



Appendix

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Appendix A: 2004-2014 NCPRD Accomplishments

2004-2014 Accomplishments

NCPRD, along with its partners, including the Cities of Milwaukie and Happy Valley and Metro, has completed a number of capital projects in the 10 years since adoption of the 2004 master plan:

Neighborhood Parks:		
Altamont Park	Acquired and Developed	
Ball Michael	Developed	
Bowman/Brae	Acquired	
Balfour	Acquired	
Century Park	Renovated	
Mill Park	Acquired additional land	
Pfiefer Park	Acquired and Developed	
Pioneer Park (Sunnyside Village Park Number Five)	Acquired and Developed	
Risley Park	Renovated	
Scott Park	Renovated	
Stanley Property (Homewood)	Developed	
Stringfield Family Park	Developed	
Hawthorne Park - New Neighborhood Park (Fuller Area)	Developed	Partnership with Clackamas County Development Agency
Community Parks and Special Use areas:		
Aquatic Park	Climbing wall added and energy efficient upgrades and a “face-lift” completed	
Ella V. Osterman Park	Developed	
Hood View Park	Acquired and Developed	35 acres acquired and phase 1 developed, including ballfields and associated improvements. Playground in process
Johnson Creek Property	Acquired	

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Maxicom- Irrigation	Installed at five parks	
North Clackamas Park	Renovate, Develop	4 ballfields and associated improvements, renovated horse arena, new playgrounds, and North Side Master Plan Phase 1
5 sports fields	Developed in partnership on NCSD#12 properties	
Natural Areas		
Spring Park	Addition of playground and natural resources improvements	
Mt. Talbert	Acquired 40 additional acres, developed additional trails and improved habitat	
North Clackamas District Park (Three Creeks)	Developed Master Plan (Harmony Community Campus) and improved park natural resources	
Rivervilla Park	Addition of trails and natural area rehabilitation	
Linear Parks:		
Trolley Trail	Develop	Completed 6 mile multi-use trail In partnership with Metro, OLSD, and Tri-Met
Sieben Creek Trail	Develop	WES partnered with NCPRD to complete a small section of this trail
Plans:		
Clackamas Parks Wildfire Management Plan	Planning	
ADA Transition Plan	Planning	

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There are a number of projects that are currently underway:

Neighborhood Parks:		
Trillium Creek Park (Anderegg)	Develop	
Community Parks and Special Use areas:		
Hood View Park	Develop	Playground
Milwaukie Riverfront Park	Develop	
Natural Areas		
Spring Park (Phase 2)	Develop	
Boardman Slough/Wetlands	Planning	Oak Lodge Sanitary District
Scouter Mountain	Develop	Metro - partnership
Linear Parks:		
Mount Scott - Scouter Mountain Trail	Master Plan complete in 2014. Exploring acquisition opportunities	
Springwater to Trolley Trail	Design & Develop	Trolley Trail Extension – SE 17 th Avenue
Plans:		
Master Plan for 4 Neighborhood Parks in Milwaukie: Wichita Park, Balfour, Bowman & Brae, and Kronberg	Planning	



Appendix B: Other 2004-2014 NCPRD Accomplishments

Detail on other accomplishments of 2004 Master Plan goals

Division/ Goal	Status
Renovate Existing Parks	8 Renovated as shown in Capital Accomplishments Chart
Develop Land in District’s Inventory	12 properties developed as shown in Capital Accomplishments Chart
Natural Areas and Maintenance Divisions: Increase the use of native plants, remove non-native species; prevent re-infestation of non-native species.	The Natural Areas Division works with Planning and Maintenance Divisions to specify native plans in new parks and replace plans with natives as necessary. Natural Areas and Maintenance staff have developed new practices that prevent re-infestation of non-native species.
Partnerships – Natural Areas: Develop partnerships with Metro and others	Extensive partnerships developed with Metro, Clackamas County Parks, Oak Lodge Sanitary District, Clackamas County Water Environment Services and others.
Partnerships – Parks: Develop partnerships with local school districts and other public agencies to provide neighborhood park facilities on public land.	NCPRD has partnered with NCSD#12 to develop/renovate ballfields at a number of schools and continues to develop its relationship with the school district.
Natural Areas: North Clackamas District Park: Complete and implement a new master plan.	Completed Harmony Community Campus with CCC, OIT, Clackamas County Development Agency, WES. Transferred ownership and management to WES
Natural Areas: Design and manage natural resource areas to	New Natural Areas Division

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protect the environment and to accommodate passive recreation.	has improved a number of parks to meet these goals.
Children’s Play Areas: Provide a universally accessible children’s play area with age appropriate activities for infants through pre-teens at each neighborhood and community park, and at special use facilities and in linear parks where appropriate.	NCPRD has developed an accessible playground in every new or renovated neighborhood and community park since 2004 (14 new playgrounds since 2004 Master Plan inventory).
Picnic Areas: Provide family picnic areas (tables and/or shelters) in every neighborhood and community park.	Each new neighborhood park and community park built or planned since 2004 includes picnic areas and/or a picnic shelter.
Sports Fields: Increase capacity of existing sport fields and develop new ones in partnership with local school districts. Develop a partnership with local school districts to upgrade, increase capacity, and maintain existing sport fields on school district property.	Developed a multi-sport complex with synthetic turf in partnership with NCPRD#12 and improved softball fields at Alder Creek Middle School. Added synthetic turf to Rex Putnam and Milwaukie High Schools. Improved fields at two elementary schools. Developed 9 new fields at Pfeifer, North Clackamas Park, Hood View Park.
Basketball and Tennis Courts: Develop basketball courts and tennis courts at new parks and in partnership with the school districts.	2 new basketball courts developed at new parks and improvements at Century Park and Risley Park tennis courts.
Aquatic Program: Offer coupons for reduced admission.	NCPRD markets throughout the District and region through a number of publications to bring more people into the Aquatic Park.
Aquatic Program: Provide additional open swim opportunities.	NCPRD continues to provide additional open swim opportunities and develop new programs.
Recreation and Leisure Programs: Maintain District focus on recreational sports for youth, and continue to rely on partner	NCPRD continues to focus recreational sports for youth,

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<p>agencies to provide youth competitive sports.</p>	<p>and has been able to add recreation for all ages at new facilities. In 2013/2014, NCPRD began managing the entire youth sports program that was previously managed by NCSD#12.</p>
<p>Recreation and Leisure Programs: Expand outdoor program offerings.</p>	<p>Through partnership with Metro, more programs are offered at Mt. Talbert. Additional partnerships within the community have been forged to meet this need.</p>
<p>Recreation and Leisure Programs: Market outdoor recreation and bicycling as a part of a healthy personal fitness regimen.</p>	<p>Through the District re-branding, NCPRD has refocused its outreach to emphasize opportunities for recreation and bicycling at its facilities, such as the Trolley Trail.</p>
<p>Recreation and Leisure Programs: Develop partnerships to provide a centralized office to coordinate team organizations and sport field scheduling.</p>	<p>NCPRD has further developed the Recreation Services Division to include staff that continually evaluate, determine, and implement best practices for sports field scheduling. Our partnership with NCSD#12 and local sports providers has resulted in an efficient use of the available fields within the District.</p>
<p>Milwaukie Center Programs and Services: NCPRD continues to diversify senior programming to provide more low-impact fitness and water-based programs and has continued to provide affordable services for seniors through a number of grants and funding sources. The Center continually expands and reevaluates social services for adults aged 60 years and older to meet the needs of a growing older population and expand partnerships to provide community health programs.</p>	

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Maintenance Division: Reduce Maintenance Costs	One staff member certified to perform backflow inspections district-wide. Also installed the Maxicom system at 5 parks throughout the District.
Maintenance Division: Complete regular safety audits on all children's play areas	NCPRD has two Certified Playground Safety Inspectors (CPSI) and is able to do this work in-house, providing efficiencies.



Appendix C: Unfunded Projects from 2004 Master Plan and/or CIP

Neighborhood Parks:	4 NP in schools in NCSD#12 and Oregon City School District	Develop Playgrounds	Included in 2014 CIP as an option for neighborhood park development
	Justice Property	Develop	Included in 2014 CIP
	James Abel Property	Develop	Included in 2014 CIP Plan
	New Neighborhood Park	Sunnyside Neighborhood	Included in 2014 CIP
	Wichita Park	Develop	Included in 2014 CIP
	New Neighborhood Park (3 in Southgate)	Southgate	Included in 2014 CIP
	New Neighborhood Park	Oatfield	Included in 2014 CIP
	Harmony Road Neighborhood Park	Renovation	Currently applying for grants to complete in 2014-2015
	Southern Lites Park	Renovate	Included in Capital Repair and Replacement List
Community Parks and Special Use areas:	Multi-sports Complex west of I-205		Included in 2014 CIP as additional future ballfields
	Ann-Toni Schrieber	Renovate	Included in Capital Repair and Replacement List
	Additional group picnic shelters	Picnic shelters included in all new neighborhood/community parks	Included in 2014 CIP
	Additional Gyms		
	Senior Center		Included in 2014 CIP as a part of the future Community Center in Happy Valley
	Warm Water Therapy Pool		Not identified specifically in this

Master Plan 2014



			Master Plan process
	Aquatic Facility		Not Included in 2014 CIP
	Outdoor Swimming Pool		Not Included in 2014 CIP
	Tennis Courts		Not a high priority in 2014 Master Plan process
	Community Park	Hood View Park – Remaining phases of concept plan	Included in 2014 CIP
	2 Off Leash Areas	Still remaining and carried-through to 2014 CIP	Included in 2014 CIP
Natural Areas	New Natural Resources Land	A number of properties acquired by our partners, some remain on 2014 CIP	Included in 2014 CIP
Linear Parks:	12 Additional Linear Parks identified in Master Plan		Some of these have been combined into the Mount Scott – Scouter Mountain Loop Trail Master Plan, others remain in 2014 CIP, while others remain as future parks in the Metro Regional Trails Plan and Clackamas County Transportation System Plan



Appendix D: Capital Investment Analysis

- Detailed Charts of Capital Investments by Zone and by Park over Life of District
- District maps, 5-Year Increments
- Revenue sources, 5-year increments

Capital Revenue Overview

Fund 480 – Capital Projects Fund

Revenue by Type

Program Description	Totals	%
Bond Sale Proceeds	19,989,906	40.2%
I/F Transfer - District-Wide (280)	6,648,159	13.4%
I/F Transfer - Zone 3 (283)	5,607,749	11.3%
Local & Other Gov Grants	5,541,163	11.1%
I/F Transfer -NCPRD General Fund (113)	4,212,380	8.5%
Interagency Transfer - County General Fund (100)	2,000,000	4.0%
Contributions and Donations	1,489,583	3.0%
I/F Transfer - Zone 2 (282)	1,375,765	2.8%
Grants	1,154,673	2.3%
Interest Earned	822,639	1.7%
I/F Transfer - County Zone 3A (226)	325,000	0.7%
Other Internal County Services	163,813	0.3%
Misc Revenue	150,610	0.3%
FEMA Reimbursement	112,712	0.2%
State Revenues (Grants)	106,728	0.2%
I/F Transfer - Zone 1 (281)	68,798	0.1%
Total Revenues	\$ 49,769,678	100.0%

Capital Expense Overview

Fund 480 – Capital Projects Fund

Expense by Zone

SDC Zone	Zone Description	Total	%
Zone 1			
	City of Milwaukie Area	\$ 3,581,941	7.6%
Zone 2			
	Unincorporated Clackamas County area within the district, west of I-205	\$ 19,202,522	40.9%
Zone 3			
	City of Happy Valley, plus the unincorporated Clackamas County area within the district, east of I-205	\$ 24,118,751	51.4%
	Total Expenses	\$ 46,903,214	100.0%

Zone 1 Detail

<i>Zone 1</i>	Total
Ardenwald Park	\$ 56,100
Balfour Property	\$ -
Ball-Michel Park (Lewelling)	\$ -
Century Park	\$ 160,000
Dogwood Park	\$ -
Furnberg Park	\$ 129,585
Homewood Park	\$ 100,000
Minthorn North Natural Area	\$ -
Monroe/Washington Triangle	\$ -
Robert Kronberg Park (Kellogg Park)	\$ -
Roswell Pond Open Space	\$ -
Scott Park	\$ 34,056
Stanley Park	\$ -
Water Tower Park	\$ 30,601
Well #8 Open Space	\$ -
Wichita Park Property (Water)	\$ 3,019
Other	\$ 15,718
Zone 1	\$ 529,079
<i>District-Wide</i>	
Milwaukie Center in North Clackamas Park	\$ 231
Milwaukie High School Field	\$ 250,000
North Clackamas Park	\$ 2,696,031
Riverfront Park/Jefferson Street Boat Ramp	\$ 100,000
Spring Park Natural Area	\$ 6,600
District-Wide	\$ 3,052,862
City of Milwaukie Area	\$ 3,581,941

\$3.2 M in
additional
Capital Expense
paid by County
Fund

Zone 2 Detail

<i>Zone 2</i>	<i>Total</i>
Alma Myra Park	\$ 499,043
Ann-Toni Schreiber Park	\$ 831,624
Bunnell Park	\$ 7,068
Harmony Road Neighborhood Park	\$ 462,833
Heddie Notz Park	\$ 409,314
Hull Street Open Space	\$ -
Lot Whitcomb ES Field	\$ 122,433
Mill Park	\$ 415,273
Risley Park	\$ 525,935
Stringfield Park	\$ 1,955,792
Swanson Place Property	\$ -
Trolley Trail	\$ 1,294,036
Willamette Drive Open Space	\$ 48,500
Other	\$ 80,555
Zone 2	\$ 6,652,406
<i>District-Wide</i>	
Alder Creek Middle School	\$ 412,587
Aquatic Park	\$ 10,922,466
Boardman Slough	\$ 40,000
Johnson Creek Blvd Property/Luther Rd	\$ 378,283
Lake Oswego to Milwaukie connection	\$ 5,000
Rex Putnam HS Field	\$ 250,000
Riverville Park	\$ 396,011
View Acres Elementary Field	\$ 145,769
District-Wide	\$ 12,550,116
Unincorporated Clackamas County area within the district, west of I-205	\$ 19,202,522

\$4.6 M to be added to Trolley Trail as Contributed Capital

Zone 3 Detail

<i>Zone 3</i>	Total
117th and Sunnyside	\$ -
142nd and Territory	\$ -
Altamont Park	\$ 582,741
Ashley Meadows Park	\$ 505,508
Bridgeton Street Property	\$ -
Ella V. Osterman Park	\$ -
Forest Creek Open Space	\$ -
Highland Summit Open Space	\$ -
James Abele Park Property	\$ 45,237
Justice Property	\$ 152,587
Orchard Summit Open Space	\$ -
Pfeifer Park	\$ 1,479,177
Pioneer Park (Sunnyside Village #5)	\$ 182,770
Scott Creek Park	\$ 33,545
Shannon View Open Space	\$ -
Sieben Park	\$ 74,455
Southern Lites Neighborhood Park	\$ 232,560
Summerfield Park	\$ 117,298
Trillium Creek Park	\$ 177,470
Village Green Park	\$ 402,818
Other	\$ 100,202
	Zone 3 \$ 4,086,368
<i>District-Wide</i>	
Hood View Park	\$ 18,233,139
Mt. Scott/Scouters Mountain Trail	\$ 9,100
Mt. Talbert Nature Park	\$ 1,790,144
	District-Wide \$ 20,032,383
City of Happy Valley, and unincorporated Clackamas County area, east of I-205 \$ 24,118,751	



