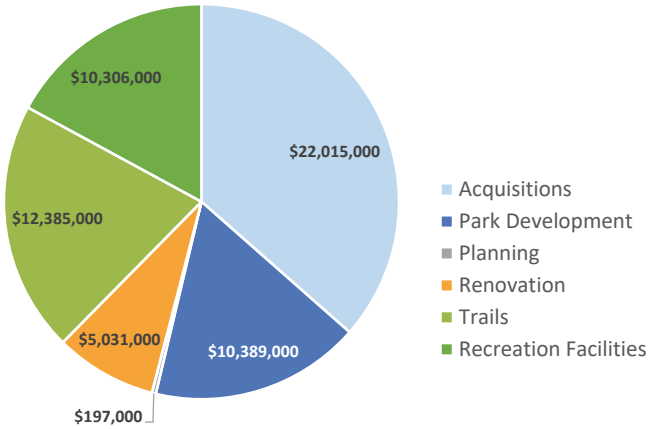
To broaden public awareness, the city's website should be expanded to facilitate quick links to popular destinations and be designed with mobile users in mind. Communications should include social media, email blasts, and improved access to park system maps, trail maps, and an up-to-date listing of park sites and amenities. The City should introduce and utilize QR codes or comparable technology on signage as a means to share with or receive information from visitors about maintenance, restoration, or monitoring data.

Capital Improvement Planning

The following Park Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) identifies the park, trail, and facility projects considered for the next 20 years, along with brief project descriptions. The majority of these projects entail the maintenance, acquisition, and development of parks, recreational amenities, and trails. Based on survey results and other feedback, Cornelius residents have indicated an interest in park facility upgrades and enhanced trail connections as priorities, and the Park Capital Improvement Plan is reflective of that desire.

The following table summarizes the aggregate capital estimates by park types for the next 20 years.

Figure 32. 20-Year Capital Project Expenditures (2025 dollars)



The following Park Capital Improvement Plan provides brief project descriptions and sequencing to assist staff in preparing future capital budget requests.

As projects are phased over the next ten or more years, the planning-level project costs have been inflated at an increase of 3.5% annually. Overall, the inflated costs for projects identified in the CIP total approximately $60 million ($40 million in 2025 dollars). The proposed project list focuses primarily on improving existing facilities through timely repairs, replacements, and upgrades to ensure an ongoing, healthy, and safe recreation system for Cornelius.

Cornelius Parks 20- Year Capital Improvement Plan

Inflation factor of 6% added to outgoing years to address rising rates and construction costs (rounded to $1000).

Project Name	Description	Project Type	2025 Cost Opinion	2025-26	2027-28	2029-30	2031-32	2033-34	2035-44	Totals
PARK IMPROVEMENTS										
Alpine Park	Play equipment replacement	R	$250,000			$335,000				$335,000
Dogwood Park	Play equipment replacement	R	$250,000	$265,000						$265,000
	Add skate park & parking	D	$2,500,000		$2,978,000					$2,978,000
	Add splash pad/water play	R	$1,500,000		$1,787,000					$1,787,000
	Add pump track	D	$250,000		$298,000				$599,000	$897,000
	Add paved walking path	D	$75,000		$89,000					$89,000
	Associated site improvements (grading, landscaping, removing Webb Road, etc.)	D	$1,200,000		$1,429,000					$1,429,000
Harleman Park	Play equipment replacement	R	$450,000			$602,000				$602,000
	Add splash pad/water play	D	$2,000,000				$3,007,000			$3,007,000
	Replace bleachers (4)	R	$320,000			$428,000				$428,000
Hordichok Park	Add new playground	D	$250,000				$376,000			$376,000
Status Park	Add paved walking path	D	$60,000					$101,000		$101,000
	Add small shelter	D	$150,000					$253,000		$253,000
Steamboat Park	Feasibility study for water access & hand-carry launch/dock development	P	$165,000		$197,000					$197,000
	Construct water access improvements	D	$200,000				$301,000			$301,000
Tarrybrooke Park	Play equipment replacement	R	$350,000	$371,000						$371,000
Water Park	Play equipment replacement	R	$450,000			$602,000				$602,000
	Add paved walking path	D	$75,000					$127,000		$127,000
	Add picnic shelter	D	$300,000					$507,000		$507,000
Systemwide Enhancements	Wayfinding & signage (design & install park identifation signs)	D	$60,000	$64,000						$64,000
	Add accessible routes	R	$250,000	$133,000	$149,000					$282,000
	Add ADA-compliant benches (6 per cycle)	R	$36,000	$38,000			$54,000		$86,000	$178,000
	Add ADA-compliant picnic tables	R	$30,000	$32,000			$45,000		$72,000	$149,000
	Add accessible playground ramps in existing parks (6)	R	$30,000	$32,000						$32,000
	Tree Canopy Plantings (plant native canopy trees*)	D	$40,000	$42,000		$54,000		$68,000	$96,000	$260,000
	Total Park Improvements		**$11,241,000**	**$977,000**	**$6,927,000**	**$2,021,000**	**$3,783,000**	**$1,056,000**	**$853,000**	**$15,617,000**
FACILITY PROJECTS										
Cornelius Community Center	Site acquisition	A	$2,100,000	$2,100,000						$2,100,000
	Center design & permitting	P	$1,000,000	$1,060,000						$1,060,000
Cornelius Community Center & Plaza	Center construction	D	$6,000,000		$3,573,000					$3,573,000
	Total Facilities Projects		**$9,100,000**	**$3,160,000**	**$3,573,000**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$6,733,000**
PARK ACQUISITIONS (* Acquisition target areas are estimations and will require due diligence & negotiation with current landowners)										
Neighborhood Park	Acquisition in Gap Area B (1.5-2 acres)	A	$1,600,000		$1,906,000					$1,906,000
	Acquisition in Gap Area C (1-1.5 acres)	A	$500,000			$669,000				$669,000
	Acquisition in Gap Area D (1-1.5 acres)	A	$800,000		$953,000					$953,000
	Acquisition in Gap Area E (1.5-2 acres)	A	$500,000				$752,000			$752,000
	Acquisition in Gap Area F (1-1.5 acres)	A	$2,400,000						$5,752,000	$5,752,000
Community Park	Acquisition in Gap Area G (15-18 acres)	A	$5,000,000						$11,983,000	$11,983,000
	Total Park Acquisitions		**$10,800,000**	**$0**	**$2,859,000**	**$669,000**	**$752,000**	**$0**	**$17,735,000**	**$22,015,000**
TRAILS										
Tualatin River Greenway Trail	Acquisitions/easements for trail alignment	A	$600,000	$200,000		$300,000		$400,000		$900,000
	Trail design, engineering, permitting & construction	D	$6,000,000			$1,606,000		$8,109,000		$9,715,000
Trail System Acquisitions/Easements	Acquisitions or easements to support conceptual trail alignments	A	$2,000,000	$150,000	$250,000	$300,000	$350,000	$200,000	$200,000	$1,450,000
Trail System Management	Pavement & surfacing repairs or rehabilitations	R	$250,000			$40,000	$40,000	$40,000	$200,000	$320,000
	Total Trail Projects		**$8,850,000**	**$350,000**	**$250,000**	**$2,246,000**	**$390,000**	**$8,749,000**	**$400,000**	**$12,385,000**
	Total CIP Projects		**$39,991,000**	**$4,487,000**	**$13,609,000**	**$4,936,000**	**$4,925,000**	**$9,805,000**	**$18,988,000**	**$56,750,000**

* Tree canopy planting sites: 7th Avenue, Alpine, Hembree, Magnolia, Marionberry, Tarrybrooke, Water Parks

Acquisition	**A**
Planning/Permitting	**P**
Renovation/Repair	**R**
Development/Expansion	**D**

NOTES:

This list identifies planning-level cost estimates and does not assume the value of volunteer or other non-City contributions.

Detailed emgineering, design and/or costing may be necessary for projects noted.

This list is not an official budget and is intended as a guiding document for City staff in the preparation of departmental budgets.

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Implementation Tools

A number of strategies exist to enhance and expand park and recreation service delivery for the City of Cornelius; however, clear decisions must be made in an environment of competing interests and limited resources. A strong community will is necessary to bring many of the projects listed in this Plan to life, and the Cornelius City Council has demonstrated its willingness in the past to support parks and recreation opportunities and a high quality of life for local residents.

The recommendations for park and recreation services noted in this Plan may trigger the need for funding beyond current allocations and for additional staffing, operations, and maintenance responsibilities. Given that the operating and capital budget for park planning and maintenance is finite, additional resources may be needed to leverage, supplement, and support the implementation of proposed objectives, initiatives, and projects. While grants and other efficiencies may help, these alone will not be enough to realize many ideas and projects noted in this Plan, especially the development of a future community center or community park with athletic fields.

The following recommendations and strategies are presented to offer near-term direction to realize these projects and as a means to continue dialogue between City leadership, local residents, and partners. Additionally, a review of potential implementation tools is included as Appendix G, which addresses local financing, federal and state grant and conservation programs, acquisition methods and others.

Enhanced Local Funding

According to the City budget, Cornelius maintains reserve debt capacity for local bonds and voter approved debt. The potential to bundle several projects from the Park Capital Improvement Plan or take advantage of unique opportunities, such as the acquisition and development of the community center, may warrant a review of debt implications and operating costs for the City, along with the need to conduct polling of voter support for such projects.

To finance a large capital project, the City could explore the use and timing of General Obligation (G.O.) bonds, which are debt instruments sold by the City to fund new facilities or to make improvements to existing facilities. Bonds are repaid with property tax revenue generated by a special levy that is outside the limits imposed by ballot Measures #5 (1990) and #50 (1997). Voters must approve G.O. Bond sales either in a General Election, or in another election in which a minimum of 50% of registered voters participate. G.O. Bond revenues may not be used for operations, maintenance or repairs, but they may be used for renovations to existing facilities.

Parks Utility Fee

A parks utility fee is an ongoing fee (often billed monthly) that provides revenue for the needs of the park system. When charged by a city, such a fee can be an additional line item on an existing utility bill. The revenue received can be used for both operational and capital needs, and it can be pledged to the debt service of revenue bonds. Establishment of a parks utility fee in Oregon requires compliance with legal requirements at both state and local levels. Several jurisdictions across Oregon have implemented and utilized a parks utility fee as supplemental funding to maintain and enhance their park systems. Cornelius could consider enacting a parks utility fee for the purpose of providing for the operation and maintenance of parks and facilities within the City and to ensure adequate resources are available for the sound and timely maintenance of existing recreation amenities.

System Development Charges (SDCs)

Park System Development Charges (SDCs) are fees paid by new development to meet the increased demand for parks resulting from the new growth. SDCs can only be used for parkland acquisition, planning and/or development. They cannot be used for operations and maintenance of parks and facilities. The City of Cornelius currently assesses a Parks System Development Charges (SDC) on new residential development to assist with the cost of improvements needed to accommodate new growth. The City should prioritize the usage of Parks SDCs to secure new park properties and finance park or path/trail development consistent with the priorities within this Plan. Also, the City should periodically update the methodology and rate structure, as appropriate, to be best positioned to obtain future acquisition and development financing from residential development.

Local Option Levies

Local option levies are separate property tax levies that can be assessed to fund capital improvements or operations and maintenance activities. Such levies are outside of the City's permanent tax rate limit, subject to the combined rate limit imposed under Measure #5. Local option levies require voter approval and are subject to the double majority (50% voter turnout and 50% approval) requirement of Measure #5. If used to fund capital improvements, revenues can be used to secure bonds or complete one or more projects on a pay-as-you-go basis, over a period of up to 10 years. Operations and maintenance levies are limited to a period of five years.

Parkland Donations & Dedications

Land donations from development projects, individuals, or conservation organizations could occur to complement the acquisition of park and open space lands across the City or if the city boundaries are allowed to expand. Gift deeds or bequests from philanthropic-minded landowners could allow for lands to come into City ownership upon the death of the owner or as a tax-deductible charitable donation. Parkland dedication by a developer should continue to occur in exchange for Park SDCs or as part of a planned development where public open space is a key design for the layout and marketing of a new residential project. Any potential dedication must be vetted by the Community Development and Public Works Departments to ensure that such land is located in an area of need or can expand an existing City property and can be developed appropriately with site amenities meeting the intent of this Plan.

Grants & Appropriations

Several state, federal, regional and private grant programs are available on a competitive basis, including those offered by the Oregon State Parks & Recreation Department (such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund) and Metro (such as Nature in Neigbhorhoods and other grant programs). Pursuing grants is not a cure-all for park system funding, since grants are both competitive and often require a significant percentage of local funds to match the request to the granting agency, which depending on the grant program can be as much as 50% of the total project budget. Cornelius should continue to leverage its local resources to the greatest extent by pursuing grants independently and in cooperation with other local partners.

Appropriations from state or federal sources, though rare, can supplement projects with partial funding. State and federal funding allocations are particularly relevant on regional transportation projects, and the likelihood for appropriations could be increased if multiple partners are collaborating on projects

Internal Project Coordination & Collaboration

Continued internal coordination between the Community Development and Public Works Departments can increase the potential of discrete actions toward the implementation of the proposed trail and path network, which relies heavily on street right-of-way enhancements, and in the review of development applications with consideration toward potential property acquisition areas, planned path corridors, and the need for easement or set-aside requests. However, to expand the extent of the park system and recreation programs, additional partnerships and collaborations should be considered.

Partnerships

Public-private partnerships are increasingly necessary for local agencies to leverage their limited resources in providing park and recreation services to the community. Corporate sponsorships, health organization grants, conservation stewardship programs and non-profit organizations are just a few examples of partnerships where collaboration provides value to both partners. The City has existing partners and should continue to explore additional and expanded partnerships to help implement these Plan recommendations.

Coordination with the Metro, Forest Grove and Hillsboro School Districts, sport leagues, and other recreation providers should be ongoing to assess the range and type of recreation options in demand within Cornelius and to maximize use of community facilities, such as fields, sport courts and other park spaces.

Volunteer & Community-based Action

Successful volunteer efforts – through volunteer groups, students, neighborhood groups, or sport and service organizations – can result in significant site improvements and can allow community members to gain a sense of ownership in the parks and recreation system. Volunteers and community groups already contribute to a variety of community activities and provide support. The City recently worked with the Cornelius Boosters Club and the Eagle Scout program for picnic shelter improvements at the Water Park Dog Park. Other examples include youth sport facility support and park clean-ups during the annual Take Care of Cornelius Day, among others. Cornelius should maintain and continue to update a revolving webpage list of volunteer-appropriate projects, which should continue to be promoted through the website and social media platforms and via partnerships with school district.

While supporting organized groups and community-minded individuals adds value to the Cornelius parks and recreation system, volunteer coordination requires a substantial amount of staff time. Additional resources may be necessary to expand volunteer coordination to more fully utilize the community's willingness to support park and recreation efforts.

Other Implementation Tools

Appendix G identifies other implementation tools, such as voter-approved funding, grants and acquisition tactics, that the City could utilize to further the implementation of the projects noted in the Park Improvement Plan projects List.

Appendix A
PARK SITE ASSESSMENTS

7th Avenue Park

Pocket Park

0.28 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Playground (wood fiber surfacing) with ramp
- Paved path

Other Amenities

- Benches (2), without armrests
- Dog waste bag dispenser
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Trash receptacle



Design or Management Considerations

- Add a few shade trees near playground.

Alpine Park

Neighborhood Park

0.48 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Paved path
- Playground (wood fiber surfacing)
- Shelter (small)

Other Amenities

- Benches (2), without armrests
- Dog waste bag dispensers
- Drinking fountain
- Grass
- Landscape planting at sign
- Park identification sign
- Shade trees
- Trash receptacle



Design or Management Considerations

- Add shade trees to southeast perimeter and near play area.

Boulder Park

Pocket Park

0.10 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Paved path

Other Amenities

- Benches (2)
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Shade trees
- Parking (parallel)



Design or Management Considerations

- Add park identification sign

Cascadia Park

Neighborhood Park

0.14 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Playground (wood fiber surfacing)

Other Amenities

- Benches (3), without armrests
- Dog waste bag dispenser with trash can
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Natural area (stormwater basin)
- Shade trees
- Street parking (parallel)



Design or Management Considerations

- Park has room for additional recreational amenity or at least a picnic table.

Cornelius Dog Park

Special Use Facility

0.63 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Off-leash dog park (large & small dog areas)

Other Amenities

- Bench
- Double-gated entry
- Evergreen hedge
- Fencing
- Fire hydrant drinking fountain
- Grass
- Kiosk
- Parking (3 car spaces)
- Shade trees



Design or Management Considerations

- Create accessible routes for some of the benches, picnic tables and playground.
- Add more shade trees.

Dogwood Park

Neighborhood Park

2.17 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Basketball courts
- Paved pathways
- Picnic shelters (small & large)
- Playground
- Soccer field

Other Amenities

- Benches
- Bike rack
- Dog waste bag dispensers
- Drinking fountain (at restroom)
- Drinking fountain (free-standing)
- Electrical outlets (along path & in shelters)
- Landscape plantings
- Parking (head-in, off street)
- Picnic tables
- Restrooms
- Trash receptacles







Design or Management Considerations

- Add park identification sign to new park

Free Orchards Open Space

Natural Area

7.75 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Natural area without public access

Other Amenities

- N/A







Design or Management Considerations

- Existing ConTech bridge structure carries sewer pipeline across stream and wetland in two locations. Connection could be provided for better walkability and neighborhood connections if the bridge between Heather (west of 15th) and 15th/Fawn Court has decking installed to provide public crossing.

Greystone Park

Neighborhood Park

0.36 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Basketball ½ court
- Paved paths
- Picnic tables (2, 1 with wheelchair space)
- Playground (wood fiber)

Other Amenities

- Benches without armrests
- Dog waste bag dispenser
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Mailbox station
- Natural area
- Parking (head-in)
- Shade trees
- Trash receptacles



Design or Management Considerations

- User-made trail connects to railroad alignment (used by dogwalkers). Consider future, formal connection to trail alignment.
- Opportunity to add multi-uses to basketball court, such as pickleball lines with portable net.
- Add ramp for ADA access into playground.
- Add handicapped sign at handicap parking space.

Harleman Park

Community Park

10.47 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Ball fields (2)
- Basketball court
- Horseshoe pits
- Paved paths
- Paved performance platform
- Picnic shelters (2, large & small)
- Playground (wood fiber surfacing)
- Soccer field
- Tennis/pickleball courts (2)

Other Amenities

- Concession building
- Dog waste bag dispensers
- Electric outlets along path
- Grass
- Park identification sign
- Parking (head-in; with 2 handicap spaces)
- Picnic tables
- Restrooms with drinking fountain
- Shade trees
- Trash receptacles







Design or Management Considerations

- Repair tennis net.
- Only 3 (out of 26) picnic tables in large shelter have wheelchair spaces. Replace aging tables with ADA-compliant tables to reach 50% distribution.
- Remove defunct, free-standing drinking fountain in southeast corner of park.
- Install safety rails on 5-tiered bleachers. International Building Code requires all free-standing bleachers to have safety rails.

Heather Park

Pocket Park

0.11 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Playground (wood fiber); no ADA access

Other Amenities

- Parking (parallel)
- Benches (2), not on ADA route
- Landscape plantings
- Trash receptacle



Design or Management Considerations

- Add park identification sign.
- Add ramp into play area. Add ADA-compliant play equipment.
- Remove weed fabric between curb and sidewalk for healthier street tree growth.

Hembree Park

Pocket Park

0.47 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Playground (wood fiber) with ramp

Other Amenities

- Benches (2), without armrests
- Grass
- Perimeter hedge
- Shade trees



Design or Management Considerations

- Add park identification sign.
- Replace Japanese barberry hedge with native shrub species.
- Add shade trees and shrub plantings (native only) or expand play amenities in empty space adjacent to play area.
- Evaluate the purpose and need for the “Attention” sign on the back fence requiring adult supervision for those under 14 year old.

Hordichok Park

Pocket Park

0.16 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Basketball courts

Other Amenities

- Benches (2), backless
- Dog waste bag dispenser
- Fencing
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Park identification sign
- Picnic table with wheelchair space
- Shade tree
- Trash receptacle



Design or Management Considerations

- Formalize connection to future former trail along railroad alignment and connection of 13th to Fremont.

Hummingbird Park

Pocket Park

0.09 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Playground (wood fiber surfacing)

Other Amenities

- Benches (3)
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Mailbox station
- Parking on-street
- Picnic tables (2, 1 with wheelchair space)
- Shade trees
- Trash receptacles



Design or Management Considerations

- Install ADA access ramp into playground.
- Add park identification signs.

Jasper Park

Pocket Park

0.13 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Playground (wood fiber surfacing)

Other Amenities

- Benches (3), without armrests
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Picnic table
- Shade trees
- Street parking (parallel)
- Trash receptacle



Design or Management Considerations

- Add park identification sign.

Magnolia Park

Pocket Park

0.26 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Paved paths
- Playground (wood fiber surfacing)

Other Amenities

- Benches without armrests
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Picnic table
- Shade trees
- Street parking (parallel)
- Trash receptacle







Design or Management Considerations

- New park needs park identification sign.
- Add street trees along S. 29th Blvd.

Marionberry Park

Pocket Park

0.12 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Paved paths
- Playground (wood fiber surfacing)

Other Amenities

- Benches (2), without armrests
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Picnic table (small)
- Shade trees
- Street parking (parallel)
- Trash receptacle





Design or Management Considerations

- Add park identification sign.
- Add more shade trees.
- Install ADA access ramp into playground.

Mariposa Park

Community Park

6.39 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Basketball courts
- Paved pathways
- Picnic shelters (small & large)
- Playground
- Soccer field

Other Amenities

- Benches
- Bike rack
- Dog waste bag dispensers
- Drinking fountain (at restroom)
- Drinking fountain (free-standing)
- Electrical outlets (along path & in shelters)
- Landscape plantings
- Parking (head-in, off street)
- Picnic tables
- Restrooms
- Trash receptacles







Design or Management Considerations

- Add park identification sign to new park.

Overlook Park

Pocket Park

0.25 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Picnic shelter with 1 picnic table with wheelchair space
- Playground (wood fiber surfacing)

Other Amenities

- Bench, without armrests
- Dog waste bag dispenser
- Fencing
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Shade trees
- View to adjacent natural areas



Design or Management Considerations

- Add park identification sign and playground ramp.
- Consider developing more focused planting guidelines/ requirements to avoid the installation of non-native, invasive species, such like Japanese barberry.

PLA Park

Pocket Park

0.17 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Paved paths
- Playground (poured-in place surfacing)

Other Amenities

- Benches (2)
- Fencing
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Picnic tables (2)
- Shade trees
- Trash receptacles (2)







Design or Management Considerations

- Explore opportunity to install future connection to rail trail and to Fremont.
- Add park identification sign.
- Paved pathway to Davis may warrant a tactile warning strip.
- Close the gap in pavement by playground gate. Loose stone and sand are getting moved into play area and pose a tripping hazard.

Pocket Park

Pocket Park

0.05 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Paved path

Other Amenities

- Benches (2), without armrests
- Landscape plantings



Design or Management Considerations

- Add park identification sign to new park.

Ryland Park

Neighborhood Park

0.90 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Paved path
- Picnic shelter with 1 picnic table with wheelchair space
- Playground (wood fiber)

Other Amenities

- Benches (2), backless; (3), ADA-compliant
- Bike rack
- Drinking fountain
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Natural area
- Parking (on-street)
- Park identification sign
- Shade trees
- Trash receptacle







Design or Management Considerations

- None noted.

Status Park

Neighborhood Park

0.88 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Paved path
- Playground (wood fiber surfacing)

Other Amenities

- Benches (2), without armrests
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Shade trees



Design or Management Considerations

- Add park identification sign.
- Entries to park paths from sidewalks lack tactile warning strips.
- Planting beds could support more native species diversity, particularly along perimeter fence.

Steamboat Park

Special Use Facility

0.76 acres

Recreation Amenities

- No active recreation provided

Other Amenities

- Benches, without armrests
- Crushed stone trails
- Grass
- Natural area abutting stream
- Park identification sign
- Parking lot (5 spaces)



Design or Management Considerations

- Evaluate main functions of natural area (as riparian buffer) and consider how to enhance ecological value, while maintaining CPTED principles.
- Park has no ADA accommodation. Consider how to provide some access.
- Some vegetation trimming along trail edges would be helpful.

Tarrybrooke Park

Neighborhood Park

0.99 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Paved path
- Playground (wood fiber surfacing) w/ ramp

Other Amenities

- Basketball court
- Benches (2), without armrests; (1), backless
- Drinking fountain
- Grass
- Park identification sign
- Picnic tables
- Shade trees







Design or Management Considerations

- Picnic tables and playground equipment are showing signs of aging. Plan for their replacement and upgrade. Complete refresh of play equipment could provide both 2 to 5 and 5 to 12 year old play opportunities. Expanding play space could offer more swings for tot and strap seats.
- Basketball court might support multi-use, such as pickleball.
- Park has room for planting more shade trees.

Veterans Memorial Park

Special Use Facility

0.61 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Paved paths

Other Amenities

- Benches (2), memorial
- Bus shelter
- Drinking fountain
- Flagpole
- Grass
- Landscape plantings
- Lighting
- Memorials: wall
  - Battlefield cross
  - Blue Star sign
  - Purple Heart sign
- Park identification sign
- Shade trees



Design or Management Considerations

- None noted.

Water Park

Neighborhood Park

1.18 acres

Recreation Amenities

- Playground (wood fiber surfacing)

Other Amenities

- Benches, without armrests
- Parking lot (gravel) with paved handicap space
- Picnic tables (non-ADA)
- Restroom with drinking fountain
- Open grass area



Design or Management Considerations

- Create accessible routes for some of the benches, picnic tables and playground.
- Add more shade trees.
- Exclude water tank and its service area from park system acreage; there is no public access to that area.
- Evaluate health of large Oregon oak tree; its thinning canopy may be a concern.

Appendix B
COMMUNITY SURVEY SUMMARY

To: Barbara Fryer, Community Development Director

From: Steve Duh, Conservation Technix, Inc.

Date: January 31, 2025

Re: **Cornelius 2025 Parks Master Plan Update**
Online Community Survey Summary Results

The following summarizes the results of an online community survey conducted by the City of Cornelius to assesses residents' recreational needs and priorities.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The City of Cornelius prepared and launched an online-only survey in August 2024. It was promoted via the City website and during community events, such as National Night Out and the Thanksgiving Community Dinner. The survey was closed at the end of December 2024, and 144 responses were collected.

Due to the nature of the survey, respondents self-selected to participate and were not necessarily representative of all City residents.

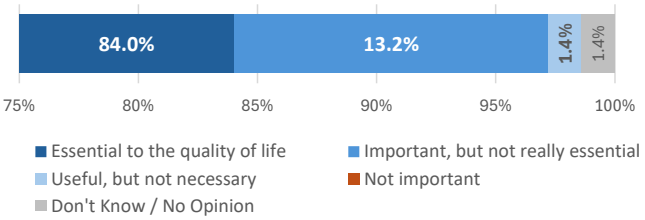
FINDINGS

Usage and satisfaction of parks and recreation facilities

How much do residents value parks and recreation?

Virtually all respondents (97%) feel that local parks and recreation opportunities are important or essential to the quality of life in Cornelius. Eighty-four percent of respondents overall feel that they are essential; while an additional 13% believe that they are important to quality of life, but not essential, see Figure 2. Fewer than 2% of respondents believe parks are useful, but not important, or not important.

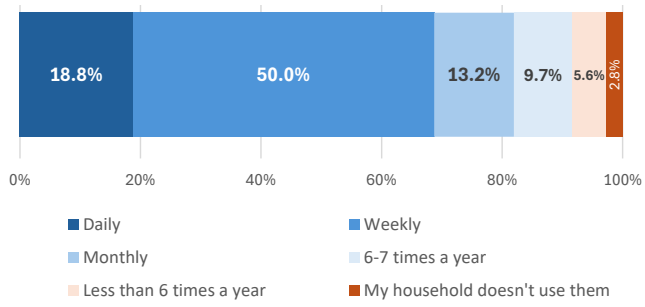
Figure 1. When you think about the quality of life in Cornelius, would you say that Cornelius parks are...



How often do residents use Cornelius's parks and open spaces?

Respondents were asked how often they, or members of their household, visited a Cornelius park, recreation facility, or open space. Respondents tend to visit frequently, with more than half (69%) of respondents to the survey visiting at least once a week and another 13% visiting monthly. Only 15% of respondents visit just a few times per year. Very few (3%) did not visit a park.

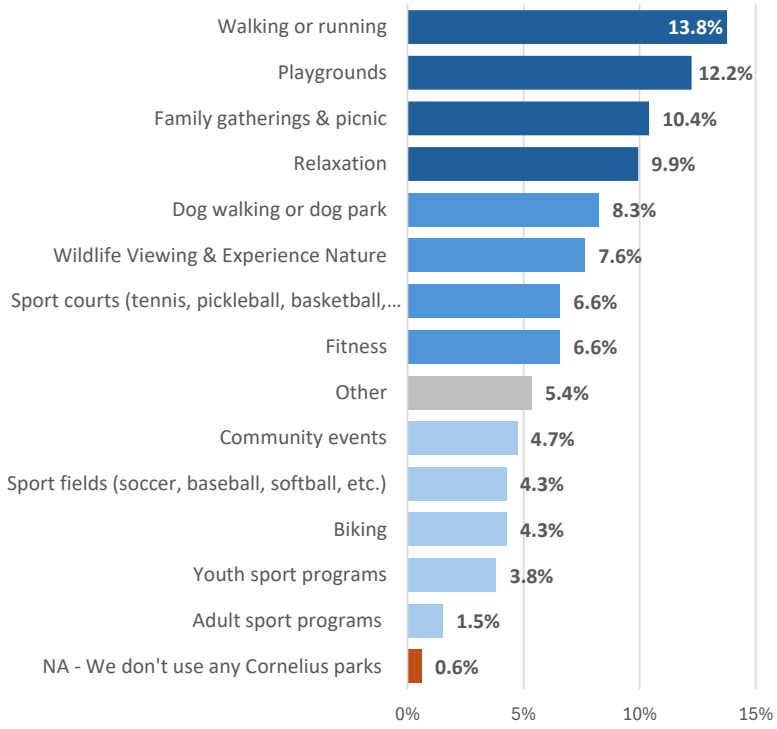
Figure 2. How often does your household use Cornelius parks?



Why do residents visit Cornelius's parks and recreation facilities?

Respondents visit city parks and recreation facilities for a variety of reasons, but the most popular reason is to walk or run (13%). Approximately one in ten visit for playgrounds (12%), family gatherings (10%), or to relax (10%),see Figure 3. Between 5% and 10% of respondents visit for the dog park, wildlife viewing, sport courts or fitness.

Figure 3. What are the main reasons your household visits Cornelius parks? Check all that apply.

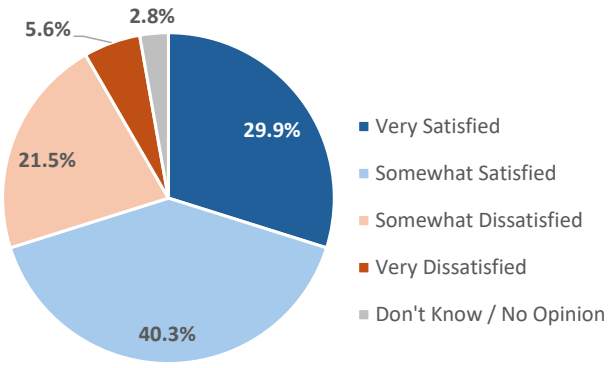


Satisfaction with existing parks and recreation

Are residents satisfied with the City of Cornelius's parks and open spaces?

A large majority of respondents are somewhat to very satisfied with Cornelius's parks and open spaces (70%). However, more than one quarter survey respondents (27%) are either somewhat or very dissatisfied in the city's park and open space system, see Figure 4.

Figure 4. Rate your household's satisfaction with Cornelius parks.



How would residents rate the condition of community parks they have visited?

Survey respondents have varying views on the condition of Cornelius's parks, as shown in Figures 5 and 6. More than half of all respondents rated the condition of Veteran Memorial, Harleman and Mariposa Parks as "excellent" or "good". The full list of city parks was segmented between those north of Baseline and Adair and those located south of Baseline and Adair.

