

## CHAPTER IV

### DEMAND AND NEED ANALYSIS

In the context of parks and recreation, demand and need can be assessed in several different ways. From discussing participation trends and evaluating existing facilities to reviewing demographic data, there are many options available to communities of all different sizes. As stated in the Planning Policies #2 pamphlet published by the RCO (2000), “A small community with minimal needs may rely on a simple process, such as personal observations and informal talks” (5), to analyze need. The City of Castle Rock chose to evaluate demand and need by utilizing a hybrid approach that included:

- Review of demographic information (including age characteristics)
- Review of existing standards/classifications from the 2005 Park Plan
- Review of existing documents and community planning efforts
- Inventory and informal evaluation of existing facilities
- Soliciting of public comment via a survey and during public meetings/hearings
- Informal discussion and personal observations of the Park Board, City Staff and others

General population information and demographic trends were presented and discussed in the previous chapter, as was the inventory and evaluation of existing facilities. The discussion below includes a review of park and recreation standards with an analysis of the spatial distribution of the population and examination of the community survey results. This chapter concludes with a summary of park and recreation needs based on a careful assessment and integration of the aforementioned factors affecting demand.

#### **Park and Recreation Standards**

Facility standards provide a way to measure the amount of park and recreational space needed to meet the demands of a community. This Park Plan utilizes both numerical standards produced via the “population ratio method” and qualitative statements derived from analysis of population distribution, survey results and other sources of information. These standards are not meant to be inflexible requirements and should be placed in the context of the expressed need discussed in the “survey results” section.

It is also critical to point out this planning effort recognizes three distinct service areas: the City of Castle Rock, Northern Cowlitz County and Southwest Washington/Northwest Oregon. These service areas have been substantiated via league and/or facility registrations, survey results. For instance, it is known that 75% of the Senior Center members live outside city limits. Additionally, day use registration for the boat launch demonstrate users from throughout Southwest Washington and Northwest Oregon.

Park and Facility Classifications

The following general park classifications and service area and size standards were established by examining the classification system outlined in the National Recreation and Park Association’s publication entitled, “Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines” (1996). Local factors were also considered and thus the following listings may be modified from the national guidelines. The listed “standard” is a population-derived figure (ratio) and is similar to the one used in the 2005 Park Plan (fractional units have been rounded). For a comprehensive list of existing park and recreation facilities and their associated classification, please see Table 5 (pages 16-18). The expressed need for the year 2016 assumes a one percent annual growth rate.

***Mini-Parks (“Pocket Parks”)***

A mini-park is the smallest park classification and is designed to address limited recreational needs of a small geographical area or to account for unique recreational opportunities. This park classification may include active and passive recreation activities including small play areas, scenic overlooks, landscaped public areas, along with picnic and sitting areas. A mini-park does not function in isolation, but instead is ideally part of a network of parks located within close proximity to all residents.

Service Area	Size	Standard
<i>¼ mile or less</i>	<i>2,500 sq. ft. – 1 acre</i>	<i>1 park per 750 people</i>

Location Guidelines:

1. Must serve a specific recreation need and be easily accessed by the target user-group
2. Could ideally be established in conjunction with a residential plat on dedicated land
3. If possible, should be linked to other parks via greenways and trails

Need Analysis:

Current Supply:	2 facilities (Cold Water Park and Lois Dye Estates Subdivision)
Standard:	3 facilities (2,150 pop. x 1/750)
2011 Need:	1 facility (numerical need - current supply)
2017 Need:	1 facility in addition to 2011 need (2,399 pop. x 1/750 - current supply)

***Neighborhood Parks***

Neighborhood parks serve an immediate population generally within close walking distance and provide playground equipment for small children and limited areas for outdoor games and the like. Ideally, a neighborhood park also incorporates facilities for other age groups in addition to children. Neighborhood parks are the basic unit of most park systems and serve as the recreational and sometimes social focus of the neighborhood with the focus on informal active and passive activities.

Service Area	Size	Standard
<i>½ mile</i>	<i>1.5 – 5 acres</i>	<i>1 facility per 1,500 people, with a minimum of 1 acre per 1,000 population</i>

Location guidelines:

1. Can be reached by a majority of users without need to cross or use a major arterial, railroad, or highway.
2. Priority should be given to lands/facilities that have expansion potential.

Need Analysis:

Current Supply:	1 facility (Memorial Volunteer Park) 1 acre (approximately)
Standard:	1 facility (2,150 pop. x 1/1,500) 2.2 acres (2,150/1,000 x 1)
2011 Need:	0 facilities (standard - current supply) 1.2 acres (standard - current supply)
2017 Need:	1 additional facility (2,399 pop. x 1/1,500 - current supply) 1.4 acres (2,399/1,000 x 1 - current supply)

***Community Parks***

Community parks serve more than one neighborhood. They can be of any size but are generally larger than a neighborhood park, usually large enough to include several ball fields, spectator seating and any number and type of other facilities, such as tennis courts, picnic shelters, natural areas and flower gardens and a swimming pool. A community park may be small and limited in

what it offers but have a community-wide draw because of location and special features. In Castle Rock, community parks are utilized by many unincorporated residents.

Service Area	Size	Standard
<i>1/2 – 3 miles</i>	<i>As needed to serve the populace (ideally 5-30 acres)</i>	<i>1 facility per 10,000 people, <u>or</u> a minimum of 5 acres per 1,000 population</i>

Location guidelines:

1. Should serve three to seven neighborhoods.
2. Should be located within walking distance of older children and adults.
3. Should be located with consideration for future expansion.
4. Should be located adjacent to a junior or senior high school whenever possible.

Need Analysis:

Current Supply:	2 facilities (“The Rock” and Lions Pride) 11 acres (approximately)
Standard:	0 facilities (2,150 pop. x 1/10,000) 10.8 acres (2,150/1,000 x 5)
2011 Need:	0 facilities (standard - current supply) 0 acres (standard - current supply)
2017 Need:	0 additional facilities (2,399 pop. x 1/10,000 - current supply) 1 acre (2,399/1,000 x 5 - current supply)

### ***Bikeway and Pedestrian (Multi-Purpose) Trails***

Multi-use trails are designed as pathways that can be utilized by pedestrians, bicyclists, in-line skaters and others. Trails can be comprised of segments of road, street, highway, railroad right-of-way, dike and natural or developed pathways. In Castle Rock, the Riverfront Trail is a multi-use trail that has been constructed mostly on the dike along the Cowlitz River, connecting various parks and recreational facilities. The Riverfront Trail will be the focal of point of trail development and there are several planned extensions (see map on page 18).

The 1998 Park Plan included a population-derived standard, which was based on estimated users, and the 2005 update supplemented that information with survey results to provide a better understanding of trail use and to suggest improvements and trail extensions.

Standard: N/A

Location guidelines:

1. Should serve as links between neighborhoods, schools, and all neighborhood, community, urban area and regional parks.
2. If possible, they should emphasize the natural environment and be designed accordingly.
3. Allow for uninterrupted movement through the city and outlying area and protect users from vehicular traffic.
4. Assist in the formation of a cohesive and comprehensive park and recreation system.

### ***Special Use & Private Recreation Facilities***

Special use facilities may be located anywhere and are determined by design and use rather than dimensional standards. Special Use facilities in and around Castle Rock include the Fairground, city-owned east side dredge spoils (includes the Skate Park and BMX Track) and Memorial Park. Although, Memorial Park is privately-owned, it was classified as “Special Use” because of its open accessibility to the public.