Ardenwald Park

Water Tower Park

Southgate

Scott Park

Dogwood Park

Milwaukie

Milwaukie Riverfront Park

Century Park

Stanley Park

Furnberg Park

Spring Park

N. Clack. Park

Riverville Park

Oak Lodge

Oatfield

I-205

Sunnyside

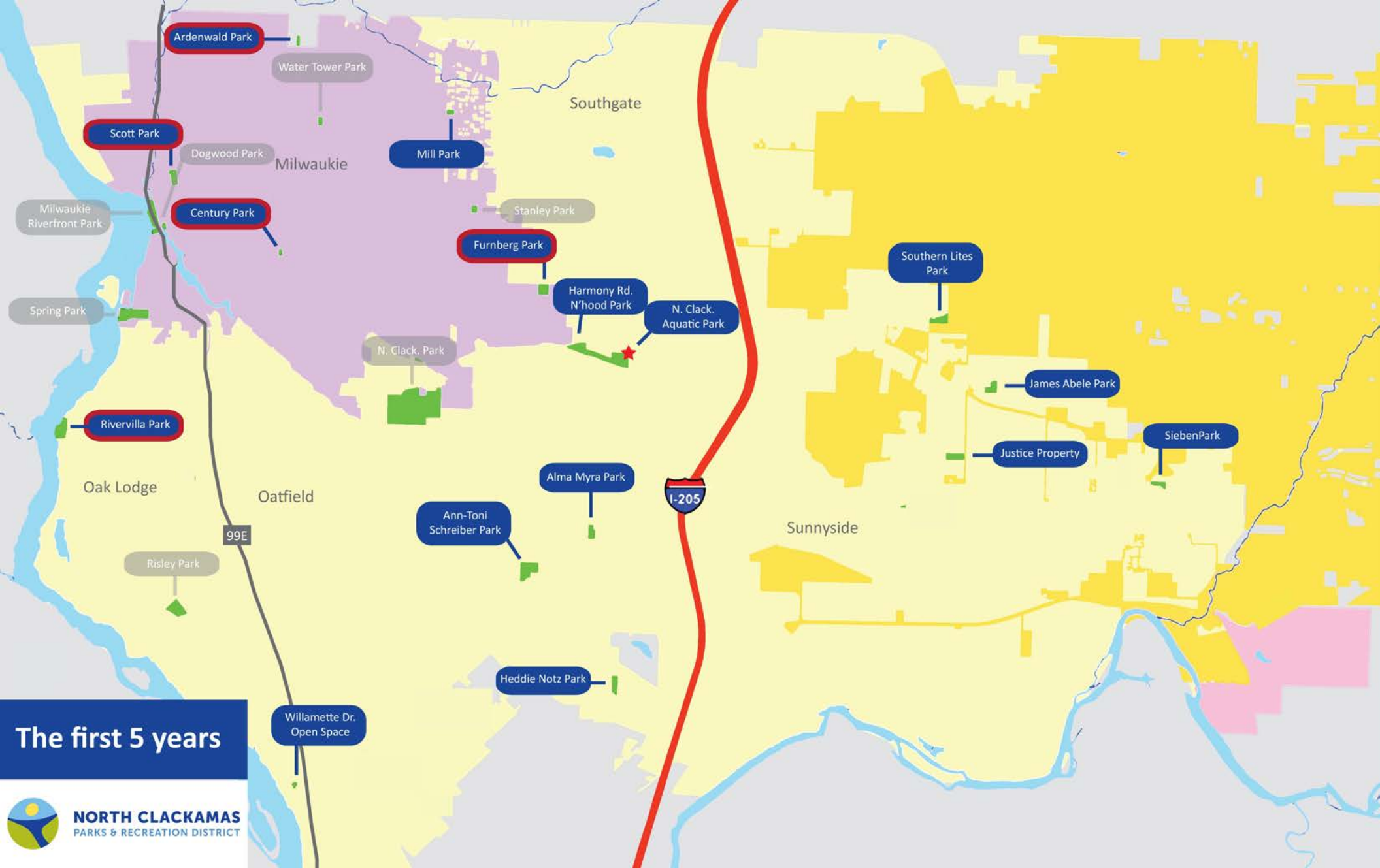
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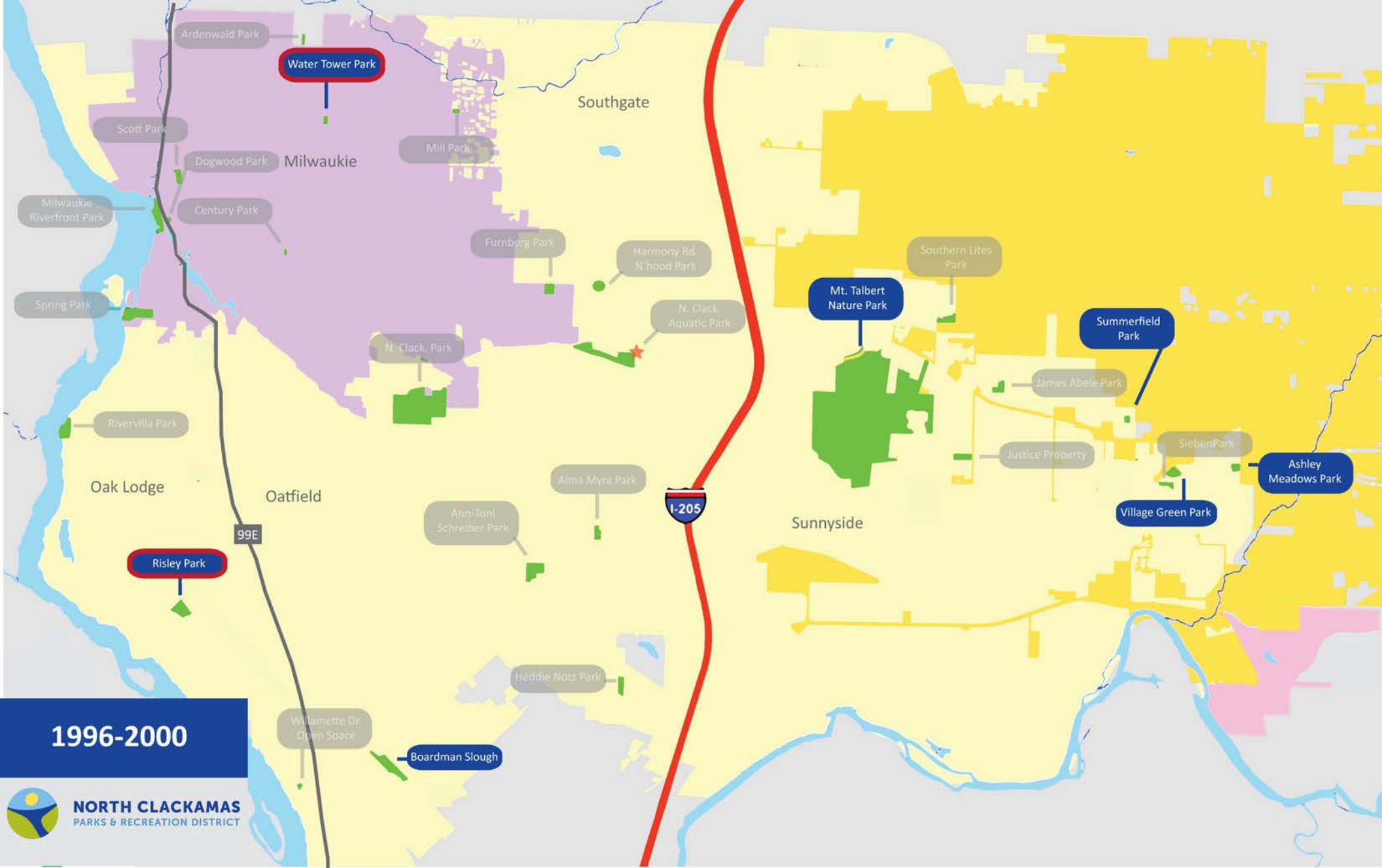
Risley Park

At inception



NORTH CLACKAMAS
PARKS & RECREATION DISTRICT





Water Tower Park

Southgate

Milwaukie

Ardenwald Park

Scott Park

Dogwood Park

Mill Park

Milwaukie Riverfront Park

Century Park

Furnberg Park

Harmony Rd. N'hood Park

Spring Park

N. Clack Aquatic Park

N. Clack Park

Southern Lites Park

Riverville Park

Mt. Talbert Nature Park

Summerfield Park

James Abele Park

Oak Lodge

Oatfield

Alma Myra Park

I-205

Sunnyside

Justice Property

Sieben Park

Ashley Meadows Park

99E

Risley Park

Ann-Toni Schreiber Park

Village Green Park

Heddie Notz Park

Willamette Dr. Open Space

Boardman Slough

1996-2000



Ardenwald Park

Water Tower Park

Scott Park

Dogwood Park

Milwaukie

Mill Park

Southgate

Altamont Park

Milwaukie Riverfront Park

Century Park

Furnburg Park

Harmony Rd. N'hood Park

Southern Lites Park

Spring Park

N. Clack. Aquatic Park

Mt. Talbert Nature Park

Summerfield Park

Riverville Park

N. Clack. Park

James Abele Park

Bunnell St. Prop.

Alma Myra Park

Justice Property

Sieben Park

Oak Lodge

Oatfield

I-205

Sunnyside

Ashley Meadows Park

99E

Ann-Toni Schreiber Park

Pfeifer Park

Village Green Park

Risley Park

Stringfield Park

Heddie Notz Park

Trillium Creek Park

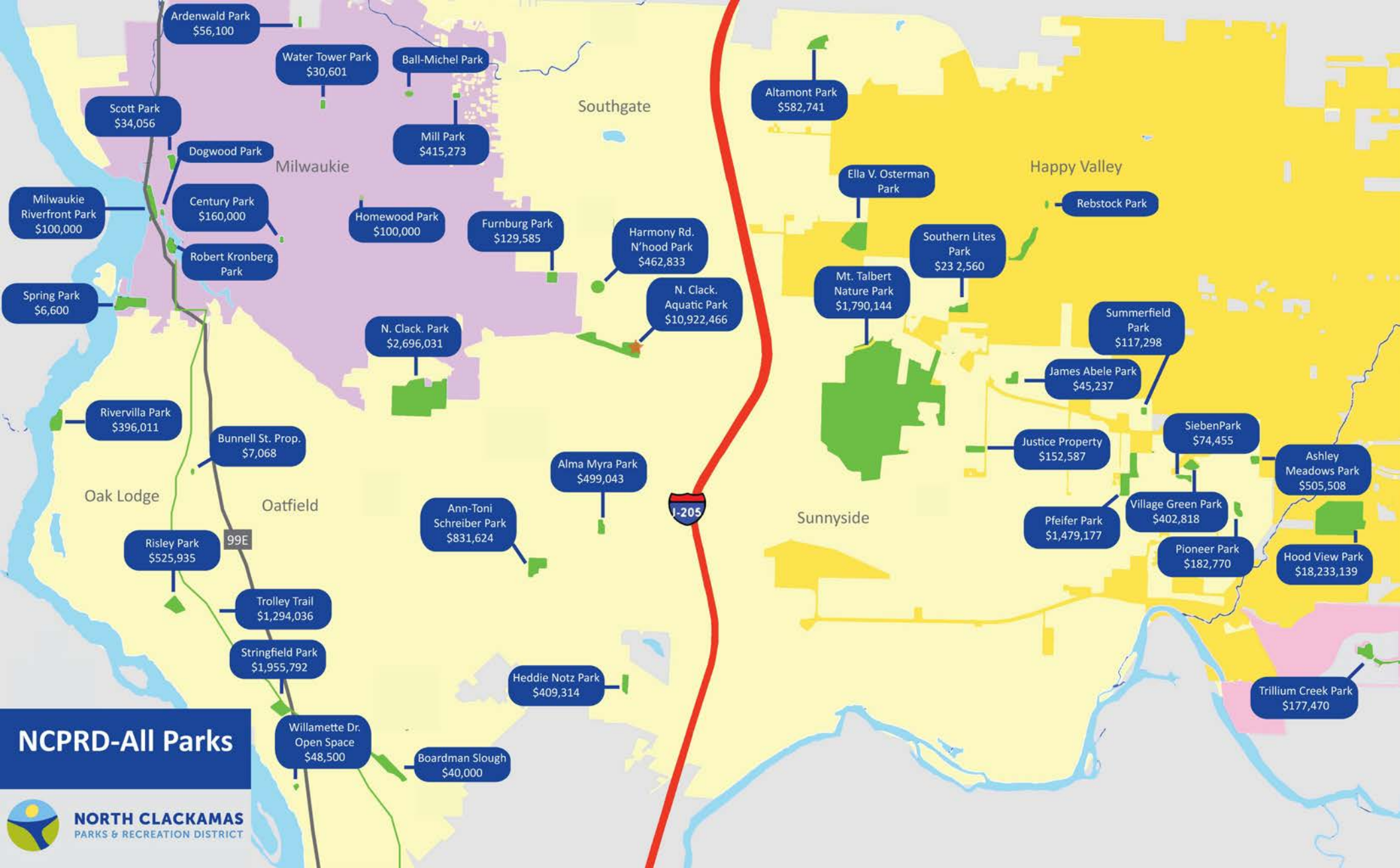
Willamette Dr. Open Space

Boardman Slough

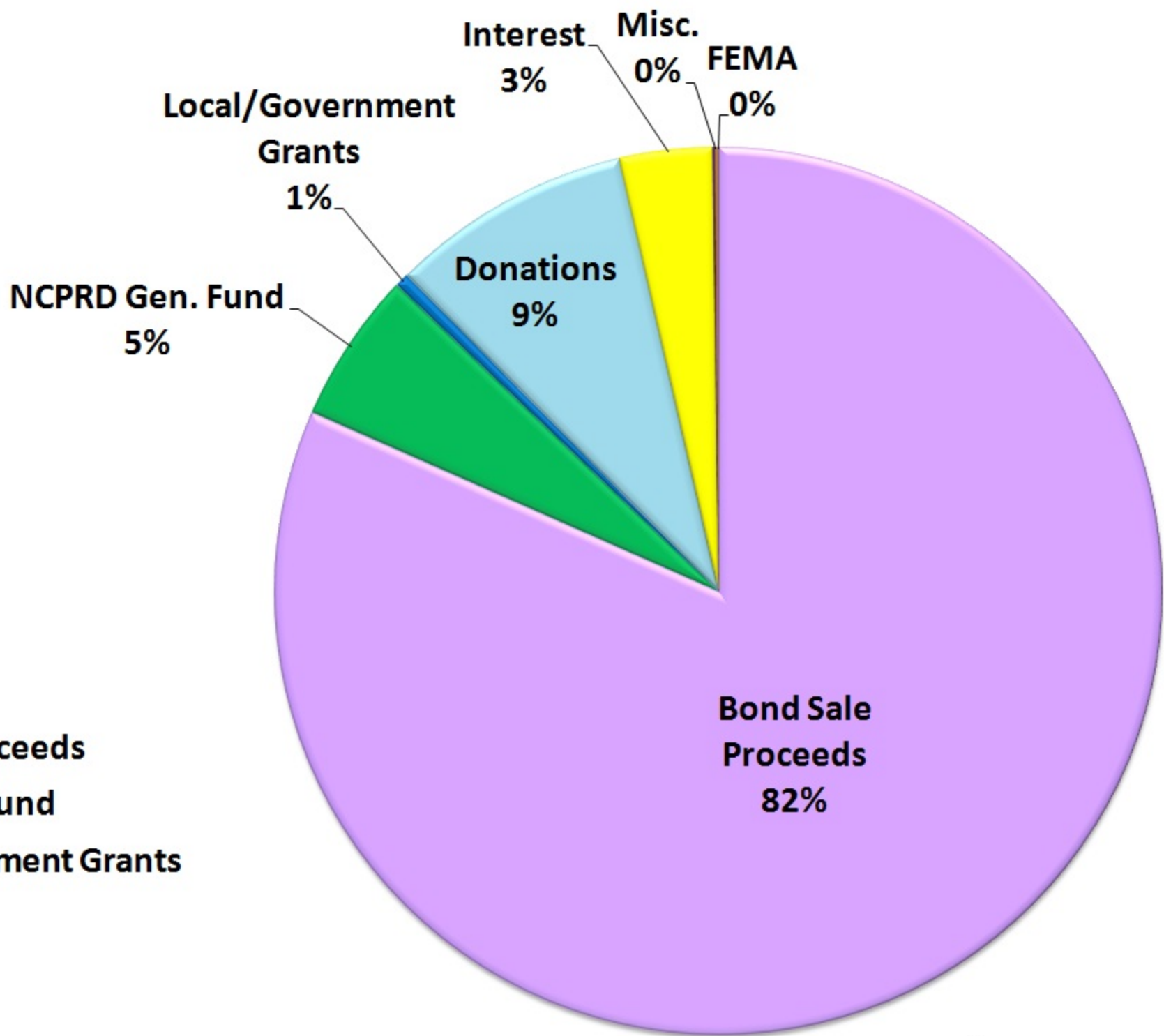
2001-2005



NORTH CLACKAMAS
PARKS & RECREATION DISTRICT



NCPRD-All Parks



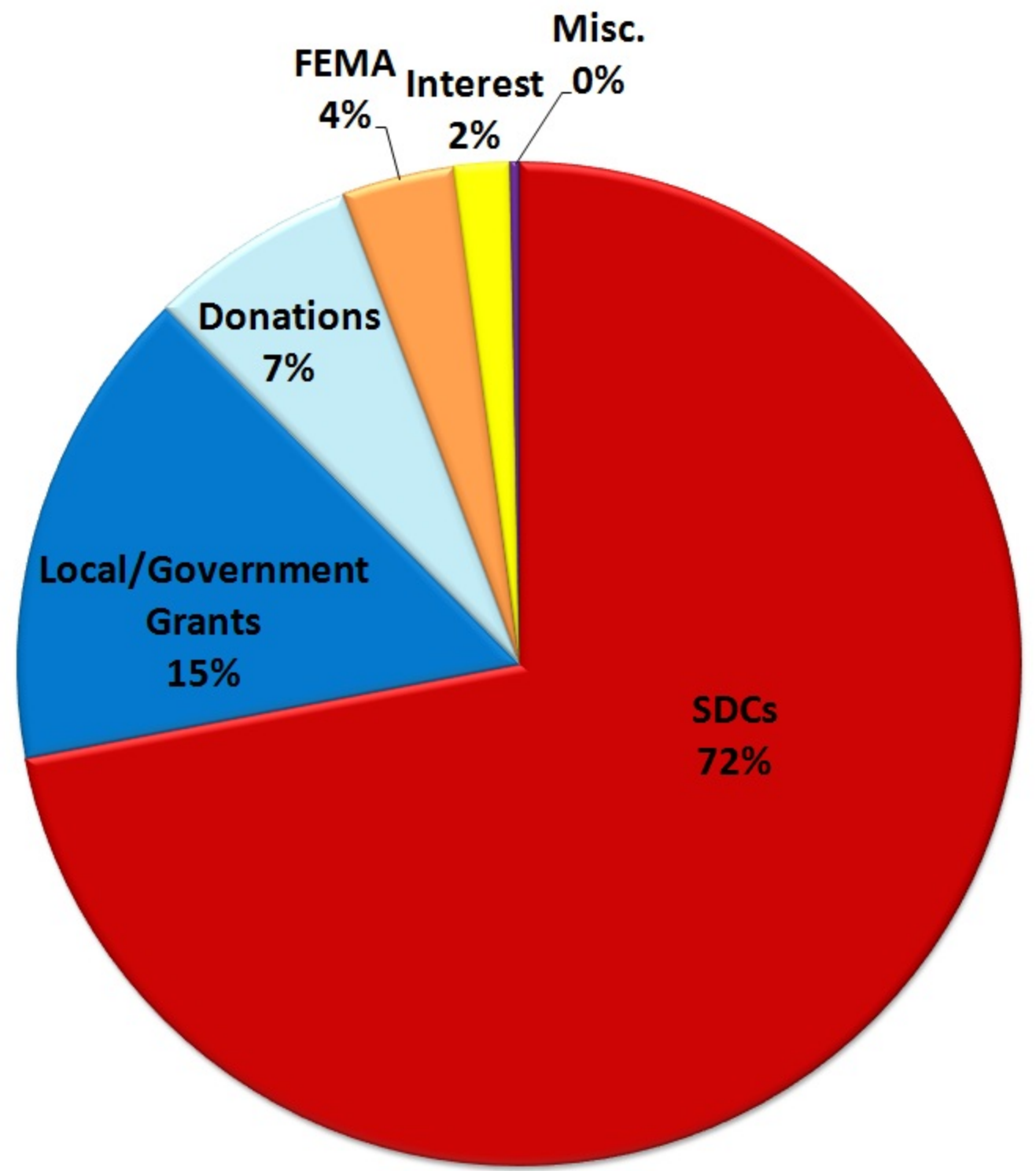
1991-1996

- Bond Sale Proceeds
- NCPRD Gen. Fund
- Local/Government Grants
- Donations
- Interest
- Misc.
- FEMA