For parks north of Baseline, Water Park had the largest percentage of respondents who rated its condition as "excellent" or "good" (28%), as well as "fair" or "poor" (24%). For the other parks north of Baseline, approximate one-quarter of respondents rated parks as "excellent" or "good". Large majorities of respondents did not have opinions about the conditions at these parks.

For parks south of Baseline, approximately 46% of respondents rated Dogwood Park as "excellent" or "good, with diminishing percentages across the other (and smaller) parks in the southern half of the city. Again, large majorities of respondents did not have opinions about many of the conditions at the parks in this area. The high percentage of "don't know / no opinion" responses, in general, may indicate a lack of familiarity by respondents of the parks available within Cornelius.

Figure 5. How would you rate the condition of each of the following Cornelius parks (north of Baseline & Adair)?

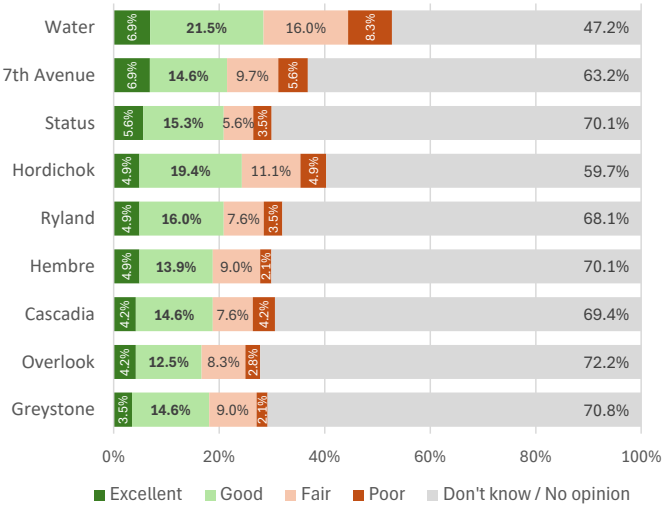
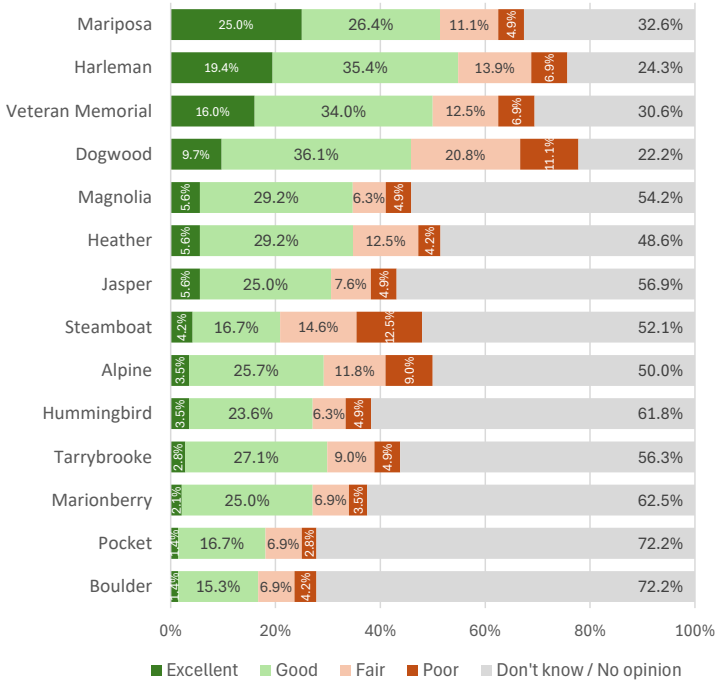


Figure 6. How would you rate the condition of each of the following Cornelius parks (south of Baseline & Adair)?

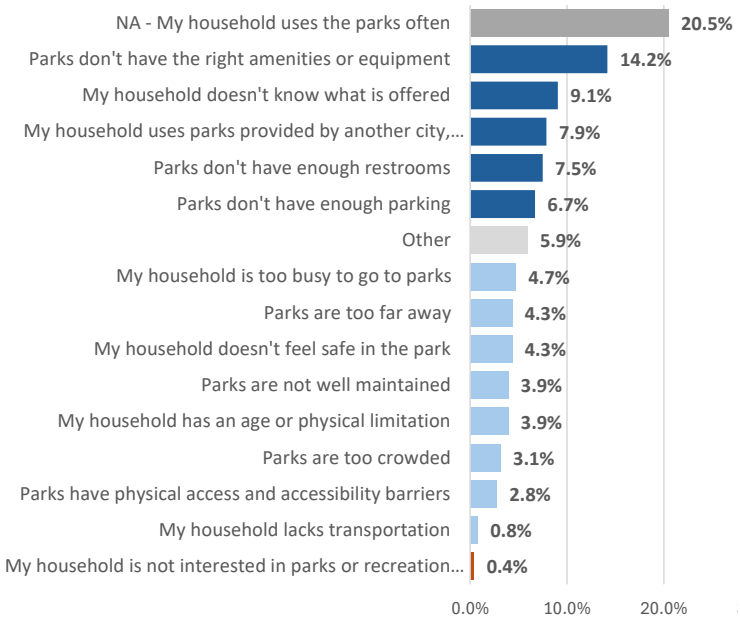


Why don't residents visit more often?

When asked why they do not visit Cornelius's parks or open spaces more often, approximately one-fifth (20%) responded that they do visit often. However, about one in seven respondents do not visit more because facilities do not have the right equipment for their needs, see Figure 7.

Smaller percentages of respondents, between 6% and 10%, noted they do not know what is offered, use facilities provided elsewhere, or the parks do not have enough parking or restrooms, preventing them from visiting city parks more often – suggesting that further improvements may not increase their use of parks.

Figure 7. What are the main reasons why you and your household do not use Cornelius parks more often? Check all that apply.

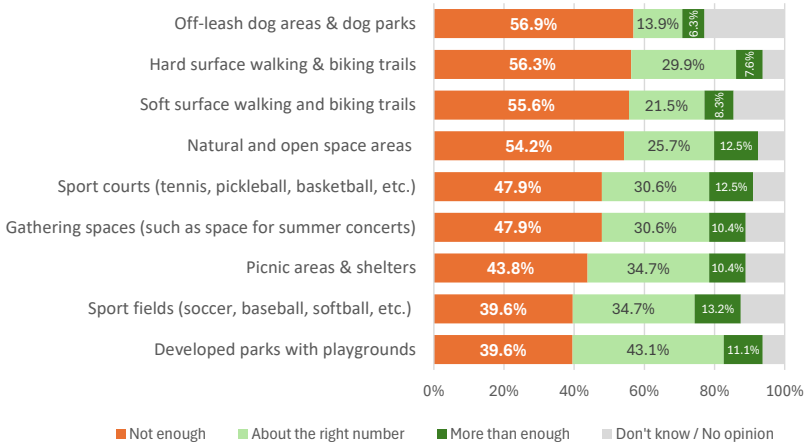


Investment Priorities

Does the number of existing park and recreation amenities meet residents' needs?

A slight majority of respondents feel that the City provides enough, or more than enough, developed parks with playgrounds. However, majorities of respondents noted there are not enough dog parks, hard and soft surfaced trails, and natural open space. Sentiment was fairly balanced between the availability of existing amenities and a need for additional amenities for sport courts, sport fields, gathering spaces and picnic areas, see Figure 8.

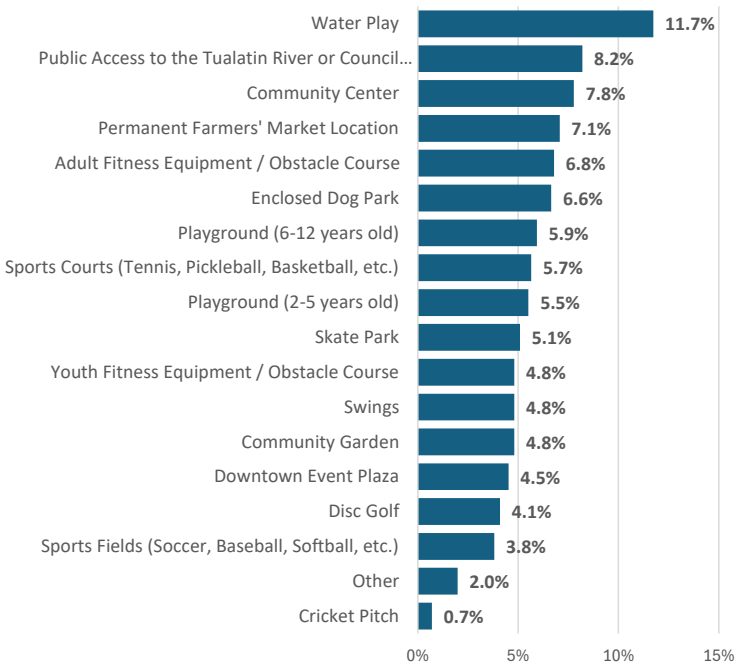
Figure 8. When it comes to meeting the needs for Cornelius parks, would you say there are the following?



What park and recreation investments would residents prioritize?

Respondents were asked to select their top five priorities from a variety of potential park system amenities. Overall, respondents identified the strongest interest for water play (12%), see Figure 9. Other amenities of common interest included access to the Tualatin River or Council Creek (8%), a community center (8%), a permanent farmers market location (75), and adult fitness equipment (7%).

Figure 9. What are the top five amenities your household would like to see in a future Cornelius park? (Pick 5)

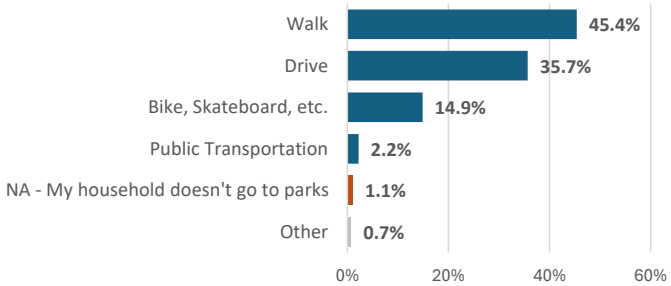


Travel Options

How do residents travel to parks?

Respondents were asked about their modes of travel to city parks. Nearly half of respondents (45%) walk to nearby parks, and an additional 36% drive. Approximately 15% travel by bicycle or skateboard, and only 2% utilize public transportation.

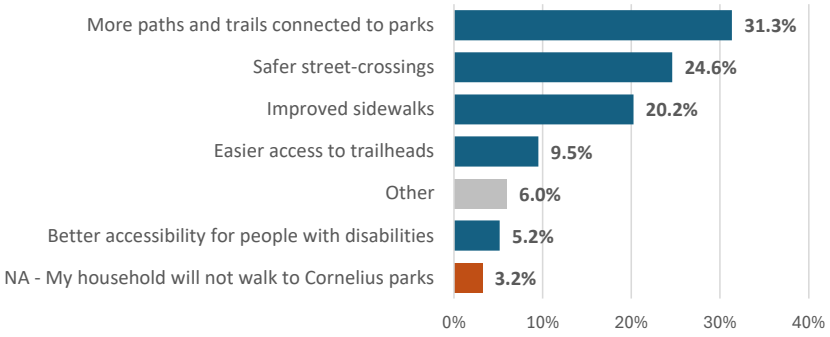
Figure 10. How does your household get to the park? Check all that apply.



What would enable residents to walk more to parks?

Nearly one-third of respondents (31%) would walk more to city parks if more paths or trails were available that connected to parks. Other important enhancements include safe street crossings (25%) and improved sidewalks (20%).

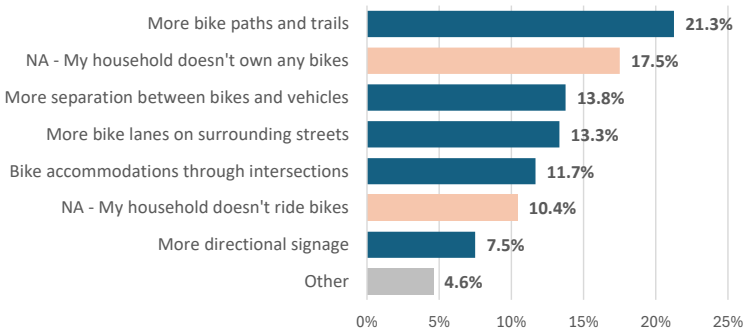
Figure 11. My household would walk to Cornelius parks more often if there were: Check all that apply.



What would enable residents to bike more to parks?

Nearly one-quarter of respondents (21%) would bike more to city parks if more bike paths or trails were available. Respondents noted other improvements to encourage more biking to parks, such as more separation between bike and vehicles (14%), more bike lanes (13%), and bike accommodations through intersections (12%). One limitation to increasing the rate of cycling to parks is that nearly 18% of respondent households do not own bicycles, see Figure 12.

Figure 12. My household would ride bikes to Cornelius parks more often if there were: Check all that apply.



Do residents have other specific improvements they would like to see?

Respondents were asked two open-ended questions. One asked what would make city parks more comfortable. The other asked respondents to describe one thing that they would like to see the City of Cornelius do to improve parks, trails, and/or recreation options. While respondents provided 215 specific comments and ideas, the following themes emerged:

- **Walking trails and connectivity:** The community seeks an expansion of walking trails, pathways and sidewalks to provide safer connections to parks, access to nature and walking within parks.

- **Opportunities for teens:** Many comments suggested more recreational amenities that offer activities for older children and adults, including a skate park, BMX, exercise equipment, zip line, monkey bars and disc golf.
- **Playground upgrades:** More play equipment with diverse play options and updates to older equipment was requested.
- **Water play options:** Splash pads, spray parks and general water play opportunities were suggested for future enhancements.
- **Restrooms:** Fully accessible restrooms (not portable toilets) were mentioned as helpful additions to parks with numerous mentions for adding drinking fountains as well.
- **Safety, security and maintenance:** Numerous comments highlight the community's interest in the safety, maintenance, and cleanliness of city parks. Some respondents suggested increased surveillance, better lighting, and more security cameras. Traffic controls and street crossing safety were also noted. The presence of off-leash dogs is another issue, with some calling for stricter enforcement of leash laws and/or redirecting people to the official off-leash dog park.

Additional topics included adding more seating areas and benches, inclusive play areas, more trees, lighting on pathways, off-leash areas, traffic safety, and the desire for an indoor rec/aquatic center

Some comments concerned the need for better access to park information and the value of park maps. A few responses expressed their general lack of knowledge about Cornelius parks.

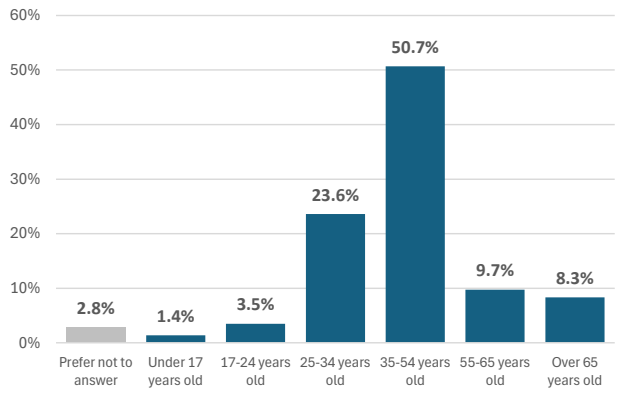
Regarding park operations, respondents expressed general praise for park workers and park conditions. Some comments expressed concerns about pesticide use, a rat problem, and trash/litter control after large group use of park facilities.

The full list of write-in comments is provided in Appendix 1.

Demographics

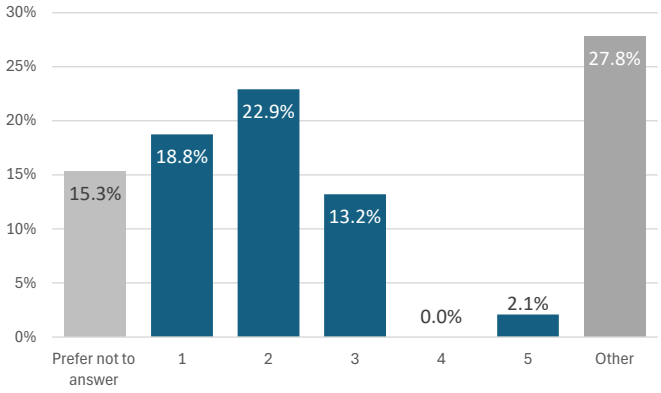
Age groups

Overall, about half (51%) of respondents were between 35 and 54, and another 24% were between 25 and 34.



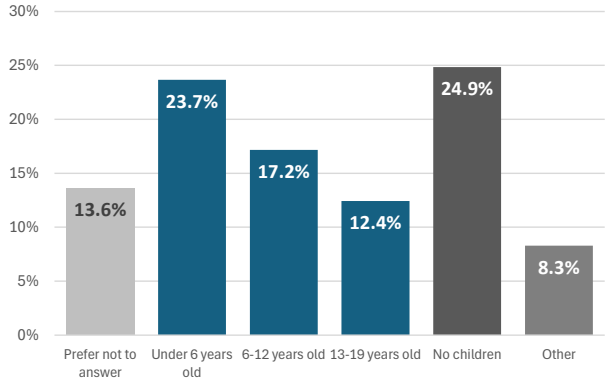
Number of children in household

More than half of the respondents (57%) live in households with children.



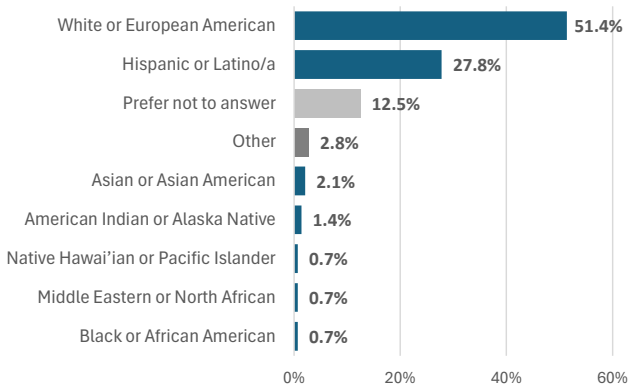
Age of children in household

Nearly one-quarter of respondents (24%) live in households with children under 6 years old, and nearly the same number of respondents (25%) do not have children in the household.



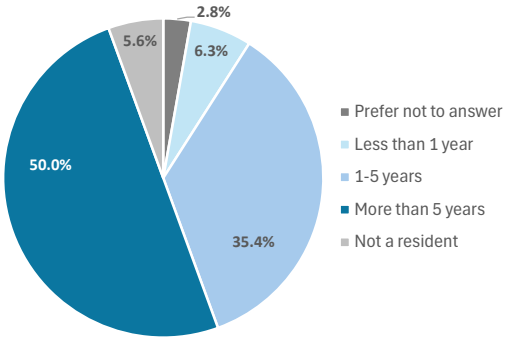
Ethnicity

Slightly more than half of respondents (51%) identify as White or European American, and more than one-quarter (28%) identify as Hispanic or Latino.



Tenure

Half of respondents (50%) have lived in Cornelius more than five years, and more than two-fifths of respondents (42%) are newer residents who have lived in Cornelius five years or less.



ATTACHMENT 1. OPEN-ENDED RESPONSES

Question 14. What would make Cornelius parks and trails more comfortable? (open-ended other responses)

- accessible for kids with disabilities
- Bathrooms , drinking water, trails
- beautify the parks with flowers, rocks, unusual trees etc. I would like to see skate boarding for the kids. maintain weed problem. Got to reduce speed limits in Cornelius Baseline! Photo radar has worked in a lot of communities and can work on baseline and side streets.
- Benches | banquetas
- Benches to rest. More disabled access
- Better and safer playground equipment for toddlers, soft landing and all ability. It's also lacking water features. I don't want to go to Forest Grove or Hillsboro for a splash pad or sprinklers. We need a park with a water feature. Another thing lacking is adequate shade and a large playground like Jessie Mae in North plains.
- Better bike paths
- Bike trails
- Clean, safe, well lit, shelter, equipment in great condition and grounds well maintained.
- cleanliness; more comfortable seating for seniors/disabled; updated play structures; more art/sculptures
- Dogwood park needs bait stations for the rat problem and increased garbage removal.
- Don’t know
- Have a boat launch on the Tualatin river
- Having more play structures
- I haven't experienced anything in the area. My family recently moved here.
- I live near Mariposa park so I'll be speaking in that specific park. The park is so large but the playground is so small. My daughter is 1 and loves to play on the big swing but it's almost always being used. We tend to go to the oak 2x a day when the weather is nice. I would also love a covered basketball court.
- I would like more splash pads, my children like them very much. | Me gustaria mas chapoteaderas de agua a mis hijos les gusta mucho.
- I would like to see playgrounds that are fenced in for safety and security
- I would love to see more nature trails and walking paths.
- I’ve never experienced a city with employees like this. Each park I go to, if the employee is there, they are so friendly and always ask me if I need anything or if they could improve anything. They care about the impact they make on the people they live here, that’s something that can’t be taught.
- in the afternoon | en la tarde
- Inclusive and fully accessible playgrounds
- Information availability
- Information in more than one language.
- Inspiring places, natural environment
- It seems about half the dog owners think all parks are off leash dog parks. I've even seen people drive to non dog parks!
- It would be great to have a free splash pad in Cornelius
- It would be nice to have a splash pad for kids like the new Hillsboro hidden creek one

- La ciudad se debe de preocupar de crear deportes para que se puedan usar esas canchas y campos que sean economicos para que los niños tengan en que ocuparse, porque preocuparse en que los parques esten hermosos si en su mayoria no se usan por que los deportes estan demasiados caros. (The city should be concerned about creating sports fields and fields that are economical so that the children have something to do, why worry about the parks being beautiful if most of them are not used because the sports are too expensive.)
- Larger space like Fernhill or Jackson bottom
- Less drug use
- Lighting
- Listed above
- Los baños ,mantener limpio de basuras mas verdes no vandalismo (Toilets, keep clean of garbage more greenery not vandalism.)
- Maintained, working clean bathroom gravel paths. Trash cans,
- Making people clean up after their parties at pavilions
- Mariposa needs lights on the walking trail
- Mariposa parking and street access. Need 29th extension completed
- Maybe a map - never heard of half of them
- More activities for teenagers.
- More bathrooms
- More bathrooms, more picnic area with trash cans and recycling cans, drinking water.
- More bigger parks
- More biking and walking trails, improved pickleball courts or shared sports courts, artificial turf fields
- More covered area at each parks
- More covered play areas
- More covered spaces
- More dedicated walking only areas
- more events
- more garbage cans
- More information about the different parks in the city.
- more light | mas luz
- More lights for the evening, and if there was an undercover area for the winter to play.
- More lights; maybe a security alarm and better bathrooms
- More natural areas or nature play areas & trail systems
- More playgrounds designed for younger children (2-5years)
- More Public Activities in the parks
- More real bathrooms (not porta-potties)
- More safe
- More shade and seating areas
- More street lights. An aquatic center would be amazing
- More tennis courts, sidewalks and nature trails
- More things for kids, More shelters and art installs.
- More trails for walking, trash can for dog waste. bench
- More trees and flowers.
- More trees and shaded areas. Better clean-up, fines for people who reserve park space and don't clean-up leave a mess.

- More walking paths and nature viewing
- More walking paths/trails and off leash dog areas.
- N/A (4x)
- Need more walking trails in nature areas.
- None
- Not sure
- Other
- pedestrian lights at night, crosswalk lights at busy roads, water fountains
- Put up safety lights and put more stop signs for speeding vehicles. | Poner lamparas para la seguridad y poner ms stop por los vehiculos que pasan a exceso de velocidad.
- Quit spraying chemicals all over
- Quit spraying chemicals all over the parks. Roundup is routinely sprayed along walking trails and in parks then kids play there. It's bad for the environment, unnecessary and bad for pets as well as people to be around, plus it costs the parks department money
- Requires more play structures for kids.
- Restrooms
- Restrooms and lighting
- Safe crossing areas, getting to dogwood is awful. Drivers rarely stop for pedestrians, park right up the intersection and speed through. I've had to stop in the middle of the road or back off because of assholes speeding through.
- Safe walking paths
- Sidewalks to walk there safely. Better equipment for older parks. Better drainage in fields so they aren't swamps (mariposa) during winter. Dog bag and trash stations.
- Skate park
- Soft lighting around the walking paths
- Some park updates would be great. I also didn't realize there are so many parks in Cornelius. Maybe there could be some marketing done advertising the parks and photos of them. Kids always love to visit a new park in the summer especially.
- Space for action sports like skateboarding and Bmx. Updated baskets courts
- The addition of more walkable and/or biking paths/trails throughout Cornelius would provide for better and safer places to bike away from the danger of traffic. Nature trails would be great for walking and running, and safer as to not have to utilize sidewalks and be near the dangerous traffic in neighborhoods.
- The community depends on the size and your choice of maintenance games, accessibility to them. | la comunidad depende del tamaño y sus opciones de juegos mantenimiento, acsesibilidad a ellos.
- The playground equipment needs to be better maintained. New bark chips more often.
- There is too many
- To crack down on openly drinking beer and smoking pot
- To have an area that preteens can still play/ be active around. Have an area that teens can have their own space.
- To have better playgrounds
- Trees
- Update parks for sure, enhance them so the community can feel enthusiasm in going to the parks. new trails and access to restrooms. Access to disposal. Cover areas, have small playground for toddlers as it's more difficult for them to play at the larger playgrounds with the older kids. Benches, water access for dogs.
- Updated park equipment, bilingual signage, offer more parking

- Updated play structures. More fences surrounding the park(s).
- Water feature or splash pad
- water splash for kid
- We desperately need areas for skating/scooter/bmx to go so they aren't forced into areas that aren't great for them and others
- We do not trail walk
- We need proper traffic controls and safety near parks. Dogwood for example people speed through ignoring pedestrians, tons of people use the "dead end" next to it and roll right into the sidewalk without looking, they block the view by parking right up to the intersection
- We primarily use Harleman, and I think it's excellent. I observe that people use it as an off-leash dog park, which creates problems. As far as I know, Cornelius doesn't have a good off-leash dog park, though, so that would be an area of need.
- We visit Harleman a lot and it’s great
- You’ve a great job of keeping graffiti off the surfaces of play equipment and restrooms.

Question 19. Any final thoughts, ideas, or concerns you or your household would like to share? (open-ended responses)

- A better exercise pathway
- A splash pad would be a great addition.
- An indoor community gathering space to hold events/parties would be great
- Any final thoughts, ideas, or concerns you or your household would like to share?
- BBQ Grills
- Big park Mariposa does not have water play is big disappointment
- Can’t think of anything at this time
- Consistent maintenance to these parks, clean bathrooms and drinking water.
- Cornelius parks department should make all the surrounding area of all parks they are able into community gardens or with fruit trees and quit spraying Roundup all over including weed killer in the grass at children's parks.
- Disc gold and splash pad and pool
- Downtown community/recreation center would be great! Safe access + wayfinding to future council creek trail.
- El alumbrado también es muy importante en los parques (Lighting is also very important in parks.)
- Entered answer
- Fluoride in water. aquatic center. More street lights down alpine.
- having like a tournament for each sport and putting on street workout it's an excellent exercise for the youth. | hacer como un torneo por cada deporte y poner street workout es un ejercicio excelente para los jovenes.
- I am happy you are exploring new ways to use and improve our parks
- I go for Walks often and use Neil Armstrong track in FG! If Cornelius has similar amenities it would be nice to know Where!
- I live next to mariposa and there are frequent parties here. Almost every single time the people leave the space full of trash, and even sometimes broken glass. I have a dog and a toddler. My dog has stepped on the glass (before I saw it) and cut his foot. And my toddler likes to pick up all the trash. Please consider charging people a cleaning fee so they can either take responsibility or be held accountable for trashing a public space.

- I never knew there were so many parks in Cornelius. It would be nice to have more information about existing facilities. And also a more Central Park with a variety of amenities
- I would like playgrounds to be enclosed/fenced for safety and security
- I would love to see one those adult fitness playgrounds around here with concrete space nearby to host weekly dance practices. our dance group practices outdoors during the summer and it would be nice to have a public space for staying healthy.
- I would really like to have one or more paddle boat launch in Cornelius
- I'd like to see a volleyball court with sand. horseshoes, water features, fire pits. This city has a trash and weed problem. I ask the city leader to walk the sidewalks of our streets. I walk Baseline on 20 to post office, there is trash everywhere and weeds growing in between sidewalks and street.
- It wasn't until I started completing this survey that I realized how many parks Cornelius actually has. Perhaps each Park needs a map with all of the park locations marked on it. Also listing the amenities in each Park.
- Just thankful for the amazing job on the parks as they are a big part of my weekly joy.
- Keep moving forward with getting the Council Creek Trail improved and opened.
- Keep up the great work !
- La ciudad debe de crear programas para los niños durante el año como basquebot porque tener demasiados canchas a fuera y para el invierno no se tiene nada. Que sean gratis para tener ocupados a los niños. (The city should create programs for children during the year such as basquebot [basketball] because there are too many outdoor courts and for the winter there is nothing.)
- Love the idea of a free water play area. We need consistent sidewalks throughout town too. Also would love river access for kayaks and paddle boards.
- Make. corrections to the dangerous bushes and plants in the parks. Children trip over them and easily get hurt.
- Monkey bars and zip line
- More access roads too Laurelwoods. Mariposa and parking from holt
- More activities for adults.
- More areas for off leash dogs. WATER PARK. We always have to drive far for that. And a community center would be amazing. Bigger parks for toddlers.
- More pet bag disposals & trash cans
- More poop bag dispensers would be helpful for dog owners who forget their bags or run out mid-walk. Water fountains at mariposa near the basketball courts were removed and not replaced. There are no dog water options at that park or at any of the smaller surrounding parks.
- More shade, less garbage.
- N/A (10x)
- Need more public restrooms
- No (4x)
- No more houses, traffic is getting really bad and we need more activities for teenagers.
- None (5x)
- Older teens are always at the parks, a place for them to let out energy is needed
- Parks are great
- Parks should have modern facilities and equipment throughout all Cornelius parks. There's not a place or park that attracts the teens and the young adults. Also, bike racks are needed at the parks and clean drinking fountains.
- Please bring disc golf to the city

- Please increase garbage service, park clean-up and Dogwood Park needs bait stations for the rat problem. Call Jared Clough at 503-640-0444 if you need additional info. Thx, Jared
- Please we ask for them to be updated!
- Pool
- Quit spraying Roundup all over parks
- Really appreciated the flicks at the park initiative, would be great to see more of these type of community events
- Requires more play structures. Also it will be good to have tennis courts and fitness centers.
- Safety and cleanliness is a concern.
- Skate plaza that combines seating area with skate obstacles.
- So far our park has offered us security, good maintenance, good services, I personally think it is a good family park. | Hasta hora nuestra parque nos ha ofrecido seguridad, buen mantimiento, buenos servicios me parece en lo personal un buen parque familiar.
- Some of the parks are just small, and a water park with off-leash has no place for owners to sit, which is disappointing.
- Thank you for events and activities | Gracias por eventos y actividades
- Thank you for taking initiative on park needs! We appreciate you.
- Thank you very much for bringing activities for the whole family. | Muchas gracias por traer actividades para toda la familia.
- Thank you!
- Thanks for asking
- Thanks for offering the opportunity to participate.
- Thanks for the survey
- The "park" in the Greystone neighborhood could definitely use some swings or a slide!
- The amount of teenagers and young adults using drugs in the parks is disrupting to the park and surrounding areas
- The finished product being the walking path around the Laurel Woods community/Mariposa Park
- The maintenance and upkeep of our parks are to be commended.
- The parks are generally well maintained
- There are too many parks for a city this size, the city should focus on core services in keeping the community and visitors safe.
- There seem to be enough parks especially in the new developments.
- We appreciate how well maintained and clean our parks are. Please keep it that way.
- We badly need safe spaces to skate.
- We desperately need skate park/areas for skaters, scooters and bmx (tricks) to go to. Even simple (cheaper) flat ground skate parks/areas in parks that have some room like dogwood and mariposa would be fantastic. There are a lot of people that skate and they tend to go to the new construction areas to do so which isn't great for anyone.
- We don't have enough things for older kids and adults. We need safe places to skate and safe crossing areas to parks.
- We have a disabled child and would love to have a fully accessible and inclusive playground
- We love our Cornelius parks!
- We love to be in nature. is there any possibility of expanding Free Orchards park into the nature area?
- We need a nice water park, Hillsboro has a few and we always have to drive put there.
- We need a skatepark

- We need safe ways to get to parks. I.e. 26th and ginger needs to be an all way stop with cross paths. There's no visibility when the park is busy and drivers don't stop for people crossing.
- we need to plan for the future and as far as I can tell, that is not happening. when the sidewalks in my neighborhood were installed last summer, they removed the bike lane and didn't paint new lines on the roadway (Davis St from 11-14th). this is not going forward, it's going backward. There's cigarette butts, dog poop and trash in both water and hordichok parks (the only parks within walking distance) and insufficient sports courts so we have to drive to Hillsboro or Forest Grove. Our city is raising property taxes and not using the funds appropriately.
- We really need better bike paths throughout town and roads that are not ton up to allow better access to parks and we need a pool.
- We really need safe spaces to skate
- We would like more access to nature, and safe pathways to access nature, for example the pathway along the south side of Cornelius along laurelwoods neighborhood is a nice pathway by nature, but access to council creek and the Tualatin river would be ideal examples in the near future.
- We would love a water feature like a splash pad or fountain for hot days. Forest Grove pool is expensive for Cornelius residents.
- "We'd love a new and safe park in Cornelius. Sometimes the neighborhood surrounding Harleman park can feel a bit unsafe.
- A favorite of ours in Forest Grove is Abby and Anna's yard. A water park/splash pad would also be an awesome addition to Cornelius!"
- "When people reserve parks for events, there has been conflict regarding what part of the park is ""reserved"". Many people don’t read the entire reservation to see its the covered area and the field/playground areas are still public. Something that is on the reservation or posted at the parks notifying people of that would reduce conflict.
- Following up on Question 18s answer, the dirt track at Dogwood Park is worn/not maintained and I seen more kids/adults there playing with RC cars than actual bicycles. So it would be safer/nicer for many of the community to explore converting it to something more friendly to RCs, or something of that nature. This would also open possible community events for RC related activities as folks of all ages could enjoy it."
- Would like to see a nature trails park like the one in Beaverton!