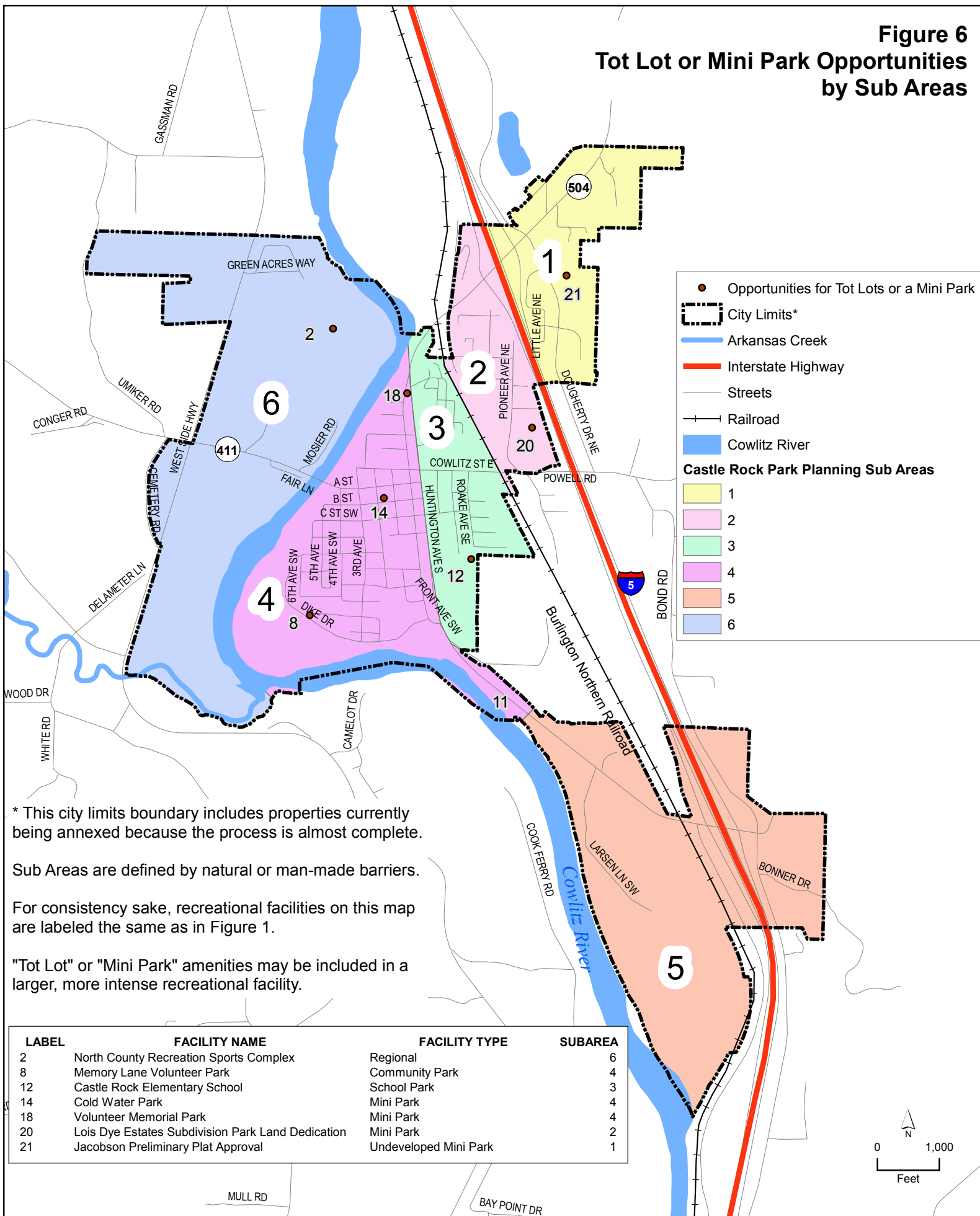
### **Summary**

Based primarily on the numerical analysis done above, it would appear that the Castle Rock area is in need of the following recreational facilities:

- A mini-park should be added to Subarea 1.
- An additional neighborhood park is needed. Presently (2011), there is a need for more than one additional acre of neighborhood park land.
- Additional multi-use trails and extensions and/or connections (e.g., pedestrian bridge) of the Riverfront Trail are needed.

The findings above represent only one part of the demand/need assessment process. The following discussion, analyzes the spatial distribution of people and parks in an attempt to better understand the demand and need by particular geographical areas.

# Figure 6 Tot Lot or Mini Park Opportunities by Sub Areas



\* This city limits boundary includes properties currently being annexed because the process is almost complete.

Sub Areas are defined by natural or man-made barriers.

For consistency sake, recreational facilities on this map are labeled the same as in Figure 1.

"Tot Lot" or "Mini Park" amenities may be included in a larger, more intense recreational facility.

## **Park and Trail Needs: Analysis by Subareas**

The 2005 Park and Recreation Plan partially analyzed park need by looking at population distribution and proximity to recreational facilities by examining census block groups. Unfortunately, the 2010 Census data is not available during this planning effort, and so the 2000 Census information is the most current relevant demographic information.

The city was divided into six subareas (see Figure 6) based on physical barriers (e.g., roads, rail, etc.) and data was obtained by analyzing block-level data from the 2000 Census that was grouped in accordance with the five subareas.

Some man-made barriers within Castle Rock include Interstate Five (I-5), the Burlington Northern Railroad, the Spirit Lake Highway and the Cowlitz River. Interstate Five and the railroad divide northeast and southwest Castle Rock, while the Spirit Lake Highway is a barrier in northeast Castle Rock. Huntington Avenue and other higher traffic roads also serve as barriers because pedestrians and cyclists are less likely to cross for reasons of safety or inconvenience.

### Study Area Subareas

The subareas are numbered 1-5 and are labeled from north to south. The first subarea (#1) is located east of I-5 and features mainly commercial development. There is some land zoned for low-density residential development and a significant portion of the city's Urban Growth Boundary lies east of I-5 and is slated for future low-density residential growth. As it stands now, this area has a small residential population of 158 people (see Tables 6-7) and does not warrant immediate park development (there are no existing parks in this area). However because this area will receive future growth, the city should consider parkland dedication with future subdivision and plan accordingly. The lands east of Dougherty Drive are for the most part undeveloped or underdeveloped. Much of the housing in this area consists of apartment dwellings, which are located between I-5 and Dougherty Drive. The Dougherty Drive area does not currently have a large population but has the potential for additional residential development.

The city has negotiated a park land dedication at 11000 Dougherty Drive as part of a mixed commercial/residential development, but the development has stalled with the stagnant economy and it is unknown whether the dedication will be finalized.

The second subarea (#2) is bordered by I-5 and the railroad to the east and west, the city limits to the north and Cowlitz Street to the south. Around 265 people call this area home. The area is zoned for low-density residential and could grow significantly as a result of a proposed subdivision. There are some scattered undeveloped lots and acreage along with a few underdeveloped lots. Thus, the "Jim Town" area will eventually accommodate some growth. There are no park areas in this region and an additional park in this area may be useful as the area is bounded by two prominent barriers that limit accessibility to nearby park facilities.