Total: \$14,803,487

1996-2001

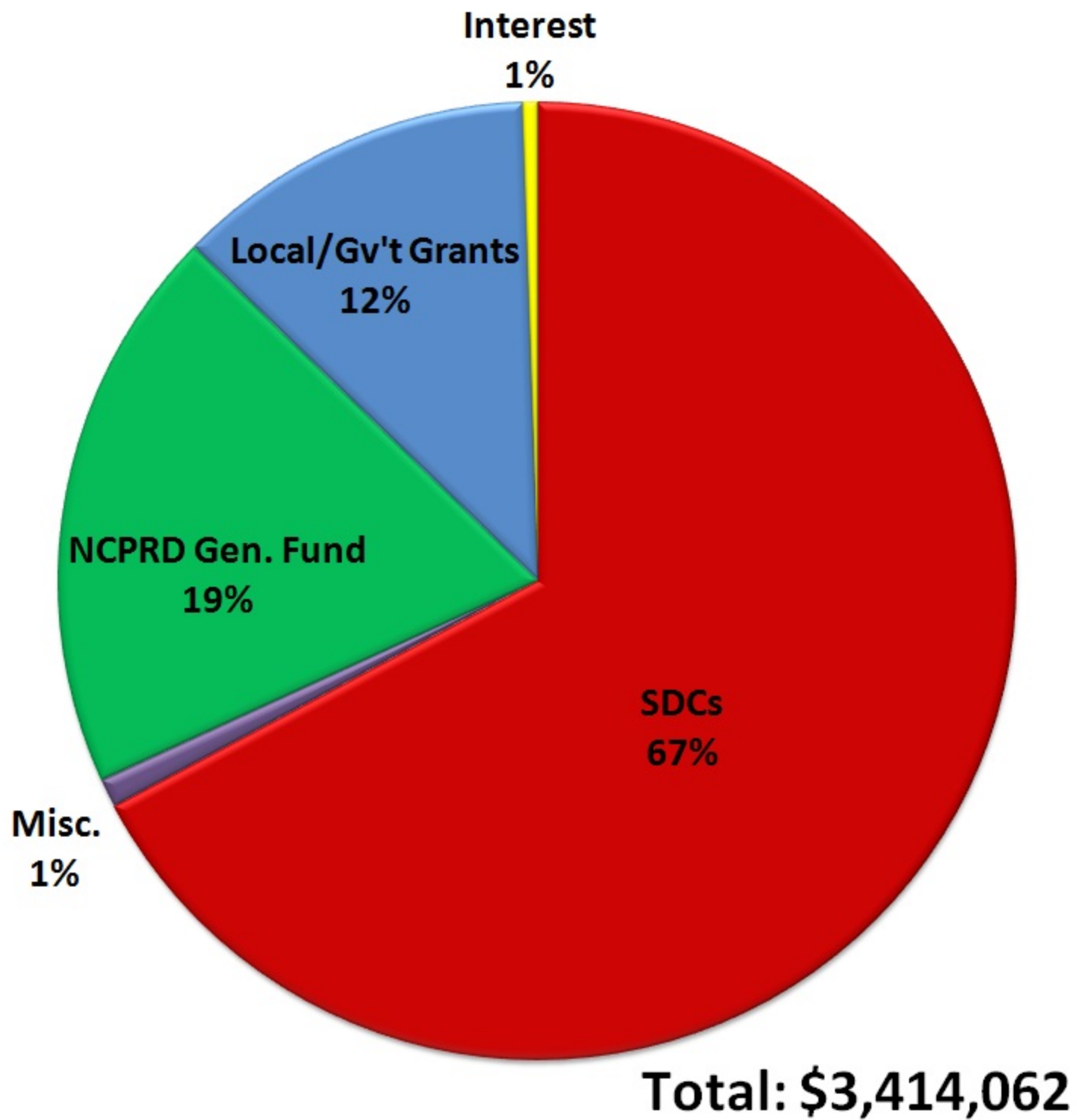
- SDCs
- Local/Government Grants
- Donations
- FEMA
- Interest
- Misc.

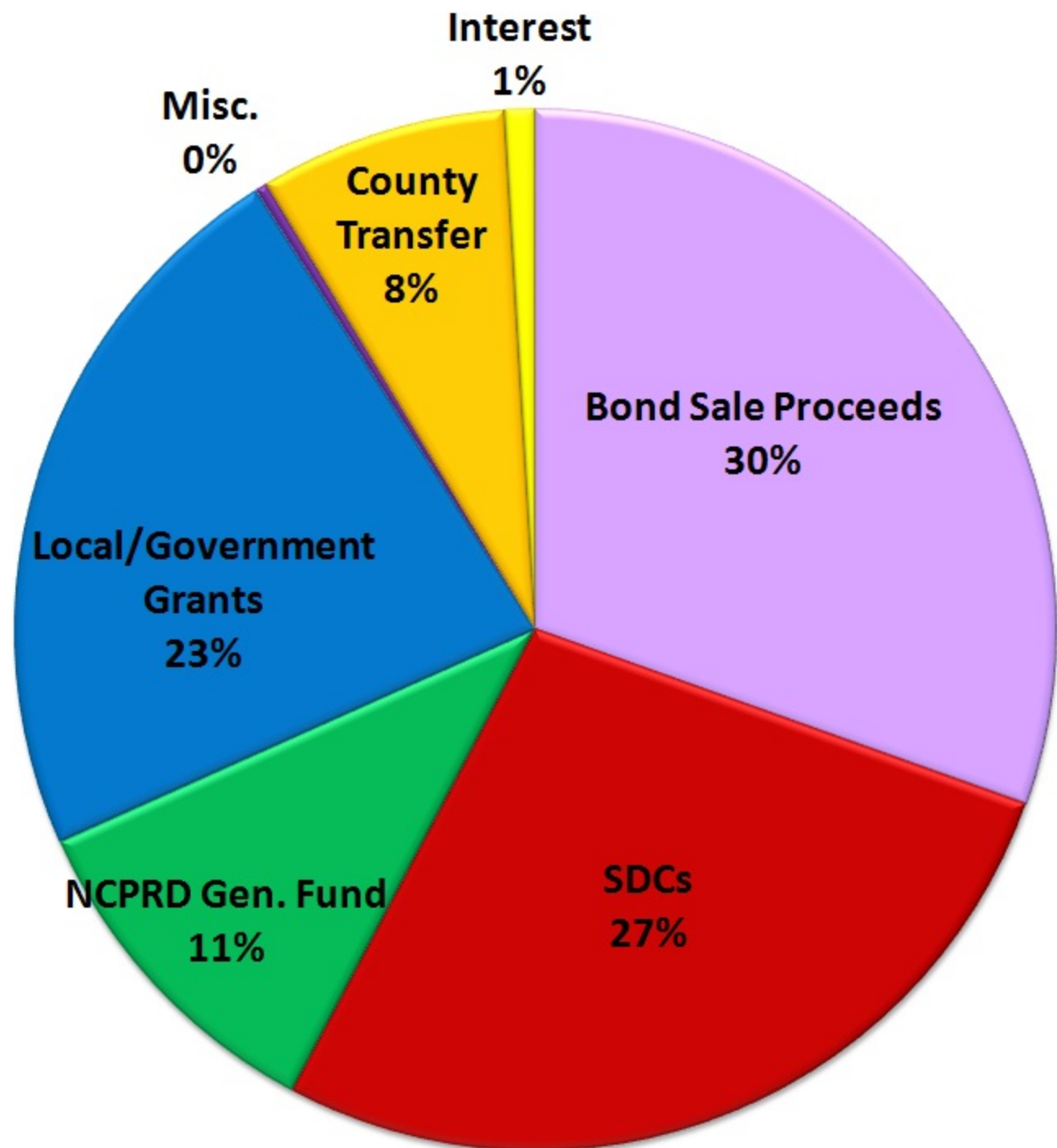


Total: \$2,696,595

2001-2006

- SDCs
- Misc.
- NCPRD Gen. Fund
- Local/Gv't Grants
- Interest



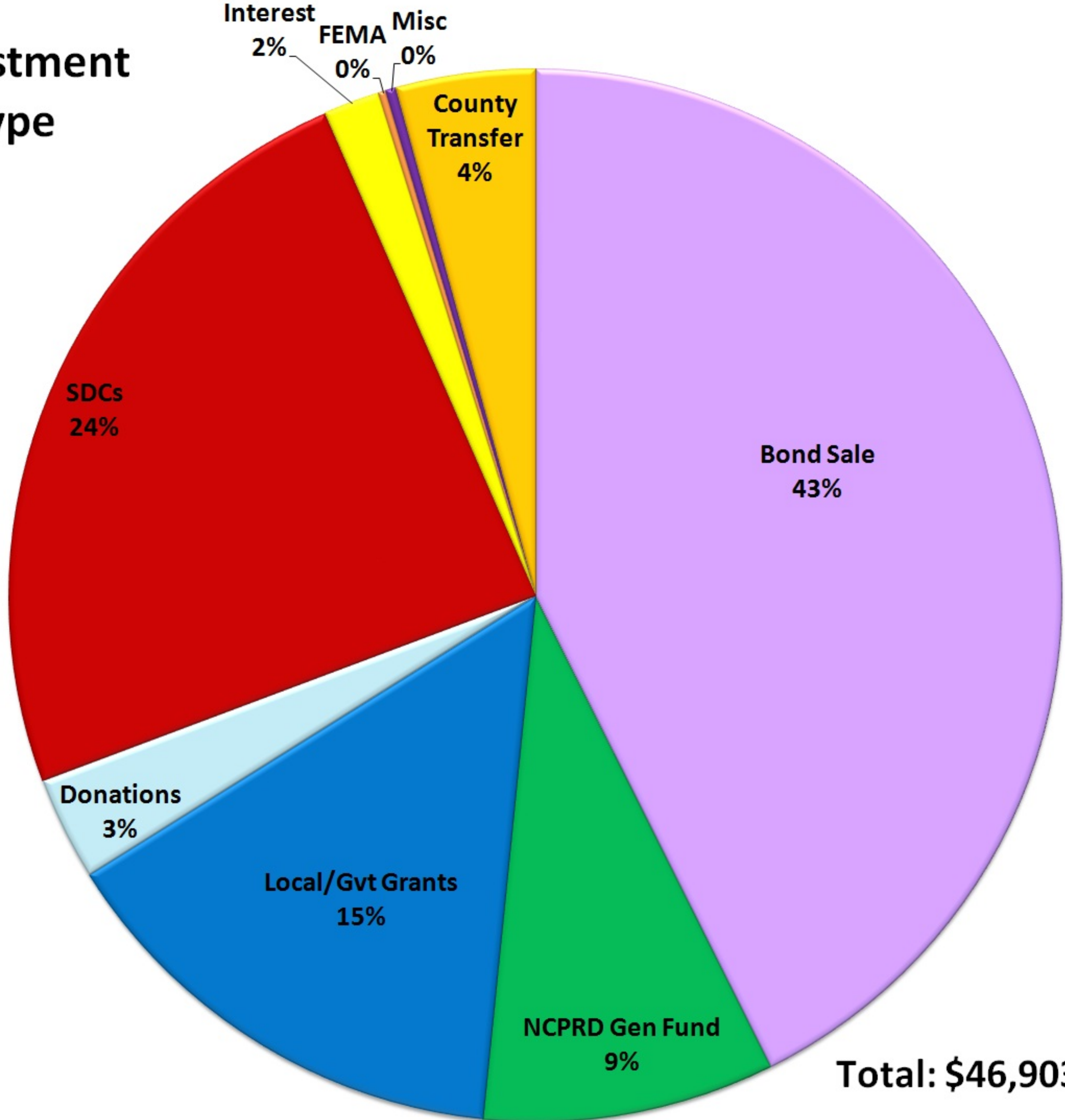


2006-2013

- Bond Sale Proceeds
- SDCs
- NCPRD Gen. Fund
- Local/Government Grants
- Misc.
- County Transfer
- Interest

Total: \$25,989,070

Total Capital Investment by Revenue Type



- Bond Sale
- NCPRD Gen Fund
- Local/Gvt Grants
- Donations
- SDCs
- Interest
- FEMA
- Misc
- County Transfer

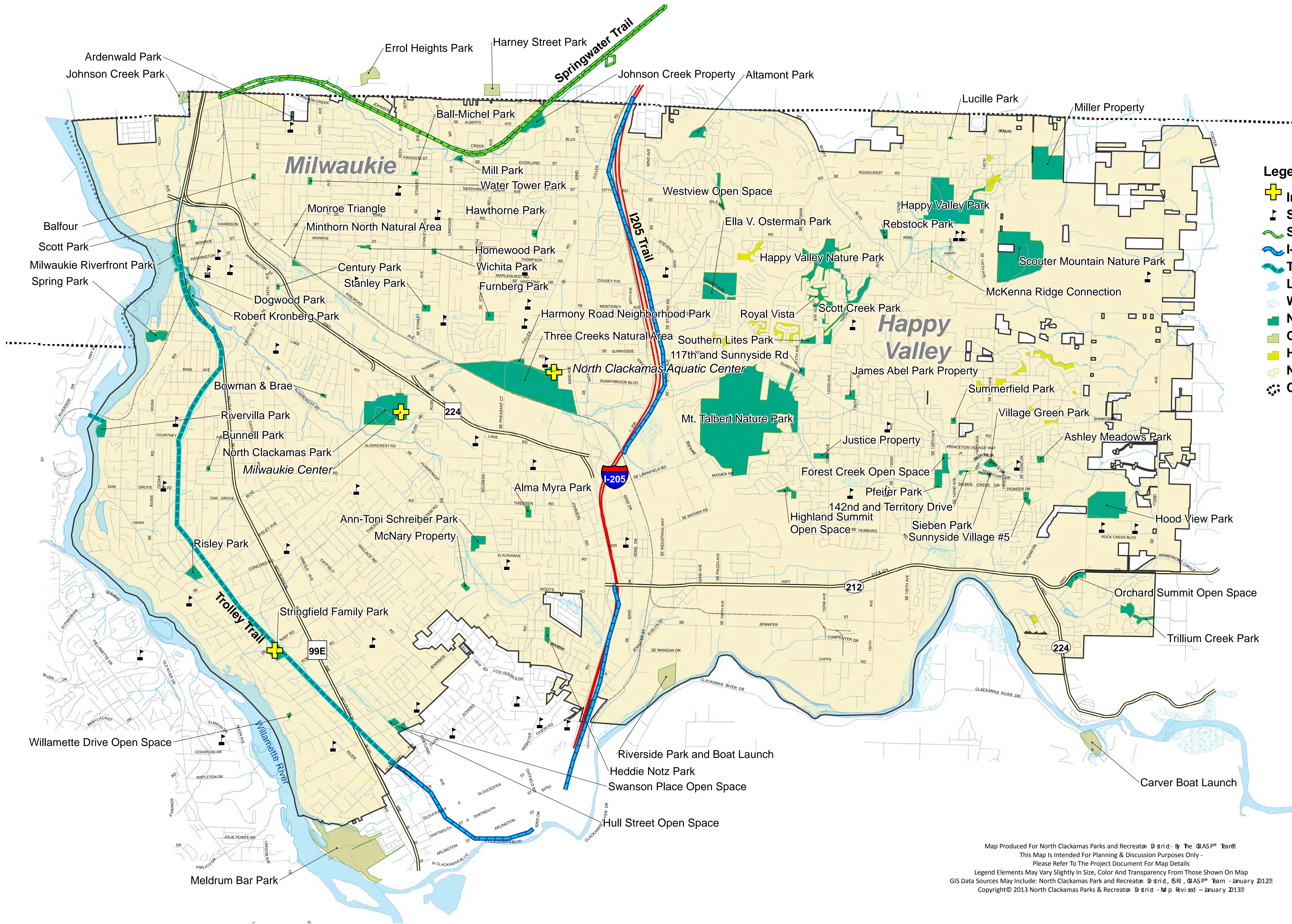
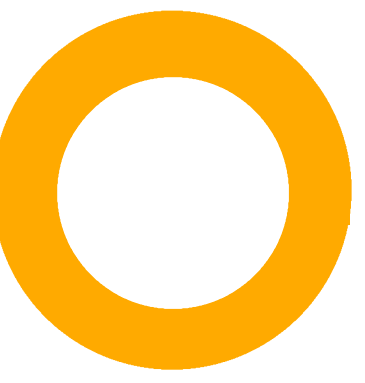
Total: \$46,903,214