Appendix C

ONLINE OPEN HOUSE SUMMARY

Cornelius Parks Master Plan Update

April 2025 Online Open House Survey Summary

Prepared by JLA Public Involvement, May 2025

Survey Overview

In April 2025, the City of Cornelius hosted an online open house in both English and Spanish to gather community input on potential park improvements, trails, recreation programming, and parkland acquisition priorities. The goal of the survey was to help City staff understand local needs and preferences as part of the Cornelius Parks Master Plan update to guide future investments in parks, trails, and recreational offerings.

Participants were invited to learn about proposed ideas and share feedback through a combination of multiple-choice and open-ended questions. Input from this survey, along with feedback gathered during the preliminary survey in summer and fall of 2024, technical data, and site assessments, will help shape the Parks Master Plan to reflect the priorities of the Cornelius community.

Outreach Overview

The online open house was available from **April 1 to May 2, 2025**, and received a total of **63 responses**. The survey was offered in both **English and Spanish**, with 61 responses submitted in English and 2 in Spanish. Responses from both versions have been combined and analyzed together for this summary.

The open house was promoted through a variety of channels, including:

- Feature in the April **Cornelius Gazette**
- City of Cornelius **social media posts**
- **Bilingual flyers** distributed at the Cornelius Library, local businesses, and community bulletin boards
- **Direct outreach** to local organizations such as Centro Cultural, Adelante Mujeres, Virginia Garcia Memorial Health Center, and the Forest Grove–Cornelius Chamber of Commerce
- **In-person engagement** at the **Children's Day/Día de los Niños event** at Centro Cultural on April 26, where staff promoted the survey to attendees, most of whom spoke Spanish

Overall Themes and Takeaways

Top Priorities for Park Improvements

When asked to select top improvement priorities, respondents most frequently chose the addition of a **splash pad or seasonal water play area**, followed by **playground upgrades** and **paved walking trails**. In open-ended

comments, residents also emphasized the need for **better trail connectivity and wayfinding**, **play features for toddlers and teens**, **ADA-accessible facilities**, more **fitness equipment**, and **expanded lighting,** and **shade**.

Parkland Acquisition Preferences

When asked about land acquisition priorities, respondents overwhelmingly supported acquiring space for **active recreation uses** like fields and playgrounds. There was also strong support for preserving **habitat and open space that can include walking/running trails** and securing land for **future trail connections**. **Pocket parks** received the lowest level of support among the listed options.

Facility Improvement Priorities

The most frequently selected "Top Priority" for park facilities was the addition of an **outdoor splash pad or spray park**, followed closely by two equally ranked priorities: **converting the elementary school into a community center** and **adding paved or accessible walking trails in parks**. **Sport courts**—including those for pickleball, tennis, and basketball—received the highest number of "High Priority" ratings, indicating broad support even if they were not always the top-ranked need.

Trail System Preferences

For future trail development, **adding more trails in natural area trails** (such as those in Laurel Woods) was the most frequently selected priority. **Adding park-to-park connections** and **developing the Council Creek Regional Trail** were nearly tied for second place.

When asked to rank five conceptual trail projects (Options A–E), **Option C (Tualatin River Greenway Trail to SE Cornelius)** and **Option A (Council Creek Regional Trail)** received the highest number of "Top Priority" rankings. **Option E (1st Street Pedestrian Path)** was most commonly marked as a low priority.

Recreational Programming Needs

Respondents strongly supported expanding recreational programming for youth. **After-school programs and summer day camps**, as well as other **youth activities like fitness, music, arts, or crafts**, received the highest priority rankings. Programs for adults—including fitness classes, drop-in activities, and sports leagues—also garnered considerable interest, though fewer respondents marked them as their top priority.

Community Events

Survey respondents most commonly reported attending the **Adelante Farmers Market & Music**, **Holiday Tree Lighting**, and **Movies in the Park**. When asked how they feel about current offerings, the majority indicated they were **satisfied but would like to see more events**. Only a small number of respondents felt the current number of events was sufficient. Open-ended feedback conveyed a desire for **improved promotion and visibility** of community events. There was also interest in **events geared toward families, teens, singles, and people with disabilities** and **seasonal activities**, such as spring break or evening concerts in the park.

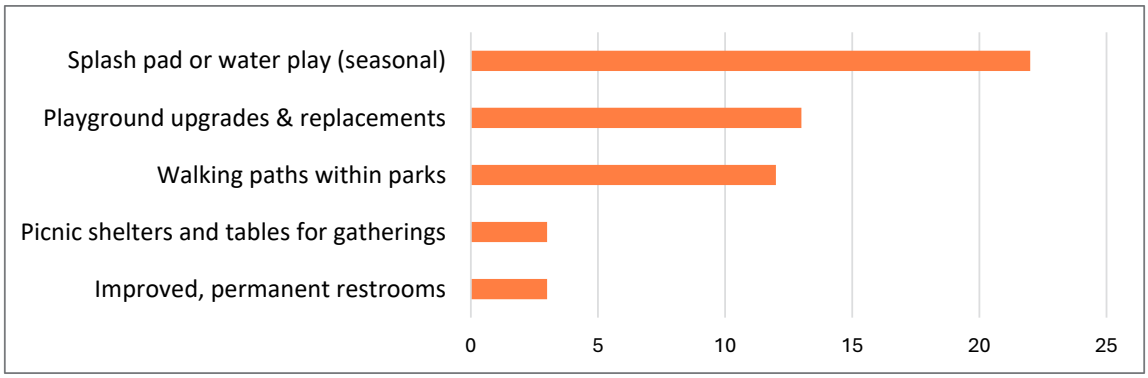
Demographic Summary

- **Location**: Most respondents lived in **South Cornelius**, particularly east of S 19th Avenue.
- **Race/Ethnicity**: A majority identified as **White**, with several identifying as **Latinx/Hispanic** or **mixed**.
- **Age**: Most were between **25 and 44 years old**.
- **Children in household**: Most had **children under 18** at home, with the largest share reporting **two children**; only 7 reported having none.
- **Languages**: The majority spoke **English**, though many were **bilingual in English and Spanish**.

Survey Questions

The following section provides a detailed breakdown of responses to each question from the survey.

1. If you had to pick one improvement to Cornelius's park system, which of the following options would you choose? (Choose one.)



Improvement	Count
Splash pad or water play (seasonal)	22
Playground upgrades & replacements	13
Walking paths within parks	12
Improved, permanent restrooms	3
Picnic shelters and tables for gatherings	3

2. Are there other improvements you would like to see at existing City parks?

The following is a summary of the comments received through the open-ended text box.

- **Playgrounds and Youth Features**

  Many asked for **playground upgrades**, including more options for **toddlers (ages 2–5)** and **teens**. **Water features**, including splash pads and fountains, were highly requested.

- **Trail and Park Connectivity**

Some comments emphasized the need to improve **trail connections**, especially around Laurel Woods and Mariposa through the wetland area. **Wayfinding signage** was suggested to support better navigation.

- **Sports and Recreation Facilities**

  Requests included new or improved **basketball courts**, **futsal areas**, **tennis courts**, and a **skatepark**. Some proposed **synthetic turf** for weather-resistant play and expanded **adult fitness equipment** in parks.

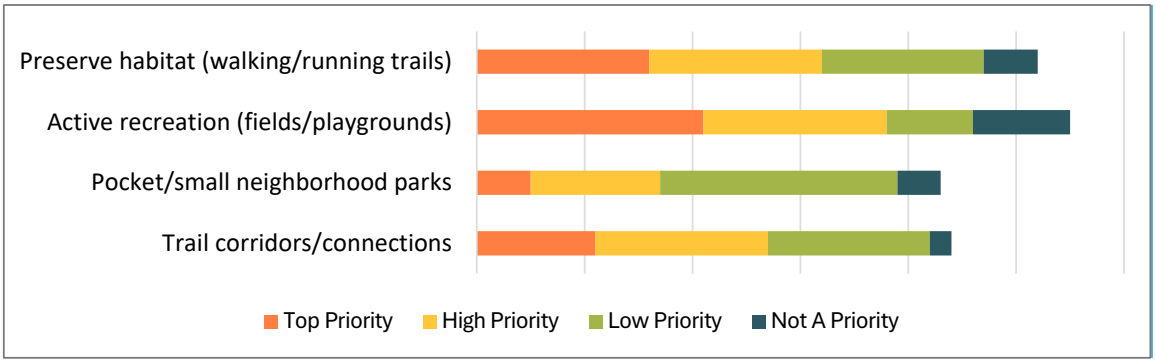
- **Park Amenities**

  Several comments focused on creating parks that can host **community events**. People suggested adding **shade structures**, **BBQ grills**, **little libraries** and **community planting areas**.

- **Safety and Accessibility**

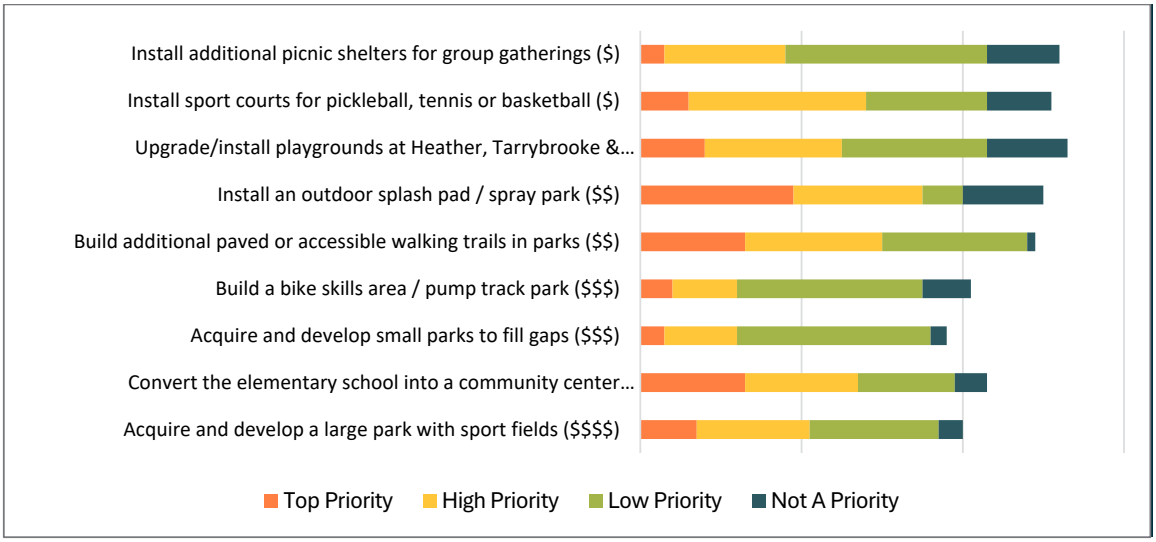
  Lighting was repeatedly noted as a needed improvement. Multiple comments emphasized **inclusive and accessible play structures** for children with disabilities.

3. If the City of Cornelius were to acquire additional parkland, what types of park spaces would you want the City to prioritize over the next 10 years?



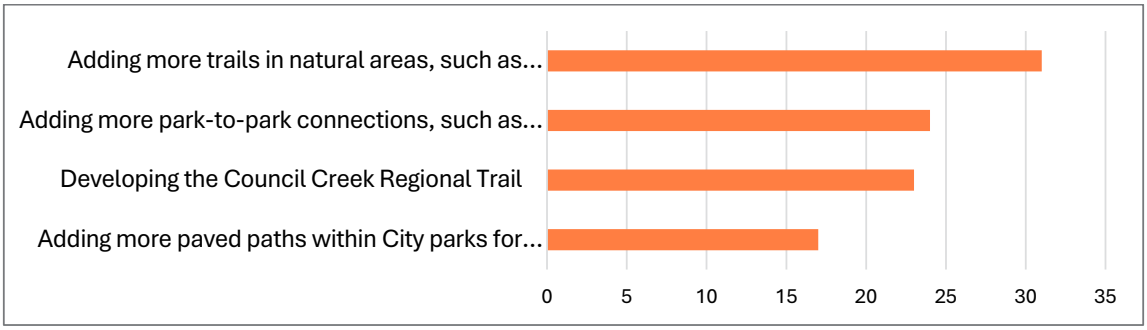
Acquisition Type	Top Priority	High Priority	Low Priority	Not A Priority
Acquire land to preserve habitat and open space that can include walking / running trails	16	16	15	2
Acquire land for active recreation such as athletic fields, sport courts and playgrounds	21	17	8	4
Acquire land for pocket parks or small neighborhood parks	5	12	22	9
Acquire land or corridors for trail connections	11	16	15	5

4. The following is a partial list of improvements and facilities that may be considered for the future depending on future funding. For each item, please tell us if it should be a top priority, a high priority, a low priority or not a priority at all. Potential cost estimates are shown as $ (somewhat expensive), $$ (moderately expensive), $$$ (expensive) or $$$$ (very expensive).



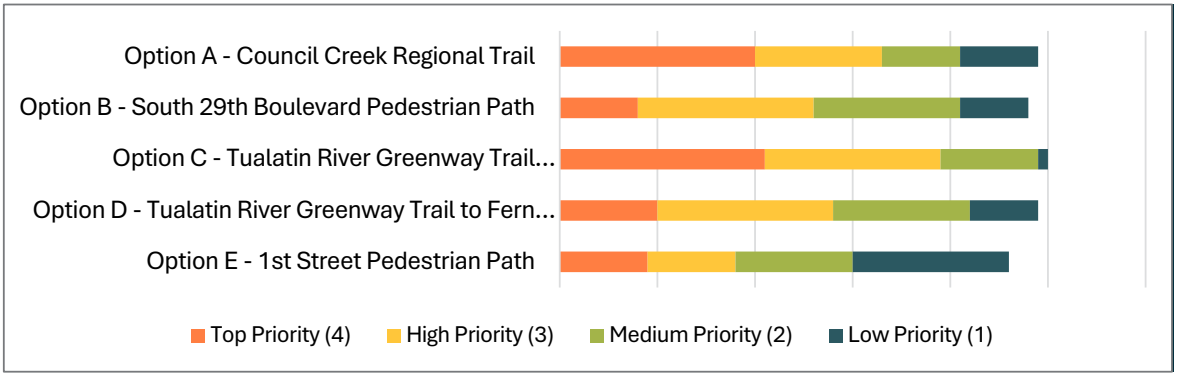
Facility or Improvement	Top Priority	High Priority	Low Priority	Not A Priority
Install additional picnic shelters for group gatherings ($)	3	15	25	3
Install sport courts for pickleball, tennis or basketball ($)	6	22	15	4
Upgrade/install playgrounds at Heather, Tarrybrooke & Hordichok Parks ($$)	8	17	18	2
Install an outdoor splash pad / spray park ($$)	19	16	5	6
Build additional paved or accessible walking trails in parks ($$)	13	17	18	1
Build a bike skills area / pump track park ($$$)	4	8	23	10
Acquire and develop small parks to fill gaps ($$$)	3	9	24	10
Convert the elementary school into a community center ($$$$)	13	14	12	8
Acquire and develop a large park with sport fields ($$$$)	7	14	16	9

5. As the City plans to grow and improve the recreational trail system, which of the following options are most important to you? (Choose two.)



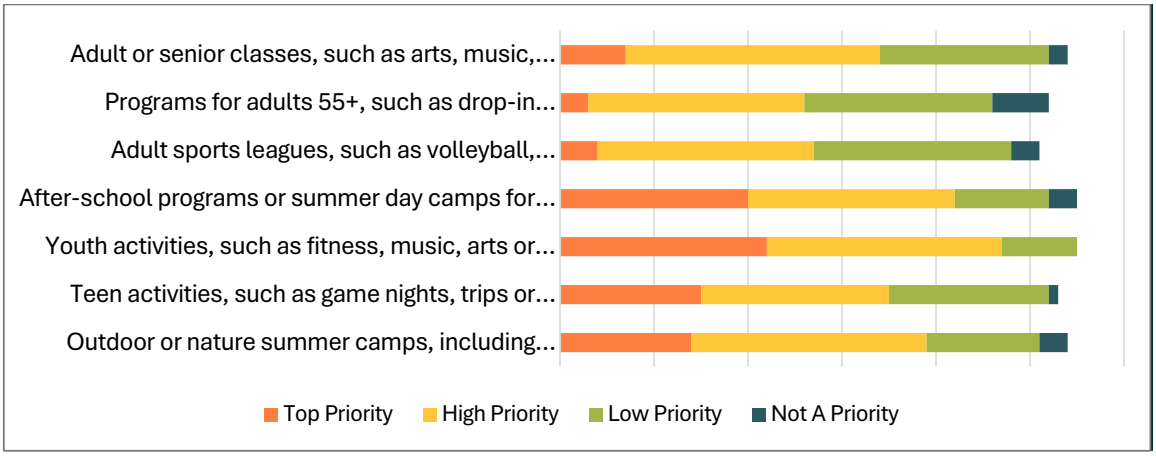
Trail System Option	Count
Adding more trails in natural areas, such as Laurel Woods Open Space	31
Adding more park-to-park connections, such as sidewalks and bike lanes	24
Developing the Council Creek Regional Trail	23
Adding more paved paths within City parks for small walking loops	17

6. The following map shows existing recreational trails along with potential future trails (labeled A-E) that could enhance the City's trail network. These potential trails are conceptual and would require funding, planning and property acquisition. Thinking about trails and paths, rate each of the following potential trail connections from top priority to last priority.



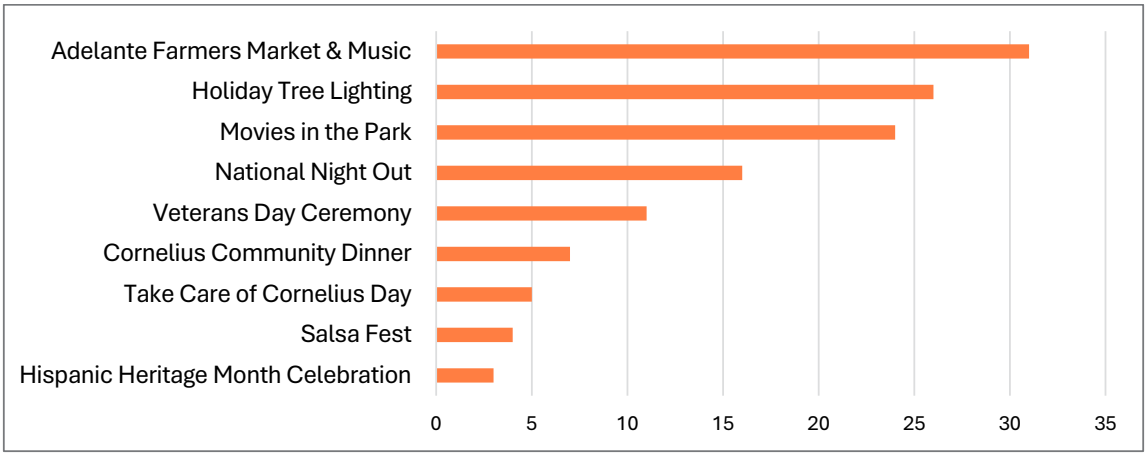
Potential Trail Option	Top Priority	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority
Option A - Council Creek Regional Trail	20	13	8	8
Option B - South 29th Boulevard Pedestrian Path	8	18	15	7
Option C - Tualatin River Greenway Trail (Harleman Park to SE Cornelius)	21	18	10	1
Option D - Tualatin River Greenway Trail to Fern Hill Wetlands	10	18	14	7
Option E - 1st Street Pedestrian Path	9	9	12	16

7. As the City plans for future recreation programming, it will explore adding or expanding recreation programs, classes, and activities. What priority are the following types of recreation programs to your household?



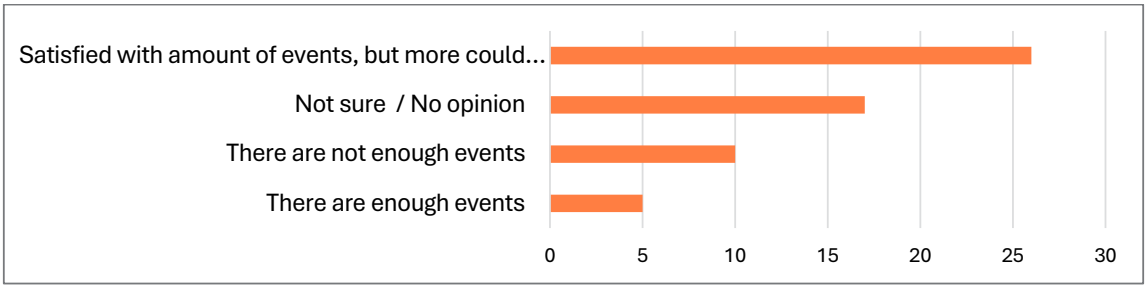
Recreation Program Type	Top Priority	High Priority	Low Priority	Not A Priority
Adult or senior classes, such as arts, music, fitness or wellness	7	27	18	2
Programs for adults 55+, such as drop-in activities, trips or health check-ups	3	23	20	6
Adult sports leagues, such as volleyball, pickleball or softball	4	23	21	3
After-school programs or summer day camps for children	20	22	10	3
Youth activities, such as fitness, music, arts or crafts	22	25	8	0
Teen activities, such as game nights, trips or camps during school breaks	15	20	17	1
Outdoor or nature summer camps, including environmental education	14	25	12	3

8. The City of Cornelius supports and partners on a variety of community events during the year. From the following list, please CHECK ALL the events you or your household have attended in the past year.



Event	Count
Adelante Farmers Market & Music	31
Holiday Tree Lighting	26
Movies in the Park	24
National Night Out	16
Veterans Day Ceremony	11
Cornelius Community Dinner	7
Take Care of Cornelius Day	5
Salsa Fest	4
Hispanic Heritage Month Celebration	3

9. How do you feel about the number and variety of events in Cornelius?



Opinion on Events	Count
Satisfied with amount of events, but more could be added	26
Not sure / No opinion	17
There are not enough events	10
There are enough events	5

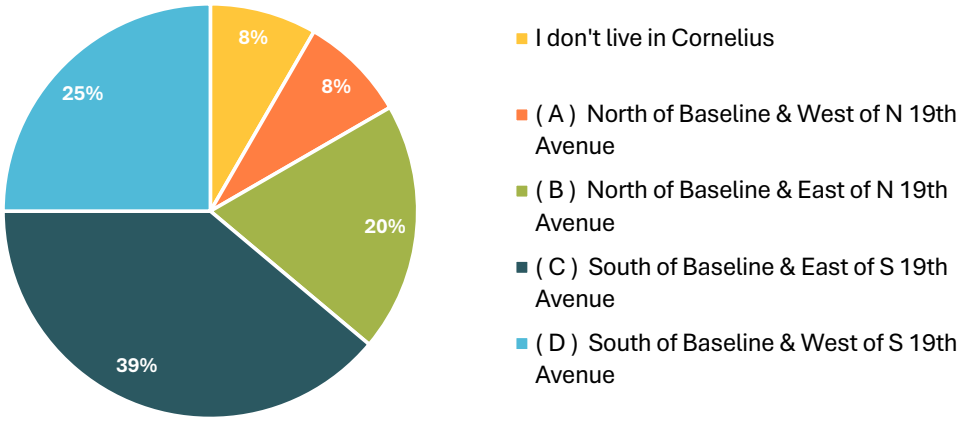
The following is a summary of the comments received through the open-ended text box.

- **Desire for Better Promotion & Visibility**
  Many respondents noted they were unaware of certain events like *Take Care of Cornelius Day*, *Salsa Fest*, and the *Cornelius Community Dinner*. Suggestions included more visible advertisements in the *Gazette* and outreach through partnerships with local businesses.
- **More Inclusive & Accessible Events**
  Feedback included calls for events that are more welcoming for families with young children, people with disabilities, and diverse age groups. One parent mentioned the need for **handicap-accessible bathrooms and parking**.

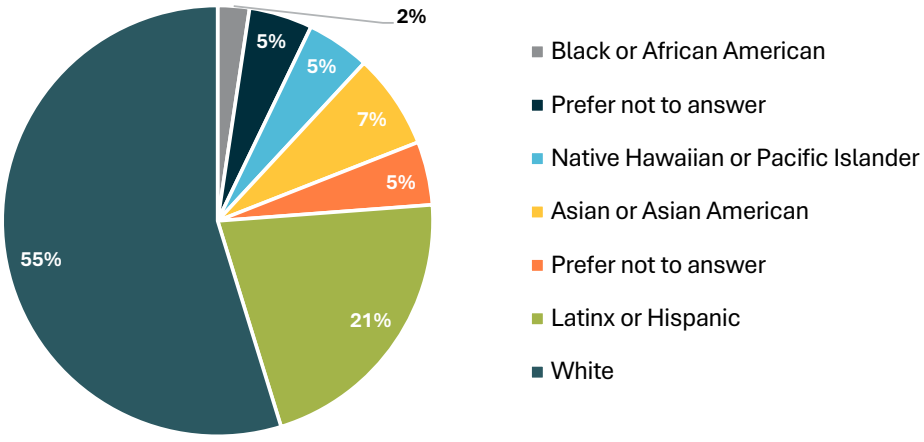
- **Expand Cultural & Demographic Reach**
  Several people expressed interest in **more culturally diverse events**, as well as **activities for teens and singles**. Geographic equity was also mentioned—ensuring events are spread out across the city.
- **Seasonal and Programmatic Gaps**
  Specific requests included **spring break events**, **concerts/music in the park**, **additional movies in the park**, and more consistent programming like a **permanent location for the farmers market**.
- **Community Atmosphere and Amenities**
  One comment reflected a desire for revitalization: concerns about empty buildings along Baseline and the lack of fresh grocery stores or amenities were noted as detracting from the sense of community.

Demographic Questions

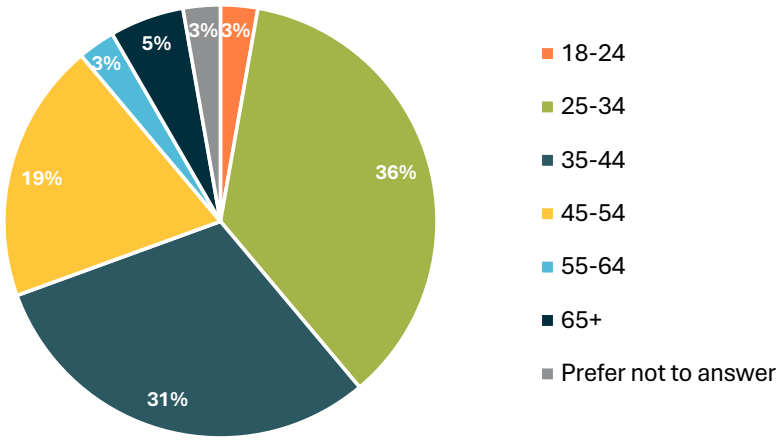
1. Using the map, in which area of Cornelius do you live?



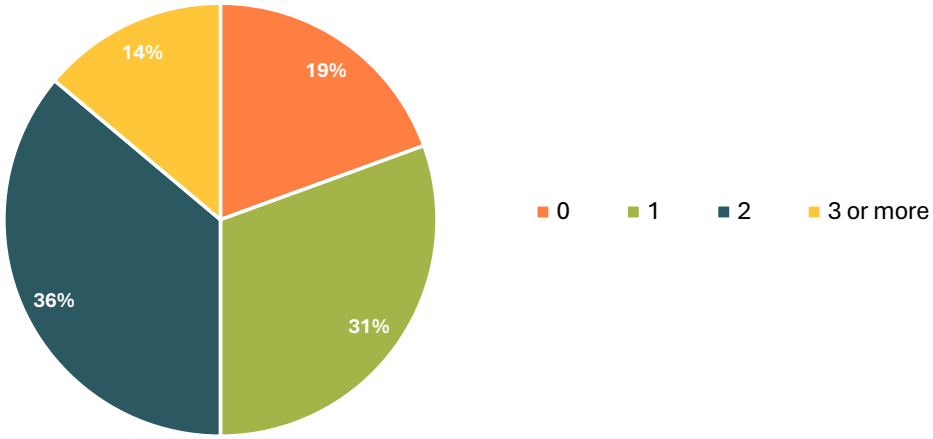
2. How do you describe your race or ethnicity? (Check all that apply.)



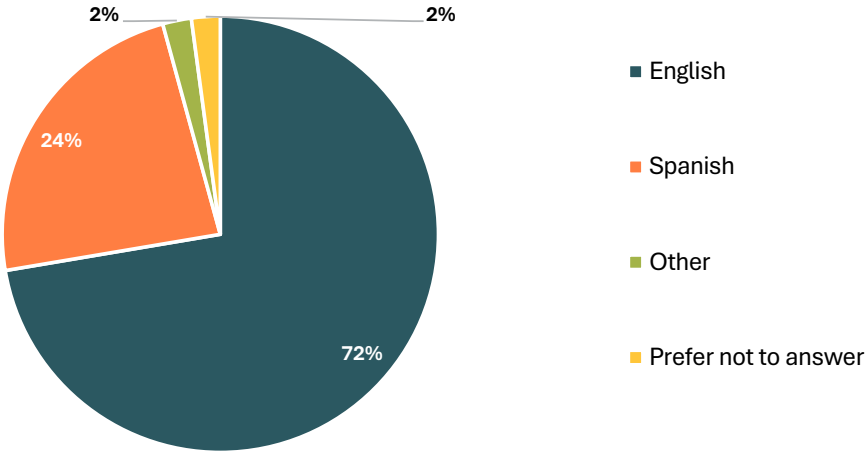
3. What is your age?



4. How many children under age 18 live in your household?



5. What are the primary languages that you speak? Check all that apply.



APPPENDIX: Open-Ended Comments

Park Improvements

- Wayfinding between parks and trails
- Playground upgrades
- More teenager activities.
- New park signs
- Add a futsal area in the bigger parks
- Hi, I'm new to Cornelius... I've noticed that there are almost no games in the parks. In fact, sometimes we go and my kids don't like the games and don't want to come back. Should we add more playgrounds?
- Parking
- More play options for younger children (ages 2-5)
- Improve basketball court/ hoop. The hoops are too small on the bottom of the backboard and doesn't allow for accurate playing space on the backboards.
- Shade and rain cover
- Water play
- Just making sure the existing play equipment are kept up. Replacing things as needed. Having signs out so that the public can contact the park department if they come across broken things at the park.
- Recreational areas, like water fountains for children to enjoy a hot summer day.
- Phone line to access emergency/non emergency help/assistance. ADA accessible spaces for adults and children. Basketball and tennis courts. Little libraries. Gardens and plants that support local insects and bees.
- Better parking options with some parks
- Disc golf and/or other outdoor physical activity equipment
- I really, REALLY want to see the connector trail completed west from Mariposa through the wetland area to the new subdevelopment. That would complete a longer trail along the wetlands.
- Dogwood needs a makeover to be inclusive and a better gathering place
- Natural Walking paths- ive been to every park and i find myself having to move aside a log during my walk because theres people walking in both directions with their dogs , those on bikes, tricycles, scooters , sport events etc i love them all but I also love an uninterrupted peaceful walk, sports park with community center, and small parks with their own spash pads because one can get over crowded it would be easy access for all
- BBQ grill, get community to plant flowers and vegetables, dog park section.
- Fitness equipment for adults
- street lamps or light fixtures would be greatly appreciated
- Skatepark
- It would be great to have lights in the basketball ground to help people who work in the morning play during nights. Also to establish lights surrounding the park. For example, Laurel Woods park has no lights during nights.