**Table 6. Castle Rock 2000 Census age stratification based on subarea classifications\***

Age Categories	Subarea Classifications					
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
0-9	21	33	62	216	5	337
10-19	28	32	66	215	7	348
20-34	26	38	75	210	8	357
35-49	27	58	113	243	16	457
50-64	39	48	73	169	13	342
65+	17	56	55	149	12	289
Total	158	265	444	1202	61	2130
Percentage of Total Pop.	7.42%	12.44%	20.85%	56.43%	2.86%	100%

\* Please note Subarea 6, west of the Cowlitz River, was outside city limits in 2000

**Table 7. Percent distribution of age groups by study area**

Age Groups	Study Area Groups					
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
0-9	6.23%	9.79%	18.40%	64.09%	1.48%	100%
10-19	8.05%	9.20%	18.97%	61.78%	2.01%	100%
20-34	7.28%	10.64%	21.01%	58.82%	2.24%	100%
35-49	5.91%	12.69%	24.73%	53.17%	3.50%	100%
50-64	11.40%	14.04%	21.35%	49.42%	3.80%	100%
65+	5.88%	19.38%	19.03%	51.56%	4.15%	100%

The third subarea (#3) includes around 20% of the city’s population (444 people) and is bounded by the railroad tracks on the east and Huntington Avenue to the west. The land within this area is a mix of low and high residential, commercial, industrial and public (e.g., school site, etc.) land. Future residential growth is likely limited because of the varied zoning and existing density, although some in-fill development is likely. Other than school facilities, there are no parks or recreational opportunities in the subarea; however, all portions of the area are within a

quarter mile of other parks and facilities including the Riverfront Trail, Memorial Park and “The Rock” Community Park, to name a few. Overall, this subarea is not in need of significant park projects, however if the opportunity presents itself, a mini-park or neighborhood play area should be pursued.

Subarea four (#4) is the largest region in terms of population with around 1,202 people (52% of total city population) and includes the majority of parks and recreation facilities. The area also accounts for approximately 62% of people aged 10-19 and 64% of children 0-9 years old. Besides the downtown commercial area, most of the subarea consists of single-family residences, with some multi-family units north of B Street and sparsely scattered southward. This region is basically fully developed, save some limited in-fill development opportunities. Everyone that lives in this subarea is within very close proximity (easy walking distance for most) to some sort of park or recreation facility. The mostly undeveloped (except for the Skate Park and BMX Track) dredge-spoil site is located within this area.

The last subarea (#5) is located south of “The Rock” and extends eastward past I-5. The majority of land in this area is slated for heavy commercial/light manufacturing, industrial and general commercial purposes. Accordingly, the area features a very small population (61 people) and is expected to grow very little in terms of residential population. Except for Lions Pride Park, which serves as a gateway to Castle Rock and access point for the Riverfront Trail, there are no park or recreational facilities located within the region.

Although the City of Castle Rock is not growing significantly in population, it is important to consider that the city serves as the recreational outlet for many rural residents who live in unincorporated Cowlitz County. Furthermore, there are a variety of improvements that could be made to existing facilities to better serve the present-day population.

### Summary

The subarea population distribution analysis suggests that most residents are provided adequate access to park and recreational facilities except Subarea 1, east of I-5 where future population growth will likely occur.

### **Community Survey Results**

In December, 2010 into January, 2011, a survey was distributed to solicit citizen input and to ensure the adopted plan best addresses the desires, concerns and needs of the community. Nearly 450 surveys were distributed to residents, students, businesses and community groups. The survey was also conducted online. 710 people responded to the survey. It provided valuable information about possible improvements to existing facilities, direction on the procurement and development of new parks/features and on the overall level of service provided. See Appendix A for a copy of the survey and full results with respondent commentary.

## Summary of Survey Results – City and County Residents

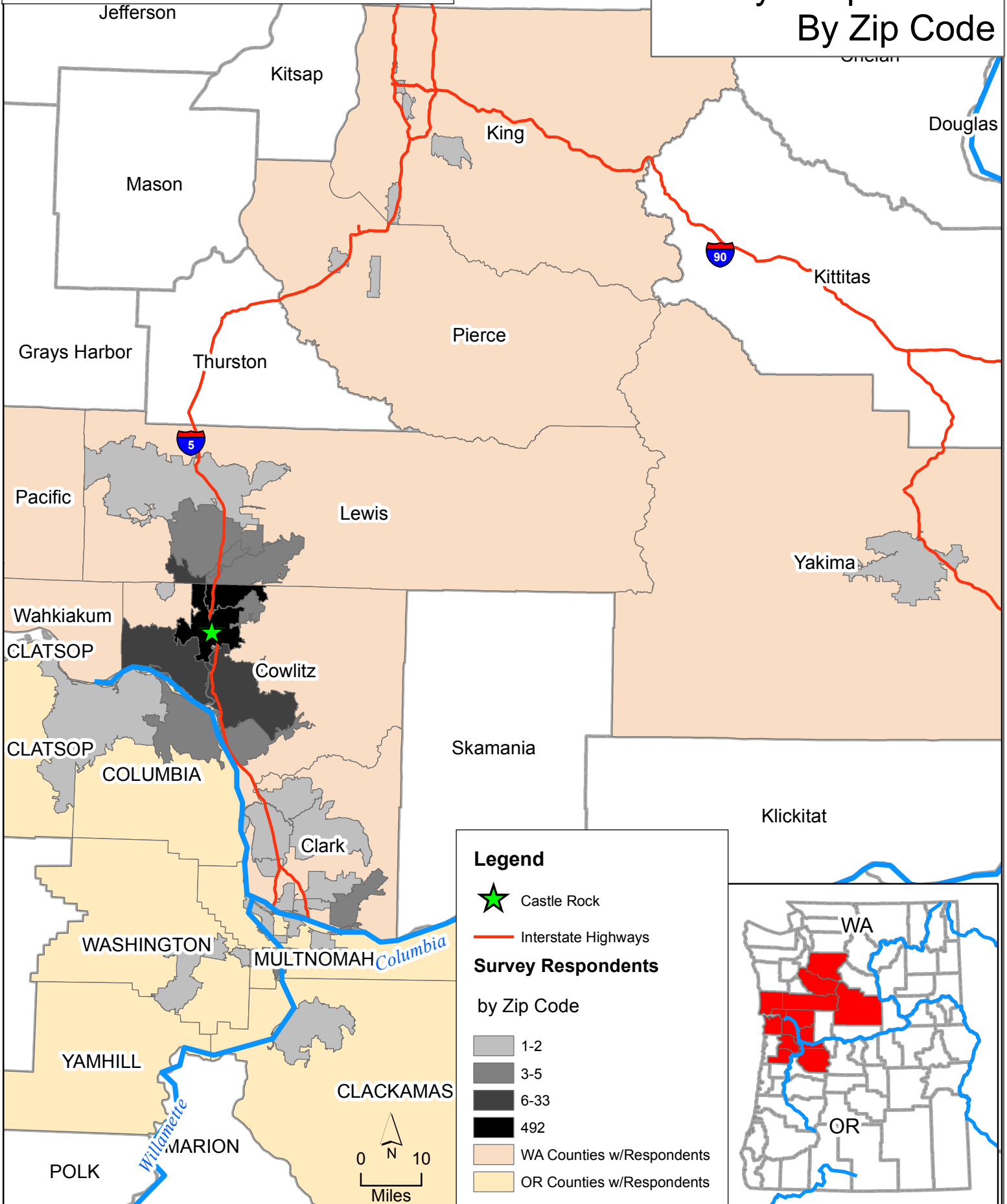
The following summary results display the results of the more than 710 returned surveys:

- Of the 710 respondents, 483 live in the 98611 zip code (68%). These are the “local respondents”
- Of the 483 respondents living in the 98611 zip code, 247 (51%) live inside the City of Castle Rock limits. The city residents represent approximately 35% of the total respondents.
- The Riverfront Trail is widely used by the community with over 72.5% of local respondents using the trail system. More than 31.4% of respondents report using the Riverfront Trail at more than once a month.
- The Riverfront Trail system (72.5%), the High School Recreation Fields (65.6%) and the Elementary School Playgrounds (58.2%) are used by the largest percentage of local respondents.
- Some facilities, such as the Castle Rock Exhibit Hall and Visitor’s Center and the Library had unexpectedly high number of non users (72.1% and 56.6% respectively). This response, together with specific comments, identified a need to promote local facilities, resources and programs.
- 41.5% of local respondents and 69% of regional respondents said they have used the boat launch at least once.
- Most every facility rated good or excellent in quality. The Skate Park (31.8%), Junior High Playgrounds (24.3%) and BMX Track (23.6%) ranked poor in quality.
- Over 59.4% of respondents stated they had increased their physical activity because of new facilities such as the Riverfront Trail.
- Overall, there appears to be strong community support for multi-use trails, a multi-use sports complex (in progress) and a community center that could also potentially house a swimming pool.
- The survey provided valuable information on needed improvements at many facilities, particularly at the BMX Track, Skate Park and middle school fields.
- 46.3% of local respondents and 74% of regional respondents stated they would use a “Pump Track” at the BMX Track. The Pump Track has the ability to be a regional draw for the city.
- More than 73.4% of respondents were willing to pay at least \$5 annually to support parks and recreation facilities. More than 40.9% were willing to pay at least \$20 a year.

The Regional Service Area has been defined using the zip codes of survey respondents.

Snohomish

# Figure 7 Survey Respondents By Zip Code



## Discussion and Conclusion

To conclude the demand and need analysis a short comparative review between this section and the previous sections must be done. Based on the earlier mathematical analysis and survey results, it is clear the city is in need of additional trails, a mini-park in Subarea 1 and a community center. There is large support to maintain and improve existing facilities. There also appears to be a strong need and desire for a broad-based large community park that could house a variety of facilities and features not currently available, or not available in one place. Such a facility is a priority and could fulfill the need for an additional neighborhood park, thus allowing for a concentration of resources and funds.

Although Castle Rock has two Community Parks, they are of limited size, have limited accessibility and do not have many features. For instance, “The Rock” is steep and difficult to access for many and offers a picnic shelter, benches and hiking trails. Likewise, while Lions Pride provides great access to the Riverfront Trail along with some picnic opportunities, other recreational offerings are limited. Therefore, there is a need for a broader multi-use community park that could include a community center, playgrounds, community gardens and other facilities. The 30-acre dredge spoil site (city-owned) west of Dike Drive provides an excellent opportunity for just such a facility. A community park on the large dredge-spoil site also offers an opportunity for the construction of a community center that could house a swimming pool and other amenities.

Currently there is one “community center” type organization in Castle Rock, the Senior Center. The Castle Rock Senior Center is a non-profit organization led by a board of directors. The Senior Center is relatively small and does not have the space needed to serve other age brackets. One large community center could serve all ages providing indoor facilities entertainment and recreation facilities especially for night activities and the many rainy days. It could provide meeting rooms for continuing education classes, clubs and other organizations. It would provide a safe place for all ages to meet and could be a stop along the Riverfront Trail.

Another important consideration with planning for park and recreation facilities is future changes in projected recreational participation. The Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation’s 2003 report entitled “Estimates of future participation in outdoor recreation in Washington State,” illustrates some interesting trends. While many of the categories are not applicable to the City of Castle Rock, several key findings are of some relevance. The growing popularity of trail-related activity including walking, running, bike riding and similar activities is expected to grow significantly in the coming years, as shown in Table 8. Older communities typically value leisure activities and passive recreation, while younger age groups are looking for active recreation outlets.

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**Table 8: Estimated increases in outdoor recreation compared to current levels**

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Activity	Estimated Participation Increase by 2013	Estimated Participation Increase by 2023
Walking	+23%	+34%
Hiking	+10%	+20%
Outdoor Team and Ind. Sports	+06%	+12%
Bicycle Riding	+19%	+29%
Picnicking	+20%	+31%
Camping – Developed (RV Style)	+10%	+20%
Nature Activities	+23%	+37%
Motor Boating	+10%	N/A
Sightseeing	+10%	+20%

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*Note: Adapted from IAC 2003: Estimates of Future Participation in Outdoor Recreation in Washington State*

Taking into account the older demographics of Castle Rock and the high use of existing trails (and support for additional trails), these projections provide further justification for the construction of more trails in and around the city, even if population growth in Castle Rock remains low.

#### Recreational Use for Tourism

The entire analysis was primarily for the area inside the city limits. The recently annexed areas west of the Cowlitz River are existing and potential recreation facilities to serve area residents and to draw visitors and outside dollars. This section discusses the recreational opportunities as an economic component of the city's adopted Strategic Marketing Plan.

Castle Rock is already a major gateway to the Mount Saint Helens National Volcanic Monument. As a result, many tourists travel through Castle Rock to reach the bountiful attractions of the mountain area. Accordingly, the city has drawn businesses (e.g., motels, restaurants, convenience store/service stations, etc.) to serve this tourist traffic. However, Castle Rock with its many assets can do more to attract tourism to the area.

The Castle Rock area economy traditionally has been very dependent upon timber and wood products industry. Because of several factors, these jobs are no longer plentiful. Castle Rock has almost no industrial base to provide jobs and a tax base. Drawing more outside dollars of tourists and travelers will provide a major boost to the local economy.

The Castle Rock area has assets that can make it a recreation destination in its own right. The Mount Saint Helens eruption in 1980 left the Cowlitz River clogged with debris. To avoid

disastrous flooding, the river needed to be dredged. State and federal agencies acquired land along the river to place dredge spoils. Much of these lands have now been transferred over to local governments such as the city, Castle Rock School District and Cowlitz County. As a condition of transfer, the lands must be maintained for public use. Consequently, much of the lands along the Cowlitz River in the Castle Rock area are set aside for public use.

The recreation facilities inside the city limits will be primarily designed to meet the needs of the local residents. Exceptions to this rule include larger community parks and the Riverfront Trail, which is located both in and out of the city and the boat launch, which have a broader target. The fairgrounds already hold events that draw from a wider geographical area. The motorcycle racing facilities feature nationally sanctioned races, drawing racers and spectators alike from throughout the state and beyond. The Cowlitz River is one of the premier steelhead and salmon fishing rivers in the region. It draws fisherman from outside the local area from Cowlitz County and other locales. Castle Rock is an enthusiastic sports town and has hosted and will continue to host sports tournaments. Castle Rock needs to capitalize on its existing assets and use the undeveloped lands to enhance existing facilities and provide a further draw for visitors.

The city of Castle Rock and DNR lands south (down river) from the fairgrounds and motorcycle racing facilities are undeveloped but are currently used by fishermen and others. Unfortunately, they have also drawn unsafe firearms use, garbage dumping, reckless and destructive all-terrain driving and transient camping. Efforts are underway to prevent vehicle access to the area in order to avoid the above mentioned problems. The DNR, City of Castle Rock, Mount Saint Helens Motorcycle Club, private landowners and others are working to build permanent access to the property and a parking lot. Vehicle access from beyond the parking lot could be restricted. The DNR and city lands have a much greater recreational potential beyond walk-in fishing and shoreline access.