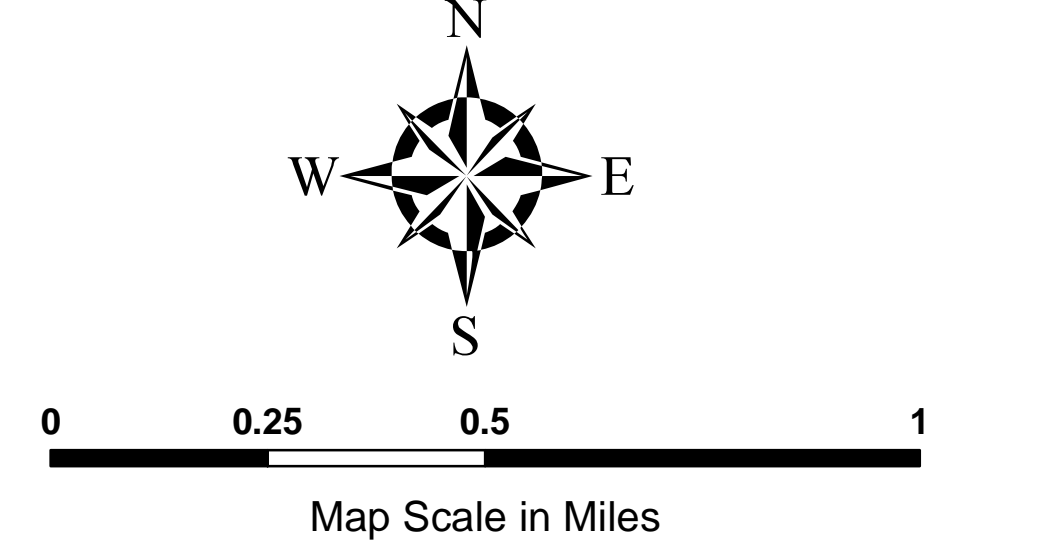
Appendix E: District Maps

- District map
- System map
- Perspective maps
- Trailshed Maps
- Survey Maps

North Clackamas Parks & Recreation District NCRPD District Park Map



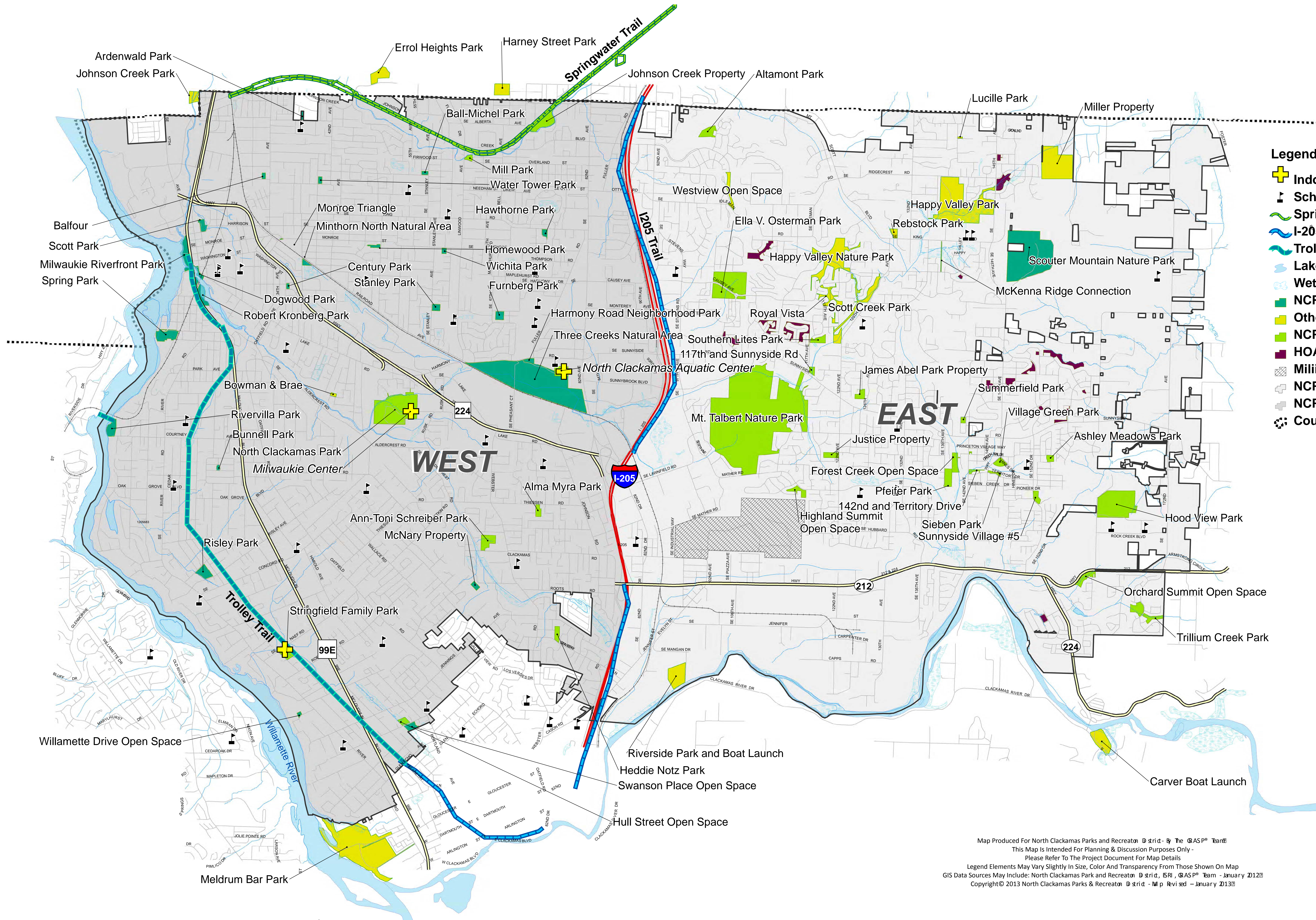
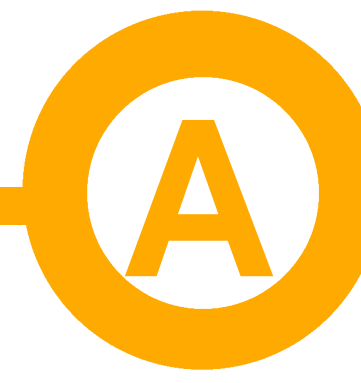
- Legend**
- Indoor Facility
 - School
 - Springwater Trail
 - I-205 Trail
 - Trolley Trail
 - Lake or River
 - Wetland
 - NCRPD Facility or Partner Facility
 - Other Facility
 - HOA Park
 - NCRPD Boundary
 - County Boundary



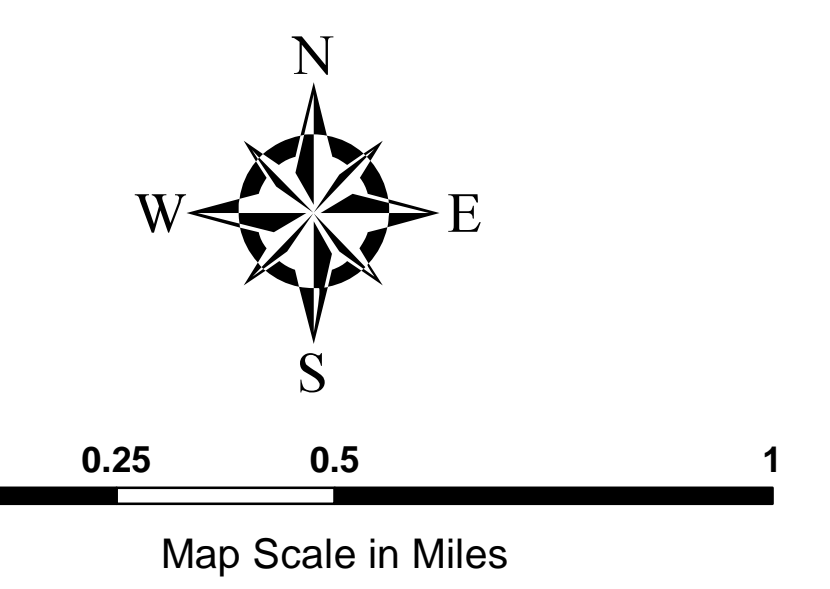
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 This Map Is Intended For Planning & Discussion Purposes Only -
 Please Refer To The Project Document For Map Details
 Legend Elements May Vary Slightly In Size, Color And Transparency From Those Shown On Map
 GIS Data Sources May Include: North Clackamas Park and Recreation District, GRASP Team - January 2012
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North Clackamas Parks & Recreation District Resource Map A: System Map



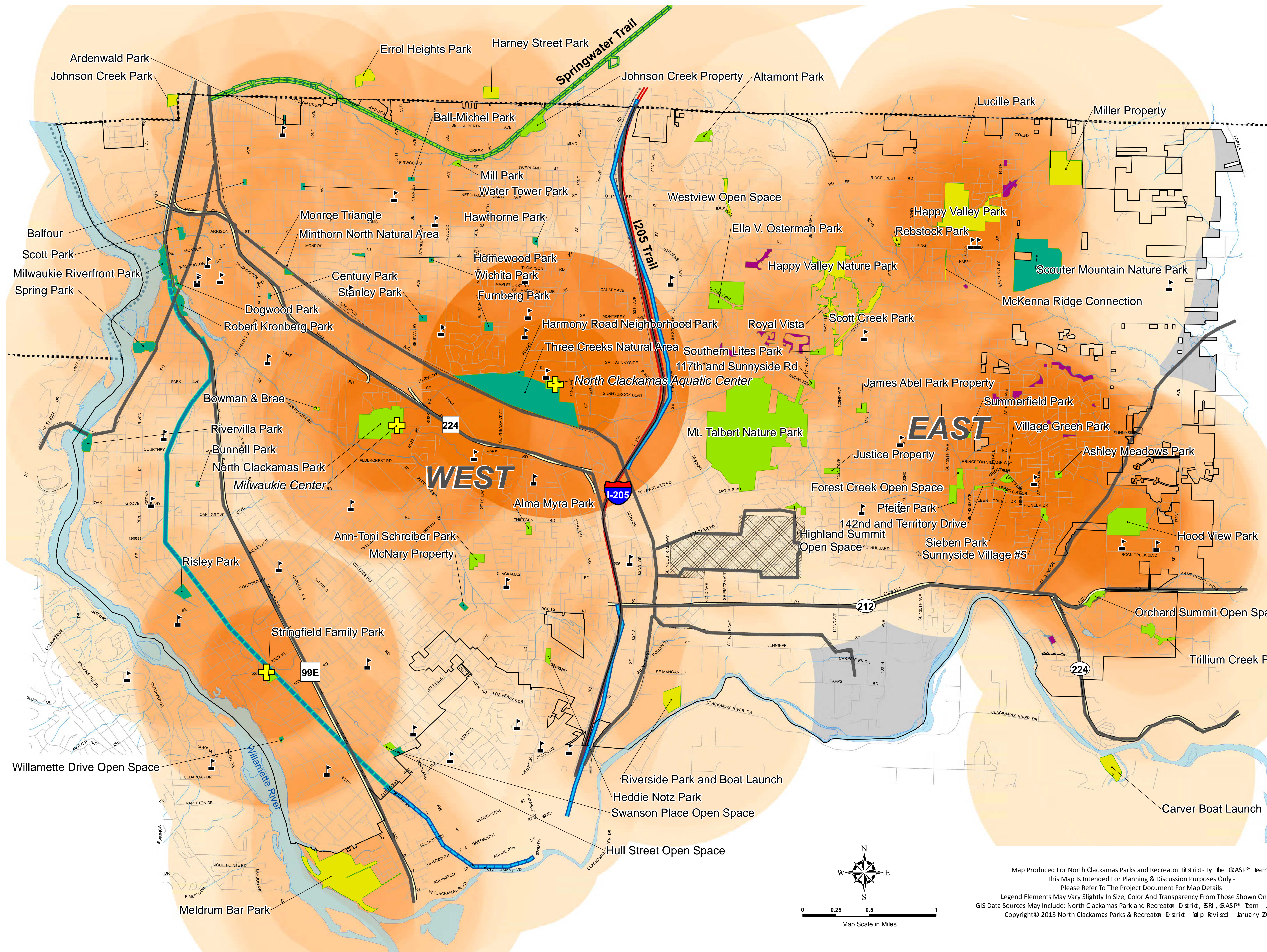
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- Indoor Facility
 - School
 - Springwater Trail
 - I-205 Trail
 - Trolley Trail
 - Lake or River
 - Wetland
 - NCPRD Maintained Only
 - Other Owned and Maintained
 - NCPRD Owned and Maintained
 - HOA Park
 - Military Installation
 - NCPRD East Subarea
 - NCPRD West Subarea
 - County Boundary



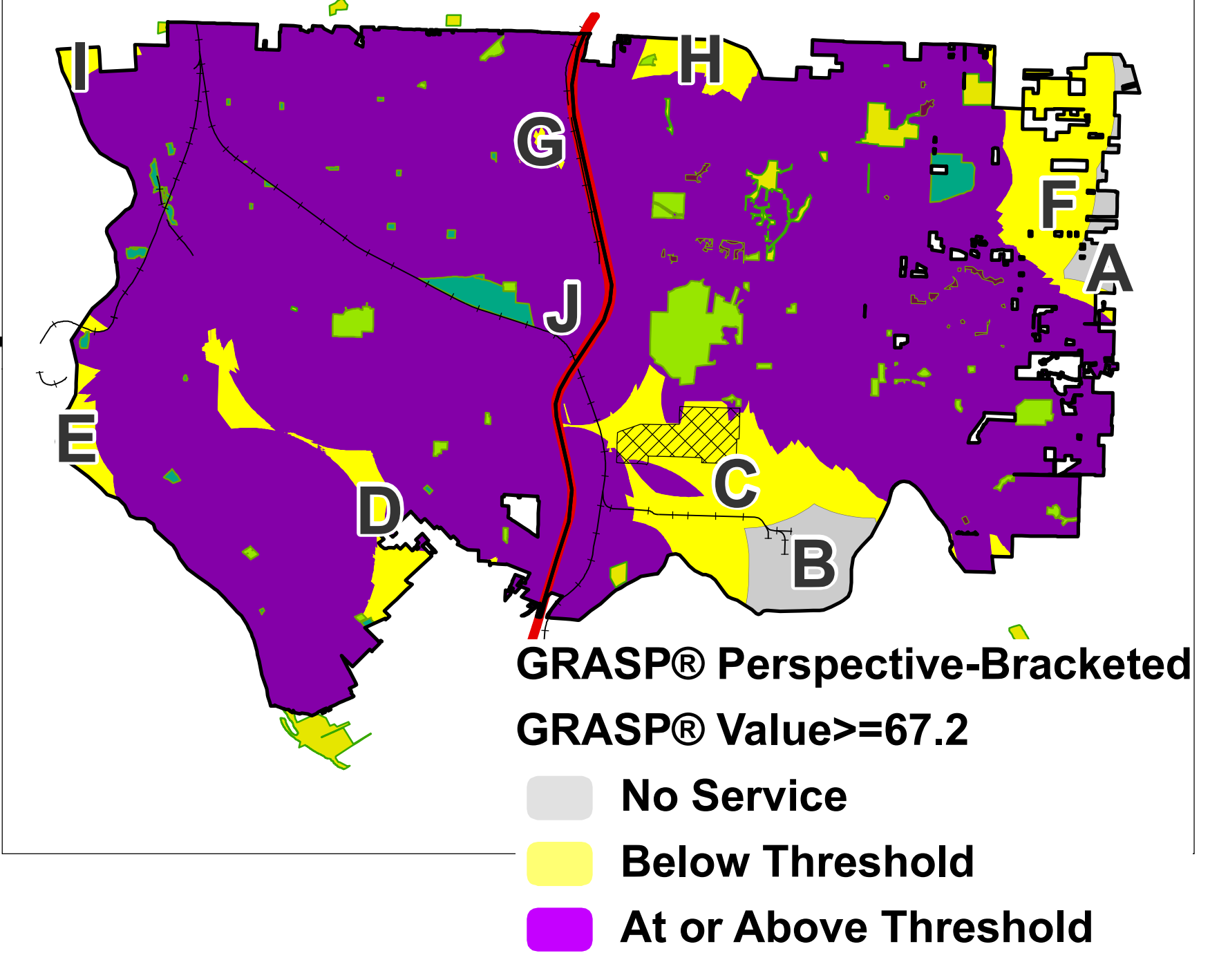
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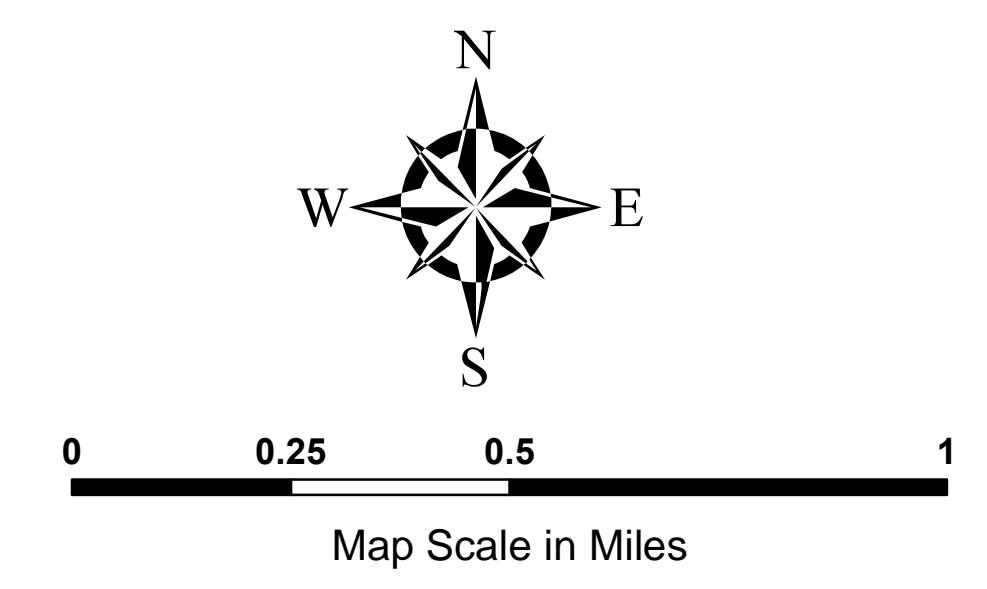
North Clackamas Parks & Recreation District Perspective Map A: Access to All Components