- Inclusive and disability accessible play structures
- Several of the others mentioned are also important, but splash pads and water play are #1
- More fitness stations. I live in Laurel Woods and there are a few scattered around but it would be great to have more.
- bridge connecting trails in Laurel Woods
- Versatility with the parks. Being able to host events, retrofit for like really hot days/seasonal days with water features. Walking trails.
- All the parks are awesome and well maintained but having a park that has synthetic sports turf would be amazing. With our Oregon weather it would be a huge benefit for when its raining and it would help keep the natural grass looking great instead of tore up.
- Skate park

Community Events

- Quantity is good, but more cultural and geographical diversity of the events would be helpful
- Something during spring break
- Events focused more on teens
- Finding a permanent spot for the farmers market
- I think there needs to be better promotion. I often miss then because I didn't realize it was happening.
- I would love more events geared towards children
- Advertisement and community engagement could improve. I've never seen advertisement for take care of Cornelius day, salsa fest, Hispanic heritage month celebration or Cornelius community dinner. I've lived in Cornelius for over 15 years and was unaware of the events mentioned. Perhaps partner with local organizations and businesses to advertise those events. The only events I recall being advertised are national night out, adelante mujeres market, and movies in the park.
- Not all events are super child friendly. With younger kids it is hard to keep them occupied when it is a more adult style event.
- Cornelius is like ghost town making it worse with all the abandon buildings thoughout baseline, I think only laurelwoods community is the only decent one, need to add more recreation or trails, fresh grocery stores and more estrablishment.
- Events for singles in any ages would be great
- Or they aren't advertised well as I don't hear about many and they don't stand out in the gazette.
- My son is disabled and there are not a lot of events which provide an inclusive space for him. Would love to take him to more events but need things like handicap parking and access to disabled bathrooms to change him
- Was there even a Take Care of Cornelius day last year? My family usually participates but we heard nothing about it.
- More movies in the park, and more music/ concerts in the parks would be awesome!

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Appendix D
EVENT TABLING SUMMARIES

CITY OF CORNELIUS
2024 PARKS MASTER PLAN UPDATE

CORNELIUS COMMUNITY DINNER EVENT SUMMARY

EVENT OVERVIEW



The project team participated in the Cornelius Community Dinner on Saturday, November 23rd, 2024 from 4-7pm hosted at Cornelius Elementary School to share information with people who live, work, and recreate in Cornelius.

The goal of the event was to reach community members who may not know about the Parks Master Plan but are interested in helping or have ideas for community-driven park facilities and recreational opportunities in Cornelius.

JLA staff helped promote the survey by talking with community members about the park plans, providing flyers at dinner tables, and engaging with members of all ages about the parks plan. Physical copies of the survey were available in English and Spanish for community members to complete in-person. A tablet was available for members to take the survey electronically. The team engaged with roughly **50** people throughout the dinner, primarily Spanish speakers.



During the dinner, project team members asked participants to identify the top three priorities for future park improvements. Based on roughly **35** community participants, the top three improvements are:

1. Picnic shelters | Benches | Water Stations
2. Community Center
3. Additional walking | Biking trails and Pickleball / Futsal / Multi-sport courts

Participants shared other recreation experiences they'd like to see in Cornelius:

- Running trails
- Kids Splash pads

- Aquatic Center / Centro aquatic (4 mentions)
- Multi-age playgrounds
- Winter friendly activities
- ADA accessibility in facilities and roads
- Indoor play area (Example: trampolines)

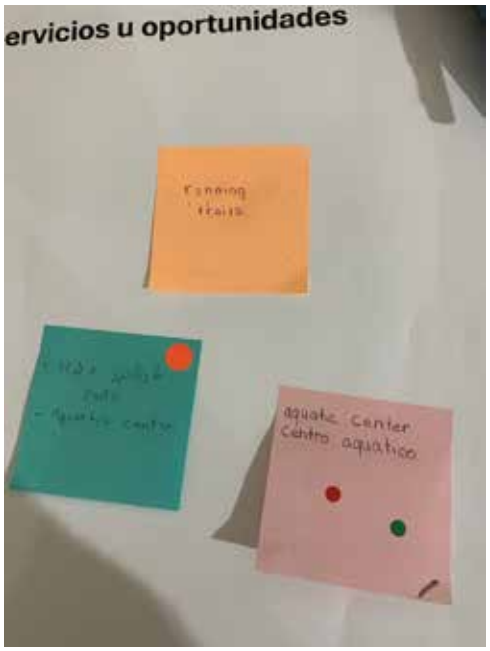
Additionally, participants shared recreation amenities they'd like to have including more restrooms that are cleaned often, heated, and wide enough for large wheelchairs. Participants also listed wanting to see more public trash cans and trees for shade.

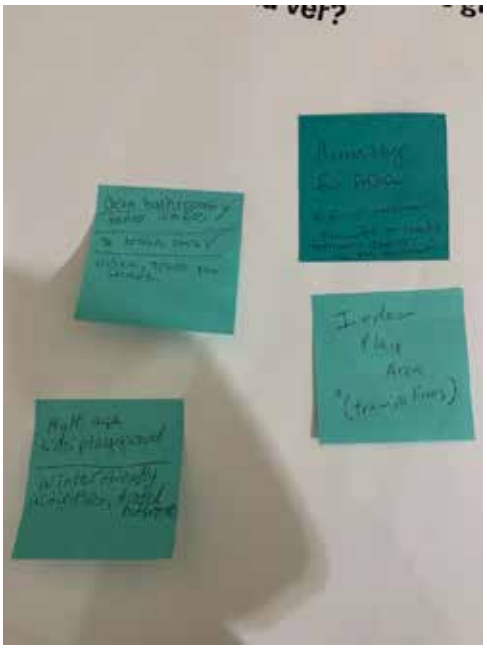
DOT ACTIVITY DETAILS

Number of Dots:

1. Picnic shelters | Benches | Water Stations = 20
2. Community Center = 17
3. Additional walking | Biking trails = 15
4. Pickleball / Futsal / Multi-sport courts = 15
5. Additional sport fields = 14
6. Off-leash Dog Parks = 13
7. Outdoor fitness equipment = 11

Sticky Note Suggestions:





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Appendix E
SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY PLANS

Cornelius Comprehensive Plan

First adopted in 1978, the Cornelius Comprehensive Plan has been updated numerous times with the most recent amendments adopted in 2019. The collective vision for the City, compiled from numerous plan amendments states:

"Cornelius is a well-planned city with a safe, healthy and aesthetically pleasing environment. A strong sense of community has been developed through effective partnerships with community organizations, maintaining historic connections with the area's rural past, and embracing the positive aspects of modern technology. The City is economically vital with quality education and recreational opportunities."

The comprehensive plan promoted a walkable environment through attractive livable neighborhoods with sufficient parks and open spaces, schools and other amenities. The Public Facilities Element plans and develops policies for recreation, schools, transportation and other public facilities to address the needs for Cornelius residents. With regard to recreation, the plan recommends a park and recreation system that:

- Provides a variety of open spaces, parks, recreation facilities and recreation programs.
- Plans and integrates a system that links open spaces, parks, recreation areas and other institutional uses with pedestrian and bicycle facilities.
- Promotes a physically fit and healthy community.

Organizational Strategic Plan 2023-2025

In February 2023, a Council and staff retreat was held to revisit goals from the 2019 comprehensive plan, recommend updates, and produce this organizational Strategic Plan. The Plan, includes an organizational vision, mission, values, goals, and actions to guide the organization's work for the next two years.

Cornelius is welcoming, inclusive, and collaborative; strives to build trust and community for all; and honors our past while embracing a shared future, built on equity and sustainability

--Cornelius Organizational Vision Statement

Of the six goals developed in the Strategic Plan, those directly related to the provision of parks and recreation facilities and services included:

Goal 2: increase connectivity and engagement and improve culture within the City organization with the related action item to develop recreation facilities programming, and related partnerships.

Goal 5: develop the necessary infrastructure too meet the growth, service demands, and emergency preparedness of the community. Two actions within this infrastructure goal focused on supporting the development of the Council Creek Regional Trail and expanding mobility options (transit, trails, paths).

Cornelius Parks Master Plan 2009

The Cornelius Parks Master Plan (PMP) was intended to provide a strategic road map to guide future investments in the City's park system to upgrade existing parks, expand universal access, acquire parkland to improve geographic distribution of parks with a system of interconnected, shared-use paths and trails, and explore opportunities for recreational program partners. The City's rapid population growth and limited park funding resources set the context for this PMP.

The PMP defined the park facility classifications with an inventory and assessment of existing facilities. The Cornelius park system contained 25.29 acres of community

park (1), neighborhood parks (5), special facilities (3), and natural areas (3). Through a series of public meetings, stakeholder discussions, community survey and other public outreach combined with facilities' needs, a set of priorities for park system investment was developed. The ten-year capital facilities plan identified and prioritized essential upgrades, improvements and expansions consistent with the needs expressed by residents. The PMP also recommended the adoption and implementation of updated design standards that could provide continuity in furnishings and construction materials with the opportunity to help maintain, repair and replace elements when worn, damaged or at the end of their life cycle. The PMP also recognized that adopted city design standards could be incorporated into development review to ensure safe privately-held park sites. Appendix D of the PMP outlines some common design considerations. The PMP Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) proposed acquisition, development and renovation projects across the park system totaling over $14 million.

Parks ADA Transition Plan 2009

In 2009, the City of Cornelius developed a Parks ADA Transition Plan as part of an overall update to the city's Parks Master Plan. The City's public parks were evaluated for any barriers to accessibility with accompanying potential solutions for correcting access deficiencies. Solutions were prioritized, implementation costs estimated and improvements were distributed over a ten-year schedule aligning with the parks capital facilities plan. The Transition Plan identified the most common issues of non-compliance as:

- Non ADA compliant benches and adjacent wheelchair parking spaces.
- Non-ADA compliant picnic tables located on a stable paved surface.
- Lack of ADA ramps into playground areas.
- Lack of accessible routes leading to accessible features within the parks.
- Lack of compliant play equipment.
- Lack of Detectable Warning Strips at areas where accessible routes enter traffic zones.

The proposed ADA improvement projects were integrated into the Cornelius Parks Master Plan 10-year Capital Facilities Plan (2009-2018).

Cornelius Town Center Plan 2019

The 2020 Cornelius Town Center Plan (TCP) applies to the TenBlock District in the center of the City. Funded by a Metro grant for the development of a Town Center Plan and Urban Renewal Plan. The objective of these plans is to develop a vision to revitalize downtown Cornelius and establish tools to implement the vision and encourage private investment and employment growth. The Cornelius Town Center Plan establishes projects, programs, and policies to implement the community's vision for the future development of its city center. Top themes that emerged from all the community outreach were:

- Build on existing assets
- Diversify amenities and services
- Add community spaces and events
- Improve traffic congestion and safety, and
- Enhance livability for all residents.

The TCP recognized the need to consolidate multiple zoning ordinances into an easily applied zoning code that would better support future development and enhance development projects in the town Center. Two of the nine guiding principles of the TCP relate to the provision of parks and recreation: the need to create a community gathering space and civic plaza; and the intent to connect to the future Council Creek Regional Trail and potential future regional transit. Future potential land use improvements were cited including the potential of Cornelius Elementary developing a new school on the eastern portion of their existing site and the resulting the northeast corner of N Adair Street and 14th Avenue providing a potential location for a 10,000 sf public plaza and splash pad. The concept for this plaza and surrounding area is illustrated in Figure 10 in the report.

The TCP also proposed the development of a unified wayfinding system to guide pathways users to local and regional destinations. Among the proposed projects for the urban renewal plan, neighborhood trailheads were recommended on Council Creek Regional trail that includes light landscaping, simple signage, light paving for access, fencing and bollards. Estimated 2019 cost for trailheads was $360,000. Another proposed project is a splash park within a 100' x 100' plaza with furnishings, lighting, landscaping, art, a shelter, splash pad fountain and signage. Estimated 2019 development cost of the splash park was $1 million.

Figure E1. Conceptual Public Plaza at N Adair Street & 14th Avenue



Cornelius Transportation System Plan 2020

The Transportation System Plan (TSP) guides the future transportation investments for the City of Cornelius. Pedestrian and bicycle facilities planning can relate specifically to park and recreation planning to provide community accessibility and recreational connections across parks, trails and open spaces. The TSP walking projects for sidewalks, shared paths and street crossings providing seamless connections for pedestrians throughout the City. The TSP identified 50 walking projects that will cost an estimated $30.5 million to complete. The TSP bicycle projects included an integrated network of bicycle lanes and marked on-street routes that facilitates convenient travel citywide. Cornelius identified 23 biking projects that will cost an estimated $5.1 million to complete. Three more specific objectives within the TSP relative to parks and recreation were:

- Improve walking and biking connections to community destinations and continue to address deficiencies and gaps in the pedestrian and bicycle systems
- Enhance wayfinding signage for those walking and biking, directing them to bus stops, trails, and key routes and destinations
- Support efforts and cooperate with regional partners to develop trails

Additionally, the TSP recognized some ADA deficiencies in the Cornelius transportation system and proposed the objective to provide facilities for all modes that meet applicable Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards. This objective could facilitate partnering between transportation and parks to ensure better universal access to and adjacent to public parks and trails.

Council Creek Regional Trail Plan 2015

The Council Creek Regional Trail (CCRT) Plan is the product of a combined effort by local, regional, and state governments, a local stakeholder advisory committee, and many individuals and groups with the most active partners that included the Cities of Banks, Forest Grove, Cornelius, and Hillsboro, as well as Washington County, Metro and ODOT. The Trail will be a multi-use pathway for pedestrians, bicyclists, and other non-motorized travelers for both recreational and transportation purposes. The trail will extend almost 15 miles from the Banks-Vernonia Trail in Banks to the TriMet Blue Line MAX station in downtown Hillsboro. The regional trail will connect the cities of Banks, Forest Grove, Cornelius and Hillsboro, a large expanse of productive farmlands between Banks and Forest Grove, and some smaller areas of still unincorporated land within the

urban growth boundary (UGB) between Forest Grove and Hillsboro. The Trail study area consisted of two corridors: North-South and West-East. The West-East segment that aligns through Cornelius was identified as a "near-term" implementation phase.

The master plan report documented the extensive public involvement process, existing conditions analyses, and established the preferred trail alignments. Segment 4 of the preferred trail alignment extended for 2.67 miles through Cornelius as a 10-12' asphalt paved rail-with-trail. The rail-with-trail design was dependent on the type of future rail or transit service. The trail was proposed for the south side of the rail right of way and depended on the possible future MAX extension. Four collector and two arterial road crossings, one minor stream crossing and a new trailhead on the south side along N 19th Avenue were part of the proposed alignment. Trailhead facilities can include vehicle parking, secure bicycle parking, wayfinding and interpretive signing, restrooms, shelters, and picnic areas. The implementation cost was estimated at approximately $10 million.

The master plan also identified a Segment 5 following Jobes Ditch (N 29th Avenue) for 1.44 miles in a north-south alignment south of the West-East Trail. This Segment 5 was associated with a future extension of N. 29th Avenue, a new high school and new development south of Dogwood Street.

The master plan for the CCRT also outlined trail standards and an overall framework for trail features and amenities. Wayfinding signage guidelines were recommended as following the Intertwine's Regional Trails Signage Guidelines.

The East-West Trail design began in Spring 2024 and is expected to be completed in Spring 2026. The East West Trail, a six-mile portion of the Council Creek Regional Trail will use the existing railroad right-of-way between the Hatfield Government MAX station and Forest Grove (21st Avenue and Douglas Street, east of Pacific University). Train traffic has not used this section of railroad since 2015. Preliminary design work on the east-west segment has started, thanks in part to a $1.5 million Regional Flexible Funds Allocation (RFFA) grant from Metro in 2020. Work will include community and agency discussion on selecting the form and function of the trail. Construction is scheduled to begin in the summer of 2026 and be completed in the spring of 2028.

Council Creek Natural Area Site Conservation Plan

Metro has protected numerous parcels along Council Creek to preserve habitat, improve water quality and buffer the Creek from agricultural uses and urban developments. A Site Conservation Plan was developed for the Council Creek Natural Area and adopted in February 2014. The site conservation plan includes Metro-owned property and considers adjacent parcels that contain important habitat features or would connect Metro ownership. Relevant habitat features include suitable native turtle nesting habitat and Council Creek. There are five conservation targets for Council Creek: emergent wetland, shrub wetland, riparian forest, upland closed forest and native turtles. East Council Creek is designated as low level (demand) access and West Council Creek, as a dedicated preserve, permits no unauthorized access. The Site Conservation Plan identified key ecological attributes with proposed management and monitoring practices for the natural areas.

East Council Creek Nature Park

The East Council Creek Natural Area, owned and managed by Metro, protects 33 acres along Council Creek before it joins Dairy Creek and flows into the Tualatin River. The natural area is north of residential neighborhoods in northeast Cornelius. In January 2024, Metro adopted a master plan for the future development of the East Council Creek Nature Park. The East Council Creek master planning area includes two parcels, one to the east and one to the west of Northwest Hobbs Road. The nature park will complement the future Council Creek Regional Trail to be located just two blocks south of the site. The master plan creates public access to the site while helping to protect water quality and wildlife habitat. A planned trail route will improve trail experience and direct public use in a way that highlights the property's unique qualities and provides visitors with safe and welcoming access to view wildlife and native flora.

East Council Creek is one of two Metro natural areas along Council Creek. West Council Creek was not included in this master plan and was not considered for public access. Protecting additional land along Council Creek may continue to be a priority to maintain connectivity between wetlands, stream corridors and public lands.

Target Area Refinement Plans (April 2022)

In November 2019, voters in greater Portland approved a $475 million bond measure encompassing program areas for regional land protection, support of local and community driven parks and nature projects, development of trails and investments in Metro's parks and nature system, and criteria for all programs and projects focused on racial equity, community engagement and climate resilience. The 2022 Target Area Refinement Plan addresses priorities for land acquisition in the 'protect and restore' land and the create trails for walking and biking program areas. The bond measure identifies 24 regional target areas and 39 trail corridors eligible for land protection with Metro bond funding. The Council Creek corridor was one of the many priority acquisition targets in the refinement plan. The area of interest lies west of the existing Metro Council Creek properties and connects to the Urban Target Area's Butternut Creek and David Hill Large Patch opportunity areas. It also connects to the Dairy and McKay Creeks Target Area to the east. The refinement plan recognizes that acquisitions in this opportunity area would contribute to climate change resilience by providing fish and wildlife habitat connectivity, conserving and restoring wetlands and floodplain areas to absorb stormwater and improve water quality, including temperature, conserving or adding trees and vegetation to address urban heat islands, and protecting special habitats and plant species. Metro cites the value of partnering with the City of Cornelius to acquire lands that complement the city's master plans. The 2022 urban target areas identified the Council Creek corridor and the value of connecting existing metro sites to promote connectivity and habitat protection.

Appendix F
RECREATION TRENDS

The following summaries from recognized park and recreation resources provide background on national, state and local park and recreation trends. Examining current recreation trends may inform potential park and recreation improvements and opportunities to enhance programs and services.

2024 NRPA Agency Performance Review

In the 2024 National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) Agency Performance Review and its accompanying Park Metrics share comprehensive park and recreation-related data collected and analyzed to inform park and recreation professionals and key stakeholders about the state of the industry. The 2024 NRPA Agency Performance Review presents data from nearly 1,000 unique park and recreation agencies across the United States as reported from 2021 to 2023. These resources provide guidance to inform decisions and demonstrate the full breadth of service offerings and responsibilities of park and recreation agencies throughout the United States. This data can offer a perspective for Cornelius, Oregon parks and recreation to compare their service provision to other agencies across the country. However, every park & rec agency has its own unique characteristics, combination of responsibilities and community composition. This comparison of nationwide data with the City of Cornelius can provide guiding insights rather than target benchmarks. The agency performance report indicated recent trends in staffing and volunteers for park and recreation agencies show that numbers of authorized full-time positions has steadily rebounded since 2011.

Key Findings & Characteristics

Park facilities and operations vary greatly across the nation. The typical agency participating in the NRPA park metric survey serves a jurisdiction of approximately 45,000 people, but population size varies widely across all responding jurisdictions. The typical park and recreation agency has jurisdiction over 22 parks comprising over 571 acres. When including non-park sites (such as city halls and roadway medians), the median management scale for park agencies increases to 30 sites encompassing 676 acres.

Park facilities also have a range of service levels in terms of acres of parkland per population and residents per park. These metrics are categorized by the agency's population size.

Park Facilities

The typical park and recreation agency has:

- One park for every 2,386 residents
- 83% of agencies offer summer camp
- 10.6 acres of park land for every 1,000 residents in its jurisdiction
- $99.47 operating expenditures per capita
- 8.9 full-time equivalent employees per 10,000 residents
- 93% of agencies have playgrounds
- An average of 16 miles of trails across all agencies

Figure F1. Median Residents per Park Based On Population Size

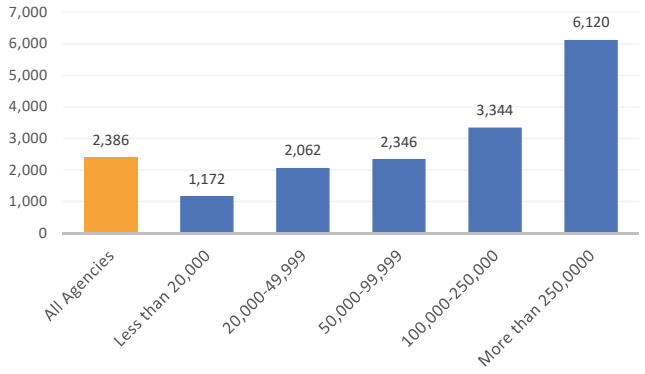
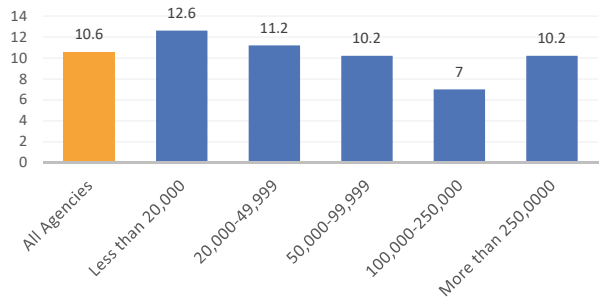


Figure F2. Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Residents based on Population Size



A large majority of park and recreation agencies provide playgrounds (93%) as their most common facility in their portfolio of outdoor assets. Eighty-five percent have diamond fields (baseball, softball), 84 percent have standalone basketball courts and 83 percent have rectangular fields (soccer, field hockey, lacrosse). Other

common facilities include tennis courts (72%) and dog parks (68%).

The breakdown of the most common types of outdoor facilities includes:

- One playground/play structure for every 3,750 residents
- One diamond field for every 4,063 residents
- One basketball court for every 8,000 residents
- One rectangular field for every 5,000 residents
- One tennis court for every 6,003 residents
- One dog park for every 46,917 residents

Most agencies (three in five) offer community and/or recreation centers. Recreation centers (63%) are provided more often than community centers (59%). Senior centers (41%), performance amphitheaters (37%) and nature centers (33%) are also common.

Currently, 40 percent of agencies report providing Pickleball courts in their inventory. National trends indicate Pickleball as the fastest growing sport so it is expected that this percentage will rapidly change in the future.

The typical park and recreation agency that manages or maintains trails for walking, hiking, running and/or biking has 15 miles of trails. Agencies serving more than 250,000 residents have a median of 89 miles of trails under their care.

Park and recreation agencies often take on responsibilities beyond their core functions of operating parks and providing recreational programs. Other responsibilities may include tourist attractions, golf courses, outdoor amphitheaters, indoor swim facilities, farmer's markets, indoor sports complexes, campgrounds, performing arts centers, stadiums/arenas/racetracks, fairgrounds and/or marinas.

Programming

At least eight in ten agencies provide themed special events (89% of agencies), social recreation events (88%), team sports (86%), youth summer camps (83%), fitness enhancement classes (82%), and health and wellness education (80%).

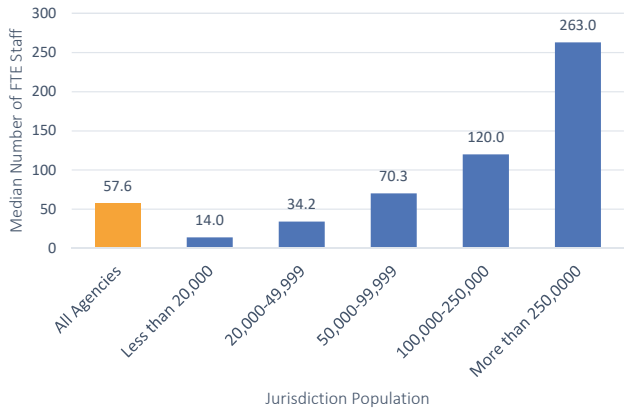
Staffing

Park and recreation employees are responsible for operations and maintenance, programming and administration. The typical park and recreation agency has:

- 57.6 full-time equivalent staff (FTEs) on payroll
- 8.9 FTEs on staff for every 10,000 residents in its jurisdiction

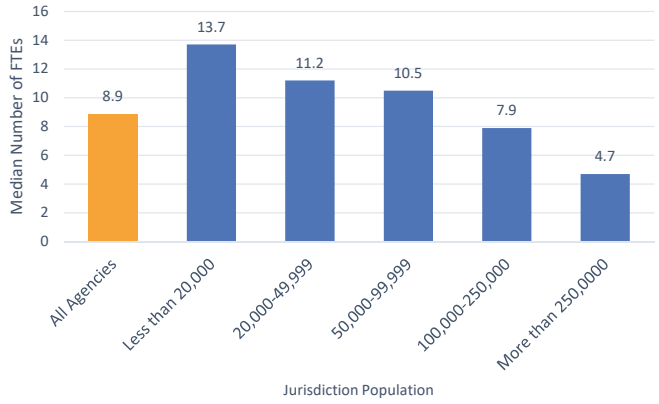
Median FTE counts also positively correlate with the number of acres maintained, the number of parks maintained, operating expenditures, and the population served. For example, agencies that serve populations between 20,000 and 49,999 residents employ an average of 34.2 FTE, while agencies that serve 50,000 to 99,000 people employ an average of 70.3 FTE.

Figure F3. Park and Recreation Agency Staffing: Full-Time Equivalents (By Jurisdiction Population)



Another way of comparing agency staffing across different park and recreation agencies examines number of staff per 10,000 residents. These comparative numbers hold fairly steady across population sizes with the median for all agencies at 8.9 FTEs.

Figure F4. Park and Recreation Agency FTEs Per 10,000 Residents



Capital and Operating Expenses

For capital expenses, the typical park agency:

- Dedicates about 56% to renovation projects and 30% to new development projects.
- Plans to spend about $8 million on capital expenditures over the next five years.

For operations, the typical park agency spends:

- $6.45 million per year on total operating expenses

- $8,260 on annual operating expenses per acre of park and non-park sites managed by the agency
- $99.47 on annual operating expenses per capita
- $110,912 in annual operating expenditures per employee
- 54% of the annual operating budget on personnel costs, 38% on operating expenses, and 6% on capital expenses not included in the agency's capital improvement plan (CIP)
- 39% of its operating budget on park management and maintenance, 35% on recreation, 17% on administration and 9% on other activities

Agency Funding

The typical park and recreation agency:

- Derives 62% of their operating expenditures from general fund tax support, 21% from generated revenues, 8% from dedicated taxes or levies, 3% from other dedicated taxes, 2% from grants, and the remaining 3% from sponsorships, private donations and other sources
- Generates $22.58 in revenue annually for each resident in the jurisdiction

2024 State of the Industry Report

Recreation Management magazine's 2024 Report on the State of the Managed Recreation Industry summarizes the opinions and information provided by a wide range of professionals with the majority of respondents in leadership positions working in the recreation, sports, and fitness industry. While the respondents came from a wide range of sports-related entities, 42.5% were from park and recreation providers. The vast majority of respondents from parks—98.5%—were with public or governmental organizations. Park respondents manage the most facilities, with an average of 9.4, down from 13.3 in 2023, but in line with 2022, when park respondents averaged nine facilities.

Partnerships

The 2024 report indicated that most (85.4%) recreation, sports, and fitness facility owners form partnerships with other organizations as a means of expanding their reach, offering additional programming opportunities or as a way to share resources and increase funding. Local schools are shown as the most common partner (59.9%) for all facility types. Youth-serving organizations (Ys, JCC, Boys & Girls Clubs) and park and recreation organizations were the most likely to report that they had partnered with outside organizations, at 96.1% and 92.9% respectively.

Facilities and Improvements

A majority of park respondents (74.6%) said they had plans for construction, on par with 2022. More than half (54%) of park respondents were planning renovations to their facilities, and 36.9% of park respondents were planning to new construction with 31.5% planning additions. The top 10 planned features for all facility types include:

1. Splash play areas (26.5% of respondents with plans to add features are planning to add splash play)
2. Fitness trails and outdoor fitness equipment (21.1%)
3. Park restroom structures (19%)
4. Park shelters (17.8%)
5. Playgrounds (17.6%)
6. Walking and hiking trails (17.3%)
7. Synthetic turf sports fields (17.3%)
8. Dog parks (16.4%)
9. Outdoor sports courts (14.3%)
10. Community gardens (13.6%)

Programming

Nearly all respondents (95.2%) offer programming of some kind. The top 10 most commonly offered programs include: holiday events and other special events (provided by 78% of respondents); group exercise programs (65%); fitness programs (62%); educational programs (62%); day camps and summer camps (60%); youth sports teams (57%); arts and crafts programs (55%); mind-body balance programs such as yoga and tai chi (54%); programs for active older adults (53%): swimming programs such as learn-to-swim or swim teams (47%) and sports tournaments and races (46%).

2024 saw a great deal of growth in a large number of program types. The programs that saw an increase of at least five percentage points include: arts and crafts (up 11.9 percentage points); group exercise programs (up 11.5); festivals and concerts (up 10); active older adult programs (up 9.7); holiday events and other special events (up 9.2).

Parks respondents were more likely than others to offer sports tournaments and races, sport training such as golf instruction or tennis lessons, and festivals and concerts.

The ten most commonly planned program additions in 2024 were:

1. Environmental education programs (26.4%, up from 22.2% in 2023)
2. Educational programs (24.1%, down slightly from 24.8%)
3. Holiday events and other special events (23.8%, up from 18.1%)
4. Fitness programs (22.5%, up from 20.3%)
5. Mind-body balance programs (22.2%, down from 23.3%)
6. Adult sports teams (22.2%, up from 19.9%)
7. Teen programming (22.2%, down from 23.3%)

8. Programs for active older adults (22.2%, up from 19%)
9. Group exercise programs (20.6%, down from 22%)
10. Special needs programs (19.6%, up from 18.8%)

General Challenges

Over the past three years, staffing troubles has dominated the list of top industry challenges. Filling positions with qualified staff creates a challenge for recreation providers to meet the demanding needs of their members or visitors. In 2024, 56% of respondents identified staffing as their top challenge, while equipment and facility maintenance was the next most common concern with 53% calling it a top issue.

2024 Outdoor Participation Report

According to 2024 Outdoor Participation Trends Report, published by the Outdoor Foundation in Boulder, Colorado, the outdoor recreation participant base grew 4.1% in 2023 to a record 175.8 million Americans (57.3%) ages 6 and older. The number of outdoor participants has grown as new and more casual participants began hiking, biking, camping, running and fishing. Key Insights include the following:

Growth

The recreational participant base is growing. New and young outdoor participants are driving growth and increased diversity in the outdoor recreation participant base. While the number of participants increased the average number of outings per participant fell 11.4% from 70.5 outings per participant in 2022 to 62.5 outings per participant in 2023. The declining frequency of participation offers a cautionary warning that the loss of committed participants may result in declining retail sales of outdoor products.