The city is considering locating a recreational vehicle (RV)/campground on its dredge-spoil property on the west side of the Cowlitz River. Facilities would include improved access to the river, including a day-use area. The campground could also serve events (provide accommodation opportunities) happening at the fairgrounds, motorcycle club and the high school/Sports Complex, as well as serve tourists heading for the mountain or other visitors. The adjacent DNR land should be included in development plans. The city could contract with a private firm to build, operate and maintain RV facilities with a portion of the revenues going to the city to support parks and other services.

The facilities on the west side of the river should be fully linked with the Riverfront Trail. A simple bridge crossing of the Cowlitz River would connect west and east side trail users. In the more distant future, the trail should be extended southward to the lands owned by Cowlitz County. The property is mostly undeveloped and was given to the county on the condition that it be maintained for public use.

Appendix B includes the Castle Rock Riverfront Park Master Plan, which details conceptual plans (with preliminary cost estimates) for the large dredge-spoil sites on both sides of the Cowlitz River.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM AND FUNDING OPTIONS**

**Table 9: Capital Projects 2011 – 2016 (page 1 of 3)**

	<b>Project</b>	<b>Possible Funding Source</b>	<b>Facility Type</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
1	Extend the Riverfront Trail on the east and west sides of the Cowlitz River and link to the Castle Rock – Lexington Trail Loop and Sequest State Park on SR 504	RCO, ALEA, CY, CV, P, CC, LWC, WSDOT	T		\$200,000 Westside		\$200,000 Eastside		\$200,000 SR504
2	Make improvements to the BMX Track with a Pump Track facility	RCO, CY, P, CV, LWC	SU	\$15,000	\$125,000				
3	Make improvement to the Skate Park by adding additional equipment and utilizing some of the space for basketball courts	RCO, CY, P, CV	SU	\$2,000 Basketball court	\$10,000 Skate equipment		\$10,000 Skate equipment		
4	Construct a North trail head on the east side trail with restrooms	RCO, ALEA, CV, CY, P, LWC	T					\$85,000	
5	Incorporate entrance features welcoming residents and visitors at all the entrances into the city	CC, CY, P, CV, H&M	N/A			\$75,000 South Huntington		\$50,000 North Huntington	\$25,000 Westside
6	Develop mini park at Lois Dye Estates							\$20,000 (match \$10,000 obligated funds)	
7	Continue with the land swap with the DNR for the property on the west side known as the “high banks”	CYCC, DNR, P	N/A	14,000					
8	Improve and market the high banks site for an RV Resort	CY, CC, H&M, P	N/A		\$65,000				
9	Continue planning and design work on a community center (including a swimming pool) and / or large community park	CDBG, CY, CC, P, CV	CP						\$30,000

**Table 9: Capital Projects 2011 – 2016 (page 2 of 3)**

	<b>Project</b>	<b>Possible Funding Source</b>	<b>Facility Type</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
10	Provide outdoor kitchen areas at the Lion’s Pride Park, the “Rock” Community Park or at a large community park that is yet to be built	RCO, CY, P, CV	CP						\$15,000
11	Add additional features to the sports complex	RCO, CV, CY, P, CC	CP, SC	\$30,000 Trail	\$50,000 Babe Ruth field \$10,000 Garden / Orchard Improve.	\$10,000 Batting cages \$20,000 Basketball courts	\$75,000 Outdoor classroom \$35,000 Playground Equip.	\$75,000 Minor & Softball Fields	\$5,000 Sand lot Volleyball courts
12	Improve the “Rock” Community Park by rebuilding the scenic lookouts and trails along the river side	RCO, ALEA, CY, CV, CC, P, LWC	CP						\$40,000
13	Develop a safe crossing over the Cowlitz River linking the west and east side segments of the Riverfront Trail system	WSDOT, RCO, CC, CY	T				\$100,000 Survey & Prem. design	\$200,000 Eng.,spec., & permits	\$750,000 Construction
14	Publish a guide listing the available park and recreational opportunities in and around Castle Rock for distribution to the public	H&M, CY, CC, P	N/A		\$4,000				
15	Continue habitat enhancement opportunities on the Whittle, Arkansas, and other nearby creeks by partnering with the schools and other organizations	RCO, ALEA, WDFW, SR, CY, CC, CV, P	SU	\$25,000 Janish Creek		\$20,000 Whittle Creek		\$100,000 Arkansas Creek	
16	Evaluate playground facilities throughout the current recreational facilities through a survey	CY, CV, P	N/A					\$2,000 Survey need	

**Table 9: Capital Projects 2011 – 2016 (page 3 of 3)**

	<b>Project</b>	<b>Possible Funding Source</b>	<b>Facility Type</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
17	Improve the Castle Rock Library facility by developing a computer area, complying with ADA standards, adding storage in the basement, upgrading the heating system, paint and repair the interior and exterior, replace windows and promote reading programs	CY, P, CV, CC, GF	SU	\$40,000					
18	Collaborate with the Castle Rock School District and other interested groups on bicycle routes and safety information	WSDOT, CY	T	\$322,000					
19	Make improvements to the “Jail” Park and the Lion’s Volunteer Park	CY, H&M, CV, P	NP		\$5,000				
20	Promote and assist with the development of the school / community garden opportunities	CY, SD, CV, P	CP, SC, SU	\$10,000	\$5,000				
21	Complete Phase 2 of the Regional, Al Helenberg Boat Launch	RCO, CV, CY, P, CC, POL	BL, SU, SC		\$650,000				

**Funding Key:**

ALEA	Aquatic Land Enhancement Account	P	Private
CC	Cowlitz County	POL	Port of Longview
CV	Civic Organizations	RCO	Recreation Conservation Office
CY	City	SD	School District
GF	Gates Foundation	SR	Salmon Recovery
H&M	Hotel & Motel Tax	WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
LWC	Land and Water Conservation Fund	WF	Weyerhaeuser Foundation
		WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation

## Funding Options

The previous table above identifies possible funding for projects listed on the Capital Facilities Plan. A brief discussion is warranted so that alternative funding sources can be identified as specific projects are implemented and other sources of funding are required. Although there are other methods of funding specific projects, the possibilities listed below represent the most common sources of funding. Funding strategies include local, state and federal funding sources.

### *Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA) - Public Access Program Department of Natural Resources*

This program provides matching grants to state and local agencies to enhance public access on and from the recreational use of aquatic lands. Projects must be located on navigable waterways. Funds for this program are derived from the leasing of state-owned aquatic lands and from the sale of aquatic land resources such as sand, gravel and shellfish. Grants are available in three categories: acquisition, development and interpretation.

### *Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account - Wetland Stewardship Program Department of Natural Resources*

This program provides grant monies to state and local agencies to acquire wetland sites, which shall be committed to long-term educational and research uses. Sites must be on or associated with navigable waterways. Funds for this program are derived from the leasing of state-owned aquatic lands and from the sale of aquatic land resources such as sand, gravel, and shellfish. This program began in 1992.

### *Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC)*

The IAC is a state office, which allocates funds to local and state agencies for the acquisition and development of wildlife habitat and outdoor recreation properties. Funds for local agencies are awarded on a matching basis. Grant applications are evaluated once each year. The WWRP program specifically targets urban wildlife habitat, trails, critical habitat, natural areas, local parks and water access. The state legislature approves the IAC funding recommendations (other funding programs are available through the IAC for motor-boating facilities, off-road vehicles, etc.).