PA-1 : GRASP® THRESHOLD ANALYSIS



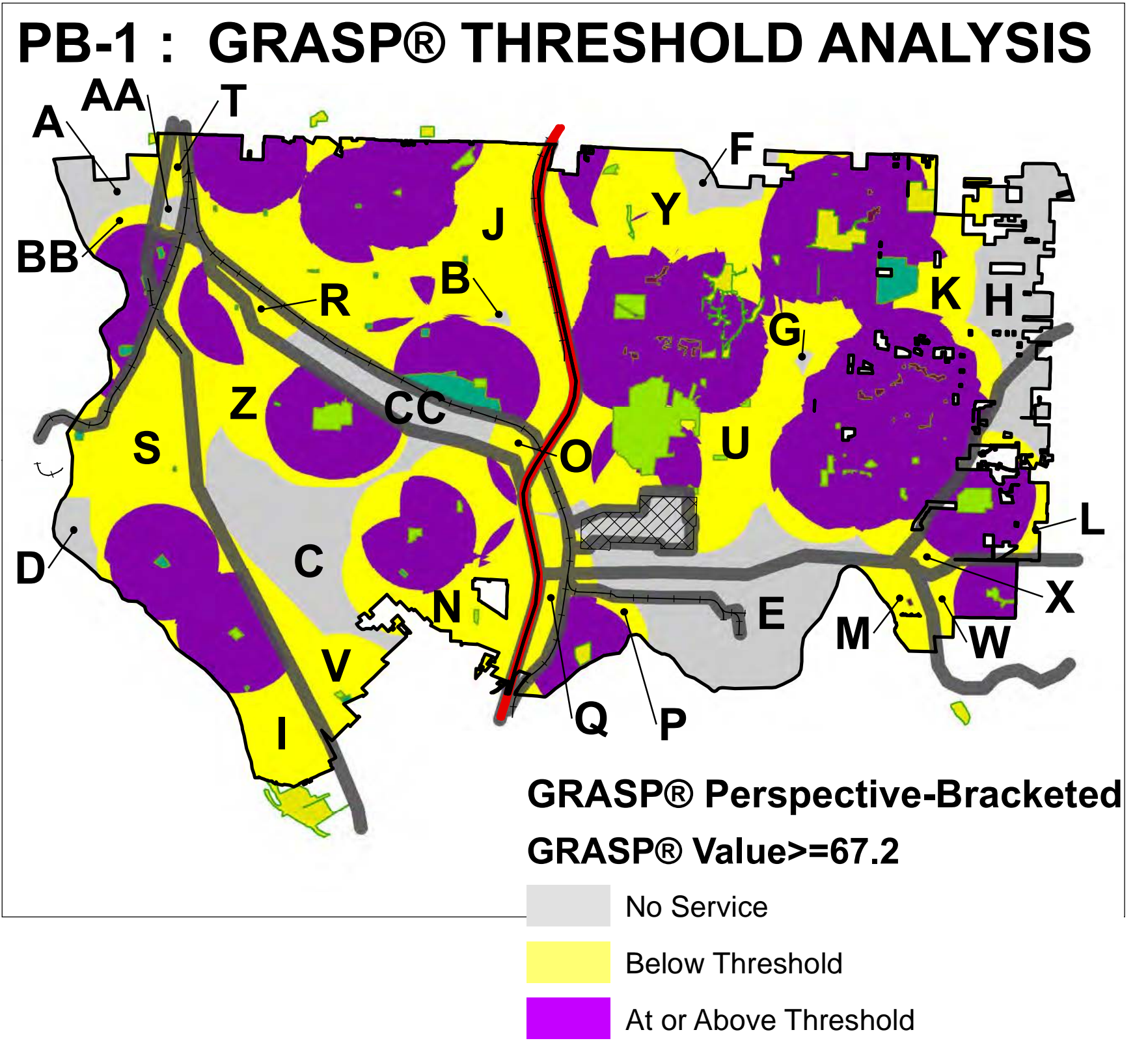
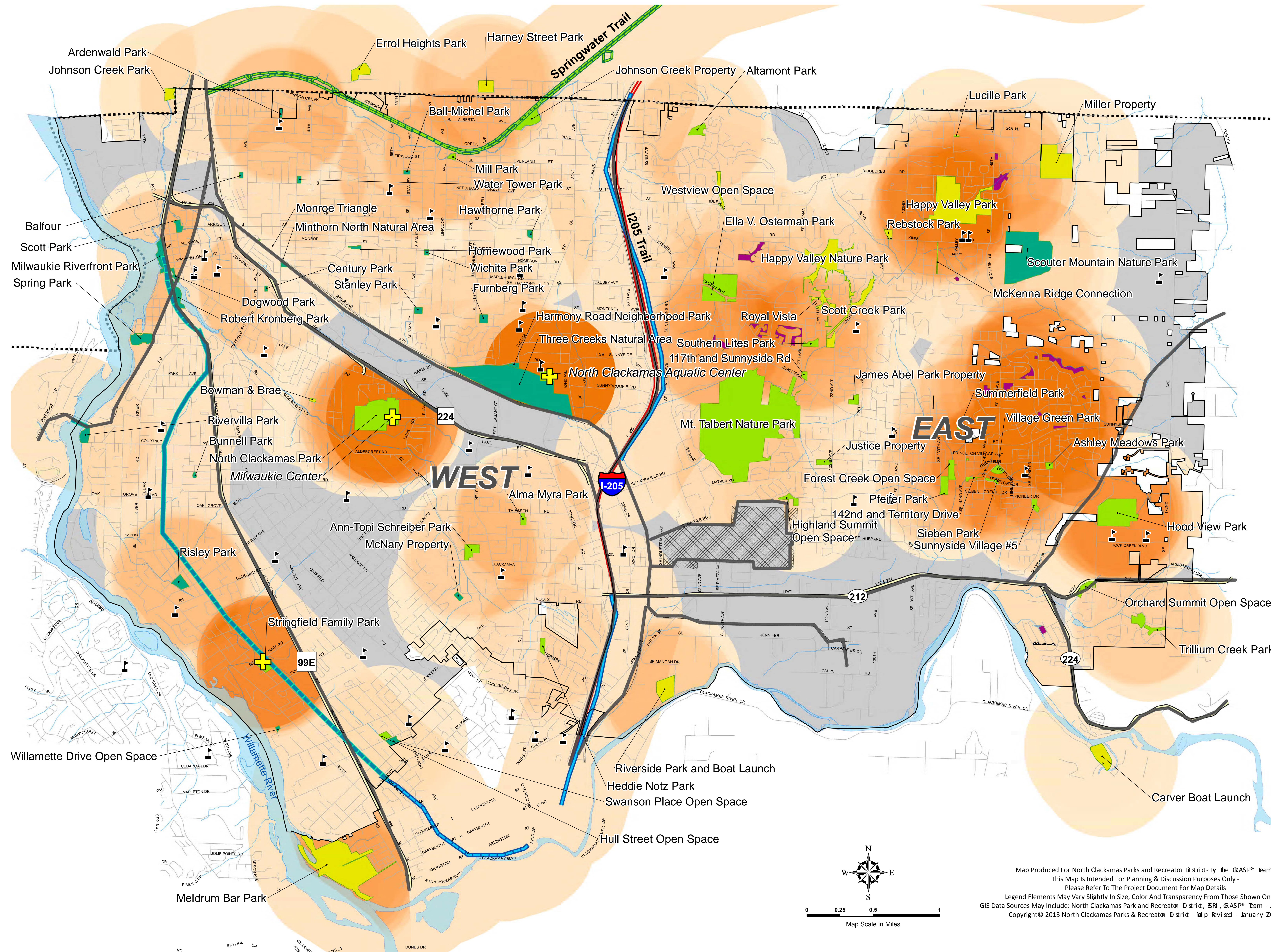
- Legend**
- GRASP® Perspective – All Values**
GRASPValue
- Less Access
 - Greater Access
 - No Service
- Location**
- Indoor Facility
 - School
 - Springwater Trail
 - I-205 Trail
 - Trolley Trail
 - Lake or River
 - Wetland
- Location**
- NCPRD Maintained Only
 - Other Owned and Maintained
 - NCPRD Owned and Maintained
 - HOA Park *HOA parks included with only a 1/2 mile buffer
 - Military Installation
 - County Boundary
- Pedestrian Barriers**
- Railroads
 - I-205
 - 82nd Avenue
 - Hwy 212/224 east of I-205
 - 99 E
 - Jennings Road SW. corner
 - Major ravine in east
 - Oregon National Guard Base
 - Willamette River



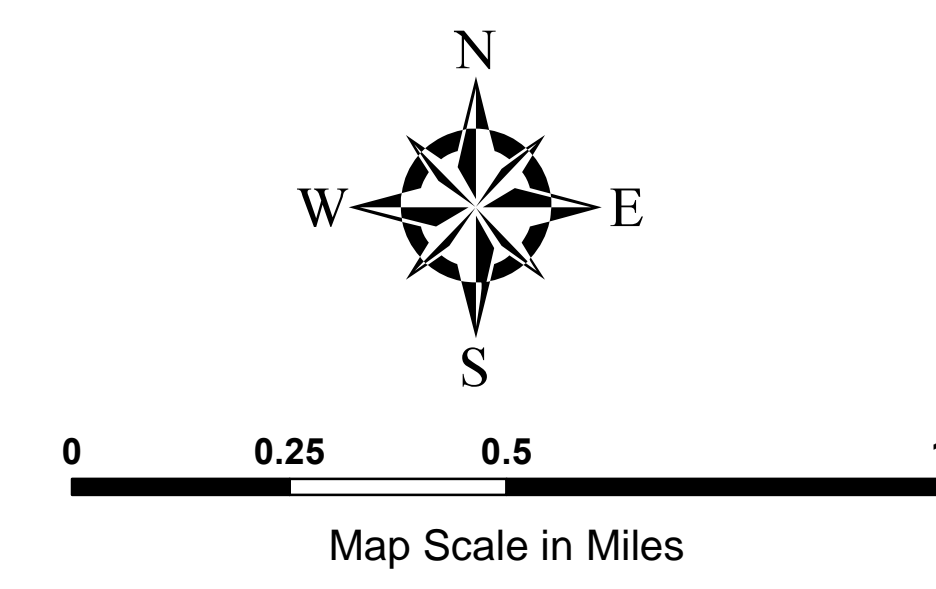
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North Clackamas Parks & Recreation District Perspective Map B: Walkable Access to All Components



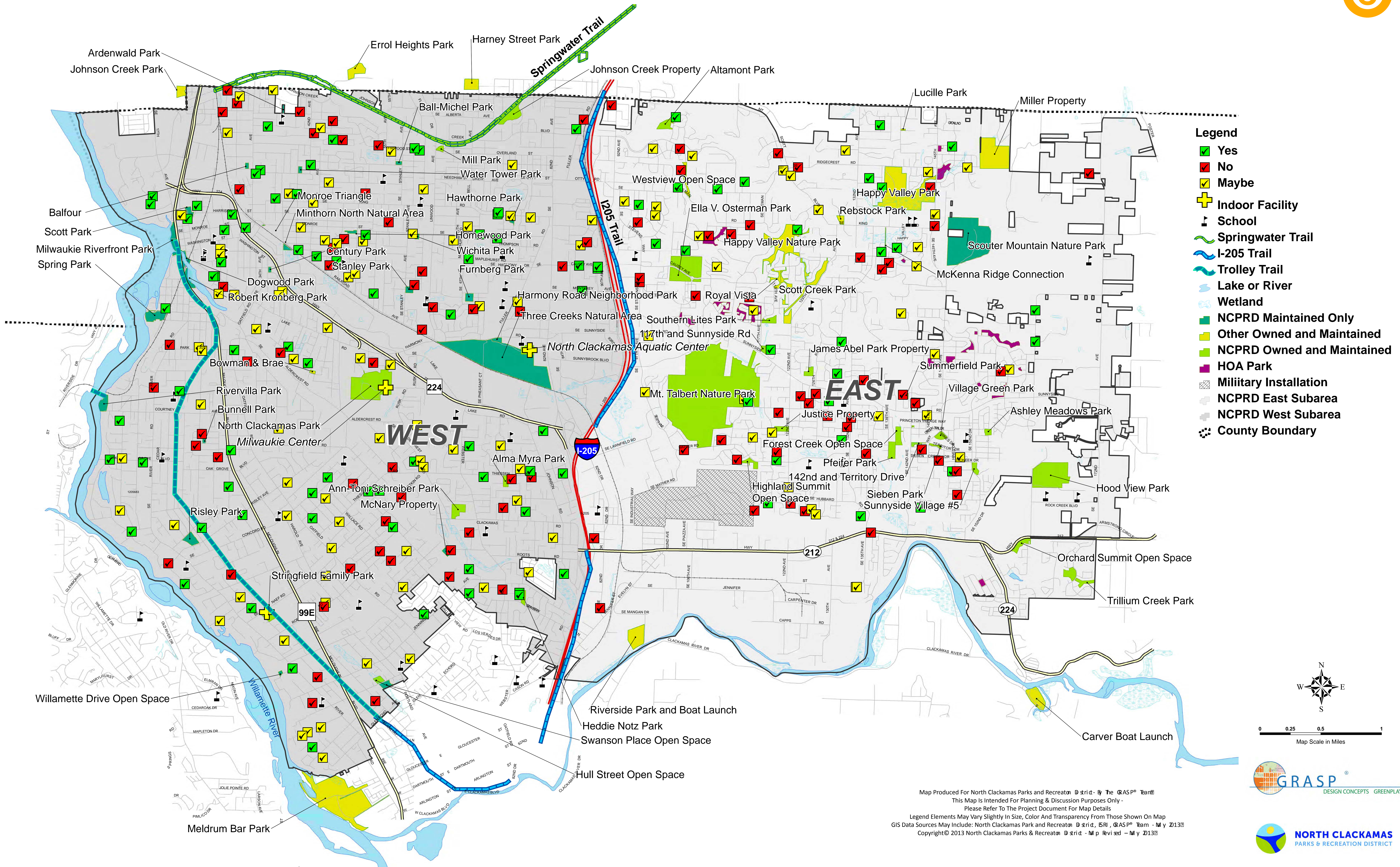
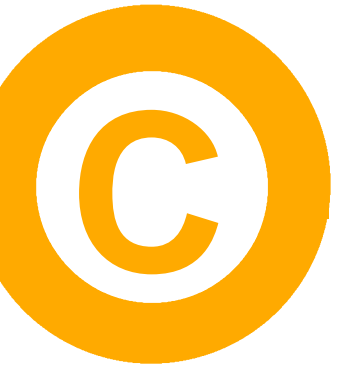
- Legend**
- GRASP® Perspective – All Values**
GRASP Value
- Less Access
 - Greater Access
 - No Service
 - Indoor Facility
 - School
 - Springwater Trail
 - I-205 Trail
 - Trolley Trail
 - Lake or River
 - Wetland
 - NCPRD Maintained Only
 - Other Owned and Maintained
 - NCPRD Owned and Maintained
 - HOA Park *HOA parks included with only a 1/2 mile buffer
 - Military Installation
 - County Boundary
- Pedestrian Barriers**
- Railroads
 - I-205
 - 82nd Avenue
 - Hwy 212/224 east of I-205
 - 99 E
 - Jennings Road SW. corner
 - Major ravine in east
 - Oregon National Guard Base
 - Willamette River



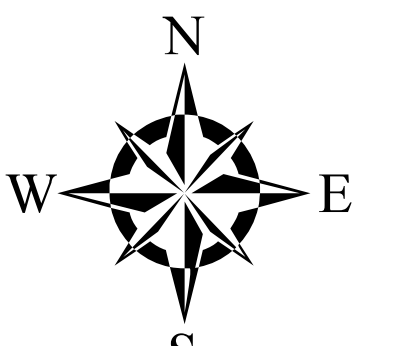
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North Clackamas Parks & Recreation District Resource Map C: Survey Respondents - Support of an Increase in the NCPRD Tax Rate