Diversity

The participant base became more ethnically and racially diverse in 2023 but not by much. The number and percentage of Hispanic and Black people in the core participants has increased but the slower rate of increase compared to growth in the overall participant base indicates a lack of engagement in the more diverse participant base. Diversity brings new participants, new ideas, and new ways of engaging outdoors, more support for outdoor and environmental policies, and more dollars into the outdoor recreation market.

Women as Trailblazers

More than half of American women are participating on outdoor recreation for the first time ever. Female participation reached 51.9% in 2023, up from 50% in 2022. American males reached a higher level in their participation rate with a new record of 62.9% in 2023.

Seniors

Americans aged 55 to 64 showed increased participation of 49.7% in 2023, up from 41.2% in 2019. The participation rate for Americans aged 65 and older grew 11.5% between 2022 and 2023. Those participants aged 65 and older reached a 39.5% rate for 2023.

Inclusion

Members of the LGBTQ+ community make up 11.3% of the outdoor participant base (19.9M) and continue to be the most active adult cohort in outdoor recreation with total participation rates above 60%.

The report suggests that efforts to build core participation in a more diverse market will be key to growing outdoor participation in depth as well as breadth.

2024 Sports, Fitness & Leisure Activities Topline Participation Report

Prepared by a partnership of the Sports and Fitness Industry Association (SFIA) and the Physical Activity Council (PAC), this nationwide study represents 18,000 individual interviews conducted in 2023 that summarize levels of activity and identifies key trends in sports, fitness, and recreation in the US. The 2024 report provides a high degree of statistical accuracy using strict quotas for gender, age, income, region, and ethnicity. The study looked at more than 124 different team and individual sports and outdoor activities.

Compared to 2022, activity increased by 2.2% in total participation rates. Activity in the U.S. continues to increase for the sixth consecutive year. In 2023, the number of seriously committed athletes in America rose by 4.4%. This CORE participation is the foundation of any sport or activity. The Topline Participation Report shows strong positive trends across multiple sports and fitness categories.

Winter sports, team sports, racquet sports, and water sports all grew by over 9% last year. Winter sports grew by 22%, and team sports measured 10.8% growth with 20 of

the 24 tracked sports showed increases. Pickleball is still the fastest growing sport in America with 51.8% growth last year and 223.5% in three years. Trend analysis shows fitness equipment and activities also showing gains in participation in 2023. Americans are valuing and pursuing active lifestyles post-pandemic.

Figure F5. 2023 Total Actives (U.S. population, ages 6+)

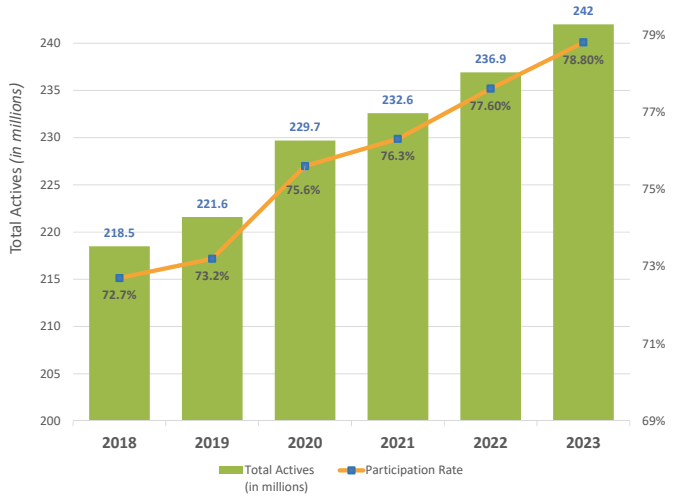
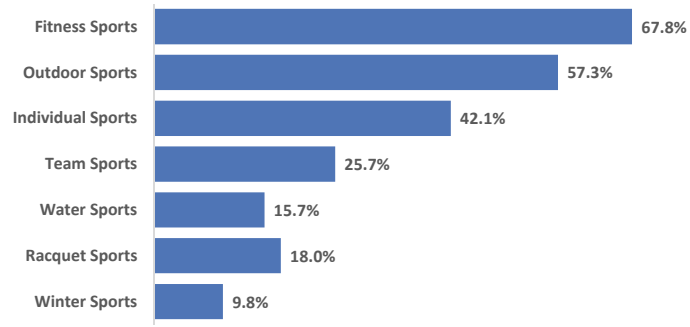


Figure F6. 2023 Total Participation Rate by Activity Category (U.S. population, ages 6+)



Health club-based activities (Treadmill, Stair-Climbing Machine, Stationary Cycling, and Rowing Machine) all had good participation increases from 2022. Class-based fitness activities (Barre, Pilates, Aquatic Exercise, Boot Camp Style Training, Dance, and Yoga) all had good gains in participation from 2022 to 2023. Trail Running and Hiking (Day) both continued to grow their sport's participation. Trail Running grew 12.3% from 2022 to 2023 while Hiking (Day) grew 3.1% from 2022. Golf (on-or-off course) continues its momentum, increasing participation by 3.9% from 2022. This was driven by an 18.8% increase in off course golf, though on course golf showed a modest increase of 9.6%

Oregon State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

The Draft 2025-2029 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), entitled "Balance and Engagement: Sustaining the Benefits for all Oregonians", constitutes Oregon's basic five-year plan for outdoor recreation. As of June 2024, the draft was still under review and accepting public comment. With the completion of the 2025-2029 plan, the state maintains eligibility to participate in the Land and Water Conservation Fund up through December 2029.

The draft SCORP addresses three important priorities facing outdoor recreation providers in the coming years, including:

1. The importance and benefits of recreation to Oregonians and the local economy.
2. Balancing conservation with outdoor recreation.
3. Engaging with underserved communities in outdoor recreation efforts.

As part of developing the SCORP, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) conducted a statewide survey of Oregon residents regarding their 2022 outdoor recreation participation in Oregon, as well as their opinions about park and recreation management.

The resident survey measured the top ten outdoor recreation activities for Oregon residents that occur within their community. Walking rated the most participation whether on local streets and sidewalks or along paved paths or natural trails.

Figure F7. Top Ten Activities for Oregon Resident in their Community

Activtiy	Percent
Walking on streets or sidewalks	79.1%
Walking on paved paths or natural trails	71.8%
Nature immersion	52.6%
Attending outdoor concerts/events	40.6%
Visiting historical sites/parks	40.5%
Picnicking	40.4%
Nature observation	37.4%
Taking children/grandchildren to a playground	34.2%
Visiting nature centers	34.2%
Pedaling bicycles on streets or sidewalks	30.9%

The resident survey also gathered input on where respondents liked to experience outdoor recreation. Local parks were the most frequently visited by 83% of respondents.

Figure F8. Types of Outdoor Recreation Areas Used

Outdoor Recreation Area	Percent
Local/city park	83%
State park, forest, or game land	71%
County park	48%
National park, forest & recreation area	49%

Further survey questions explored where residents felt future investments were needed in their community outdoor recreation areas. Their highest two priorities covered clean and well-maintained facilities and provision of restrooms.

Figure F9. Priorities for Future Investments in their Community

Recreation Priority	Mean*
Clean & well-maintained facilities	4.16
Restrooms	4.06
Free recreation opportunities	3.99
Parks & recreation areas	3.78
Directional/info signs for trails	3.71
Nature & wildlife viewing areas	3.64

**Means for 5-point Likert Scale (1="lowest priority need" to 5="highest priorrity need"*

This data can help local park and recreation providers better understand public opinions and the preferences of outdoor recreation participants.

In addition to the resident survey, land managers and public recreation providers in Oregon were also surveyed regarding their needs, challenges and priorities for recreation management in their jurisdiction. The most challenging management issues for local outdoor recreation providers (within urban growth boundaries) were identified.

Figure F10. Local Providers: Top 5 Challenges

Management Issues
Reducing illegal activities
Creating new park and recreation facilities
Maintaining existing local parks and facilities
Addressing ADA and other accessibility issues
Providing safe walking and biking routes to parks and trails

The results illustrate that providers face large challenges when increasing opportunities and access to outdoor recreation through resident-supported actions like creating new park and recreation facilities and providing safe walking and biking routes to parks and trails. These larger challenges require more significant investments and longer term planning.

The SCORP report also offers management recommendations to outdoor recreation providers to help protect natural resources and visitor experiences, triggered partly due to issues created by crowding.

- Promote outdoor practices and principles to minimize visitor impacts.
- Utilize web presence to provide information about crowding and encourage visitors to explore less-busy locations.
- Implement timed-entry systems, reservation requirements, and permit requirements to manage crowding.
- Adapt current infrastructure to address crowding and natural resource impacts.

Another series of studies measured the benefits of outdoor recreation on public land systems through healthy lifestyles, lower health care costs and overall quality of life. The research findings were included in the 2025-2029 SCORP. Physical health benefits are demonstrated in the SCORP chapter titled, “Health Benefits Estimates for Oregonians from their Outdoor Recreation Participation in Oregon,” showing how energy expenditure from physical activity related to outdoor recreation participation may lead to $2.965 billion in cost of illness savings for these chronic illnesses.

Research also included the total net economic value for recreation participation in Oregon from their participation in 76 outdoor recreation activities in 2022 for a total of 1.27 billion user occasions. The total net economic value for a recreation activity is the value per activity day times the number of activity days. Filtering the top ten contributors for outdoor recreation activities and their associated economic value reveals walking and enjoying nature as the top generators followed by bicycling, running/jogging, field sports, and playground and dog park users.

Figure F11. User Occasions, Activity Days, and Total Net Economic Value

Top Ten: SCORP Activity in your Community	RUVD* Activity	Total Annual Activity Days	Value/Activity Day (2023 USD)	Total Net Economimc Value (2023 USD)
Walking on streets or sidewalks	Walking	357,558,563	$21.83	$7,804,896,510
Nature immersion	Wildlife viewing	59,056,930	$67.36	$3,978,126,928
Nature observation	Wildlife viewing	54,981,854	$67.36	$3,703,626,212
Pedaling bicycles on streets or sidewalks	Leisure biking	42,666,036	$67.19	$2,866,672,617
Pedaling bikes on paved or natural trails (incl. mtn bikes)	Mtn biking	22,888,395	$115.68	$2,647,691,141
Jogging or running on streets or sidewalks	Jogging/running	28,791,816	$67.69	$1,948,961,000
Field sports (soccer, softball, baseball, football, disc golf, etc)	Jogging/running	17,130,797	$67.69	$1,159,609,218
Jogging or running on on paved paths or natural trails	Jogging/running	19,867,529	$67.69	$1,344,862,692
Taking children/grandchildren to a playground	Walking	48,003,644	$21.83	$1,047,838,067
Going to dog parks or off-leash areas	Walking	45,415,364	$21.83	$991,340,308

The total net economic value for recreation participation in Oregon by Oregonians is estimated to be $57.1 billion (2023 USD) annually based on 2022 use levels. Total consumer spending on outdoor recreation in 2022 supported 198,000 full and part-time jobs in Oregon, associated with $8.4 billion in wages and other compensation.

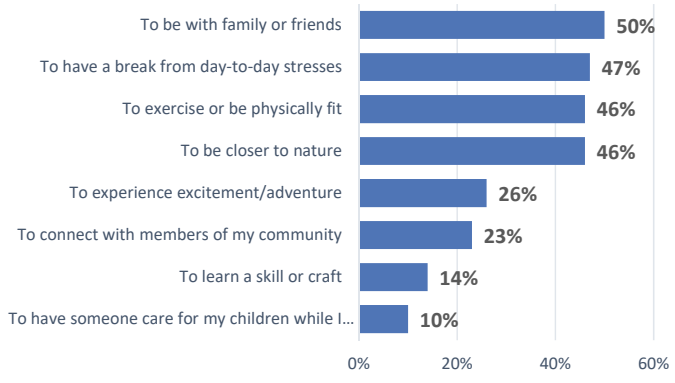
Americans Engagement with Parks Survey

This annual study from the National Park and Recreation Association (NRPA) probes Americans' usage of parks, the key reasons that drive their use, and the greatest challenges preventing greater usage. Each year, the study examines the importance of public parks in Americans' lives, including how parks compare to other services and offerings of local governments. The survey of 1,000 American adults looks at frequency and drivers of parks/ recreation facilities visits and the barriers to that prevent greater enjoyment. Survey respondents also indicate the importance of park and recreation plays in their decisions at the voting booth and their level of support for greater funding. Key findings include:

- Eighty-four percent of U.S. adults seek high-quality parks and recreation when choosing a place to live.
- Nearly 3 in 4 U.S. residents have at least one local park, playground, open space or recreation center within walking distance of their homes.
- Nine in ten people agree that parks and recreation in an important service provided by the local government.
- Nearly 3 in 4 adults agree that equity should be an extremely or very important goal for their local park and recreation agency.

People who live near parks and recreation facilities are more likely to be park and recreation users. Individuals living near at least one park are much more likely to arrive at that park by an "active" means (e.g., walking, biking, running), with walking being the most common method of transport. Conversely, 80 percent of U.S. adults who do not live within a walkable distance to parks or recreation opportunities travel to those amenities by car. The typical adult in the United States visits their local parks or recreation facilities every other month. Four main reasons for visiting local parks and recreation facilities stand out: being with family and friends, exercising and being physically fit, taking a break from day-today stresses, and being closer to nature. Park and recreation agencies can customize their offerings to the specific needs, wants and desires of their community members by knowing their motivation for visiting parks.

Figure F12. NRPA Park Engagement: Key Reasons for Park Visits



According to the Americans Engagement with Parks report,

> "Parks and recreation's success results from its vast offerings of parks, trail networks and other recreation facilities that deliver critical programs for every segment of a community. Each person's relationship with parks and recreation is unique. Some people flock to their

local park to stay physically fit, meet with friends and family, or reconnect with nature. Others depend on their local park and recreation agency for indispensable services that improve their lives.

But there remains much work to do. One-hundred million people do not live within a walkable distance of at least one park or recreation facility. Further, many survey respondents indicate they have felt unwelcome at a park or recreation facility or say the infrastructure and programming are not inclusive. Parks and recreation is for everyone — regardless of age, income, race, ethnicity, ability, gender identity or sexual orientation. Professionals, advocates and political leaders have the opportunity to narrow any accessibility or inclusivity gaps through greater community engagement and addressing inequitable funding and infrastructure investments that have deprived millions of people of access to parks and recreation."

Outdoor Recreation Economy

In November 2023, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released its annual report on the economic impact of the outdoor recreation industry at national and state levels. The gross economic output for the outdoor recreation economy was $1.1 trillion in 2022, accounting for 2.2% of the gross domestic product that year.

The GDP contribution from outdoor recreation economic activity increased by 4.8% from 2021 to 2022. People finding employment in the outdoor recreation industry increased by 7.4% from 2021 to 2022. Outdoor recreation remains a significant sector of the U.S. economy. A wide range of activities—from hiking, boating, and hunting to golf and tennis—result in outdoor recreation jobs in a wide variety of industries.

Oregon Outdoor Recreation Industry

The research group Headwaters Economics, in collaboration with the State Outdoor Recreation Business Alliance, published a report in 2023 on the state of the outdoor recreation economy nationally. In the State of Oregon, the outdoor recreation industry employed approximately 72,737 people in 2022 with a total compensation level of $3,760,711. The total recreation value contributed $7,502,130 to Oregon's economy. The report emphasizes that investments in outdoor recreation directly result in visitor spending that supports jobs, businesses, and industries across the country.

Inclusion & Universal Access

Across the country, local municipalities and park and recreation providers with older public infrastructure have been upgrading their facilities to comply with the outdoor recreation guidelines for universal access and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The removal of existing architectural barriers in park facilities has been ongoing and should continue until renovations, upgrades and newer construction provide barrier-free access to all users. Access and inclusion in public parks extends beyond the physical amenities and incorporates considerations of language, technology, wayfinding, program equity and equitable geographic distribution of facilities.

Park and recreation agencies are in a unique position to champion efforts that advance diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI). By assuring representation of diverse life experiences and voices, park and recreation professionals will better reflect the communities their agencies serve. Inequity is the ultimate challenge facing the nation, and parks and recreation can make a profound difference.

Parks for Climate Resiliency

Numerous studies have been documenting the contributions of parks and public lands to better climate resiliency. Parks, open space and natural lands can cool urban heat islands, buffer flood impacts, improve water quality and improve air quality. Urban tree canopy in parks can remove air pollution and sequester carbon. Parks and greenways along storm-affected coastlines are being create to help buffer impacts of anticipated flooding due to sea level rise, storm surges, and increased precipitation. Climate resilience strategies involving parks can focus on resilient shoreline development, green stormwater infrastructure and increased tree groves.

As the climate changes, outdoor recreation opportunities and availability can become more inconsistent. Wildfires, flooding, reduced snowpack and other environmental impacts from climate changes can directly and indirectly affect visitor-use patterns. Recreation planners and managers play a role in climate resiliency by protecting vulnerable resources that can impact outdoor recreation opportunities.

Trends In Playgrounds

Across multiple communities, residents strongly value their parks and recreation facilities and park playgrounds are an important element in outdoor recreation. Reported in Landscape Architect magazine, the top five playground industry trends for 2021 were compiled from data and feedback from parks professionals, landscape architects and educators.

1. Inclusive Playgrounds, increasingly popular over the last few years, have been evolving beyond meeting basic ADA guidelines. Designers are seeking to expand accessible playground equipment, consider multi-generational play, and leverage inclusive play to help overcome societal barriers.
2. Rope-based Playgrounds, climbers and playground nets provide a technique for working around natural environments and unusual topography. Their flexibility in placement offers more options for connecting with the landscape rather than working around difficult topography.
3. Outdoor Fitness has increased importance during the COVID-19 pandemic as many gyms and indoor fitness centers closed and forced more people to seek outdoor options. Outdoor fitness spaces are being increasingly integrated into park and trail designs to encourage health and physical fitness for all ages.
4. Outdoor Learning has been implemented during the pandemic to replace or supplement indoor classrooms. Outdoor classrooms can encourage activity in children to counteract the reduction in recess time due to hybrid class schedules and remote learning. Seating, tables, shelters, hand sanitizer stations and other outdoor products are helping create outdoor classrooms.
5. Human-powered Play engages users to provide physical energy to “power-up” the activity, such as turning a handle, pressing foot pedals, rotating wheels. These products often relate to sensory experiences like lights and music, story-telling or social games.

Spurred on by the social distancing of the pandemic, these five trends in playground design and development point to more human-to-human interactions that reinforce the value of social connections, even in a physically distanced environment.

Special Report on Paddlesports & Safety

In 2019, the Outdoor Foundation produced a report focused on paddlesports data based on a participation survey (over 20,000 online interviews with a nationwide sample of individuals and households). In 2018, 22.9 million Americans (approximately 7.4% of the population) participated in paddle sports. This represents an increase of more than 4 million participants since the study began in 2010. Over the last five years, there continues to be an increase in paddlesports popularity among outdoor enthusiasts, with significant portions of the nationwide growth occurring in the Pacific region.

Recreational kayaking continues to grow in popularity but may be driving some of the decline in canoeing. The popularity of stand-up paddling has soared, increasing by 1.5 million participants over the past five years, though it does not have nearly as high a participation rate as either recreational kayaking or canoeing.

Most paddlers are Caucasian, other racial and ethnic groups are largely under-represented. However, Caucasian participation has remained relatively flat while participation by people identifying as Hispanic or Black/African American has grown by 0.5% to 1% per year since 2013. This growth has led to more than 773,000 new Hispanic paddlers in just six years, signaling the importance and potential of engaging minority groups in paddlesports.

One in eight paddlers have been participating in the sport for 21 years or more. However, many participants – between thirty and sixty percent, depending on the discipline – tried a paddlesport for the first time in 2018. Such high levels of first-time participation may produce longer term growth in paddling, assuming participants continue to enjoy the sport.

Among adult paddlers, most participate for excitement and adventure, for exercise, or to be close to nature. Kayakers, rafters, canoers and stand-up paddlers often enjoy, or would be willing to try, other paddlesports. Many also enjoy similar outdoor “crossover” activities such as hiking, camping, walking, and nature viewing.

Appendix G
IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

The City of Cornelius possesses a range of local funding tools that could be accessed for the benefit of growing, developing and maintaining its parks and recreation system. The sources listed below represent likely potential sources, but some also may be dedicated for other local purposes which limit applicability and usage. Therefore, discussions with city leadership is critical to assess the political landscape to modify or expand the use of existing city revenue sources in favor of parks and recreation efforts.

LOCAL FUNDING OPTIONS

General Obligation Bond

These are voter-approved bonds with the authority to levy an assessment on real and personal property. The money can only be used for capital construction and improvements, but not for maintenance. This property tax is levied for a specified period of time (usually 15-20 years). Passage requires a simple majority in November and May elections, unless during a special election, in which case a double majority (a majority of registered voters must vote and a majority of those voting must approve the measure) is required. Cities in Oregon have a legal debt limit on general obligation (GO) debt equal to 3% of their real market value.

Park Utility Fee

A park utility fee provides dedicated funds to help offset the cost of park maintenance and could free up general fund dollars for other capital project uses. Most city residents pay water and sewer utility fees. Park utility fees apply the same concepts to city parks, and a fee is assessed to all businesses and households. The monthly fee would be paid upon connection to the water and sewer system. Cornelius does not assess a park utility fee.

System Development Charges

Cornelius currently assesses a parks system development charge (SDC). SDCs are charged for new residential development to help finance the demand for park facilities created by the new growth.

Fuel Tax

Oregon gas taxes are collected as a fixed amount per gallon of gasoline purchased. The Oregon Highway Trust Fund collects fuel taxes, and a portion is paid to cities annually on a per-capita basis. By statute, revenues can be used for any road-related purpose, which may include sidewalk repairs, ADA upgrades, bike routes and other transportation-oriented park and trail enhancements.

FEDERAL / STATE GRANTS & CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program - National Park Service

The Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program, also known as the Rivers & Trails Program or RTCA, is a community resource administered by the National Park Service and federal government agencies, so they can conserve rivers, preserve open space and develop trails and greenways. The RTCA assists communities and public land managers in developing or restoring parks, conservation areas, rivers, and wildlife habitats, as well as creating outdoor recreation opportunities and programs that engage future generations in the outdoors.

Urban and Community Forestry Grants - Oregon Department of Forestry

The Oregon Department of Forestry provides a range of grants and incentives for private landowners and municipalities. Program areas range from community forestry to weed control to conservation and resiliency efforts.

North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grants Program - US Fish & Wildlife Service

The North American Wetlands Conservation Act of 1989 provides matching grants to organizations and individuals who have developed partnerships to carry out wetland conservation projects in the United States, Canada, and Mexico for the benefit of wetlands-associated migratory birds and other wildlife. Both are Two competitive grants programs exist (Standard and a Small Grants Program)

and require that grant requests be matched by partner contributions at no less than a 1-to-1 ratio. Funds from U.S. Federal sources may contribute towards a project, but are not eligible as match.

The Standard Grants Program supports projects in Canada, the United States, and Mexico that involve long-term protection, restoration, and/or enhancement of wetlands and associated uplands habitats. In Mexico, partners may also conduct projects involving technical training, environmental education and outreach, organizational infrastructure development, and sustainable-use studies.

The Small Grants Program operates only in the United States; it supports the same type of projects and adheres to the same selection criteria and administrative guidelines as the U.S. Standard Grants Program. However, project activities are usually smaller in scope and involve fewer project dollars. Grant requests may not exceed $75,000, and funding priority is given to grantees or partners new to the Act's Grants Program.

Local Government Grant - Oregon Parks and Recreation

Local government agencies who are obligated by state law to provide public recreation facilities are eligible for OPR's Local Government Grants, and these are limited to public outdoor park and recreation areas and facilities. Eligible projects involve land acquisition, development and major rehabilitation projects that are consistent with the outdoor recreation goals and objectives contained in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Grant - Oregon Parks and Recreation

LWCF grants are available through OPR to either acquire land for public outdoor recreation or to develop basic outdoor recreation facilities. Projects must be consistent with the outdoor recreation goals and objectives stated in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and elements of local comprehensive land use plans and park master plans. A 50% match is required from all successful applicants of non-federal funds, in-kind services and/or materials.

Recreational Trails Program Grant - Oregon Parks and Recreation

Recreational Trails Grants are national grants administered by OPRD for recreational trail-related projects, such as hiking, running, bicycling, off-road motorcycling, and all-terrain vehicle riding. Yearly grants are awarded based on available federal funding. RTP funding is primarily for recreational trail projects, rather than utilitarian transportation-based projects. Funding is divided into 30% motorized trail use, 30% non-motorized trail use and 40% diverse trail use. A 20% minimum project match is required.

Oregon Heritage Grants - Oregon Parks and Recreation

Oregon Heritage offers a variety of grant programs for heritage projects from historic building preservation to oral history projects and more. Grant programs focus on specific foci, including façade renovation, main street revitalization, Veterans' and War Memorials, the preservation of historic resources, among others.

Bicycle & Pedestrian Program Grants - Oregon Department of Transportation

The Pedestrian and Bicycle Grant Program is a competitive grant program that provides resources to Oregon cities, counties and ODOT regional and district offices for design and construction of pedestrian and bicycle facilities. Proposed facilities must be within public rights-of-way. Grants are awarded by the Oregon Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee. Project types include sidewalk infill, ADA upgrades, street crossings, intersection improvements, minor widening for bike lanes.

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board Grant

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board focuses on projects that approach natural resources management from a whole-watershed perspective. OWEB encourages projects that foster interagency cooperation, include other sources of funding, provide for local stakeholder involvement, include youth and volunteers and promote learning about watershed concepts. There are five general categories of projects eligible for OWEB funding: watershed management (restoration and acquisition), resource monitoring and assessment, watershed education and outreach, and technical assistance.

Arts Grants - Oregon Arts Commission

The Oregon Arts Commission funds arts programs and individual artistic innovation throughout Oregon. Grant programs serve as investments in our state's culture. They are supported by contributions from the State of Oregon, the Oregon Cultural Trust, and the National Endowment for the Arts.

OTHER METHODS & FUNDING SOURCES

Private Grants, Donations & Gifts

Many trusts and private foundations provide funding for park, recreation and open space projects. Grants from these sources are typically allocated through a competitive application process and vary dramatically in size based on the financial resources and funding criteria of the organization. Philanthropic giving is another source of project funding. Efforts in this area may involve cash gifts and include donations through other mechanisms such as wills or insurance policies. Community fund raising efforts can also support park, recreation or open space facilities and projects.

Meyer Memorial Trust

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

REI Cooperative Action Fund - Non-Profit Partnerships and Grants

Partnerships begin with store teams who may connect with nonprofits by promoting or partnering for events and service projects, raising visibility with REI customers, offering product donations, and inviting and selecting organizations for an REI grant. The Fund awards grants twice a year, in spring and fall, focused around three approaches:

- Local Grants: Nonprofit recommendations from the public via online recommendation form and from REI employees in the communities where REI operates stores. These grants support the Space and People initiatives.
- Advisor-led Grants: Nonprofit recommendations from compensated advisors supporting Space, People and Health initiatives.
- Community Grants: Nonprofit recommendations from the general public and other partners supporting Space, People, and Health initiatives.

Business Sponsorships/Donations

Business sponsorships for programs may be available throughout the year. In-kind contributions are often received, including food, door prizes and equipment/ material.

Interagency Agreements

State law provides for interagency cooperative efforts between units of government. Joint acquisition, development and/or use of park and open space facilities may be provided between parks, school districts, other municipalities and utility providers.

ACQUISITION TOOLS & METHODS

DIRECT PURCHASE METHODS

Market Value Purchase

Through a written purchase and sale agreement, the city purchases land at the present market value based on an independent appraisal. Timing, payment of real estate taxes and other contingencies are negotiable.

Partial Value Purchase (or Bargain Sale)

In a bargain sale, the landowner agrees to sell for less than the property's fair market value. A landowner's decision to proceed with a bargain sale is unique and personal; landowners with a strong sense of civic pride, long community history or concerns about capital gains are possible candidates for this approach. In addition to cash proceeds upon closing, the landowner may be entitled to a charitable income tax deduction based on the difference between the land's fair market value and its sale price.

Life Estates & Bequests

In the event a landowner wishes to remain on the property for a long period of time or until death, several variations on a sale agreement exist. In a life estate agreement, the landowner may continue to live on the land by donating a remainder interest and retaining a "reserved life estate." Specifically, the landowner donates or sells the property to the city, but reserves the right for the seller or any other named person to continue to live on and use the property. When the owner or other specified person dies or releases his/her life interest, full title and control over the property will be transferred to the city. By donating a remainder interest, the landowner may be eligible for a tax deduction when the gift is made. In a bequest, the landowner designates in a will or trust document that the property is to be transferred to the city upon death. While a life estate offers the city some degree of title control during the life of the landowner, a bequest does not. Unless the intent to bequest is disclosed to and known by the city in advance, no guarantees exist with regard to the condition of the property upon transfer or to any liabilities that may exist.

Option to Purchase Agreement

This is a binding contract between a landowner and the city that would only apply according to the conditions of the option and limits the seller's power to revoke an offer. Once in place and signed, the option agreement may be triggered at a future, specified date or upon the completion of designated conditions. Option agreements can be made for any time duration and can include all of the language pertinent to closing a property sale.

Right of First Refusal

In this agreement, the landowner grants the city the first chance to purchase the property once the landowner wishes to sell. The agreement does not establish the sale price for the property, and the landowner is free to refuse to sell it for the price offered by the city. This is the weakest form of agreement between an owner and a prospective buyer.

Conservation Easements

Through a conservation easement, a landowner voluntarily agrees to sell or donate certain rights associated with his or her property – often the right to subdivide or develop – and a private organization or public agency agrees to hold the right to enforce the landowner's promise not to exercise those rights. In essence, the rights are forfeited and no longer exist. This is a legal agreement between the landowner and the city (or private organization) that permanently limits uses of the land in order to conserve a portion of the property for public use or protection. Typically, this approach is used to provide trail corridors where only a small portion of the land is needed or for the strategic protection of natural resources and habitat. The landowner still owns the property, but the use of the land is restricted. Conservation easements may result in an income tax deduction and reduced property taxes and estate taxes. The preservation and protection of habitat or resources lands may best be coordinated with the local land trust or conservancy, since that organization will likely have staff resources, a systematic planning approach and access to non-governmental funds to facilitate aggressive or large scale transactions.

LANDOWNER INCENTIVE MEASURES

Density Bonuses

Density bonuses are a planning tool used to encourage a variety of public land use objectives, usually in urban areas. They offer the incentive of being able to develop at densities beyond current regulations in one area, in return for concessions in another. Density bonuses are applied to a single parcel or development. An example is allowing developers of multi-family units to build at higher densities if they provide a certain number of low-income units or public open space. For density bonuses to work, market forces must support densities at a higher level than current regulations.

Transfer of Development Rights

The transfer of development rights (TDR) is an incentive-based planning tool that allows land owners to trade the right to develop property to its fullest extent in one area for the right to develop beyond existing regulations in another area. Local governments may establish the specific areas in which development may be limited or restricted and the areas in which development beyond regulation may be allowed. Usually, but not always, the "sending" and "receiving" property are under common ownership. Some programs allow for different ownership, which, in effect, establishes a market for development rights to be bought and sold.

IRC 1031 Exchange

If the landowner owns business or investment property, an IRC Section 1031 Exchange can facilitate the exchange of like-kind property solely for business or investment purposes. No capital gain or loss is recognized under Internal Revenue Code Section 1031 (see www.irc.gov for more details).

OTHER LAND PROTECTION OPTIONS

Land Trusts & Conservancies

Land trusts are private non-profit organizations that acquire and protect special open spaces and are traditionally not associated with any government agency. The Columbia Land Trust is the local land trust serving the Cornelius area. Other national organizations with local representation include The Nature Conservancy, Trust for Public Land and the Wetlands Conservancy.

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Appendix H

SITE ACQUISITION & DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

ACQUISITION GUIDELINES

Planning and land acquisition for future parks is a recognized component in land use and urban growth management, since the provision of parks and open space is considered essential to the livability of urban areas. For the recreation resource planner, the land acquisition process is an important task for ensuring the availability of future recreation resources for the majority of the community. The established planning goals for a community's comprehensive plan recognize the development of parks and retention of open space with conservation values as a tool for managing the effects of increased density and fostering livability.