### *Park Land Dedication or Fee in Lieu of Land Dedication, Impact Mitigation through SEPA*

Under state code, cities can require subdivision developers to dedicate land for park use. Under the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 82.02, a developer can voluntarily submit a fee instead of land dedication. Under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), if a development (e.g. an apartment complex) will have a impact on the park system that can be demonstrated, the city can require the developer to provide mitigation such as land dedication, park improvements or fees. Appendix C provides more information on the above. The City of Castle Rock does not plan under the Growth Management Act and cannot charge impact fees.

### *Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation State of Washington, Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation*

The Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) was created in 1964 as part of the Marine Recreation Land Act (Initiative 215). The IAC administers several grant programs (generally on a matching basis) for recreation and habitat conservation purposes. Depending on the program, eligible project applicants can include municipal subdivisions of the state (cities,

towns, and counties, or port, utility, park and recreation, and school districts), Native American tribes, state agencies, and in some cases, federal agencies and nonprofit organizations. Grants are awarded by the Committee based on a public, competitive process which weighs the merits of proposed projects against established program criteria.

IAC grant programs utilize funds from various sources. Historically, these have included the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, state bonds, Initiative 215 monies (derived from un-reclaimed marine fuel taxes), off-road vehicle funds, and more recently, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition funds (a separate summary has been prepared for the WWRP program)

#### *User Fees*

User fees can be charged for a wide range of activities, including parking, and special park uses such as corporate picnics, camping, regattas, and other special events. While some user fees are implemented to reduce vandalism and control park usage, some user fees could generate additional revenues to implement other elements of the Comprehensive Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan.

#### *Community Development Block Grants*

These are federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development that are administered by the state Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development. They may be used for community facilities such as community centers and properties by the jurisdiction must demonstrate a definite benefit to local low-to-moderate income households. Often CDBG funds can be used as a match with other state or federal dollars for a public purpose project.

#### *Donations*

Individuals may choose to make additional land available for public use by donating their land to the city. Donations can be used as match for additional acquisitions through state grant programs, effectively doubling the size of most donations.

#### *Park and Recreation District*

A park and recreation district for the Castle Rock area could be formed via the election method given in the Revised Code of Washington Chapter 36.69. Once formed, the district could pursue voter-approved funding for new park facilities and/or maintenance and operation of park facilities.

#### *Transportation Enhancement Funding (TEA-21)*

The Federal Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) authorized funding for Transportation Enhancement Activities which includes historic preservation, bicycle and pedestrian facilities and scenic beautification. ISTEA requires each State DOT to set aside at least 10 percent of its STP funds for use only on Transportation Enhancements.

## CHAPTER VI

### PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT & PLAN ADOPTION

By nature and very often by statute, community-planning efforts represent a public process that is designed to fully incorporate the general public in the decision-making process. With respect to park planning, the RCO requires that all park plans submitted for grant consideration, specify how public comment was solicited and incorporated into the plan.

The Castle Rock Board of Park Commissioners (“Park Board”) is the body charged with developing this plan. The public involvement process consisted of numerous public outreach efforts. Early on in the update process, a letter was distributed to key community groups soliciting input, informing them of upcoming meetings and providing a timeline of the update process. The Castle Rock School District and School Board was an active participant in the planning process and contributed goals and objectives specific to their facilities and property. Monthly Park Board meetings were also open to the public and advertised, although turnout was generally light during the course of the update.

The hallmark of public involvement in this plan, was a community-wide survey that included the distribution of 450 surveys to area residents, students and community groups. The survey was also offered online, and the fact that almost twice as many responses were received than printed surveys distributed, shows the community was engaged through social media. Approximately 35% of the respondents actually live within the city limits. This is important because it demonstrates a sizeable service area boundary for the City of Castle Rock, the North Clatsop County and Southwest Washington/Northwest Oregon.

A public hearing was held by the Park Board to consider the draft plan on March 23, 2011 prior to submittal to the Castle Rock City Council for their consideration. Copies of the draft plan were made available on the city’s website and at City Hall and the Castle Rock Library. Notices were also posted in local newspapers and a letter was mailed to various community groups notifying them of the draft plan and the public hearing. The final plan was adopted by the Castle Rock City Council on \_\_\_\_\_ .



**APPENDIX A**  
**SURVEY RESULTS**

**1. In the past 12 months, about how many times if ever, has anyone in your household used the following community parks and recreation areas and facilities?**





	0	1-4	5-10	11-15	16+	Weekly	Daily	Response Count
Riverfront Trail	<b>32.4%</b> <b>(204)</b>	24.0% (151)	11.6% (73)	5.4% (34)	12.7% (80)	8.9% (56)	4.9% (31)	629
Lions Pride Park	<b>59.1%</b> <b>(357)</b>	21.2% (128)	8.9% (54)	3.3% (20)	3.8% (23)	3.0% (18)	0.7% (4)	604
Senior Center	<b>73.8%</b> <b>(449)</b>	13.8% (84)	4.6% (28)	1.3% (8)	2.3% (14)	3.1% (19)	1.0% (6)	608
Coldwater Park	<b>81.7%</b> <b>(474)</b>	11.9% (69)	2.9% (17)	1.0% (6)	1.0% (6)	0.7% (4)	0.7% (4)	580
"The Rock" Community Park	<b>57.3%</b> <b>(340)</b>	25.3% (150)	9.6% (57)	3.4% (20)	2.2% (13)	1.3% (8)	0.8% (5)	593
Lion's Club Volunteer Park	<b>83.9%</b> <b>(494)</b>	9.8% (58)	2.9% (17)	1.5% (9)	0.8% (5)	0.5% (3)	0.5% (3)	589
Memorial Volunteer Park	<b>85.0%</b> <b>(499)</b>	10.4% (61)	2.6% (15)	0.7% (4)	0.3% (2)	0.7% (4)	0.3% (2)	587
Skate Park	<b>52.8%</b> <b>(331)</b>	19.8% (124)	10.7% (67)	5.4% (34)	5.4% (34)	2.7% (17)	3.2% (20)	627
BMX Bike Track	<b>57.4%</b> <b>(352)</b>	18.8% (115)	10.1% (62)	4.6% (28)	5.1% (31)	1.1% (7)	2.9% (18)	613
Library	<b>60.1%</b> <b>(362)</b>	21.9% (132)	7.1% (43)	1.8% (11)	4.2% (25)	3.7% (22)	1.2% (7)	602
Exhibit Hall	<b>75.4%</b> <b>(451)</b>	17.1% (102)	3.2% (19)	1.8% (11)	0.7% (4)	1.3% (8)	0.5% (3)	598
High School Recreation Fields	<b>38.7%</b> <b>(242)</b>	19.5% (122)	13.4% (84)	6.6% (41)	12.5% (78)	4.3% (27)	5.0% (31)	625
Elementary School Playgrounds	<b>47.2%</b> <b>(290)</b>	21.8% (134)	9.4% (58)	5.7% (35)	6.4% (39)	3.7% (23)	5.7% (35)	614