- Legend**
- Yes
 - No
 - Maybe
 - + Indoor Facility
 - School
 - Springwater Trail
 - I-205 Trail
 - Trolley Trail
 - Lake or River
 - Wetland
 - NCPRD Maintained Only
 - Other Owned and Maintained
 - NCPRD Owned and Maintained
 - HOA Park
 - Military Installation
 - NCPRD East Subarea
 - NCPRD West Subarea
 - County Boundary



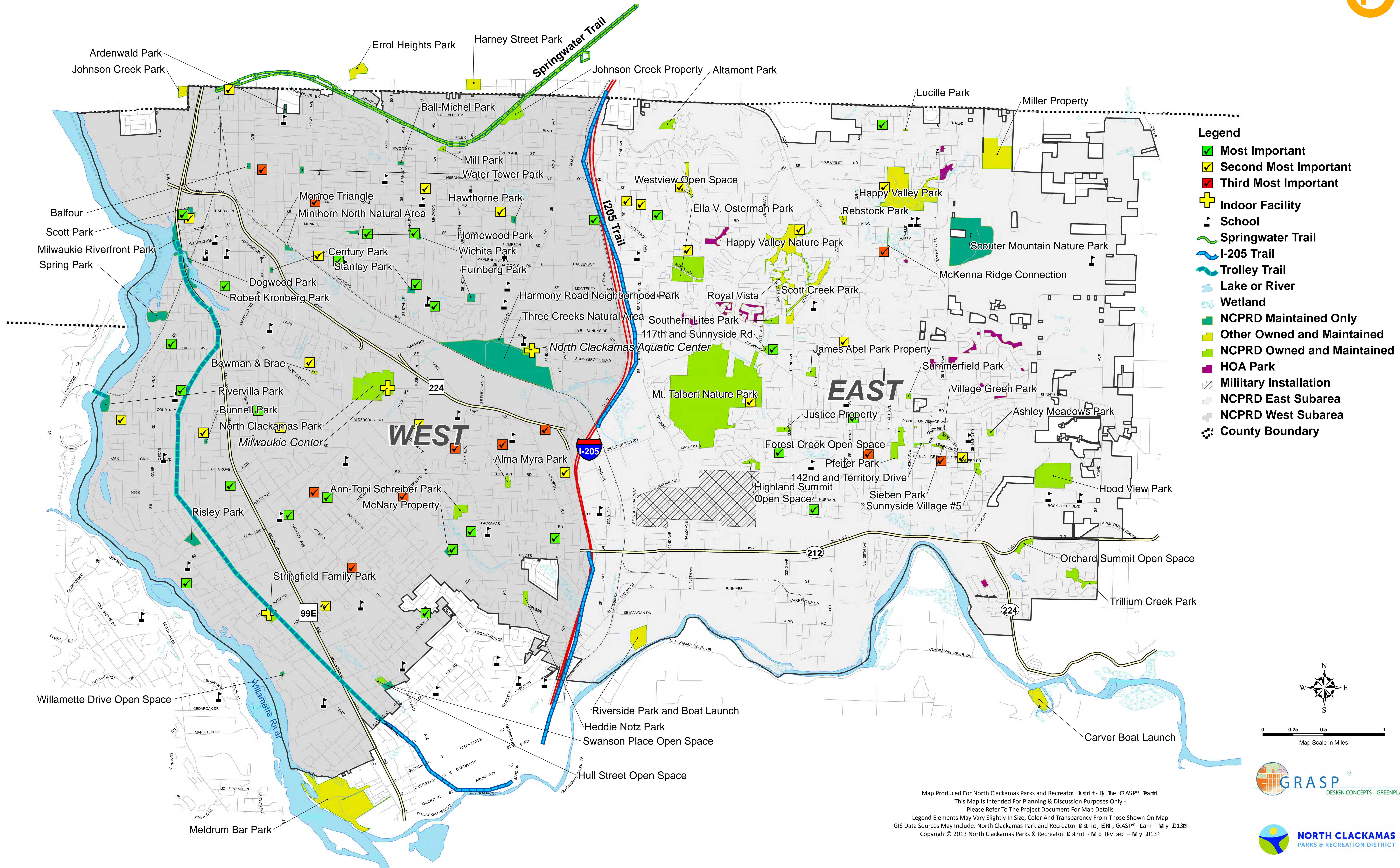
0 0.25 0.5 1
Map Scale in Miles



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Resource Map F: Survey Respondents - Multi-Generation Community Center to be Added or Improved

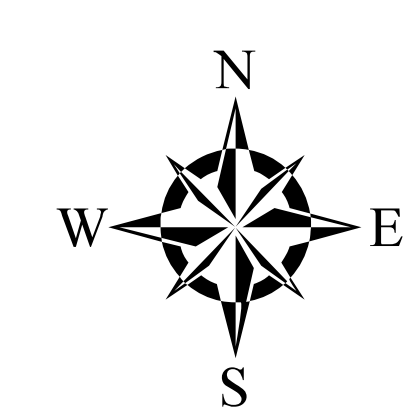
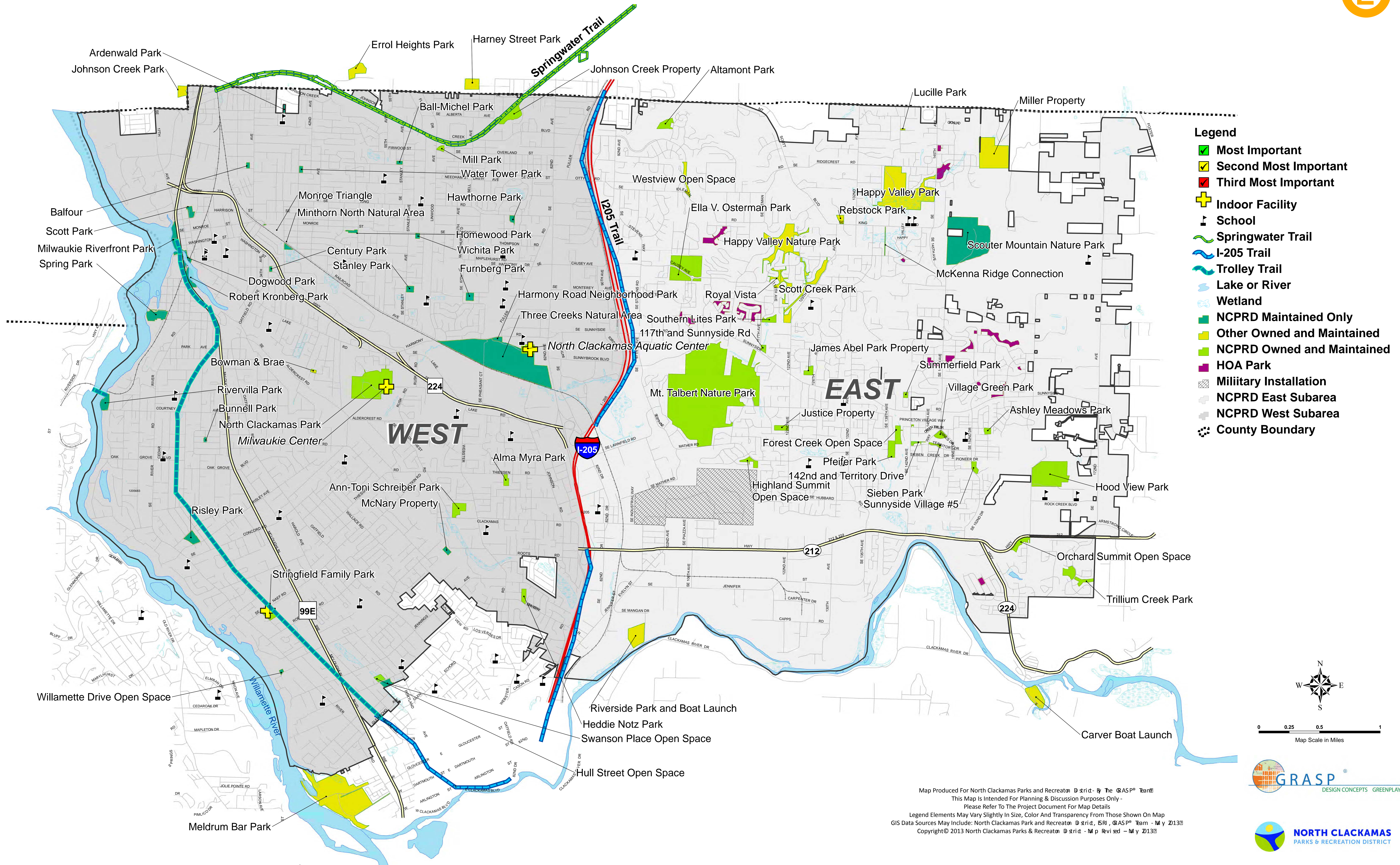


- Legend**
- Most Important
 - Second Most Important
 - Third Most Important
 - + Indoor Facility
 - School
 - Springwater Trail
 - I-205 Trail
 - Trolley Trail
 - Lake or River
 - Wetland
 - NCPRD Maintained Only
 - Other Owned and Maintained
 - NCPRD Owned and Maintained
 - HOA Park
 - Military Installation
 - NCPRD East Subarea
 - NCPRD West Subarea
 - County Boundary

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Resource Map E: Survey Respondents - Community Garden to be Added or Improved



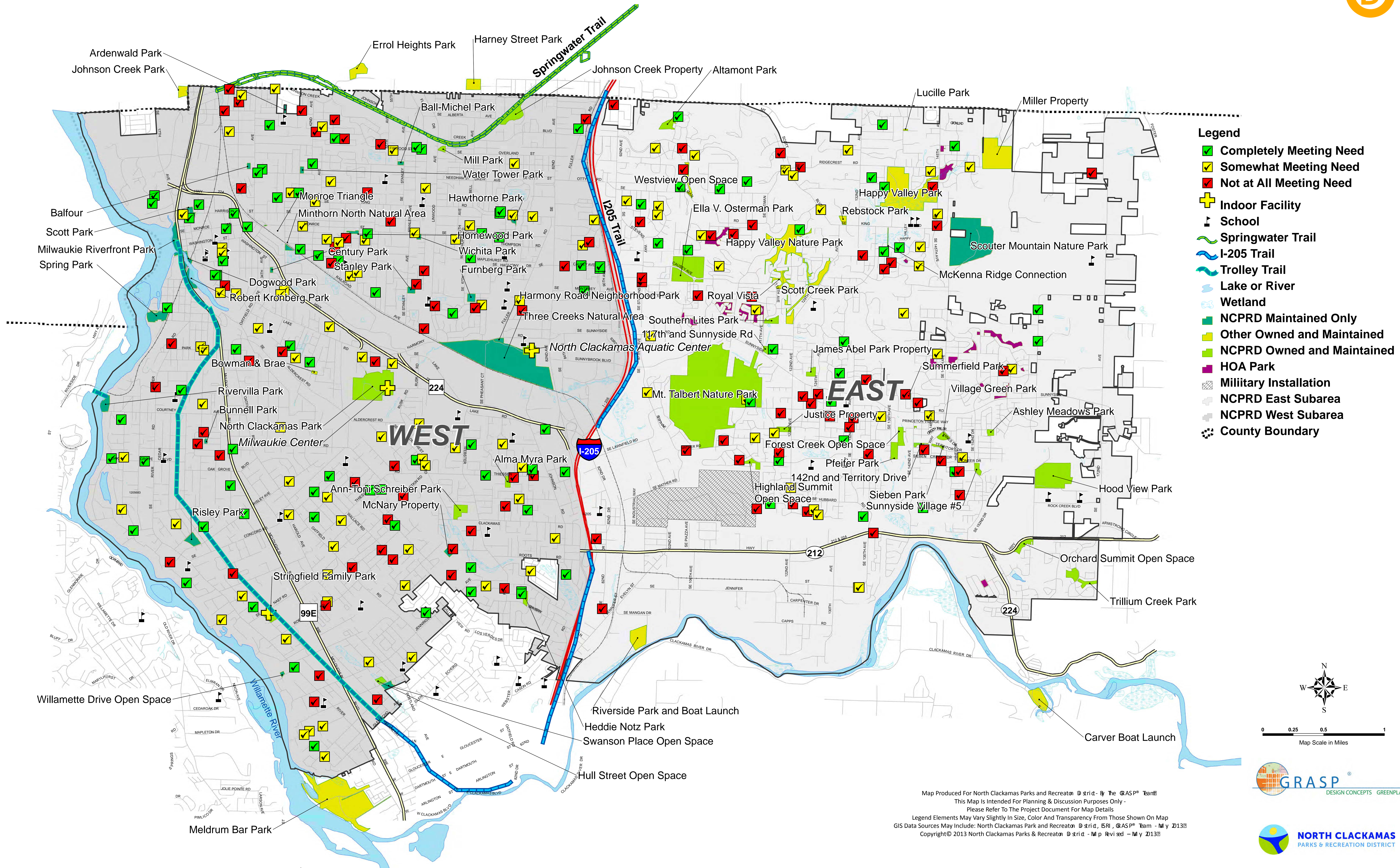
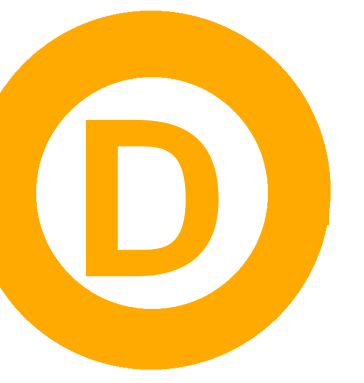
0 0.25 0.5 1
Map Scale in Miles



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Resource Map D: Survey Respondents - Households with High Importance of Playground & Need





Appendix F: Additional Information, Indoor Facilities

The current GIS inventory is summarized by type of asset (indoor facilities, collaborations, cooperative service agreements, parks and outdoor venues) in addition to ownership and management responsibilities.

North Clackamas Aquatic Park

North Clackamas Aquatic Park houses several swimming pools, water slides and a rock climbing wall. Featured swimming pools include a wave pool with 4-foot waves and both deep and shallow areas for play, a 25-yard, six-lane competition lap pool, a 13-foot deep diving well with one-meter diving board, an interactive area with cascading fountains, a children's pool with Sammie the Seal slide for those under 6 years of age and a sizeable hot tub for those over the age of 18. Slides vary in their journey from two twisting tubes of adventure to a drop slide. The 29-foot rock climbing wall, built in 2007, has three different routes, each with a varying level of difficulty, from easy to difficult, and has trained staff to help. It is a rentable facility popular for parties or group team-building workshops.



During Big Surf! swim times, guests can access the entire park, which includes a state-of-the-art wave pool, water slides, a hot tub and an adult lap pool. The recreational swim time is open to



the public and features 400,000 gallons of water consistently kept at a comfortable 86 degrees year-round.

The condition of the North Clackamas Aquatic Park is functionally adequate and well maintained for its age, although looks very worn and tired, despite new exterior paint in 2012. All the water features were functioning very well and the entire facility was extremely clean and trash free at the time of GreenPlay's visit. Staff was easy to identify and extremely friendly, informed, helpful, and very professional.

After the inventory was completed by GreenPlay, NCPRD completed a major upgrade of the North Clackamas Aquatic Park that improved the functionality, appearance, energy efficiency, and overall operation of the facility. The concessions were also being bid out through an RFP process to improve the revenue opportunities for the facility.

Beyond the main pool area as described above, the NCPRD Aquatic Center has the following additional components:

Pool and Deck

The smallest pool holding approximately 3,000 gallons is the wading pool, a shallow water pool. This pool is directly adjacent to the indoor seating/viewing area, and has direct access to the outdoor terrace space. It is the only pool in the entire facility that is not ADA accessible.





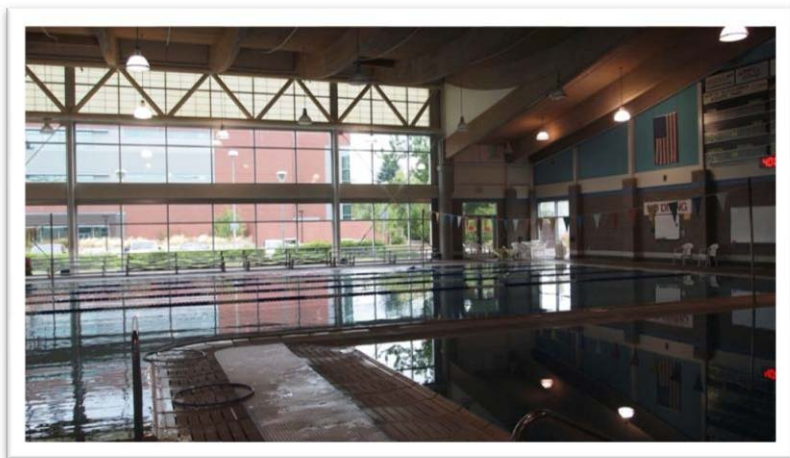
The main wave pool is central to the space, and directly adjacent to the indoor seating/viewing area. It is the main water play feature in the facility and is a significant draw for the community. The Aquatic Park's Surf Shop rents tubes for wave pool play.



Directly south of the wave pool, is a smaller pool designed for interactive play with user-activated water flow equipment.

The facility has a 200' open slide and 167' aqua tube that have catchment in the southern-most pool. Additionally, there is a 20' drop slide that has catchment into the 13' diving pool. For ADA access to the slide area, an elevator was incorporated into the original facility design when it was built in 1994. Unfortunately, the chlorine environment quickly eroded the elevator equipment and its use has been discontinued. . It would be beneficial to the facility to re-establish ADA connections to the upstairs slide deck

The competition/lap pool attracts swim teams throughout the District including four high school swim teams, three private club teams and a master's level adult team. It has 6 lanes, 25 yards in length and ADA accessible ramp and stairs. Unfortunately, the spectator bleacher area is inadequate for large meets, with the current capacity at only 120 seats. It is estimated that during large meets, at least 300 seats are needed. Additionally, the wall-mounted timing clock is





not currently working and needs replacement.