Level of Service (acreage needs)

The 2009 Parks Master Plan proposed the provision of a service standard of 1.6 acres per 1,000 residents for community and neighborhood parks. The prior Plan also sets a park and open space goal to strive to provide equitable access to parks such that all city residents live within one-quarter mile of a developed neighborhood park and one mile of a developed community park.

Distribution Equity (location/gaps)

Equitable distribution of public park facilities is a community goal (articulated in the Parks Master Plan). GIS mapping and analysis documented and tracked the existing public park inventory and areas where public parks are lacking in search for park land acquisition targets. Park acquisition should be prioritized in underserved areas where households are more than one-quarter mile of a developed neighborhood park.

Specific Site Suitability for Developed/Active Parks

According to the 2009 Parks Master Plan, the minimum size for a typical neighborhood park is between 1 and 3 acres to allow for the accommodation of the desired range of recreational amenities. While existing neighborhood parks may range from 0.35 to 3.25 acres in size, some basic location and land characteristics influence how accessible, "developable" and convenient a potential site might be for a future public park. Evaluating a potential land parcel should include consideration of the following property features:

- Access and visibility to the property. An adequate amount of public right-of-way is needed to allow for creating bike/pedestrian pathways, at a minimum, and either on-street parking or a parking lot for park visitors who must drive a vehicle.
- Existing publicly owned lands, easements and right-of-way. Are there existing lands under public ownership that could be converted to public park use? What other public amenities are proximate and complementary to a future park development (e.g., schools, police stations, etc.)?
- Connectivity to trails, schools, parks, neighborhoods and connectivity of the trail links. Connections to and from related land uses can add value to a potential park location.
- Environmental constraints, field assessment (does not include Environmental Assessment level detail), regulatory and permitting requirements and GIS data for critical areas. Sensitive environmental lands should be protected, but often they are not the best sites for development of recreational amenities for public parks. Protected and conserved lands can provide complementary value to public parks, while the public park land can create a buffer for the conserved land.
- Topography. Existing landforms, whether flat or hilly, will influence the park's design and best fit for provision of recreational facilities.
- Technical analysis of park standards and development costs should be evaluated to help provide realistic site development costs. For example, existing road improvements within the public right-of-way or lack of public water and sewer may trigger additional park development costs.

Within identified neighborhoods that may lack or have limited access to public parks, potential properties should be evaluated for suitable site conditions for the development of future recreational amenities and/or access to natural resources and water.

Neighborhood/Community Park Site Suitability Criteria:

- Access / visibility
- Parcel size / configuration
- Contiguous public land / connectivity
- Extent of sensitive areas
- Cost factors (acquisition, development & maintenance.)
- Compatibility with surrounding uses
- Vacant land preference

Trail Site Suitability Criteria:

- Development feasibility

- Continuity / connectivity ("safe routes")
- Natural, cultural, historic value
- Public ROW access
- Land costs / value

Urban Natural Areas Site Suitability Criteria:

- Ecological, cultural, historic value
- Continuity / connectivity
- Public right of way access
- Development pressure (threat of conversion)
- Acquisition costs, donations, grants, third-party support (i.e., land trusts), etc.

Site-Specific Concerns

Once a targeted park land acquisition has been identified and evaluated with consideration to its potential suitability as a future pubic park, more specific assessments should be conducted to ensure a measure of known development variables for future park use.

- A boundary survey and review of the title is important to identify an existing encroachments, encumbrances or entitlements that need to be addressed or corrected prior to closing.
- Environmental constraints, such as wetlands, waterways, other sensitive habitats and any associated buffers, should be identified to determine their impact on developable park spaces.
- An environmental site assessment should be conducted to identify environmental conditions that could have resulted from a past release of hazardous substances and determine any potential mitigation requirements to protect public health. Additionally, environmental law typically leaves the burden of responsibility on the property owner, so conducting an environmental site assessment is important to protect the City's liability.
- An archaeological assessment to review potential cultural resources may also help bring to light future park development costs and variables.
- Any underground tanks, wells, septic systems and existing structures should be evaluated for the need to remove, decommission, or demolish after closing of land sale.

Design Standards for Environmental Site Assessment

Considering a current use of a property is typically not sufficient for evaluating potential environmental concerns. For example, a vacant lot may previously have been used for agricultural purposes and may contain pesticide residues in the soil, or a current retail building formerly may have housed an auto repair business with underground tanks. Additionally, properties that are considered low-risk, such as a residence, could have a leaking underground heating oil tank or other concerns. Therefore, conducting an environmental site assessment is an important step in purchasing and managing property.

Prior to purchasing or accepting ownership of a property, the City should conduct an environmental site assessment to determine if contaminated soil, sediment or groundwater could be present. This process typically begins with a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) per ASTM E1527-13 to identify environmental conditions or other business risk issues that could impact site development, pose a liability to the City, or present a risk to human health or the environment. Depending on the results of the Phase I ESA, a subsequent Phase II ESA may be warranted to sample and test soil, sediment or groundwater for the presence of contamination.

For property currently owned by the City, conducting an ESA prior to redevelopment can help to identify issues that could affect building design or result in construction delays.

For property that will be leased by the City, conducting a baseline environmental assessment may be warranted to establish initial conditions prior to the City occupying the site.

PRESERVING FUNDING ELIGIBILITY

Public outdoor park and recreation areas and facilities are eligible for funding assistance through the Oregon Local Government Grant Program (LGGP). Land acquisition projects must be consistent with the outdoor recreation goals and objectives contained in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) or the recreation elements of local comprehensive plans and local master plans. Acquisition of land and waters for public outdoor recreation areas and facilities, including new areas or additions to existing parks, forests, wildlife areas, open spaces and other similar areas dedicated to outdoor recreation are eligible for assistance through the LGGP. To be eligible in the LGGP, the acquisition procedures set forth by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) should be closely followed. The grant funding program requires a percent match based on the population size of the eligible jurisdiction.

DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

With planned park upgrades and the potential for development of park acquisitions, Cornelius would benefit from park design and facility standards that help unify the system's amenities, operations and maintenance going into the future. Standards can begin with the adoption of typical bench details and expand to incorporate graphic sign styles, materials, colors and specific site furnishings. With the desire for Cornelius to create a unifying identity and enhance park maintenance efficiencies, guidelines for park standards should be planned, endorsed and implemented.

If the City should annex its urban reserve area, the acquisition and development of additional parks will be necessary. There may be opportunities to partner with residential development projects for providing new parks to be dedicated to the City upon completion. The establishment of park design and development standards with predetermined requirements for consistency and quality of site amenities would ensure that new parks could readily fit within on-going park operations and maintenance. All newly developed parks and trails shall adhere to the Final Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas as set forth by the United States Access Board.

Great Neighborhood Parks Principles

1. Have a clear statement of purpose
    a. Involve the neighborhood in planning the process
    b. Target the demographics of neighborhood and nearby community facilities (schools, senior center, etc.)
    c. Further the mission of the Cornelius Parks System
2. Integrate with and add value to the Cornelius Park System
    a. Locate parks consistent with the Parks Master Plan
    b. Expand the range of recreational opportunities offered within the system
    c. Provide inter-park connections through access to multi-use trails
3. Establish a sense of place
    a. Help define the neighborhood as unique
        i. Incorporate unique amenities rather than "cookie-cutter" solutions
        ii. Consider incorporating public art
    b. Integrate park plans and theme with existing or planned adjacent developments
        i. Minimize surrounding fencing
        ii. Maintain good sight lines from community
        iii. Consider providing neighborhood message board, meeting place, etc.
    c. Signage and amenities should establish a coherent and distinct character for each park that relates to nearby existing and planned developments
4. Plan for sustainability, maintainability and growth
    a. Use resources responsibly
    b. Acquire sufficient land to accommodate future recreational opportunities
    c. Maintain adequate staff and funding for upkeep and maintenance
    d. Regularly measure neighborhood and user satisfaction
5. Provide equitable access
    a. Meet and exceed ADA guidelines
    b. Provide easy, protected pedestrian access from the neighborhood
    c. Integrate the park into the city trails system
    d. Provide a diverse mix of usages serving targeted groups
    e. Be located in an open, accessible location readily available to residents within a half mile.
6. Provide a safe environment
    a. Design and site amenities for safety and neighborhood oversight
    b. Design to encourage users' sense of physical security
7. Provide green space and shade
8. Use green design principles
    a. Plant native, drought-resistant trees and plantings
    b. Use environmentally friendly and energy efficient design for amenity construction and siting.
9. Accommodate year-round usability

Design Standards for Urban Parks

Public park space should be clearly identifiable and provide a safe and secure environment for outdoor recreation and enjoyment. To help communicate the identity, amenities and uses within the park, some unified design standards should be applied. These standards are intended to help with public access, communication of safety and appropriate behaviors, and efficiency in operations and maintenance without creating a park system of identical "cloned" urban parks. Standardizing the designs for park signage, benches, picnic tables, drinking fountains, lighting, bollards, irrigation systems and fencing can allow for easier and less expensive procurement, installation, maintenance and replacement. The visual character of unified park amenities can quickly convey to the park visitor that the space is part of an overall system of public spaces where they are welcome.

While sharing standard site furnishings and signage styles helps unify the system identity, each individual park should have its own unique character. The shape and size of the land, the layout of circulation and location of key features, the styles, types and colors of play equipment, the architecture of restrooms, picnic and other park structures should be specific to that park. Even though each park contains some standardized site furnishings, each park site master plan design should strive to create a sense of place that highlights the character of that park in its local context and for its primary purpose (such as passive park with natural area or active sports-oriented facility).

The following tables highlight the range and considerations of various amenities that may be provided within urban parks (community, neighborhood and pocket parks) and can provide guidance for negotiating facility development opportunities in situations when private entities propose park development in-lieu of payment or for other, alternative arrangements, such as density bonuses.

Figure H1. Minimum Site Design Considerations for Pocket Parks

Amenity	Considerations - where feasible
Playground	▪ Minimum 2,000 sq.ft. play area ▪ Play equipment should be age-specific targeting pre-school and elementary school children ▪ Playground should be ADA-compliant
Paved Access	▪ ADA compliant surfacing for barrier-free access
Picnic Table	▪ Use standard ADA compliant picnic table style
Drinking Fountain	▪ Provide ADA-compliant standard fixture
Bench	▪ Use standard ADA compliant bench style
Grass Area	▪ Open play space with sun exposure; 800-1,000 sq.ft. minimum size; irrigated
Trees	▪ Provide shade for portion of playground area ▪ Provide tree canopy for >40% of park space
Bicycle Rack	▪ Accommodate 2-bike minimum
Trash Receptacle & Dog Waste Disposal Station	▪ Minimum of 1 each located at entry

Figure H2. Minimum Site Design Considerations for Neighborhood Parks

Amenity	Considerations - where feasible
Playground	▪ Minimum of 4,000 sq.ft. play area ▪ Equipment should be suitable for and developmentally-appropriate for toddlers and elementary school-aged children ▪ Playground should be ADA Accessible and play equipment should be ADA Compliant
Loop Walking Path	▪ Minimum 8' wide ▪ ADA-compliant surface to accessible elements (benches, tables, play area) ▪ Pathway slope not to exceed 5% grade or no more than 8% for more than 30 lineal feet without switchbacks or railings
Picnic Tables	▪ Minimum of 2, Use standard ADA compliant picnic table style
Drinking Fountain	▪ Provide ADA-compliant standard fixture
Benches	▪ Minimum of 2, Use standard ADA compliant bench style
Open Turf Area	▪ Provide at least 15% of total lawn area with irrigation, preferably adjacent to the play area
Trees & Landscaping	▪ Provide shade for portion of playground area ▪ New trees and shrubs should be irrigated for a minimum of 2 years until established
Bicycle Racks	▪ Minimum of 1, with capacity to serve 4 bikes
Trash Receptacles & Dog Waste Disposal Stations	▪ Minimum of 1 each, located at entry

For community parks, any or all of the following outdoor recreation features should be considered in addition to the same amenities provided in neighborhood parks.

Figure H3. Minimum Site Design Considerations for Community Parks

Amenity	Considerations - where feasible
Parking	▪ Based on types of amenities and their parking quantity requirements ▪ Include requisite number of handicapped parking stalls at appropriate locations ▪ Consider need for parking provision at multiple access points, where appropriate
Loop Walking Path	▪ Provide a perimeter trail in addition to pathways accessing all major park amenities
Multiple Access Points	▪ Provide connectivity to neighborhoods and public rights-of-way
Restrooms	▪ Provide ADA-compliant standardized design facilities
Picnic Shelter	▪ Provide minimum of 1 group picnic shelter
Sports fields	▪ Type and quantity dependent on available space and current public demand for each sport facility
Sports courts	▪ Type and quantity dependent on available space and current public demand for each sport facility
Playground	▪ Minimum of 4,000 sq.ft. play area ▪ Equipment should be suitable for and developmentally-appropriate for toddlers and elementary school-aged ▪ Playground should be ADA Accessible and play equipment should be ADA Compliant
Tree Canopy	▪ Target a 25-45% tree canopy dependent on other park amenities and feasibility
Open Grass Area	▪ Open play area with sun exposure ▪ Minimum target of 1 acre
Natural Areas	▪ Based on existing and restored environmental characteristics
Off-leash Dog Area	▪ Minimum target of 1 acre ▪ Fenced enclosure with double-gate access ▪ Provide doggy waste dispenser and trash receptacle at entrance

Figure H4. Design Considerations for Other Park Amenities

Amenity	Considerations
Picnic Shelter	▪ Minimum of 400 sq.ft.
Sport field	▪ Practice level for youth soccer, T-ball, baseball and/or softball
Sport court	▪ ½ court basketball court
Tennis court	▪ Ideally, provided in pairs for more group interaction
Sport court options	▪ Such as bocce ball, pickleball, horseshoes, lawn bowling
Skate spot	▪ 600 to 1,200 sq.ft. with small ramps, bowls or features for beginners
Disc golf course	▪ Minimum 9 baskets
Sprayground	▪ A variety of water-play options should be included
Natural area	▪ Conserve ecological function while offering access to nature, where feasible
Water feature	▪ A water-based amenity that provides a visual focal point, i.e. fountains, ponds, or waterfalls
Restroom	▪ An additional restroom may be warranted for larger, heavily used parks
Drinking fountain	▪ Provide if no restrooms have drinking fountains
Utilities	▪ Automatic Irrigation, Electricity, Water
Parking	▪ Additional parking may be needed to support heavily programmed parks

Design Standards for Open Space and Natural Areas

Open space and natural areas are primarily intended to conserve places with ecological sensitivity or natural landscape value. Most natural areas have some space where low-impact recreational uses can be accommodated without reducing the environmental integrity of the land or water resource. Since the open space can range from wetlands and riparian corridors to fields and forests, design standards are not applied uniformly across the site. Each natural landscape is treated according to its level of sensitivity, need for conservation/restoration and tolerance for outdoor recreational use. However, where passive recreation opportunities can be provided, the standardized designs for park benches, picnic tables, signs, and other site amenities should be applied.

Design Standards for Special Use Facilities

Consideration should be given in the design and renovation of any special use facility as to how and how much the site and its amenities should be identifiable within the park system through the application of standardized park signage and site furnishings. For example, a future sport field complex could accommodate some of the standardized park benches, picnic tables and signage, but it would also require its own specialized features, such as bleachers, backstops, field lighting, score boards and other equipment, that are unique to the facility. Each master plan design for new facilities should give careful consideration as to how a unique sense of place and identity is conveyed while still communicating that the facility is part of a system of outdoor recreation accommodation provided by the City of Cornelius.

Design Standards for Trails

A successful trail system is integrated with other transportation alternatives to include a range of trail, sidewalk, bike path and connection opportunities designed to the human scale. The typical recreational trail hierarchy is aligned from regional shared-use trails to local neighborhood paths and park trails. Trail systems can also incorporate specially designated trails for single track mountain biking, primitive hiking and equestrian uses.

Designing the actual physical trail starts with overall purpose of the trail, connecting travelers from one location to another (point A to point B) or through a particular environment (loop trail through a park). With a clear purpose for the trail, an appropriate alignment can then be determined to help provide the desired outdoor recreation experience or transportation value. For example, regional multi-use shared trails should be designed to a minimum width of 10 feet. In expanding urban centers, providing a 16-foot trail width can help accommodate significant bike and pedestrian use as the community grows and linkages to public transit enable increased trail usage. The most heavily used urban trails benefit from the installation of permanent pavement to withstand heavy traffic in a variety of weather conditions.

It should be noted that changes in transportation engineering and trail construction methods may warrant the need to update any trail design standards over time. Trail widths and surfacing types will vary across the trail hierarchy. Site furnishings along the trail are one method for standardizing trails as part of the outdoor recreation system provided by Cornelius. The same benches, picnic tables, bollards and other site furnishings used throughout Cornelius's park system could be installed along its trails to help unify the sense of place, reduce procurement costs and simplify maintenance.

The unifying standard for Cornelius's trail system can be visually expressed through a designed wayfinding plan. Linked with the graphic character for Dry Canyon and park system wayfinding, the trail signage should provide identification, direction, destination, travel information and safety messaging, while clearly reinforcing Cornelius's sense of place.

Trails should be constructed according to City specifications. It is recommended that trail layout and surfacing materials be approved by the City and meet the following general requirements:

- Trail width should be a minimum of 8 feet wide.
- Surfacing should be appropriate to the location; paved asphalt or concrete is recommended for upland areas, and wood chip, crusher waste or boardwalks are appropriate in lowland, wet or sensitive areas (City codes shall apply).
- Hard-surfaced trails should comply with ADAAG guidelines for slope and cross-slope; soft-surfaced trails should include properly placed and designed water bars or other surface water management techniques to minimize run-off and erosion.
- Entry signage should be provided at trailheads or access points, and boundary signage should be placed, as appropriate, to demarcate sensitive edges or private property boundaries.
- Trash receptacles should be provided at trailheads.

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

The inventory assessment highlighted an opportunity to consider incorporating crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principles to enhance park and trail safety and facilitate the monitoring of park uses and behaviors. CPTED applies four principles that are used to deter criminal behavior in outdoor environments:

- Natural surveillance
- Natural access control
- Territorial reinforcement
- Maintenance

CPTED natural surveillance ("see and be seen") asserts that sight lines for better visibility can deter undesirable behavior and increase the perceptions of safety and comfort by park patrons. Lowering understory vegetation or raising lower tree branches through intentional vegetation management can provide more clear lines of sight in and around trails and other areas of use. Providing clear visibility and reducing blind corners can also improve safety by limiting conflicts between different users (e.g. runners, cyclists, dog walkers), where unanticipated encounters may result in crashes or entanglements.

Natural access control in park design is often very subtle. Controlling where vehicles enter and exit park facilities through designed barriers, bollards, boulders, and post and cable fencing can protect park users and minimize park property damage from misguided vehicular traffic. Walkways, lighting, fencing and landscaping provide explicit direction for park users. The flow of users through a park will help decrease the opportunity for crime and improve clarity for the intended park behaviors.

Territorial reinforcement comes through clear demarcation of boundaries. For public parks, those boundaries between public and private lands, safe and unsafe areas, and special use, limited access or reserved sites can be delineated with the appropriate placement of fencing, signs, landscaping or other physical or visual design techniques.

Finally, clearly visible, high-quality maintenance is an important element of CPTED, as well as general public safety. CPTED recognizes the "broken window" theory where neglected and poorly maintained amenities are more attractive targets for vandalism or other criminal activity. Deferred maintenance can also result in park amenities that put users at risk. Broken pavement, worn decking, uneven playing fields and missing play safety surfacing can create injuries. Overall attention to CPTED principles can help ensure safer public park environments.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS STANDARDS

General Standards

Grounds

- Grounds are mowed and trimmed.
- Park is free of litter, debris and hazards.

Walkways & Paths

- Walkways have a uniform surface and are level with the ground and free of trip hazards.
- Walkways are free of litter and debris.
- Walkways have unobstructed accessibility, i.e. free from low and protruding limbs, guide wires, etc.
- Walkways are neatly edged.
- Walkways are clear of weeds and grass growth in cracks and expansion joints.

Signage

- Park identification signs are secure and properly installed in a noticeable location.
- Handicap parking signs (as applicable) are secure, visible and to city code.
- Signs are clean, painted and free of protrusions.

Ornamental Plants & Landscaping

- Plants are healthy.
- Plant beds are free of litter, debris, and weeds.
- Plant selection is appropriate for season and area usage.

Playgrounds

Play Equipment

- Play equipment and surrounding play areas meet ASTM and National Playground Safety Institute standards.
- Play equipment and hardware is intact.
- Play equipment is free of graffiti.
- Age appropriateness for the play equipment is noted with proper signage.
- Shade structure is secure and free from tears, if applicable.

Surfacing

- Fall surface is clean, level and free of litter and debris.
- Fall surface meets ASTM and National Playground Safety Institute standards.
- Fall surface is well drained.
- Rubber cushion surfaces are free of holes and tears.
- Rubber cushion surfaces are secure to the base material and curbing.

Borders

- Playground borders are well defined and intact.
- Playground borders meet ASTM and National Playground Safety Institute standards.

Decks

- Planks are intact, smooth, structurally sound, free of splinters and have no cracks greater than ¼ inch.
- Nails, bolts or screws are flush with the surface.
- Planks are level with no excessive warping.

Fixtures

Benches

- Slats are smooth and structurally sound.
- Hardware is intact and structurally sound.
- Nails, bolts or screws are flush with the surface.
- Seats and backing are smooth with no protrusions and have no exposed sharp edges or pointed corners.

Tables

- Tables are clean, free of rust, mildew and graffiti.
- Table hardware is intact.
- Table frames are intact and slats are properly secured.
- Table seats and tops are smooth with no protrusions and have no exposed sharp edges or pointed corners.

Trash Receptacles

- Receptacles are clean; Area around trash receptacles is clean and free of trash and debris.
- Wood receptacles are painted and free of damage or missing parts; hardware for wood receptacles is intact.
- Concrete receptacles are intact and free of cracks or damage.

Sport Courts

Surfacing

- Surface is smooth, level and well drained with no standing water.
- Surface is free of large cracks, holes and trip hazards.
- Surface is painted and striped as per court specifications.
- Worn painted surfaces do not exceed 20% of total court surface.
- Surface is free of litter, debris, gravel and graffiti.

Goals and Backboards

- Goals and backboards are level with hardware intact and painted as appropriate.
- Nylon nets are properly hung and are not torn or tattered.
- Support poles are secure in the ground and straight.

Restrooms

- Restrooms are clean, sanitary and properly stocked with paper products.
- Lights and ventilation systems are operational.
- Toilets, water faucets, stall doors and hand air dryers are operational.
- Restrooms are free of graffiti.
- Restroom doors are properly marked according to gender.
- Restrooms have clean trash receptacles.
- Restroom doors and locks are operational.
- Restrooms are in compliance with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

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City of
CORNELIUS
Oregon's Family Town

www.corneliusor.gov

ORDINANCE NO. 2026-01

EXHIBIT B

Comprehensive Plan Amendment Review Criteria:

The Cornelius Municipal Code Title 18, Section 130.010(D) provides approval criteria for a comprehensive plan amendment. Each criterion is indicated in ***bold italic typeface*** below and findings are addressed thereunder.

(1) The proposed plan and amendments shall conform to the requirements of the Oregon Statewide Planning Goals and applicable administrative rules of the State Land Conservation and Development Commission.

Statewide Planning Goals

Goal 1 – Citizen Involvement: To develop a citizen involvement program that ensures the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.

The Plan reflects the community's interests and needs for parks, open space, trails, and activities. The planning process included various public outreach activities and encouraged public engagement to inform the development of the priorities and future direction of the park and recreation system. Community members expressed their interests through surveys, online outreach, community event tabling (National Night Out: August 2024, Cornelius Community Dinner: October 2024, Dia de los Niños: Spring 2025). City staff and the consultants also provided work sessions at the Planning Commission in September 2025 and City Council in October 2025.

Notice for this amendment was submitted to the Department of Land Conservation and Development through the Post Acknowledgement Plan Amendment web portal on October 31, 2025, more than 35 days prior to the first evidentiary hearing of December 9, 2025. Notice was mailed to the necessary parties list on November 20, 2025, more than 20 days and less than 45 days prior to the first evidentiary hearing on the proposal. Notice was published in the Forest Grove News Times on November 20, 2025, more than 20 days and less than 45 days prior to the first evidentiary hearing on the proposal.

Goal 2 – Land Use Planning: To establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decisions and actions related to use of land and to assure an adequate factual base for such decisions and actions.

This amendment replaces the existing Parks Master Plan adopted in 2009. By following the adopted land use planning processes in the Comprehensive Plan and Cornelus Municipal Code, and by sending notice to necessary parties, the requirements of Goal 2 have been met.

Goal 3 – Agricultural Land and Goal 4 – Forest Land: To preserve and maintain agricultural and forest lands.

This proposal does not affect outside the Urban Growth Boundary; therefore, Goals 3 and 4 are not applicable.

Goal 5 – Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Space: To protect natural resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open spaces.

The amendment allows for conservation of natural resources and open spaces. Many of the open space parks are within natural resource areas. Goal 5 has been met.

Goal 6 – Air, Water and Land Resources Quality: To maintain and improve the quality of the air, water and land resources of the state.

While this amendment does not directly impact air, water, and land resources quality, parks provide the opportunity for open spaces that can conserve air, water and land resources quality through groundwater recharge in fields and air purification via vegetative respiration processes. Goal 6 has been met.

Goal 7 – Areas subject to Natural Disasters and Hazards: To protect people and property from natural hazards.

This amendment does not directly impact areas subject to natural disasters and hazards. Park property development is subject to Federal, State, Regional, and Local regulations regarding flooding. No changes to the regulations or to land in or around the flood zones are proposed. Existing regulations apply to new development including park buildings, such as geotechnical analysis and flood elevation certification. These protective measures and requirements apply to all land adjacent to floodplains. Conservation of areas prone to natural hazards can be met by setting the land aside as undeveloped or carefully developed park properties. Thus, the requirements of Goal 7 are met when development occurs.

Goal 8 – Recreational: To satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities including destination resorts.

The amendment does not impact any recreational opportunity. However, the amendment updates the City's Parks Master Plan with the current community profile, development that occurred in the last 16 years, and plans for future park and recreational opportunities in the next 20 years. All development is subject to Park Systems Development Charges and the amendment does not change the existing charges. An additional study of the current Systems Development Charges would be needed to modify the current funding mechanism. This amendment does place the City in good

stead to apply for grant funding and request funding at the regional, state and federal levels to meet the current and future recreational needs of the residents and businesses. The requirements of Goal 8 have been met.

Goal 9 – Economic Development: To provide adequate opportunities throughout the state for a variety of economic activities vital to the health, welfare, and prosperity of Oregon's citizens.

The Cornelus Comprehensive Plan and Map are acknowledged by the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission and Metro. The city adopted a new Economic Opportunities Analysis (EOA) in 2023. The proposed amendment will not affect the findings in the EOA or implementation. Goal 9 has been met.

Goal 10 – Housing: To provide for the housing needs of citizens of the state.

This project does not affect housing. Eighty-nine percent of the City's land is zoned as residential and over 94% of the City's land supply has existing development. The remaining 6% of land is either classified as redevelopable, which may have constraints such as brownfields or natural resource overlays, or the landowner is not ready to redevelop. Of the 6% land remaining, approximately 9 % is entitled with projects that have stalled due to inflation and economic uncertainty resulting from the current administration's wavering tariff policies. Most of the projects are ramping up for construction in the summer of 2026.

The Parks Master Plan does not impact the existing residential neighborhoods or any residentially zoned lands. However, providing parks within residential areas enhances the quality of life for those living in the dwellings.

Goal 10 has been met.

Goal 11 – Public Facilities and Services: To plan and develop a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development.

Within the current city limits, water, sanitary, and storm sewers are available for development. Transportation facilities are sized for planned development through the City's Transportation System Plan (TSP). No new infrastructure is necessary for development within the city limits. The requirements of Goal 11 are met.

Goal 12 – Transportation: To provide and encourage a safe, convenient and economic transportation system.

The Parks Master Plan does not modify the planned development of any land in the City or its UGB. These areas have a planned transportation system that meets the needs of the community.

Thus, the requirements of Goal 12 have been met.

Goal 13 - Energy Conservation: To conserve energy.

Energy conservation measures are found within the solar regulations of the Cornelius Municipal Code and the Building Code. Any future development must be compliant with both. While parks can conserve energy, there is a limit to the capacity of the existing electrical system before it must be upgraded. Developing solar on city park buildings is an opportunity that can be explored. Goal 13 has been met.

Goal 14 – Urbanization: To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

This Parks Master Plan does not affect any land outside the UGB. Therefore, Goal 14 has been met.

Statewide Planning Goals 15 through 19 pertain to the Willamette River, Oregon Coast, and Estuaries. Cornelus is not adjacent to any of these resources. Therefore, Goals 15 through 19 do not apply to this amendment.

Conclusions: Based on the findings above, the City Council finds that the proposed amendment complies with the Statewide Planning Goals. Thus, this criterion is met.

(2) The proposed amendments shall comply with all other applicable laws, rules and regulations of the state, city and other governmental agencies having jurisdiction over land use regulation in the city.

Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan: applicable to changes to Metro city comprehensive plans pursuant to Chapter 3.07 of the Metro Code.

Title 1: Housing Capacity
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect housing capacity; therefore, the requirements for Title 1 are not applicable to this amendment.

Title 2: Regional Park Policy - repealed by Metro

Title 3: Regional Water Quality and Flood Management
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or policy changes that affect implementation of water quality or flood management. Existing regulations will apply to all new development and this amendment does not propose any changes to the regulations or any

maps. Through implementation of the existing regulatory framework for new development, this title is met.

Title 4: Industrial and Other Employment Areas
No lands within the City are designated as Regionally Significant Industrial Area. Metro-designated employment lands in the City include:

Industrial Areas:

- Northwest UGB area, approximately 56 acres of vacant land,
- North Cornelius Industrial Park, approximately 15 acres of vacant land, over 12 of those acres are owned by Metro and are currently out of possible taxable industrial development.
- Gas Distribution Facility on Baseline Road, approximately 1.20 acres
- North 19th Avenue Cemetery, approximately .96 acres.
- Land around Flax Plant Road, approximately 10.94 acres of potentially redevelopable non-contiguous land with significant flood constraints.

Employment Areas:

- City owned and developed land at Kodiak Circle, approximately 3.88 acres.

This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect Metro Designated Employment Lands and no additional lands are proposed for addition or removal; therefore, the requirements of Title 4 are not applicable to this amendment.

Title 5: Neighbor Cities and Rural Reserves – repealed by Metro

Title 6: Centers, Corridors, Station Communities, and Main Streets
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect these areas; therefore, the requirements for Title 6 are not applicable to this amendment.

Title 7: Housing Choice
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect housing choices; therefore, the requirements for Title 7 do not apply to this amendment.

Title 8: Compliance Procedures
Metro Code §3.07.0810 requires amendments to a city or county comprehensive plan to comply with the Functional Plan and the City must provide Metro notice of the amendment. Notice was sent to the Department of Land Conservation and Development through the PAPA notice requirements, which the Department then provides notice to all public agencies in Oregon. Metro is on the City's Necessary Parties list and was sent direct notice of the proposed amendment. Thus, the requirements of Title 8 have been met.

Title 9: Performance Measures was repealed by Metro

Title 10: Functional Plan Definitions do not apply

Title 11: Planning For New Urban Areas
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect housing choices; therefore, the requirements for Title 11 do not apply to this amendment.

Title 12: Protection of Residential Neighborhoods
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect residential uses or neighborhoods; therefore, the requirements for Title 12 do not apply to this amendment.

Title 13: Nature in Neighborhoods
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect natural resources or the ability to implement any conservation measures adjacent to stream corridors; therefore, the requirements for Title 13 do not apply to this amendment.

Title 14: Urban Growth Boundary
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect the Urban Growth Boundary; therefore, the requirements for Title 14 do not apply to this amendment.

Conclusions: Based on the findings above, the City Council finds that the proposed amendment complies with the Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan. Thus, this criterion is met.

Metro's Regional Framework Plan: statements adopted by Metro that synthesize the 2040 Growth Concept and regional policies.

Conclusions: As further described herein, the new Parks Master Plan generally meets Metro's 2040 Growth Concept statements and regional policies.