Junior High Playgrounds	<b>66.2%</b> <b>(397)</b>	7.7% (46)	5.7% (34)	2.3% (14)	4.3% (26)	4.8% (29)	9.0% (54)	600
Fitness Center at the Middle School	<b>65.9%</b> <b>(397)</b>	7.3% (44)	4.5% (27)	3.0% (18)	4.8% (29)	9.1% (55)	5.3% (32)	602
Dredge Spoil Land	<b>74.9%</b> <b>(435)</b>	11.0% (64)	5.5% (32)	3.6% (21)	2.9% (17)	1.4% (8)	0.7% (4)	581
Fairground Facilities	<b>54.8%</b> <b>(332)</b>	30.7% (186)	8.1% (49)	3.0% (18)	2.5% (15)	0.5% (3)	0.5% (3)	606
Mt. St. Helen's Motorcycle Club Grounds	<b>79.3%</b> <b>(474)</b>	10.9% (65)	5.4% (32)	1.7% (10)	1.3% (8)	1.0% (6)	0.5% (3)	598
Boat Launch	<b>61.1%</b> <b>(367)</b>	21.3% (128)	7.2% (43)	3.7% (22)	3.5% (21)	2.3% (14)	1.0% (6)	601
North County Sports Complex	<b>58.8%</b> <b>(352)</b>	13.2% (79)	7.5% (45)	5.0% (30)	9.3% (56)	3.8% (23)	2.3% (14)	599
<b>answered question</b>								<b>678</b>
<b>skipped question</b>								<b>32</b>








**2. How would you rate the parks/facilities listed below using the following scale?**

	<b>A-Excellent</b>	<b>B-Good</b>	<b>C-Fair</b>	<b>D-Poor</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
Riverfront Trail	32.7% (186)	<b>45.9% (261)</b>	17.0% (97)	4.4% (25)	569
Lions Pride Park	14.9% (73)	<b>47.7% (234)</b>	28.9% (142)	8.6% (42)	491
Senior Center	18.0% (84)	<b>44.4% (207)</b>	27.7% (129)	9.9% (46)	466
Coldwater Park	10.9% (47)	<b>43.4% (188)</b>	32.1% (139)	13.6% (59)	433
"The Rock" Community Park	14.0% (65)	<b>47.5% (220)</b>	30.9% (143)	7.6% (35)	463
Lion's Club Volunteer Park	9.4% (40)	<b>46.8% (200)</b>	33.0% (141)	10.8% (46)	427
Memorial Volunteer Park	8.7% (37)	<b>46.9% (199)</b>	33.5% (142)	10.8% (46)	424
Skate Park	10.0% (50)	28.6% (143)	29.6% (148)	<b>31.8% (159)</b>	500
BMX Bike Track	9.8% (49)	32.8% (164)	<b>33.8% (169)</b>	23.6% (118)	500
Library	12.3% (60)	<b>43.1% (211)</b>	30.3% (148)	14.3% (70)	489
Exhibit Hall	13.3% (61)	<b>47.0% (215)</b>	28.9% (132)	10.7% (49)	457
High School Recreation Fields	27.6% (140)	<b>46.5% (236)</b>	19.3% (98)	6.5% (33)	507
Elementary School Playgrounds	26.9% (136)	<b>45.8% (232)</b>	22.1% (112)	5.1% (26)	506
Junior High School Playgrounds	11.7% (56)	29.6% (141)	<b>34.4% (164)</b>	24.3% (116)	477
Fitness Center at the Middle School	34.9% (160)	<b>38.3% (176)</b>	19.6% (90)	7.2% (33)	459
Dredge Spoil Land	9.3% (41)	36.6% (162)	<b>36.8% (163)</b>	17.4% (77)	443
Fairground Facilities	11.9% (57)	<b>40.1% (192)</b>	35.3% (169)	12.7% (61)	479
Mt. St. Helen's Motorcycle Club Grounds	10.1% (43)	<b>47.4% (202)</b>	30.0% (128)	12.4% (53)	426
Boat Launch	34.8% (169)	<b>38.5% (187)</b>	16.9% (82)	9.9% (48)	486
North County Sports Complex	33.5% (162)	<b>41.8% (202)</b>	15.7% (76)	8.9% (43)	483
				Comments	132
				<b>answered question</b>	<b>617</b>

**3. How do you believe park and recreation facilities are funded?**

		Response Percent	Response Count
Local Taxes		57.8%	365
Grants		40.1%	253
State Funds		37.9%	239
Donations		46.8%	295
<b>answered question</b>			<b>631</b>
<b>skipped question</b>			<b>79</b>






**4. What would you be willing to pay annually to support park and recreational facilities?**

		Response Percent	Response Count
\$0		28.3%	175
\$5		16.2%	100
\$10		15.2%	94
\$20		18.3%	113
\$50		12.0%	74
\$75		2.4%	15
\$100		7.6%	47
Comments			105
<b>answered question</b>			<b>618</b>
<b>skipped question</b>			<b>92</b>






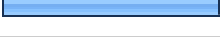

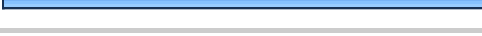
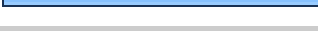






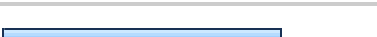






**5. What recreational opportunities would you or other members of your household like to see available or expanded? Please rank your top 3 choices (1-3) with 1 being the highest priority.**





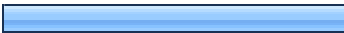








	Response Average	Response Total	Response Count
Outdoor recreation	1.65	790	480
Indoor recreation	1.97	806	410
Children's activities (age 0-9)	2.18	679	311
Youth activities (ages 10-18)	1.92	837	435
Adult activities	2.25	582	259
Senior activities	2.31	555	240
<b>Other</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>398</b>	167
<b>answered question</b>			<b>569</b>
<b>skipped question</b>			<b>141</b>

**6. What should the city and/or school district concentrate its efforts on? Please check one.**

		<b>Response Percent</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
Maintaining existing park facilities		11.9%	75
Improving existing facilities		27.0%	170
Acquiring/developing new facilities		12.9%	81
<b>All</b>		<b>45.2%</b>	<b>285</b>
None		3.0%	19
		<b>answered question</b>	<b>630</b>
		<b>skipped question</b>	<b>80</b>

**7. Of the following activities, please check all those that you or other members of your household participate in on a yearly basis.**




		Response Percent	Response Count
Play at playground		51.2%	331
Horseshoes		15.0%	97
Bird watching		11.4%	74
Gardening		34.2%	221
Picnicking		31.2%	202
Sightseeing		32.6%	211
Photography		36.5%	236
<b>Walking</b>		<b>72.6%</b>	<b>470</b>
Hiking		48.5%	314
Jogging		50.5%	327
Bicycle riding (road)		47.3%	306
Bicycle riding (off road)		43.6%	282
Motorcycle (dirt/off road)		25.7%	166
4-wheeling (ATV)		36.2%	234
4x4 driving (dirt/off road)		26.9%	174
Swimming (outdoor)		56.1%	363
Swimming (indoor)		41.9%	271
Skateboarding		22.1%	143
Soccer		27.7%	179
Softball		19.0%	123
Baseball		29.8%	193
Football		38.8%	251


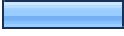


Basketball		34.0%	220
Tennis		13.3%	86
Track		21.8%	141
Boating		35.2%	228
Fishing		51.5%	333
Water skiing		16.8%	109
Golf		15.9%	103
Hunting		38.9%	252
RV camping		24.4%	158
Tent camping		48.8%	316
Weights/lifting		43.1%	279
Horseback riding		17.5%	113
Shooting targets		34.0%	220
		Other	60
<b>answered question</b>			<b>647</b>
<b>skipped question</b>			<b>63</b>

**8. How many members of your household participate in a league?**

		Response Average	Response Total	Response Count	
	Baseball	0.82	321	391	
	Softball	0.54	208	382	
	Soccer	0.67	268	401	
	<b>Football</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>447</b>	400	
	Basketball	0.84	329	391	
				<b>answered question</b>	<b>479</b>
				<b>skipped question</b>	<b>231</b>