Entry Lobby with Reception Area & Concessions

The main entry space to the Aquatic Park is fully ADA accessible from the parking lot. In addition to serving the Aquatic Park as a check in point for the aquatic components of the facility, the Aquatic Park serves as the main, walk-in registration location for NCPRD programs. The Aquatic Park currently serves over 270,000 visitors per year.

The reception area has had recent cosmetic upgrades including the addition of a 70" LED monitor above the main desk. The desk has four cash registers and several staff people attend to the reception desk daily, providing an important connection to the public for NCPRD. With increasingly more program registration occurring through the internet, the use of the Aquatic Park as an in-person public-access point seems to be an added amenity to the community.



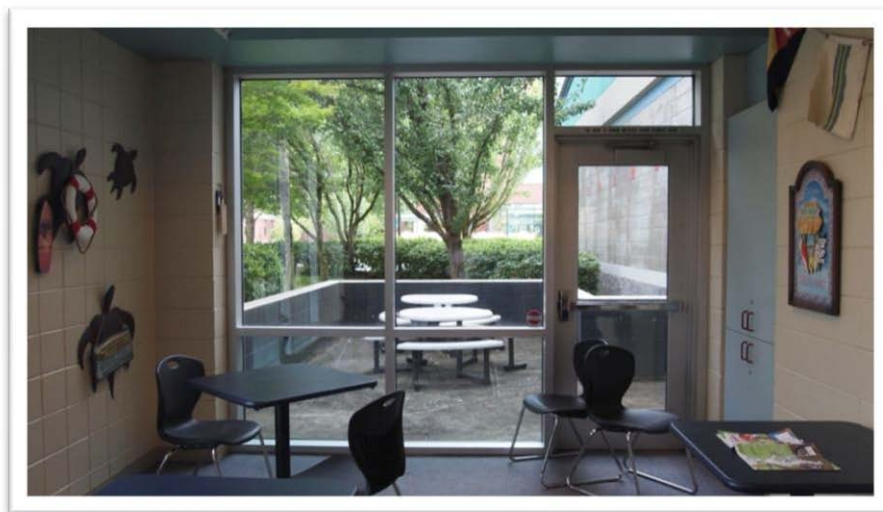
The lobby also includes a small retail sales area for swim accessories and energy foods. It does not appear that the recently renovated lobby and retail area provides added financial benefit to the Aquatic Center or NCPRD, and perhaps the space could be further refined. A commercial concession area which has historically been leased to outside vendors is now operated in-house by NCPRD. The district sees concessions as an opportunity to increase revenue. In addition to the main concession counter, two commercial kitchen spaces are available for food preparation and storage.



Men's and women's public restrooms adjacent to the main entry lobby are fully ADA compliant.

Café Room

Adjacent to the main lobby is a spare room that at one time served as a café. It includes its own ADA accessible restroom, with a shower used by staff. It is no longer used as a café, but currently used for staff meetings or events, and is rentable to the public. It includes an adjacent outdoor seating area.



Conference/Classrooms

The four conference/classrooms in the Aquatic Park have recently been updated with new carpeting, furniture and audio visual equipment. Two rooms face the pool; 'Pool Side' Rooms A and B which are typically used for swim birthday parties, while two rooms face the adjacent park, 'Park Side' Rooms A and B. Both Pool Side rooms have occupancy rates of 25 each, but by way of a removable wall, both rooms can be combined into one, seating 50. All conference/classrooms are available to the public for rental, providing a space for community meetings to be held.



Staff Offices and Fishbowl Room

Behind the main reception desk are office spaces to support the Aquatic Center and NCPRD programs. This office is a tight space, as it houses two full-time and three part-time staff. A small staff break room area adjacent to the office spaces doubles for office products storage and copier area. Video surveillance of the entire facility is set up in one office space, though it is dated and merits upgrading.



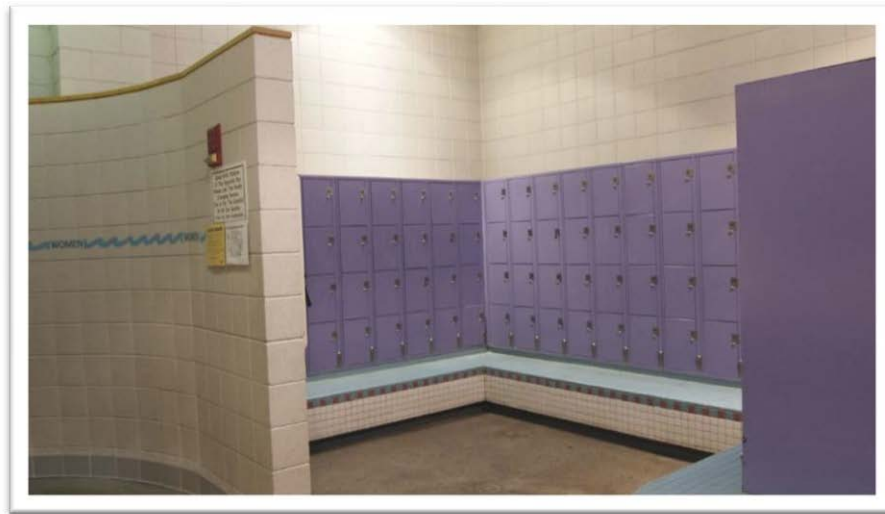
Adjacent to the office space, and facing the pool room is a circular, glass enclosed area, referred to as the 'Fishbowl' which allows for viewing into the pool area. This space has a low desk and currently is used for storage of First Aid/CPR class equipment, but is otherwise underutilized. Current thinking is to better utilize the Fishbowl space as expanded office space, since existing office space is limited. Additionally, with its direct visual connections to the pool room, perhaps the space can be repurposed for some other use. A separate, CPR equipment storage area would help to free up additional space.

Locker Rooms

The locker rooms are well maintained and in good condition, though the paint and tile color schemes are a bit dated. Cosmetic upgrades with changes to paint and/or locker colors would improve this appearance, though changing tile color schemes would be a more costly upgrade.



Each locker room includes four family-friendly changing rooms, and 6 toilet stalls with 2 of them being ADA accessible. There are 1000 lockers for rental, all of which are rented at any given time. If there were more space for additional lockers, additional rentals would be generated. Upgrades might include extra lockers and rentable storage space for swim team equipment.



Opportunities – Future Considerations

- Complete the North Clackamas Aquatic Park upgrade project
- Implement proposed operational efficiency changes
- Implement Cost Recovery Pyramid policy and recommendations to all aquatic programs and rentals

Milwaukie Center

Programming and facility use has predominately catered to seniors (games, socialization, computers, art, travel, etc.), social services for seniors (transportation and the meal program is a large part of the services offered through the Milwaukie Center), and some youth recreation classes; however, demand is necessitating a change of direction.



Site & Parking Lot

The Milwaukie Center is located at the east edge of North Clackamas Park, in the City of Milwaukie, and is accessible off of Highway 224 at Rusk Road. The main visitor parking lot is directly connected to it. Northwest of the parking lot is a substantially sized, covered picnic shelter that extends to the large community park with recreation, open space and natural areas extending beyond.



A covered entry to the building is clearly visible from all areas of the parking lot and is fully ADA accessible. Building access from the parking lot is generally ADA compliant being minimally sloped and mostly barrier free. It appears that the parking lot is adequately sized for



the Milwaukie Center though its programmed activities will likely fill up with park users during busy summer months. An additional designated staff parking area is located east of building and additional parking is provided throughout the park. The Center is served by Tri-met Bus Lines 152, 30, 81 and 79, and has direct connections to Clackamas Town Center and downtown Milwaukie. District residents can make further connections to other parts of the District, including Happy Valley, other parts of Clackamas County, and Portland or Oregon City at those locations.

Entry Desk/Lobby and Reception Area

The front entry desk within the lobby is enclosed by sliding glass windows which serve to secure the space and office while unattended. This enclosure, however, lessens the welcoming nature of the main reception area. A more open entry desk would better connect the reception desk to the main seating lobby area.



Upholstered seating furnishes the lobby waiting area adjacent to the reception desk. A large screen monitor mounted on the wall above the seating displays the daily schedule of activities that correspond with each of the Center's rooms. The lobby has a men's and a women's restroom, both fully ADA accessible.



Gift Shop and Library

Upon entering the lobby, a gift shop is located north of the hallway. The “Gift Nook” sells crafts made by local seniors on consignment, with the Center making 20 percent of the proceeds.



Friends of Milwaukie Center volunteers that operate the shop have suggested that space is fairly constrained and would utilize more space if it were available to them.

The library is just across the hall from the Gift Nook, north of the main entry doors. The space is comfortable, not overcrowded, and furnished with living room-style recliners and moveable tables and chairs. The room is carpeted and has a gas fireplace. Books, games and video/DVDs are available to watch or play in the library, and can be checked out. Two computer stations are available for use. Increasing the number of computers available to the Center would be a substantial benefit. The library room appears to have the space to accommodate at least three more stations.



Multi-Purpose Rooms #1, 2, 3, 4 and Pool Room

Just south of the lobby's seating area is a series of three connected multi-purpose rooms. The center space, the "Rhododendron Room" is the largest room and has direct connections to the dining/multi-purpose rooms to the east and the "Pool Room" to the west. It is a carpeted space and with a bay of south facing windows and a single exit door that leads to a narrow outdoor patio.

The Pool Room, east of the Rhododendron Room, is also carpeted and has three billiard tables. It has both south and west facing windows but no outdoor connections, and can be closed off from the Rhododendron Room by way of a retractable wall. When the wall is in the closed position, a single, separate door maintains access to the Rhododendron Room.





The “Arrowwood Room”, “Trillium Room” and “Violet Room” are three connecting spaces that serve as a dining room, auditorium and general multi-purpose room. These three rooms can be left open for one large space or have the ability to be segmented into two or three rooms by a panelized wall system. The Arrowhead room has two connections to the adjacent lobby hallway.

The Trillium Room connects to a raised performance stage. The Violet Room connects to the commercial kitchen and has an exit door to the outdoors on the north building face. The three rooms, in composite, provide the largest gathering space, and are not carpeted. The stage is accessible by two stairways, one stage left, and the other stage right, and is not ADA accessible. The stage area can also be accessed from the back, through the office corridors at the western edge of the Center.



The flexibility of these five adjacent rooms is a real asset to the Center. Multiple room configurations are available for various group sizes. There is an opportunity to further improve the flexibility of these spaces by incorporating a more centralized opening to the northern outdoor space from the Rhododendron Room. Adding additional doors and improving the exterior patio space could add a desirable indoor/outdoor opportunity.

Kitchen, Offices and Storage

The commercial kitchen provides lunches daily for the Milwaukie Center. It also sustains the Meals on Wheels program, which delivers over 200 meals to seniors within the District every day. The kitchen and offices adjacent to it are both challenged for space. The kitchen has limited



opportunities to allow for volunteers with disabilities to prepare meals as the kitchen is not ADA accessible. Opportunities for expanding the kitchen while increasing storage space for office supplies and janitorial equipment should be explored.



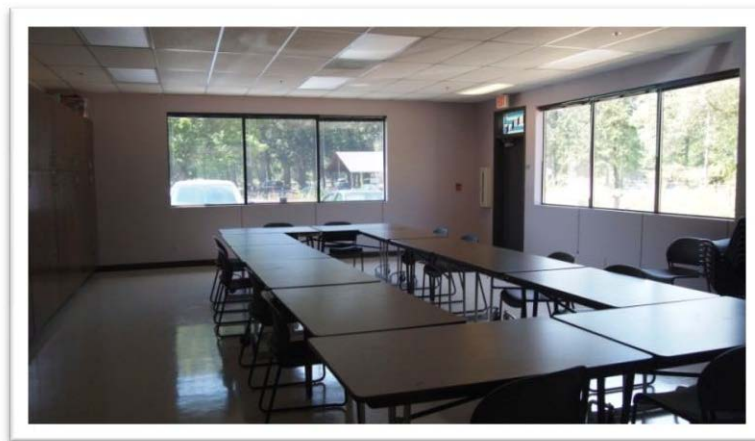
An additional service the Milwaukie Center provides is the no-cost lending of durable medical equipment, such as wheelchairs, walkers and canes. Limited storage within the Center directly affects the availability of this equipment to the senior community.

Additional Multi-Purpose Rooms

The “Dogwood Room” and “Camas Room” are two adjacent multi-purpose rooms which can be joined or segmented with a retractable wall. These rooms have dance studio style mirrors and function for dance or fitness classes. Both rooms have direct access to outdoor spaces north of the building.



Two separate conference-style rooms are available for modest-sized classes. The “Oregon Grape Room” is the larger of the two, comfortably accommodating approximately 20 -30 occupants, with closed storage cupboards, linoleum floors and daylighting from both the west and north building faces. The “Salal Room” is smaller, accommodating 10 – 15 occupants. It is carpeted and has west facing windows. Both rooms are equipped with movable tables and chairs.



Community Gardens

At the northern edge of the staff parking lot and east of the building, a sizable outdoor space provides hands-on gardening opportunities. A variety of styles of raised garden beds provide accessible gardening spaces for seniors interested in growing food, herbs or flowers. Each bed is served with drip irrigation or a hose bib for watering. These raised, wooden garden boxes are reserved spaces and are in high demand within the senior community. The crushed rock surfacing between the raised boxes provides a softer paving area that is more aesthetically



pleasing and garden-appropriate than asphalt or concrete, and is still able to accommodate wheelchairs or walkers. An ADA accessible pergola and covered gazebo flank the eastern edge of the garden space and offer views to the natural areas of North Clackamas Park beyond.



Opportunities – Future Considerations

The Milwaukie Center is a flexible space that provides many opportunities for senior citizens in a beautiful park setting. Space limitations affect some of the Center’s program opportunities and could be remedied with expansion and/or renovation. Parking is a limiting factor for expanding the Center in its current location. If expansion of the programming is desired, it may be most prudent to consider relocating the facility to a larger site with more parking. Furthermore, the district may benefit from extending program options to members outside the senior community. Expanding the emphasis from senior activities to activities that serve other demographic categories could lead to defining a potential new facility as a Community Center as well as a Senior Center.

The Milwaukie Center Strategic Plan

In 2012, the Friends of the Milwaukie Center and staff presented the results of the Milwaukie Center Strategic Plan to the District Advisory Board. At that time, the Milwaukie Center was in



the initial phase of seeking National Council on Aging/National Institute of Senior Centers accreditation and required a 3-5 year strategic plan to fulfill the accreditation requirements.

The Strategic Plan determined that the Center serve as *“a place for the community to gather, and a link to resources for older adults and their families.”*

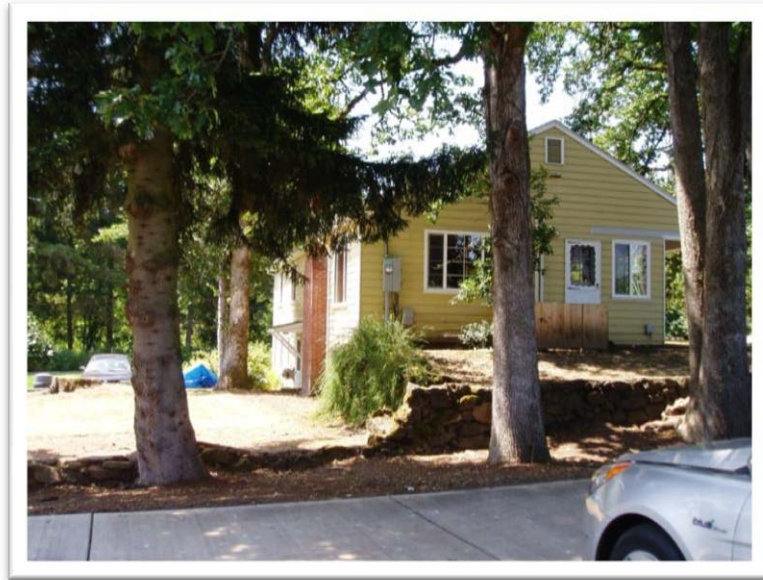
Strengths of the Center

1. Commitment to excellence
2. A place [to gather]
3. A link [to resources]
4. A community
5. Inspiring and diverse programs; many paths to involvement
6. Expanding and diversifying programs to the changing needs and interests of our service area and target population
7. Empowering center volunteers and participants to grow the center
8. Community partnerships
9. Affiliations [with others]

One of the relevant tasks that came out of the strategic plan was to “develop a plan for multi-generational, cultural and ethnic inclusivity as our service area population grows” to fulfill the goal of “program for diversity as a community center.” This has systemic implications for NCPRD as moving in this direction will help address and alleviate other highly important unmet needs in the District. Stringfield House

Site Context and Access

The Stringfield House is within one of the District’s newest parks, Stringfield Family Park, and is located on 3614 SE Naef Road between River Road and McLoughlin Boulevard.



The house sits in a beautifully maintained 4.5-acre park, the former property of the Stringfield family, in an established neighborhood on a quiet street. The house sits prominently at the northern edge of the parking lot elevated several feet from the adjacent roadway in a grove of mature native oaks.