(3) The proposed amendment shall address the criteria identified in Chapter 1 of the city comprehensive plan.

First Comprehensive Plan Amendment Chapter 1 Criteria: The proposed change or amendment must meet a public need. Such need must be documented by appropriate facts and evidence and should extend from the state-wide planning goals, Metro 2040 or the City's own Comprehensive Plan.

The proposed adoption of a new Parks Master Plan addresses several significant needs:
The City of Cornelius adopted the 2024 Cornelius Vision and Action Plan with four themes that

staff is integrating into the Comprehensive Plan and other documents. With the adoption of the Vision Plan, a new statement was adopted for Parks and Recreation:

> *"Cornelus expands community and recreation facilities and builds programming for community members of all ages and abilities to foster connection and civic pride. A network of trails, parks, and greenways connect neighborhoods and provide opportunities for walking, jogging, cycling, and enjoying nature. Cornelius continues to expand and build connections to the Tualatin River Greenway Trail and the Council Creek Regional Trail to connect Cornelius to nature and recreation. Natural resources are protected, promoting environmental sustainability and conservation efforts that benefit both current and future generations. "*

Accomplishments that have occurred since the adoption of the 2009 Parks Master Plan

- Park system doubled in size from 25 to over 54 acres,
- Development of a second community park – Mariposa Park,
- Inclusive playground elements in several parks,
- Developed Veterans Memorial Park,
- Open and improved the off-leash dog park for small and larger dogs at Water Park,
- Completed a preliminary concept plan for a new community center,
- Reconstructed Ryland Park with a shelter, playground, and sledding hill,
- Completed the paths within and around Harleman Park,
- New tennis/pickleball courts at Harleman Park,
- Creation of Hordichok Park,
- Property acquisition to expand Dogwood Park,
- Added 12 pocket parks serving new residential areas,
- Recreational trails along the Tualatin River in Laurel Woods.

The Parks Master Plan proposes to increase equity, inclusion and accessibility within the City's parks, trails, and facilities while providing recreational opportunities through continuing investment in the park system.

> ***Second Comprehensive Plan Amendment Chapter 1 Criteria: The amendment is necessary to implement the adopted vision for the community, or to respond to unanticipated local circumstances.***

As noted in the previous criteria, this plan integrates the 2045 Community Vision.

Local circumstances that have changed include the City's community profile due to increased development. Population growth increased 49% from 2000 to 2023.

Third Comprehensive Plan Amendment Chapter 1 Criteria: The proposed change or amendment must be in conformance with the unamended goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan, as well as being consistent with state and regional policies.

Analysis in previous sections addressed state and regional policies. The following is the analysis of conformity with the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan.

Chapter I Citizen and Agency Involvement
This chapter identifies and documents the processes and procedures for involvement of community members and agency personnel. Notice of this amendment was sent to the agency list. The requirements of this chapter have been met.

Chapter 2 Urbanization
This chapter identifies and documents information regarding the efficient use of land, such as minimum density for residential development, in-fill criteria to allow for reasonable adjustments to accommodate development of remnant parcels, provision for accessory dwelling units in residential areas, development of lands within the UGB prior to development outside the UGB, and processes to request Metro to adjust the UGB Boundary. The adjustments noted for efficient use of land have been made in the Cornelius Municipal Code, accessory dwelling units are permitted in conjunction with any single dwelling, the City has an adjustment process that is administrative. The process to request Metro adjust the UGB is irrelevant because the "Grand Bargain" locked the boundary for Cornelius. The annexation requirements are not applicable to this amendment as it does not involve annexation of any land. Thus, the requirements in this chapter are not applicable to this proposal.

Chapter 3 Land Use
The chapter documents the existing land uses within the city limits. The current Comprehensive Plan map documents the city limits and urban growth boundary and the land use designations applied therein. The requirements of this chapter have been met.

Chapter 4 Housing
The chapter documents the existing conditions and factors affecting the housing market in Cornelius. A new Housing Needs Analysis was adopted in 2020. The requirements of this chapter have been met.

Chapter 5 Economic Development
The chapter documents the existing conditions, issues, and policies for future commercial and industrial development. The proposed amendment will not affect the implementation of the City's economic development policies.

Chapter 6 Natural and Cultural Resources

The chapter discusses air, water, and land resources, open spaces and natural resources, archaeological resources, and areas subject to natural disasters. The Parks Master Plan does not change the way the city implements any of the regulations related to air, water and land resources, open spaces and natural resources, archaeological resources, or areas subject to natural disasters. This chapter is not applicable to the amendment.

Chapter 7 Public Facilities and Services
The chapter discusses recreation, schools, sewerage, water, solid waste facilities, transportation, utilities, and other public facilities. The proposed amendment does not affect any of the city's facilities or services.

Chapter 8 Transportation System Plan
The chapter addresses transportation for all modes in the city. The proposed amendment does not affect the City's ability to implement the Transportation System Plan, or any of the Capital Improvements anticipated to meet the needs of all modes of transport in the city limits. However, the City's tax base affects the City's ability to build capital improvements. The requirements of this chapter have been met.

Conclusions: Based on the findings above, the City Council finds that this criterion has been met.

City of Cornelius
Agenda Report

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

To: Peter Brandom, City Manager

From: Barbara Fryer, Community Development Director

Date: January 5, 2026

Subject: Ordinance 2026-02: Urban Planning Area Agreement

Requested City Council Action: Hold a public hearing on a new Urban Planning Area Agreement (UPAA) with Washington County to replace the previously adopted 1988 UPAA.

Previous Council Action: None.

Relevant City Strategic Plan Goal(s): Goal 5: Develop the necessary infrastructure to meet the growth, service demands, and emergency preparedness needs of the community.

Background: On October 25, 1988, Washington County and Cornelius executed the first and only Urban Planning Area Agreement. City and County staff worked together to modify the 1988 UPAA to meet the current needs of the City. A work session was held with the Planning Commission, prior to proposing the final UPAA.

The Planning Commission Approved Staff Report is attached as an exhibit.

Cost: None.

Advisory Committee Recommendation: The Cornelius Planning Commission held a public hearing on December 9, 2025, to consider the proposed amendment to replace the UPAA. The Planning Commission voted unanimously to recommend the City Council approve City File No. CPA-2025-03 to repeal the 1988 Urban Planning Area Agreement (Appendix B of the Cornelius Comprehensive Plan) and replace it with the proposed Urban Planning Area Agreement.

Staff Recommendation: Hold a public hearing.

Proposed Motion: None.

Exhibit: Planning Commission Approved Staff Report

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

CITY OF CORNELIUS
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
PLANNING COMMISSION APPROVED
STAFF REPORT

Cornelius/Washington County Urban Planning Area Agreement
Type IV Legislative Amendment to the Comprehensive Plan
Land Use File Number CPA-2025-03

Planning Commission Hearing Date: December 9, 2025
Staff Report Date: November 21, 2025

Request: A Type IV Legislative Amendment to the Cornelius Comprehensive Plan to repeal and replace amend Appendix B, Washington County-Cornelius Urban Planning Area Agreement, October 25, 1988.

Case File No. CPA-2025-03
A Type IV Legislative Amendment to the Cornelius Comprehensive Plan to repeal the Urban Planning Area Agreement (UPAA) with Washington County and replace it with a new UPAA and map.

Public Hearing Notice: Type IV – Legislative Comprehensive Plan Amendment
Project Name: Urban Planning Area Agreement
Applicant: City of Cornelius Community Development Department
Site Address: Multiple properties within the Urban Growth Boundary as mapped on the Urban Planning Area Map in this notice.
Legal Description: Multiple properties
Zones: Various Washington County Zones
Applicable Criteria: Statewide Planning Goals (OAR 660-015-0000); Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan (Metro Code Section 3.09); Cornelius Comprehensive Plan Amendment Criteria found in Chapter 1; Cornelius Municipal Code Chapter 18.130 Comprehensive Plan, §18.130.020(E) Amendment Procedures.

Process: Approval of a Type IV Legislative Amendment shall be processed consistent with Cornelius Municipal Code (CMC) Section 18.130.020(E). The application shall be processed with notice and a public hearing before the Planning Commission pursuant to CMC Chapter

18.15.030. The notice of the Planning Commission's decision shall be provided to the applicant, interested parties, and anyone that testifies in the matter.

APPEAL RIGHTS

The Planning Commission makes a recommendation to the City Council concerning the request. Any appeal of a decision by City Council shall be made to the State Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA) per ORS 197.830. In order for an issue to be appealed to LUBA, it must be raised before the close of the record of the Public Hearing. Such issues must be raised with sufficient specificity to afford the hearing body and parties an adequate opportunity to respond to each issue.

GENERAL FACTS

- The purpose of the Urban Planning Area Agreement (UPAA) is to provide a mechanism for the City and County to work together on planning issues within the urban growth boundary in close proximity to Cornelius.
- Adoption of and UPAA serves to meet Statewide Planning Goals 2 (Land Use Planning) and 14 (Urbanization).

APPLICATION REVIEW

Section 1: Statewide Planning Goals (OAR 660-015-0000)

Goal 1: Citizen Involvement

The UPAA reflects the City and County interests in planning for areas within the Urban Growth Boundary adjacent to the City of Cornelius.

Notice for this amendment was submitted to the Department of Land Conservation and Development through the Post Acknowledgement Plan Amendment web portal (Exhibit A) on October 31, 2025, more than 35 days prior to the first evidentiary hearing of December 9, 2025. Notice was mailed to the necessary parties list (Exhibit B) on November 20, 2025, more than 20 days and less than 45 days prior to the first evidentiary hearing on the proposal. Notice was published in the Forest Grove News Times (Exhibit C) on November 20, 2025, more than 20 days and less than 45 days prior to the first evidentiary hearing on the proposal.

Goal 2: Land Use Planning

This amendment replaces the existing Urban Planning Area Agreement (UPAA). Through following the adopted land use planning processes in the Comprehensive Plan and Cornelius Municipal Code, and by sending notice to necessary parties, the requirements of Goal 2 have been met.

Goals 3 and 4 – Agricultural Land and Forest Land

This proposal does not affect land designated for agricultural uses or land designated for forestry uses. Goals 3 and 4 do not apply.

Goal 5 – Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Space.
The amendment does not impact natural resources, scenic and historic areas or open spaces. Goal 5 does not apply.

Goal 6 – Air, Water and Land Resources Quality
The amendment does not directly or indirectly impact air, water, and land resources quality. Goal 6 does not apply.

Goal 7 – Areas subject to Natural Disasters and Hazards
This amendment does not directly or indirectly impact areas subject to natural disasters and hazards. Development is subject to Federal, State, Regional and Local regulations regarding flooding. No changes to the regulations, or to land area in or around the flood zones are proposed. Existing regulations apply to new development, such as geotechnical analysis and flood elevation certification. These protective measures and requirements apply to all land adjacent to floodplains. Thus, the requirements of Goal 7 are met when development occurs.

Goal 8 – Recreational
The amendment does not impact any recreational opportunity.

Goal 9 – Economic Development
The plan and map are acknowledged by the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission and Metro. The City adopted a new Economic Opportunities Analysis (EOA) in 2023. The proposed amendment will not affect the findings in the EOA or implementation.

Goal 10 – Housing
This project does not directly affect housing. Eighty-nine percent of the City's land is zoned as residential and over 94% of the city's land supply has existing development. The remaining 6% of land is either classified as redevelopable, which may have constraints such as brownfields or natural resource overlays or the land owner is not ready to redevelop. Of the 6% land remaining, approximately 9% is entitled with projects that have stalled due to inflation and economic uncertainty resulting from the current administration's wavering tariff policies. Most of the projects are ramping up for construction in the summer of 2026. The UPAA does not impact the existing residential neighborhoods or any residentially zoned lands. Thus, this Goal does not apply. When properties are annexed into the City, urban zoning is applied as planned for in the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Goal 11 – Public Facilities and Services
Within the current city limits, water, sanitary and storm sewer are available for development. Transportation facilities are sized for planned development through the City's Transportation System Plan (TSP). No new infrastructure is necessary for development within the city limits. The requirements of Goal 11 are met.

Goal 12 – Transportation
The UPAA does not modify the planned development of any land in the city or its UGB. These areas have a planned transportation system that meets the needs of the community. However, the UPAA does specify a process for the City and County to work on an Intergovernmental Agreement to transfer roadways from County to City jurisdiction. Thus, the requirements of Goal 12 have been met.

Goal 13 - Energy Conservation
Energy conservation measures are found within the solar regulations of the Cornelius Municipal Code and the Building Code. Any future development must be compliant with both. When properties annex into the city, solar regulations would apply.

Goal 14 – Urbanization
This UPAA specifies the city and county planning and coordination responsibilities with regard to land within the Urban Growth Boundary that are within the City's sphere of influence.

Goals 15 through 19 pertain to the Willamette River, Coast and Estuaries. Cornelus is not adjacent to any of these resources. Therefore, Goals 15 through 19 do not apply to this amendment.

Conclusion for Section 1: Statewide Planning Goals
Based on the analysis, staff finds that the Statewide Planning Goals have been met.

Section 2: Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan:
Title 1: Housing Capacity
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect housing capacity; therefore, the requirements for Title 1 are not applicable to this amendment.

Title 2: Regional Park Policy – repealed by Metro

Title 3: Regional Water Quality and Flood Management
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or policy changes that affect implementation of water quality or flood management. Existing regulations will apply to all new development and this amendment does not propose any changes to the regulations or map. Through implementation of the existing regulatory framework for new development, this title is met.

Title 4: Industrial and Other Employment Areas
No lands within the City are designated as Regionally Significant Industrial Area. Metro-

designated employment lands in the City include:

Industrial Areas:

- Northwest UGB area, approximately 56 acres of vacant land,
- North Cornelius Industrial Park, approximately 15 acres of vacant land, over 12 of those acres are owned by Metro and are currently out of potential taxable industrial development.
- Gas Distribution Facility on Baseline Road, approximately 1.20 acres
- North 19th Avenue Cemetery, approximately .96 acres.
- Land around Flax Plant Road, approximately 10.94 acres of potentially redevelopable non-contiguous land with significant flood constraints

Employment Areas:

- City owned and developed land at Kodiak Circle, approximately 3.88 acres.

This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect Metro Designated Employment Lands and no additional lands are proposed for addition or removal; therefore, the requirements of Title 4 are not applicable to this amendment.

Title 5: Neighbor Cities was repealed

Title 6: Centers, Corridors, Station Communities, and Main Streets

This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect these areas; therefore, the requirements for Title 6 do not apply to this amendment.

Title 7: Housing Choice

This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect housing choices; therefore, the requirements for Title 7 do not apply to this amendment.

Title 8: Compliance Procedures

Metro Code §3.07.080 requires amendments to a city or county comprehensive plan to comply with the Functional Plan and the city must provide Metro notice of the amendment. Notice was sent to the Department of Land Conservation and Development through the PAPA notice requirements, which provides that notice to all public agencies in Oregon. Metro is on the City's Necessary Parties list and was sent direct notice of the proposed amendment. Thus, the requirements of Title 8 have been met.

Title 9: Performance Measures was repealed by Metro

Title 10: Functional Plan Definitions do not apply

Title 11: Planning For New Urban Areas
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect housing choices; therefore, the requirements for Title 11 do not apply to this amendment.

Title 12: Protection of Residential Neighborhoods
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect residential uses or neighborhoods; therefore, the requirements for Title 12 do not apply to this amendment.

Title 13: Nature in Neighborhoods
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect natural resources or the ability to implement any conservation measures adjacent to stream corridors; therefore, the requirements for Title 13 do not apply to this amendment.

Title 14: Urban Growth Boundary
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect the Urban Growth Boundary; however, the proposal updates the planning coordination in the unincorporated areas adjacent to the City where both the city and county have an interested in comprehensive planning. The UPAA map is also updated.

Conclusion for Section 2: Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan
Based on the analysis, staff finds that the proposal complies with the applicable sections of the Metro Urban Growth Management Plan.

Section 3: Cornelius Comprehensive Plan:
Criteria: The proposed change or amendment must meet a public need. Such need must be documented by appropriate facts and evidence and should extend from the state-wide planning goals, Metro 2040 or the City's own Comprehensive Plan.

The proposed adoption of a new UPAA addresses several significant needs:

- Keeping planning documents current and relevant
- Identifying jurisdictional issues and opportunities and processes for land within urban areas, but outside the city limits, and
- To plan for orderly growth.

Criteria: The amendment is necessary to implement the adopted vision for the community, or to respond to unanticipated local circumstances.

The UPAA has not been adopted anew since the mid-1980s. This amendment is crucial for keeping the planning documents current.

Criteria: The proposed change or amendment must be in conformance with the unamended goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan, as well as being consistent with state and regional policies.

Analysis in previous sections addressed state and regional policies. The following is the analysis of conformity with the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan.

Chapter I Citizen and Agency Involvement
This chapter identifies and documents the processes and procedures for involvement of community members and agency personnel. Notice of this amendment was sent to the agency list.

Chapter 2 Urbanization
This chapter identifies and documents information regarding the efficient use of land, such as minimum density for residential development, in-fill criteria to allow for reasonable adjustments to accommodate development of remnant parcels, provision for accessory dwelling units in residential areas, development of lands within the UGB prior to development outside the UGB, and processes to request Metro to adjust the UGB Boundary. The adjustments noted for efficient use of land have been made in the Cornelius Municipal Code, accessory dwelling units are permitted in conjunction with any single dwelling, the city has an adjustment process that is administrative. The process to request Metro adjust the UGB is irrelevant because the Grand Bargain locked the boundary for Cornelius. The annexation requirements are not applicable to this amendment as it does not involve an UGB annexation. The City/County UPAA addresses the land use processes for land within the City's UGB.

Chapter 3 Land Use
The chapter documents the existing land uses within the city limits. The current Comprehensive Plan map documents the city limits and the city's urban growth boundary and the land use designations applied therein. The updated City/County Urban Planning Area Agreement is a significant step forward in bringing the Comprehensive Plan up-to-date.

Chapter 4 Housing
The chapter documents the existing conditions and factors effecting the housing market in Cornelius. A new Housing Needs Analysis was adopted in 2020.

Chapter 5 Economic Development
The chapter documents the existing conditions, issues and policies for future commercial and industrial development. The proposed UPAA amendment does not affect the City's ability to effect economic development.

Chapter 6 Natural and Cultural Resources
The chapter discusses air, water, and land resources, open spaces and natural resources, archaeological resources, and areas subject to natural disasters. The UPAA does not change the way the city implements any of the regulations related to air, water and land resources, open spaces and natural resources, archaeological resources, or areas subject to natural disasters. This chapter is not applicable to the amendment.

Chapter 7 Public Facilities and Services
The chapter discusses recreation, schools, sewerage, water, solid waste facilities, transportation, utilities and other public facilities. The proposed amendment does not affect any of the city's facilities and services.

Chapter 8 Transportation System Plan
The chapter addresses transportation for all modes in the city. The proposed amendment does not affect the city's ability to implement the Transportation System Plan or any of the Capital Improvements anticipated to meet the needs of all modes of transport in the city. However, the city's tax base affects the city's ability to build capital improvements.

Conclusion for Section 3: Cornelius Comprehensive Plan
Based on the analysis, staff finds that the proposal complies with the applicable sections of the Cornelius Comprehensive Plan.

Section 4: Cornelius Municipal Code Title 18
The Cornelius Municipal Code Title 18, Section 130.010(D) provides approval criteria for a comprehensive plan amendment. They are as follows:

(1) The proposed plan and amendments shall conform to the requirements of the Oregon Statewide Planning Goals and applicable administrative rules of the State Land Conservation and Development Commission.

The proposed amendment complies with the Statewide Planning Goals as shown in Section 1. Thus, this criterion is met.

(2) The proposed amendments shall comply with all other applicable laws, rules and regulations of the state, city and other governmental agencies having jurisdiction over land use regulation in the city.

The proposed amendment complies with the Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan as evidenced by the findings in Section 2 of this report.

(3) The proposed amendment shall address the criteria identified in Chapter 1 of the city comprehensive plan.

The proposed amendment complies with the Cornelius Comprehensive Plan as evidenced by the findings in Section 3 of this report.

Conclusion for Section 4: Cornelius Municipal Code Title 18

Based on the analysis, staff finds that the proposal complies with CMC 18.130.010(D).

Report Conclusion and Recommendation

The Planning Commission finds that the proposed PMP

- followed the prescribed noticing requirements prescribed by the Department of Land Conservation and Development (Exhibit A), in the Cornelius Comprehensive Plan (Exhibit B) and Cornelius Municipal Code (Exhibit B and C),
- complies with the Statewide Planning Goals and Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan, and
- meets the criteria found within the Cornelius Comprehensive Plan and Cornelius Municipal Code.

Therefore, the Planning Commission recommends that the City Council approve the amendment and adopt an ordinance.

Date of Planning Commission Approval: **December 9, 2025**

Dave Waffle, Chair,
Cornelius Planning Commission

Date of recommendation: **November 24, 2025**

Barbara Fryer, AICP, Community Development Director

Exhibits:

A: DLCD PAPA Notice
B: Affidavit of Mailed Notice
C: Newspaper Notice
D: Proposed Urban Planning Area Agreement

City of Cornelius
Agenda Report

Cornelius
Oregon's Family Town

To: Peter Brandom, City Manager

From: Barbara Fryer, Community Development Director

Date: January 5, 2026

Subject: Ordinance No. 2026-02: Urban Planning Area Agreement Repeal and Replacement

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Requested City Council Action: Approve Ordinance No. 2026-02.

Previous Council Action: The first Urban Planning Area Agreement was signed on October 25, 1988.

Relevant City Strategic Plan Goal(s): Goal 5: Develop the necessary infrastructure to meet the growth, service demands, and emergency preparedness needs of the community.

Background: Originally adopted in 1988, this amendment is the first update to the Urban Planning Area Agreement with Washington County. City and County staff worked to make appropriate changes to the 1988 Agreement. Counsel from Berry, Elsner and Hammond reviewed the UPAA and minor changes were made. The UPAA as presented is concurrently reviewed in the County. The County Planning Commission recommended approval to the Board of County Commissioners. If both the Board of County Commissioners and the Cornelius City Council approve the amendments, the document will supplant the 1988 document. The proposed Urban Planning Area Agreement is attached to the proposed Ordinance as Exhibit A. The findings of fact and conclusions of law are attached to the proposed Ordinance as Exhibit B.

Cost: None.

Advisory Committee Recommendation: The Cornelius Planning Commission held a public hearing on December 9, 2025, to consider the proposed amendment to replace the Urban Planning Area Agreement. The Planning Commission voted unanimously to recommend the City Council approve City File No. CPA-2025-03 to repeal the 1988 Urban Planning Area Agreement and replace it with the proposed Urban Planning Area Agreement.

Staff Recommendation: Approve Ordinance No. 2026-02 as presented.

Proposed Motion: I make a motion to approve Resolution No. 2026-02, AN ORDINANCE OF THE CORNELIUS CITY COUNCIL REPEALING THE URBAN PLANNING AREA AGREEMENT (APPENDIX B OF THE CORNELIUS COMPREHENSIVE PLAN) AND REPLACING IT WITH A NEW URBAN PLANNING AREA AGREEMENT.

Exhibit: Ordinance No. 2026-02 and Exhibits A – Proposed UPAA, and Exhibit B – City Council Findings

ORDINANCE NO. 2026-02

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CORNELIUS CITY COUNCIL REPEALING THE URBAN PLANNING AREA AGREEMENT (APPENDIX B OF THE CORNELIUS COMPREHENSIVE PLAN) AND REPLACING IT WITH A NEW URBAN PLANNING AREA AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, the City adopted its 1988 Urban Planning Area Agreement as Appendix B to its Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, City and County staff prepared the proposed amendment to the Comprehensive Plan in Land Use File No. CPA-2025-03, consisting of a new Appendix B, Urban Planning Area Agreement; and

WHEREAS, notice of this proposed ordinance was provided as required by law; and

WHEREAS, on December 9, 2025, the Planning Commission held a public hearing to consider the proposed amendment and based on facts, findings and conclusions presented in the staff report and public testimony and evidence in the hearing, the Commission voted 4 ayes to recommend approval of the amendment to the Cornelius City Council; and

WHEREAS, the Cornelius City Council held a public hearing on January 5, 2026, to review the record of the Planning Commission, and to hear and consider additional evidence and testimony on the matter; and

WHEREAS, after considering all of the evidence and testimony presented at said hearing, as well as the Planning Commission recommendation and all of the other information in the record, the City Council finds the proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendment complies with the applicable approval criteria, as set forth in the Comprehensive Plan Findings of Exhibit B.

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY OF CORNELIUS ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The Cornelius Comprehensive Plan Appendix B, Urban Planning Area Agreement, is hereby repealed and replaced as set forth in Exhibit A, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

Section 2. This ordinance is supported by the findings of fact and conclusions of law set forth in Exhibit B, attached hereto and incorporated by reference.

Section 3. The City Recorder is hereby directed and authorized to take such actions as may be necessary and proper to effectuate the adoption of this ordinance.

SUBMITTED to the Cornelius City Council and read into the record at a regular meeting thereof on the 5th day of January 2026, and read for a second time by title only this same day.

ENACTED this the 5th day of January 2026, and this action takes effect 30 days from enactment.

City of Cornelius, Oregon

By: _____
Jeffrey Dalin, Mayor

Attest: _____
Rachael Bateman, City Recorder

ORDINANCE NO. 2026-02

EXHIBIT A

Washington County – Cornelius
Urban Planning Area Agreement

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into ~~this _____ day of _____, 1988~~ by WASHINGTON COUNTY, a political subdivision of the State of Oregon, hereinafter referred to as ~~the~~ "COUNTY," ~~,~~ and ~~the~~ CITY OF CORNELIUS, an incorporated municipality of the State of Oregon, hereinafter referred to as ~~the~~ "CITY." ~~.~~

WHEREAS, ORS 190.010 authorizes CITY and COUNTY to enter into an ~~provides that units of local government may enter into~~ agreements ~~for~~ the performance of any or all functions and activities that either ~~a~~ Party has ~~to the agreement, its officers or agents, have~~ authority to perform; and

WHEREAS, Statewide Planning Goal #2 (Land Use Planning) requires that City, County, State and Federal agency and special district plans and actions shall be consistent with the comprehensive plans of the cities and counties and regional plans adopted under ORS Chapter 268~~197~~; and

WHEREAS, the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission requires each jurisdiction requesting acknowledgment of compliance to submit an agreement setting forth the means by which comprehensive planning coordination within the Regional Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) will be implemented; and

WHEREAS, following the Urbanization Forum process, COUNTY through Resolution & Order 09-63, and CITY through Resolution 2009-1722, agreed that all future additions to the UGB during or after 2010 must be governed and urbanized by CITY and agreed to urge Metro to expand the UGB only to such areas as are contiguous to incorporated areas of Washington County; and

WHEREAS, the Oregon State legislature through House Bill 4078-A in 2014 and House Bill 2047 in 2015 validated the acknowledged UGB and Urban and Rural Reserves established through the Metro Regional process involving both COUNTY and CITY; and

WHEREAS, COUNTY and CITY desire to amend the Urban Planning Area Agreement (UPAA) to reflect the changes to the UGB and CITY's Urban Planning Area; and

WHEREAS, ~~the~~ COUNTY and ~~the~~ CITY, to ensure coordinated and consistent comprehensive plans, consider it mutually advantageous to establish:

1. An Urban Planning Area Agreement that includes a~~A~~ site-specific Urban Planning Area within the UGB where ~~Regional Urban Growth Boundary within which~~ both ~~the~~ COUNTY and ~~the~~ CITY maintain an interest in comprehensive planning;

2. A process for coordinating comprehensive planning and development in the Urban Planning Area;

3. Special policies ~~The responsibilities of the CITY and COUNTY~~ regarding comprehensive planning and land use development ~~plan implementation~~ within the Urban Planning Area; and

4. A process to amend the Urban Planning Area Agreement.

NOW THEREFORE, ~~THE~~ COUNTY AND ~~THE~~ CITY AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

I. Location of the Urban Planning Area

The Urban Planning Area mutually defined by ~~the~~ COUNTY and ~~the~~ CITY includes the areas designated on the Washington County – Cornelius UPAA "Exhibit ~~"~~A"~~"~~ to this agreement.

II. Coordination of Comprehensive Planning and Development

A. Amendments to or Adoption of a Comprehensive Plan or Implementing Regulation

1. Definitions

"Comprehensive Plan" means a generalized, coordinated land use map and policy statement of the governing body of a local government that interrelates all functional and natural systems and activities relating to the use of lands, including, but not limited to, sewer and water systems, transportation systems, educational facilities, recreational facilities, and natural resources and air and water quality management programs. "Comprehensive Plan" amendments do not include small tract comprehensive plan map changes.

"Implementing Regulation" means any local government zoning ordinance~~,~~ adopted under ORS 197, 197A, 215 or 227, a land division ordinance adopted under ORS 92.044 or 92.046, or a similar general ordinance establishing standards for implementing a comprehensive plan. ~~"Implementing regulation" does not include small tract zoning map amendments, conditional use permits, individual subdivision, partitioning or planned unit development approval or denials, annexations, variances, building permits and similar administrative type decisions.~~

2. ~~The~~ COUNTY shall provide ~~the~~ CITY with the appropriate opportunity to participate, review and comment on proposed amendments to or adoption of the COUNTY comprehensive plan or implementing regulations. ~~The~~ CITY shall provide ~~the~~ COUNTY with the appropriate opportunity to participate, review and comment on proposed amendments to or adoption of the CITY comprehensive plan or implementing regulations. The following procedures shall be followed by ~~the~~ COUNTY and ~~the~~ CITY to notify and involve one another in the process to amend or adopt a comprehensive plan or implementing regulation:

a. ~~The~~ CITY or ~~the~~ COUNTY, whichever has jurisdiction over the proposal, hereinafter the "originating agency," shall notify the other agency, hereinafter the "responding agency," of the proposed action at the time such planning efforts are initiated, but in no case less than 35~~45~~ calendar days prior to the first ~~final~~ hearing on adoption. For a COUNTY or CITY comprehensive plan update that has potential to affect the responding agency's

land use or transportation system, the originating agency shall provide the responding agency with the opportunity to participate in the originating agency's planning process prior to the notification period, such as serving on the originating agency's advisory committee, if any. The responding agency may participate at its discretion. ~~The specific method and level of involvement shall be finalized by "Memorandums of Understanding" negotiated and signed by the planning directors of the CITY and the COUNTY. The "Memorandums of Understanding" shall clearly outline the process by which the responding agency shall participate in the adoption process. If, at the time of being notified of a proposed action, the responding agency determines it does not need to participate in the adoption process, it may waive the requirement to negotiate and sign a "Memorandum of Understanding".~~

b. For a COUNTY or CITY comprehensive plan update that has potential to affect the responding agency's land use or transportation system, t~~T~~he originating agency shall transmit the draft amendments by first class mail or as an attachment to electronic mail ~~recommendations on any proposed actions~~ to the responding agency for its review and comment before finalizing. ~~Unless otherwise agreed to in a "Memorandum of Understanding", t~~The responding agency shall have ~~ten (~~10~~)~~ calendar days after receipt of a draft to submit comments orally or in writing. Lack of response shall be considered "no objection" to the draft.

c. The originating agency shall respond to the comments made by the responding agency either by ~~a)~~ revising the final recommendations~~;~~ or ~~b) by~~submitting a letter to the responding agency explaining why the comments cannot be addressed in the final draft.

d. Comments from the responding agency shall be given consideration as a part of the public record on the proposed action. If after such consideration, the originating agency acts contrary to the position of the responding agency, the responding agency may seek appeal of the action through the appropriate appeals body and procedures.

e. Upon final adoption of the proposed action by the originating agency, it shall transmit the adopting ordinance to the responding agency as soon as publicly available, or if not adopted by ordinance, whatever other written documentation is available to properly inform the responding agency of the final actions taken.

B. Development Actions Requiring Individual Notice to Property Owners

1. Definition

"Development Action Requiring Notice" means an action by ~~the~~ COUNTY or CITY that~~a local government which~~ requires notifying by mail the owners of property who~~which~~ could potentially be affected (usually specified as a distance measured in feet) by a proposed development action that~~which~~ directly affects and is applied to a specific parcel or parcels. Such development actions may include~~,~~ but are not ~~be~~ limited to small tract zoning or comprehensive plan map amendments, conditional or special use permits, land divisions,

~~individual subdivisions, partitionings or~~ planned unit developments, variances, and other similar actions requiring a quasi-judicial hearings process ~~which is quasi-judicial in nature~~.