**9. Would you support an off-road bicycle "Pump Track" in Castle Rock?**

		Response Percent	Response Count	
	Yes 	50.8%	335	
	No 	13.2%	87	
	I need more information 	36.0%	237	
			<b>answered question</b>	<b>659</b>
			<b>skipped question</b>	<b>51</b>



10. How many times a year would you use a "Pump Track" in Castle Rock?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
0		36.5%	224
1-2		17.9%	110
3-4		12.1%	74
5 or more		33.6%	206
answered question			614
skipped question			96

11. What is your Zip Code?	
	Response Count
	640
answered question	640
skipped question	70








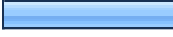





12. Of the following types of parks and recreation areas/facilities, please prioritize as to their importance to your household. Please check one box for each using the following scale:

	1-Very Important	2-Somewhat	3-Not Important	Response Count
Community Pool	45.2% (283)	34.0% (213)	20.8% (130)	626
Small parks each located 1/2 mile from most neighborhoods	23.9% (143)	51.2% (306)	24.9% (149)	598
Large multi-use community parks located within two miles of most neighborhoods	36.5% (219)	45.2% (271)	18.3% (110)	600
Natural open space with limited development	40.0% (235)	39.4% (231)	20.6% (121)	587
Multi-use sports areas	57.5% (345)	32.0% (192)	10.5% (63)	600
Multi-use trails	57.6% (351)	33.0% (201)	9.4% (57)	609
Community gathering place, multi-use community center	28.8% (172)	48.3% (289)	22.9% (137)	598
Other	34.1% (128)	37.6% (141)	28.3% (106)	375
<b>answered question</b>				<b>641</b>
<b>skipped question</b>				<b>69</b>






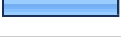


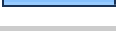

13. Has your level of physical activity increased because of improvements to local facilities?



		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		60.9%	385
No		39.1%	247
<b>answered question</b>			<b>632</b>
<b>skipped question</b>			<b>78</b>

**14. What improvements do you feel are most needed at the ONE facility you use most frequently? Please identify the name of the facility and check all that apply.**



		<b>Response Percent</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
Maintenance of lawn and athletic fields		39.6%	224
Tree and landscaping materials maintenance		23.9%	135
Additional landscaping, trees, beautification		27.8%	157
Trail and walkway maintenance		41.1%	232
<b>Cleanliness of restrooms</b>		<b>42.1%</b>	<b>238</b>
Removal of trash		39.3%	222
More parking		25.1%	142
More picnic areas		25.7%	145
Additional lighting		26.0%	147
Upkeep of playground equipment		27.6%	156
Additional features		30.6%	173
No improvements are needed		11.7%	66
Other		18.4%	104
	Name of Facility:		302
	<b>answered question</b>		<b>565</b>
	<b>skipped question</b>		<b>145</b>

**15. If the City were to expand its park system, what facilities would you most like to see? Please check your TOP TWO choices only:**

		<b>Response Percent</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
<b>Swimming Pool</b>		<b>63.8%</b>	<b>379</b>
RV Park		7.4%	44
Additional Parks		16.3%	97
Multi-Purpose Community Center		22.6%	134
Additional Athletic Fields		27.3%	162
Expansion to the Library		17.0%	101
Increased access to Cowlitz River		21.0%	125
Canoe/Kayak		10.3%	61
Additional Trails		16.8%	100
Open Space		11.6%	69
		Other	98
<b>answered question</b>			<b>594</b>
<b>skipped question</b>			<b>116</b>

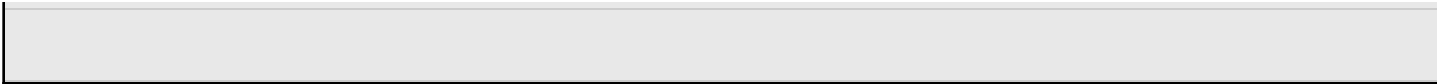
16. Do you encounter any accessibility problems for challenged persons getting to a park, recreation, trail or school site?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		11.9%	72
No		88.1%	532
If yes, please describe the problem(s)			63
answered question			604
skipped question			106

17. On average, how much time do you spend on the Internet daily for recreational purposes?		Response Count
		548
answered question		548
skipped question		162


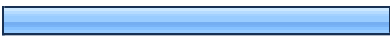
18. Do you have Internet access at home?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		88.0%	564
No		12.0%	77
answered question			641
skipped question			69

19. Please record the number of household members in each of the following age categories including yourself. Also

<b>Male</b>							
	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
0-9 years	43.3% (97)	<b>44.2%</b> <b>(99)</b>	7.1% (16)	3.1% (7)	0.4% (1)	0.4% (1)	0.0% (0)
10-19 years	9.0% (36)	<b>52.2%</b> <b>(210)</b>	26.6% (107)	8.5% (34)	2.2% (9)	0.2% (1)	0.0% (0)
20-34 years	34.1% (85)	<b>55.4%</b> <b>(138)</b>	7.2% (18)	0.4% (1)	1.6% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
35-49 years	10.2% (40)	<b>80.8%</b> <b>(316)</b>	5.9% (23)	0.5% (2)	0.3% (1)	0.8% (3)	0.3% (1)
50-64 years	38.7% (82)	<b>55.7%</b> <b>(118)</b>	2.4% (5)	1.4% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
65+ years	<b>62.9%</b> <b>(88)</b>	30.0% (42)	2.9% (4)	0.7% (1)	0.7% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
<b>Female</b>							
	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
0-9 years	<b>45.9%</b> <b>(90)</b>	37.8% (74)	10.7% (21)	3.1% (6)	0.5% (1)	0.5% (1)	0.5% (1)
10-19 years	10.9% (37)	<b>51.9%</b> <b>(177)</b>	26.4% (90)	6.7% (23)	2.1% (7)	0.9% (3)	0.0% (0)
20-34 years	28.6% (67)	<b>63.2%</b> <b>(148)</b>	2.6% (6)	1.7% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.9% (2)
35-49 years	9.2% (33)	<b>80.8%</b> <b>(290)</b>	5.6% (20)	0.8% (3)	1.4% (5)	0.6% (2)	0.0% (0)
50-64 years	41.4% (77)	<b>51.6%</b> <b>(96)</b>	2.2% (4)	1.1% (2)	0.5% (1)	0.5% (1)	0.5% (1)
65+ years	<b>59.2%</b> <b>(77)</b>	33.8% (44)	2.3% (3)	0.8% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.8% (1)	0.0% (0)



**20. Do you live in the City limits of Castle Rock?**

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		41.4%	268
No		58.6%	380
answered question			648
skipped question			62

**21. How many years have you lived in the Castle Rock area? (record 0 if less than one year)**

	Response Count
	605
answered question	605
skipped question	105

**22. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about parks and recreation facilities offered by the City of Castle Rock, the Castle Rock School District, or other providers?**

	Response Count
	248
answered question	248
skipped question	462

**2. How would you rate the parks/facilities listed below using the following**

	Comments	
1	bmx track and the spoil land around would be a great place to improve	Dec 27, 2010 4:49 PM
2	Looking forward to using the boat launch.	Dec 28, 2010 3:15 AM
3	Upgrades to BMX Track would be beneficial to the youth population.	Dec 28, 2010 10:22 PM



**APPENDIX B**

**COWLITZ RIVERFRONT MASTER PLAN**