2. ~~The~~ COUNTY will provide ~~the~~ CITY with the opportunity to review and comment on proposed development actions requiring notice within the designated Urban Planning Area. ~~The~~ CITY will provide ~~the~~ COUNTY with the opportunity to review and comment on proposed development actions requiring notice within ~~the~~ CITY limits that may have an effect ~~affect~~ on unincorporated portions of the designated Urban Planning Area or COUNTY's transportation network.

3. The following procedures shall be followed by ~~the~~ COUNTY and ~~the~~ CITY to notify one another of proposed development actions:

   a. ~~The~~ CITY or ~~the~~ COUNTY, whichever has jurisdiction over the proposal, hereinafter the "originating agency," shall send by first class mail or as an attachment to electronic mail a copy of the public hearing notice identifying~~which identifies~~ the proposed development action to the other agency, hereinafter the responding agency, at the earliest opportunity, but no less than 20 ~~ten (10)~~ calendar days prior to the date of the scheduled public hearing or end of the comment period. The failure of the responding agency to receive a notice shall not invalidate an action if a good faith attempt was made by the originating agency to notify the responding agency.

   b. The agency receiving the notice may respond at its discretion. Comments may be submitted in written form or an oral response may be made at the public hearing. Lack of written or oral response shall be considered "no objection" to the proposal.

   c. If received in a timely manner, the originating agency shall include or attach the comments to the written staff report and respond to any concerns addressed by the responding agency in such report or orally at the hearing.

   d. Comments from the responding agency shall be given consideration as a part of the public record on the proposed action. If, after such consideration, the originating agency acts contrary to the position of the responding agency, the responding agency may seek appeal of the action through the appropriate appeals body and procedures.

~~C. Additional Coordination Requireme~~

~~1. The CITY and the COUNTY shall do the following to notify one another of proposed actions which may affect the community, but are not subject to the notification and participation requirements contained in subsections A and B above.:~~

~~a. The CITY or the COUNTY, whichever has jurisdiction over the proposed actions, hereinafter the originating agency, shall send by first class mail a copy of all public hearing agendas which contain the proposed actions to the other agency, hereinafter the responding agency, at the earliest opportunity, but no less than three (3) days prior to the date of the scheduled public hearing. The failure of the responding agency to~~

~~receive an agenda shall not invalidate an action if a good faith attempt was made by the originating agency to notify the responding agency.~~

~~b. The agency receiving the public hearing agenda may respond at its discretion. Comments may be submitted in written form or an oral response may be made at the public hearing. Lack of written or oral response shall be considered "no objection" to the proposal.~~

~~c. Comments from the responding agency shall be given consideration as a part of the public record on the proposed action. If, after such consideration, the originating agency acts contrary to the position of the responding agency, the responding agency may seek appeal of the action through the appropriate appeals body and procedures.~~

III. Comprehensive Planning and Development Responsibilities for Urban Planning Areas

A. CITY's Urban Planning Area is designated in "Exhibit A" to this Agreement. ~~The following policies are intended to further clarify the respective planning interests and duties of the CITY and the COUNTY as they relate to the Urban Planning Area:~~

~~1. The CITY shall be responsible for implementing an ongoing citizen involvement and interagency coordination program in conjunction with the comprehensive planning process of the CITY. This involvement program shall apply to the incorporated and unincorporated portions of the CITY urban planning area. The COUNTY shall support the involvement program and participate as necessary.~~

B.~~2~~ ~~The~~ CITY is~~shall be~~ responsible for comprehensive planning in the incorporated and unincorporated portions of ~~the~~ CITY's Urban Planning Area~~,~~ and shall implement the planning process outlined in ~~the~~ CITY's comprehensive plan. ~~The~~ COUNTY shall support the planning process and participate as necessary.

C. For the Urban Planning Area brought into the UGB through HB 4078-A (2014), COUNTY and CITY shall, within three (3) years of signing this Urban Planning Area Agreement, enter into a separate agreement regarding expectations for road funding, jurisdictional transfer of roadways to and from CITY and COUNTY upon annexation, and access management for county roads. The agreement should describe any changes to CITY and/or COUNTY transportation system plans, other comprehensive plan documents, or codes that have been adopted or will be necessary to implement the agreement.

~~3. The CITY shall be responsible for conducting inventories and designating in the comprehensive plan those lands containing desirable habitat, ecologically and scientifically significant natural areas·, water areas and wetlands, and historic sites in the urban planning area as required by the Statewide Planning Goa·ls and Guidelines. The CITY and the COUNTY shall adopt appropriate measures to preserve and protect identified natural, historic and open space resources within the urban planning area.~~

~~4. The CITY shall assist and coordinate with federal, state and regional agencies in the development and review of pollution standards and abatement programs affecting the urban planning area, including the State. Implementation Plan (SIP) for air quality, the METRO "208" Plan, and the METRO Solid Waste Management Plan. Development within the urban planning area shall conform to all applicable federal, state and regional pollution standards.~~

~~5. The CITY shall be responsible for conducting inventories and designating in the comprehensive plan those lands containing natural hazards to urban development in the planning area.The CITY and the COUNTY shall adopt appropriate measures to control, restrict and or minimize urban development on land subject to natural hazards.~~

~~6. The CITY shall be responsible for conducting inventories and designating in the comprehensive plan existing and future park and recreation sites in the planning area. The CITY shall implement the park and recreation plan for the urban planning area subject to annexation of appropriate sites to the CITY and commensurate with fiscal policies and financial ability.~~

~~7. The CITY shall be responsible for conducting inventories and designating in the comprehensive plan sufficient commercial and industrial lands to meet economic development needs in the urban planning area. The COUNTY shall maintain the urbanizable status of vacant industrial and commercial lands in the unincorporated portions of the urban planning area until needed for urban development in the CITY.~~

~~8. The CITY shall be responsible for conducting inventories and designating in the comprehensive plan sufficient residential land to accommodate housing needs in the urban planning area and to comply with the requirements of OAR 660-07-000. The COUNTY shall maintain the urbanizable status of vacant residential lands in the unincorporated portions of the urban planning area until needed for urban development in the CITY.~~

D. ~~9. Urban development in the urban planning area shall be served with adequate urban services including sewer, water, storm drainage, streets, and police and fire protection. The~~ CITY shall be responsible for the preparation, adoption and amendment of the public facility plan required by OAR 660-011 within the Urban Planning Area in coordination with other service providers that provide urban services within ~~the~~ CITY's Urban Planning Area.

E.~~10.~~ Pursuant to ~~As required by~~ OAR 660-011-0015~~0~~, ~~the~~ CITY shall prepare and adopt a public facilities plan for the Urban Planning Area. The Plan shall address ~~is identified as the appropriate provider of~~ local water, sanitary sewer, storm sewer and transportation facilities within the Urban Planning Area. The Plan may include by reference the plans and ~~Exceptions include~~ facilities provided by other service providers subject to the terms of any intergovernmental agreement ~~the~~ CITY may have with other service providers; facilities under the jurisdiction of other service providers not covered by an intergovernmental agreement; and future facilities that are more appropriately provided by an agency other than ~~the~~ CITY. ~~The~~ CITY shall provide urban services consistent with annexation and fiscal policies.

F~~11~~. ~~The~~ CITY has developed a transportation plan which addresses the existing and future traffic needs of the Urban Planning Area. ~~The~~ CITY shall coordinate local transportation plans, proposals and improvements with ~~the~~ COUNTY.

G~~12~~. ~~The~~ CITY has developed and adopted measures to encourage energy conservation and efficiency in existing and future urban developments within ~~the~~ CITY.

H~~13~~. ~~The~~ CITY shall monitor and regulate the conversion of vacant and agricultural land to urban uses through the extension of water and sewer service, land partitioning requirements and annexations within the Urban Planning Area. Unincorporated urbanizable land shall not be converted to urban development prior to annexation to ~~the~~ CITY.

IV. Amendments to the Urban Planning Area Agreement

A. The following procedures shall be followed by ~~the~~ CITY and ~~the~~ COUNTY to amend the language of this agreement or the Urban Planning Area boundary:

1. ~~The~~ CITY or COUNTY, whichever jurisdiction proposes an amendment to this Agreement~~originates the proposal~~, shall submit a formal request for amendment to the responding agency.

2. The formal request shall contain the following:

   a. A statement describing the proposed amendment.

   b. A statement of findings indicating why the proposed amendment is necessary.

   c. If the request is to amend the Urban Planning Area boundary, a map which clearly indicates the proposed change and surrounding area.

3. CITY and COUNTY shall make good faith efforts to resolve requests to amend this Agreement. Upon receipt of a request to amend ~~for amendment~~ this Agreement ~~from the originating agency~~, the responding agency shall ~~schedule a~~ review ~~of~~ the request ~~before the appropriate reviewing body, with said review to be held~~ and make a recommendation to the appropriate reviewing body within 90 ~~45~~ calendar days of the date the request is received.

4. ~~CITY and COUNTY shall make good faith efforts to resolve requests to amend this agreement.~~Consideration of the request shall be scheduled with the reviewing body as soon as possible after a recommendation is made. ~~Upon completion of the review, t~~The reviewing body may approve the request, deny the request, or make a determination that the proposed amendment warrants additional review.

5. If the reviewing body ~~it is~~ determine~~s~~d that additional review is necessary, the following procedures shall be followed by ~~the~~ CITY and COUNTY:

a. If inconsistencies noted by both Parties cannot be resolved in the review process as outlined in Section IV. A(3), ~~the~~ CITY and ~~the~~ COUNTY may agree to initiate a joint study. ~~Such a study shall commence within 90 days of the date it is determined that a proposed amendment creates an inconsistency, and shall be completed within 90 days of said date.~~ Methodologies and procedures regulating the conduct of the joint study shall be mutually agreed upon by ~~the~~ CITY and ~~the~~ COUNTY prior to commencing the study.

b. Upon completion of the joint study, the study and the recommendations drawn from it shall be included within the record of the review. The agency considering the proposed amendment shall give careful consideration to the study prior to making a final decision on the proposed amendment.

B. The Parties will jointly review this Agreement periodically~~, every two (2) years, or more frequently if mutually needed,~~ to evaluate the effectiveness of the processes set forth herein and determine if conditions warrant ~~to make~~ any necessary amendments. ~~The review process shall commence two (2) years from the date of execution and shall be completed within 60 days.~~ Both Parties shall make a good faith effort to resolve any inconsistencies that may have developed since the previous review. If~~, after completion of the 60 day review period~~ inconsistencies ~~still~~ remain at the conclusion of the joint periodic review, either Party may terminate this Agreement.

C. Any change to CITY boundary due to annexation or any change to the UGB boundary within CITY's Urban Planning Area automatically amends "Exhibit A" without further amendment to this Agreement.

V. This~~Urban Planning Area~~ Agreement shall become effective upon execution by COUNTY and CITY and shall then repeal~~s~~ and replace~~s~~ the Washington County – Cornelius Urban Planning Area Agreement dated October 25, 1988~~September 9, 1986~~. The effective date of this Agreement shall be the last date of signature on the signature pages.

~~This Agreement commences on _____, 1988.~~

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties have executed this Urban Planning Area Agreement on the date set opposite their signatures.

CITY OF CORNELIUS

By _____ Date _____
City Manager ~~Mayor~~

WASHINGTON COUNTY

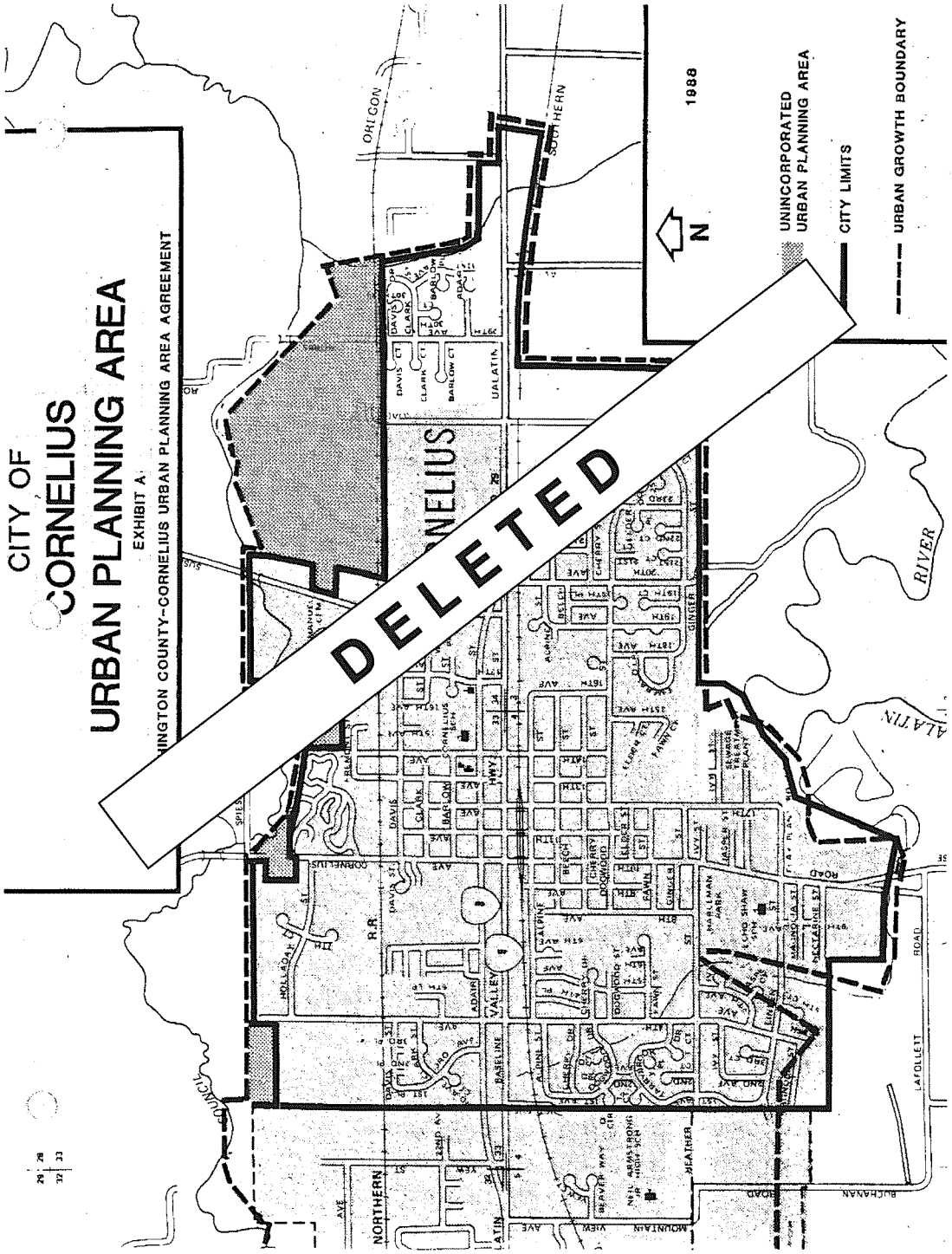
By _____ Date _____
Chair~~man~~, Board of County Commissioners

~~By _____ Date _____~~
~~Recording Secretary~~

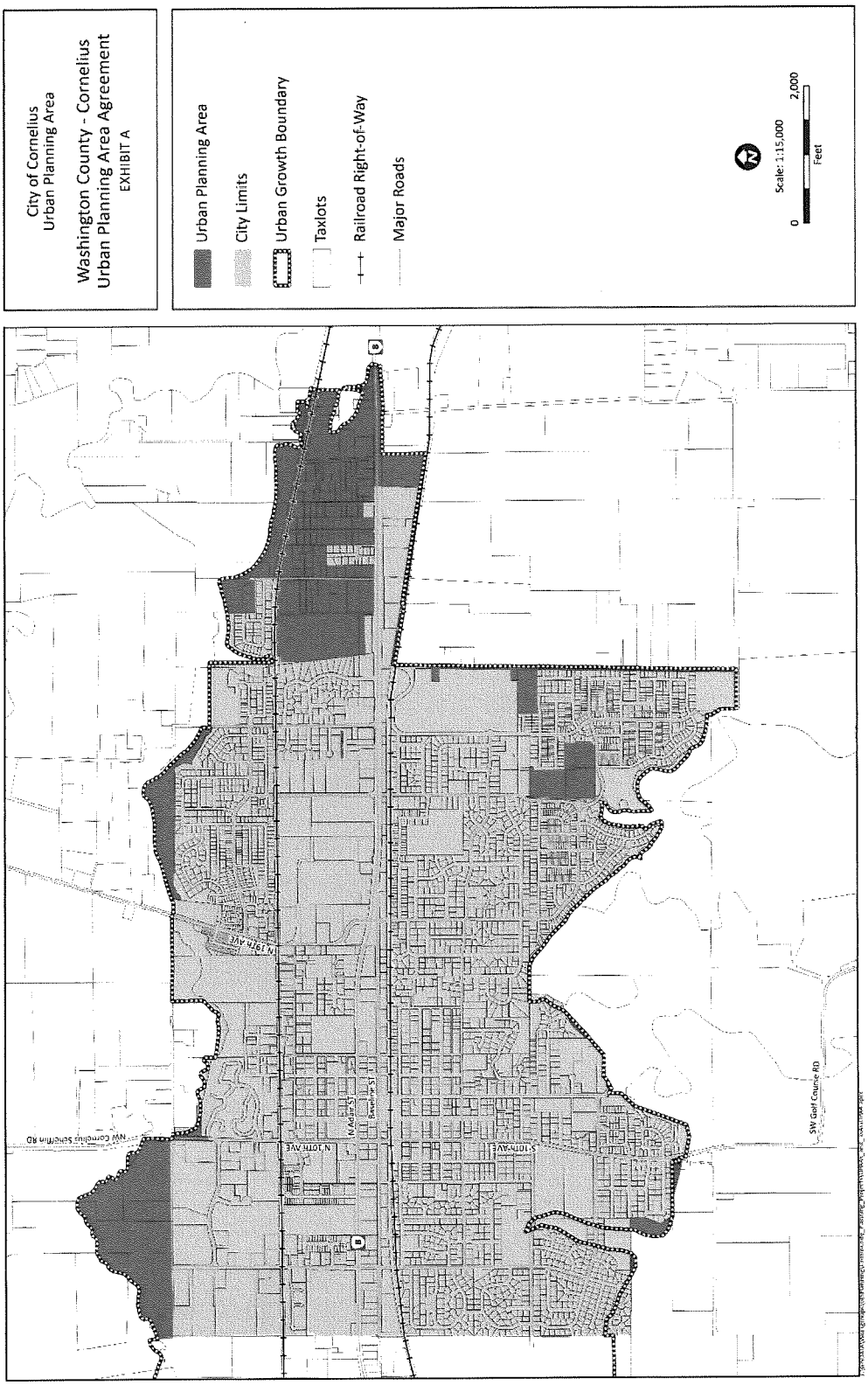
abcdef Proposed additions
~~abcdef~~ Proposed deletions

The Washington County – Cornelius Urban Planning Area Agreement is amended to reflect the following:

The current 'EXHIBIT A' map is deleted and replaced with a new map:



abcdef Proposed additions
~~abcdef~~ Proposed deletions



abcdef Proposed additions
~~abcdef~~ Proposed deletions

ORDINANCE NO. 2026-02

EXHIBIT B

Comprehensive Plan Amendment Review Criteria:

The Cornelius Municipal Code Title 18, Section 130.010(D) provides approval criteria for a comprehensive plan amendment. Each criterion is indicated in ***bold italic typeface*** below and findings are addressed thereunder.

(1) The proposed plan and amendments shall conform to the requirements of the Oregon Statewide Planning Goals and applicable administrative rules of the State Land Conservation and Development Commission.

Statewide Planning Goals

Goal 1 – Citizen Involvement: To develop a citizen involvement program that ensures the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.

The Urban Planning Area Agreement reflects the City and County interests in planning for areas within the Urban Growth Boundary adjacent to the City of Cornelius.

Notice for this amendment was submitted to the Department of Land Conservation and Development through the Post Acknowledgement Plan Amendment web portal on October 31, 2025, more than 35 days prior to the first evidentiary hearing of December 9, 2025. Notice was mailed to the necessary parties list on November 20, 2025, more than 20 days and less than 45 days prior to the first evidentiary hearing on the proposal. Notice was published in the Forest Grove News Times on November 20, 2025, more than 20 days and less than 45 days prior to the first evidentiary hearing on the proposal.

Goal 2 – Land Use Planning: To establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decisions and actions related to use of land and to assure an adequate factual base for such decisions and actions.

This amendment replaces the existing Urban Planning Area Agreement. By following the adopted land use planning processes in the Comprehensive Plan and Cornelus Municipal Code, and by sending notice to necessary parties, the requirements of Goal 2 have been met.

Goal 3 – Agricultural Land and Goal 4 – Forest Land: To preserve and maintain agricultural and forest lands.

This proposal does not affect outside the Urban Growth Boundary, therefore; Goals 3 and 4 are not applicable.

Goal 5 – Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Space: To protect natural resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open spaces.

The amendment does not impact natural resources, scenic and historic areas or open spaces. Goal 5 is not applicable.

Goal 6 – Air, Water and Land Resources Quality: To maintain and improve the quality of the air, water and land resources of the state.

The amendment does not directly or indirectly impact air, water, and land resources quality. Goal 6 is not applicable.

Goal 7 – Areas subject to Natural Disasters and Hazards: To protect people and property from natural hazards.

This amendment does not directly impact areas subject to natural disasters and hazards. Park property development is subject to Federal, State, Regional, and Local regulations regarding flooding. No changes to the regulations or to land in or around the flood zones are proposed. Existing regulations apply to new development, such as geotechnical analysis and flood elevation certification. These protective measures and requirements apply to all land adjacent to floodplains. Thus, the requirements of Goal 7 are met when development occurs.

Goal 8 – Recreational: To satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities including destination resorts.

The amendment does not impact any recreational opportunity. This criterion is inapplicable to the amendment.

Goal 9 – Economic Development: To provide adequate opportunities throughout the state for a variety of economic activities vital to the health, welfare, and prosperity of Oregon's citizens.

The Cornelus Comprehensive Plan and Map are acknowledged by the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission and Metro. The City adopted a new Economic Opportunities Analysis (EOA) in 2023. The proposed amendment will not affect the findings in the EOA or implementation.

Goal 10 – Housing: To provide for the housing needs of citizens of the state.

This project does not affect housing. Eighty-nine percent of the City's land is zoned as residential and over 94% of the city's land supply has existing development. The remaining 6% of land is either classified as redevelopable, which may have constraints such as brownfields or natural resource overlays, or the landowner is not ready to redevelop. Of the 6% land remaining, approximately 9% is entitled with projects that have stalled due to inflation and economic uncertainty resulting from the current administration's wavering tariff policies. Most of the projects are ramping up for construction in the summer of 2026.

The Urban Planning Area Agreement does not impact the existing residential neighborhoods or any residentially zoned lands. Thus, this Goal does not apply. When properties are annexed into the City, urban zoning is applied as planned for in the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Goal 10 is inapplicable to the proposed amendment.

Goal 11 – Public Facilities and Services: To plan and develop a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development.

Within the current city limits, water, sanitary, and storm sewers are available for development. No new infrastructure is necessary for development within the city limits. Existing water, storm and sanitary sewer is located within Tualatin Valley Highway for the NE UGB area and would need to be brought to the individual developments/redevelopments in this area. For the NE UGB area off of N. 4th Avenue, the water is sized appropriately and is stubbed at the north end of the road. There is storm sewer in N. 4th Avenue and a sanitary sewer trunk line in Council Creek. Transportation facilities are sized for planned development through the City's Transportation System Plan (TSP). The requirements of Goal 11 are met.

Goal 12 – Transportation: To provide and encourage a safe, convenient and economic transportation system.

The Urban Planning Area Agreement does not modify the planned development of any land in the city or its UGB. These areas have a planned transportation system that meets the needs of the community. However, the URBAN PLANNING AREA AGREEMENT does specify a process for the City and County to work on an Intergovernmental Agreement to transfer roadways from County to City jurisdiction. Thus, the requirements of Goal 12 have been met.

Goal 13 - Energy Conservation: To conserve energy.

Energy conservation measures are found within the solar regulations of the Cornelius Municipal Code and the Building Code. Any future development must be compliant with both. When

properties annex into the city, solar regulations would apply. Goal 13 has been met.

Goal 14 – Urbanization: To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

This Urban Planning Area Agreement specifies the city and county planning and coordination responsibilities with regard to land within the Urban Growth Boundary that are within the City's sphere of influence. Thus, Goal 14 has been met.

Statewide Planning Goals 15 through 19 pertain to the Willamette River, Oregon Coast and Estuaries. Cornelus is not adjacent to any of these resources. Therefore, Goals 15 through 19 are inapplicable to this amendment.

Conclusions: Based on the findings above, the City Council finds that the proposed amendment complies with the Statewide Planning Goals. Thus, this criterion is met.

(2) The proposed amendments shall comply with all other applicable laws, rules and regulations of the state, city and other governmental agencies having jurisdiction over land use regulation in the city.

Metro Urban Growth Management Functional Plan: applicable to changes to Metro city comprehensive plans pursuant to Chapter 3.07 of the Metro Code.

Title 1: Housing Capacity
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect housing capacity; therefore, the requirements for Title 1 are not applicable to this amendment.

Title 2: Regional Park Policy - repealed by Metro

Title 3: Regional Water Quality and Flood Management
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or policy changes that affect implementation of water quality or flood management. Existing regulations will apply to all new development and this amendment does not propose any changes to the regulations or any maps. Through implementation of the existing regulatory framework for new development, this title is met.

Title 4: Industrial and Other Employment Areas
No lands within the City are designated as Regionally Significant Industrial Area. Metro-designated employment lands in the City include:

Industrial Areas:

- Northwest UGB area, approximately 56 acres of vacant land,
- North Cornelius Industrial Park, approximately 15 acres of vacant land, over 12 of those acres are owned by Metro and are currently out of possible taxable industrial development.
- Gas Distribution Facility on Baseline Road, approximately 1.20 acres
- North 19th Avenue Cemetery, approximately .96 acres.
- Land around Flax Plant Road, approximately 10.94 acres of potentially redevelopable non-contiguous land with significant flood constraints.

Employment Areas:

- City owned and developed land at Kodiak Circle, approximately 3.88 acres.

This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect Metro Designated Employment Lands and no additional lands are proposed for addition or removal; therefore, the requirements of Title 4 are not applicable to this amendment.

Title 5: Neighbor Cities and Rural Reserves - repealed by Metro

Title 6: Centers, Corridors, Station Communities, and Main Streets
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect these areas; therefore, the requirements for Title 6 are not applicable to this amendment.

Title 7: Housing Choice
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect housing choices; therefore, the requirements for Title 7 are not applicable to this amendment.

Title 8: Compliance Procedures
Metro Code §3.07.0810 requires amendments to a city or county comprehensive plan to comply with the Functional Plan and the City must provide Metro notice of the amendment. Notice was sent to the Department of Land Conservation and Development through the PAPA notice requirements, which the Department then provides notice to all public agencies in Oregon. Metro is on the City's Necessary Parties list and was sent direct notice of the proposed amendment. Thus, the requirements of Title 8 have been met.

Title 9: Performance Measures - repealed by Metro

Title 10: Functional Plan Definitions do not apply

Title 11: Planning For New Urban Areas
The Urban Planning Area Agreement covers only those areas within Urban Growth Boundaries. This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect housing choices; therefore, the requirements for Title 11 do not apply to this amendment.

Title 12: Protection of Residential Neighborhoods
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect residential uses or neighborhoods; therefore, the requirements for Title 12 do not apply to this amendment.

Title 13: Nature in Neighborhoods
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect natural resources or the ability to implement any conservation measures adjacent to stream corridors; therefore, the requirements for Title 13 do not apply to this amendment.

Title 14: Urban Growth Boundary
This Comprehensive Plan Amendment does not propose a map amendment or any policy changes that affect the Urban Growth Boundary; however, the proposal updates the planning coordination in the unincorporated areas adjacent to the City where both the city and county have an interested in comprehensive planning. The Urban Planning Area Agreement map is also updated.

Metro's Regional Framework Plan: statements adopted by Metro that synthesize the 2040 Growth Concept and regional policies.

Conclusions: As further described herein, the new Urban Planning Area Agreement generally meets Metro's 2040 Growth Concept statements and regional policies.

(3) The proposed amendment shall address the criteria identified in Chapter 1 of the city comprehensive plan.

First Comprehensive Plan Amendment Chapter 1 Criteria: The proposed change or amendment must meet a public need. Such need must be documented by appropriate facts and evidence and should extend from the state-wide planning goals, Metro 2040 or the City's own Comprehensive Plan.

The proposed adoption of a new Urban Planning Area Agreement addresses several significant needs:

- Keeping planning documents current and relevant
- Identifying jurisdictional issues and opportunities and processes for land within urban

areas, but outside the city limits, and
- To plan for orderly growth.

Second Comprehensive Plan Amendment Chapter 1 Criteria: The amendment is necessary to implement the adopted vision for the community, or to respond to unanticipated local circumstances.

The Urban Planning Area Agreement has not been adopted anew since the mid-1980s. This amendment is crucial for keeping the planning documents current. Local Circumstances have changed due to increased development. Population growth increased 49% from 2000 to 2023.

Third Comprehensive Plan Amendment Chapter 1 Criteria: The proposed change or amendment must be in conformance with the unamended goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan, as well as being consistent with state and regional policies.

Analysis in previous sections addressed state and regional policies. The following is the analysis of conformity with the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan.

Chapter I Citizen and Agency Involvement
This chapter identifies and documents the processes and procedures for involvement of community members and agency personnel. Notice of this amendment was sent to the agency list. The requirements of this chapter have been met.

Chapter 2 Urbanization
This chapter identifies and documents information regarding the efficient use of land, such as minimum density for residential development, in-fill criteria to allow for reasonable adjustments to accommodate development of remnant parcels, provision for accessory dwelling units in residential areas, development of lands within the UGB prior to development outside the UGB, and processes to request Metro to adjust the UGB Boundary. The adjustments noted for efficient use of land have been made in the Cornelius Municipal Code, accessory dwelling units are permitted in conjunction with any single dwelling, the City has an adjustment process that is administrative. The process to request Metro adjust the UGB is irrelevant because the "Grand Bargain" locked the boundary for Cornelius. The annexation requirements are not applicable to this amendment as it does not involve UGB annexation. The City/County Urban Planning Area Agreement addresses the land use processes for land within the City's UGB. Thus, the requirements of this chapter are not applicable to this proposal.

Chapter 3 Land Use

The chapter documents the existing land uses within the city limits. The current Comprehensive Plan map documents the city limits and urban growth boundary and the land use designations applied therein. The updated City/County Urban Planning Area Agreement is a significant step forward in bringing the Comprehensive Plan up-to-date and provides a process for aligning the City and County policies and land use regulations. The proposal will improve compliance with this chapter when annexations occur.

Chapter 4 Housing

The chapter documents the existing conditions and factors affecting the housing market in Cornelius. A new Housing Needs Analysis was adopted in 2020. The requirements of this chapter have been met.

Chapter 5 Economic Development

The chapter documents the existing conditions, issues, and policies for future commercial and industrial development. The proposed Urban Planning Area Agreement amendment will not affect the City's ability to effect economic development.

Chapter 6 Natural and Cultural Resources

The chapter discusses air, water, and land resources, open spaces and natural resources, archaeological resources, and areas subject to natural disasters. The Urban Planning Area Agreement does not change the way the city implements any of the regulations related to air, water and land resources, open spaces and natural resources, archaeological resources, or areas subject to natural disasters. This chapter is not applicable to the amendment.

Chapter 7 Public Facilities and Services

The chapter discusses recreation, schools, sewerage, water, solid waste facilities, transportation, utilities, and other public facilities. The proposed amendment does not affect any of the city's facilities or services.

Chapter 8 Transportation System Plan

The chapter addresses transportation for all modes in the city. The proposed amendment does not affect the City's ability to implement the Transportation System Plan, or any of the Capital Improvements anticipated to meet the needs of all modes of transport in the city limits. However, the city's tax base affects the city's ability to build capital improvements. The requirements of this chapter have been met.

Conclusions: Based on the findings above, the City Council finds that this criterion has been met.