The Stringfield House and property was acquired by NCPRD in 2002. Stringfield Family Park opened in 2009, with improvements funded by Metro's second Natural Areas Bond measure approved by voters in 2006, and grants from the Oregon Parks & Recreation Department through the Local Government Grant Program as well as the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program. The modest, mid-century era home is currently envisioned to become a NCPRD rental facility intended for small community meetings and activities.





NCPRD has completed deferred maintenance and energy improvements at the house. In 2012, window upgrades, exterior painting and other modest improvements were made to the building's interior. Additionally, the property does not comply with current ADA standards, and interior and exterior improvements have begun to bring it to code.

Interior

A park caretaker previously lived in the basement level of the property. The upstairs has 3 small bedrooms, a bathroom, kitchen, dining and living rooms. The living room fireplace, fir paneling, and built-ins give the space a true northwestern character that is well suited for small community meetings or workshops. The addition of comfortable seating, such as upholstered sofas or overstuffed chairs, would enhance the desirability of the space to be rented for these types of community gatherings. The existing kitchen facilities are adequate for small groups. The beautiful park setting outdoors is visually accessible through newly upgraded windows on the southeast building walls.

Opportunities – Future Considerations

NCPRD has already begun the process of improving the house so that it can become a rental property for the district. Exterior improvements already completed include an ADA accessible ramp with rails leading from the parking lot to the front door.

The ground floor restroom has also been completely remodeled to make it fully accessible. Kitchen upgrades may also be required to make the facility ADA compliant. The addition of an outdoor deck or terrace that is directly accessible from the living room space could enhance the indoor/outdoor connection from the facility to the adjacent park.

The rentable square footage of the property could be doubled by converting the basement level into a community room.



Appendix G: Additional Parks Included in Level of Service Analysis

Parks owned and managed by other providers that are located within ½-mile of the District boundary (or within the District boundary) that provide a Level of Service to NCPRD residents and were evaluated as part of the NCPRD GRASP LOS Inventory:

Location	Ownership/Management
Errol Heights Park	Portland Parks
Costco Trail	WES
Harney Street Park	Portland Parks
Johnson Creek Park	Portland Parks
Meldrum Bar Park	Gladstone
Miller Property	Metro
Rose Creek Natural Area	WES
Riverside Park and Boat Launch	Clackamas River Water District
Scouter Mountain Natural Area	Metro
Three Creeks Natural Area	WES
Amaron Heights HOA Park	Amaron Heights Prop Owners
Azar Dr	Vista View Village HOA
Chelsea HOA Park	Bella Casa HOA
DENALI DR	Jackson Hills HOA
Eckert Park	Windswept Waters Homeowners Assn
Happy Valley HOA Park	Happy Valley HOA
Hideaway Sales Center	Eagle Landing Residential HOA

Master Plan 2014



Kingbird HOA Park	Taralon HOA
Kwanzan Park	Autumn Meadows Homeowners
Monterra Park	Monterra HOA
Natalya St HOA Park	Vista Heights HOA
Nyla Way HOA Park	Happy Valley Village (Black Helterline LLP)
Peace Park	Burgundy Rose Homeowners
Rolling Acres HOA Park	
Shadow Ridge Park #1	Shadow Ridge HOA
Shadow Ridge Park #2	Shadow Ridge HOA
Sunnyside Highlands Park	Sunnyside Highlands HOA
Sunrise Heights	Sunrise Heights HOA
Sunrise Heights Park #2	

Appendix H: Supplemental Information, Level of Service Analysis

- **GRASP® Standards**
- **Low-Scoring Facilities and Components**
- **Additional Information: Perspective A**
- **Additional Information: Perspective B**
- **Comparative Data**
- **Other Methods and Analysis: GRASP® Index**

Commonly Referenced LOS Capacity “Standards”

Activity/ Facility	Recommended Space Requirements	Service Radius and Location Notes	Number of Units per Population
Baseball Official Little League	3.0 to 3.85 acre minimum 1.2 acre minimum	¼ to ½ mile Unlighted part of neighborhood complex; lighted fields part of community complex	1 per 5,000; lighted 1 per 30,000
Basketball Youth High school	2,400 – 3,036 vs. 5,040 – 7,280 s.f.	¼ to ½ mile Usually in school, recreation center or church facility; safe walking or bike access; outdoor courts in neighborhood and community parks, plus active recreation areas in other park settings	1 per 5,000
Football	Minimum 1.5 acres	15 – 30 minute travel time Usually part of sports complex in community park or adjacent to school	1 per 20,000
Soccer	1.7 to 2.1 acres	1 to 2 miles Youth soccer on smaller fields adjacent to larger soccer fields or neighborhood parks	1 per 10,000

Activity/ Facility	Recommended Space Requirements	Service Radius and Location Notes	Number of Units per Population
Softball	1.5 to 2.0 acres	¼ to ½ mile May also be used for youth baseball	1 per 5,000 (if also used for youth baseball)
Swimming Pools	Varies on size of pool & amenities; usually ½ to 2-acre site	15 – 30 minutes travel time Pools for general community use should be planned for teaching, competitive & recreational purposes with enough depth (3.4m) to accommodate 1m to 3m diving boards; located in community park or school site	1 per 20,000 (pools should accommodate 3% to 5% of total population at a time)
Tennis	Minimum of 7,200 s.f. single court area (2 acres per complex)	¼ to ½ mile Best in groups of 2 to 4 courts; located in neighborhood community park or near school site	1 court per 2,000
Volleyball	Minimum 4,000 s.f.	½ to 1 mile Usually in school, recreation center or church facility; safe walking or bike access; outdoor courts in neighborhood and community parks, plus active recreation areas in other park settings	1 court per 5,000
Total land Acreage		Various types of parks - mini, neighborhood, community, regional, conservation, etc.	10 acres per 1,000

Sources:

David N. Ammons, *Municipal Benchmarks - Assessing Local Performance and Establishing Community Standards*, 2nd Ed., 2002

Roger A. Lancaster (Ed.), *Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines* (Alexandria, VA: National Recreation and Park Association, 1983), pp. 56-57.

James D. Mertes and James R. Hall, *Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenways Guidelines*, (Alexandria, VA: National Recreation and Park Association, 1996), pp. 94-103.

Low-Scoring Facilities and Components

Figure 1: Low-Scoring Facilities

Location	Ownership	Mgr.	Class	Inventory Visit Comments	Current Level
117th and Sunnyside Rd	NCPRD	NCPRD	Natural Area	Lacking in design and ambiance, public access or identification signage.	Threshold
Alma Myra Park	NCPRD	NCPRD	Neighborhood Park	Nice neighborhood park that borders underserved area. This park is limited to walkable access due to lack of parking.	Threshold / Underserved
Altamont Park	NCPRD	NCPRD	Neighborhood Park	Nice newer park with parking limited to on-street parking. Area is currently underserved.	Threshold / Underserved
Ann Toni Schreiber Park	NCPRD	NCPRD	Neighborhood Park	Parking lot condition is poor, Parking undersized for size of park, amenities, activities (use). Park is located in an area that is currently underserved.	Threshold
Ardenwald Park	City of Milwaukie	NCPRD	Neighborhood Park	Shelter area also serves as stage. Upgrading with electricity. Summer concerts; parking is provided at school lot across the street. Upgraded electricity.	Threshold
Balfour	City of Milwaukie	NCPRD	Neighborhood Park	Currently undeveloped parcel in residential area.	Underserved
Bunnell Park	Clackamas County	NCPRD	Neighborhood Park	Currently only minimal park development on this parcel.	Underserved
Carver Boat Launch	Clackamas County	Clackamas County Parks	Special Use	Property is beyond district boundary but likely provides important water access to district resident but not necessarily from a walkable distance. Access is by permit or fee and facility is well used and a bit dated. Parking appears a bit limited during peak times.	Underserved
Century Park	City of Milwaukie	NCPRD	Neighborhood Park	Consider year round restroom availability. On-street park may be adequate for this location depending on park usage.	Underserved
Dogwood Park	City of Milwaukie	NCPRD	Neighborhood Park	A relative urban type park setting with available on-street parking. May benefit from a few designated on-street parking stalls.	Threshold
Errol Heights Park	Portland Parks	Portland Parks	Natural Area	Mostly a natural area provided by Portland Parks. It does provide limited level of service to adjacent district residents in a currently underserved area. In addition to a natural area there is also a community garden in this park.	Underserved
Heddie Notz Park	NCPRD	NCPRD	Neighborhood Park	Vehicle access and parking is very limited. Has frontage to SE Strawberry Lane but that appears too busy for parking.	Underserved
Homewood Park	City of Milwaukie	NCPRD	Neighborhood Park	Limited on street parking.	Underserved

Hull Street Open Space	NCPRD	NCPRD	Natural Area	Lacking in design and ambiance, public access or identification signage.	Underserved
James Abel Park Property	NCPRD	NCPRD	Natural Area	Lacking in design and ambiance, public access or identification signage.	Underserved
Johnson Creek Park	Portland Parks	Portland Parks	Neighborhood Park	A Portland Park but is adjacent to the district and may provide limited level of service to some district residents in a currently underserved area.	Underserved
Johnson Creek Property	NCPRD	NCPRD	Community Park	Limited access property adjacent to Springwater trail. Has potential with trail connection.	Threshold
Justice Property	NCPRD	NCPRD	Neighborhood Park	Undeveloped parcel in residential area. Has potential to provide walkable access.	Underserved
McKenna Ridge Connection	City of Happy Valley	City of Happy Valley	Greenway	This is a trail corridor running behind houses, trail is paved. Owned and Maintained by HV. Limited possibilities for additional LOS in generally well served area. Could potentially provide neighborhood trail linkage.	Threshold
North Clackamas Aquatic Park	NCPRD	NCPRD	Special Use	Parking appears to be lacking during peak times. Any additional opportunities here should also include additional parking.	Threshold
Orchard Summit Open Space	NCPRD	NCPRD	Natural Area	Current natural area. Could provide potential level of service with passive recreation opportunities.	Threshold
Pfeifer Park	NCPRD	NCPRD	Neighborhood Park	Provide portable restroom and enclosure.	Threshold
Southern Lites Park	NCPRD	NCPRD	Neighborhood Park	This park is well hidden in a residential neighborhood with limited visibility and access other than by adjacent residents. It does appear to connect to a trail that goes beyond its limits. Additional development as a wayside along this trail and perhaps limited parking as a trailhead?	Threshold
Spring Park	City of Milwaukie	NCPRD	Natural Area	A nice little park and natural area but very limited on street parking. Trails provide access to water.	Threshold
Stanley Park	City of Milwaukie	NCPRD	Neighborhood Park	This property is relatively undeveloped. Provides connection to adjacent school. Could serve as a small neighborhood park with amenities not found at the adjacent school. Shelter, community garden, public art, etc.	Underserved
Swanson Place Open Space	Clackamas County	NCPRD	Natural Area	Natural area adjacent to Hull Street Open Space. Potential for some future passive recreation opportunities.	Underserved
Willamette Drive Open Space	City of Milwaukie	NCPRD	Natural Area	Natural area currently on the edge of an underserved area. Could provide future level of service through passive recreation opportunities.	Threshold/ Underserved

Figure 2: Facilities with Low-Scoring Components

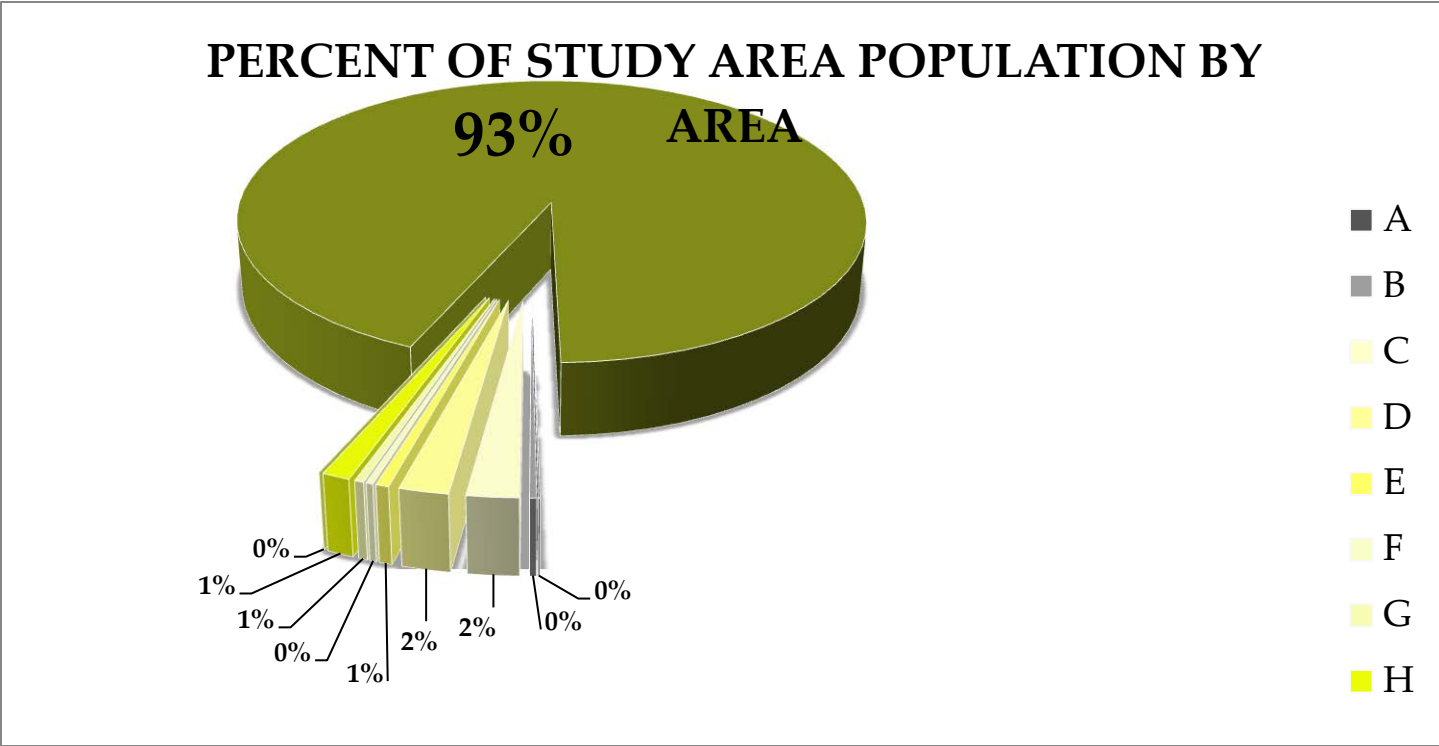
Location	Owner	Mgr.	Class	Low-Scoring Component	Map_ID	Comments
Bunnell Park	Clackamas County	NCPRD	Neighborhood Park	Open Turf	C027	The main feature in this park is open turf but the quality of the turf is below standard.
Happy Valley Park	City of Happy Valley	City of Happy Valley	Community Park	Basketball	C049	Shared court with 4 hoops. Providing court striping would be consistent with other parks in the system.
Happy Valley Park	City of Happy Valley	City of Happy Valley	Community Park	Multi-Purpose Field (Small)	DC17	Shared.
Happy Valley Park	City of Happy Valley	City of Happy Valley	Community Park	Tennis	C043	Courts should be resurfaced to maintain system quality.
Johnson Creek Park	Portland Parks	Portland Parks	Neighborhood Park	Playground, Local	DC100	Playground does not meet NCPRD system quality.
Johnson Creek Property	NCPRD	NCPRD	Community Park	Natural Area	C071	Lacks quality of other NCPRD natural areas.
Justice Property	NCPRD	NCPRD	Neighborhood Park	Natural Area	C072	Lacks quality of other NCPRD natural areas.
Lucille Park	City of Happy Valley	City of Happy Valley	Greenway	Natural Area	C074	Lacks quality of other NCPRD natural areas.
McNary Property	Clackamas County	NCPRD	Natural Area	Natural Area	C075	Lacks quality of other NCPRD natural areas.
Meldrum Bar Park	Gladstone	Gladstone	Community Park	MP Field, Large	DC81	Shared.
Meldrum Bar Park	Gladstone	Gladstone	Community Park	Playground, Local	DC80	Lacks quality of NCPRD playgrounds.
Mill Park	NCPRD	NCPRD	Neighborhood Park	Passive Node	DC901	Overlooks water, benches would be nice.
Milwaukie Riverfront Park	City of Milwaukie	NCPRD	Community Park	Water access, Developed	DC902	Boat ramp erosion issues.
Minthorn North Natural Area	City of Milwaukie	NCPRD	Natural Area	Natural Area	C079	Lacks quality of other NCPRD natural areas.
North Clackamas Park	City of Milwaukie/NCPRD	NCPRD	Community Park	Dog Park	C084	Fencing falls below NCPRD standards.
North Clackamas Park	City of Milwaukie/NCPRD	NCPRD	Community Park	Horseshoes	DC35	Needs repairs.
North Clackamas Park	City of Milwaukie/NCPRD	NCPRD	Community Park	Volleyball	DC33	Needs sand and updating.

Riverside Park and Boat Launch	Clackamas River Water District	Clackamas River Water District	Community Park	Open Turf	DC606	Open turf quality is below standard.
Robert Kronberg Park	City of Milwaukie	NCPRD	Neighborhood Park	Natural Area	C073	Lacks quality of other NCPRD natural areas.
Southern Lites Park	NCPRD	NCPRD	Neighborhood Park	Basketball	HC12	Update and improve court.
Wichita Park	City of Milwaukie	NCPRD	Neighborhood Park	Open Turf	C142	Open turf quality is below standard.

Additional Information: Perspective A

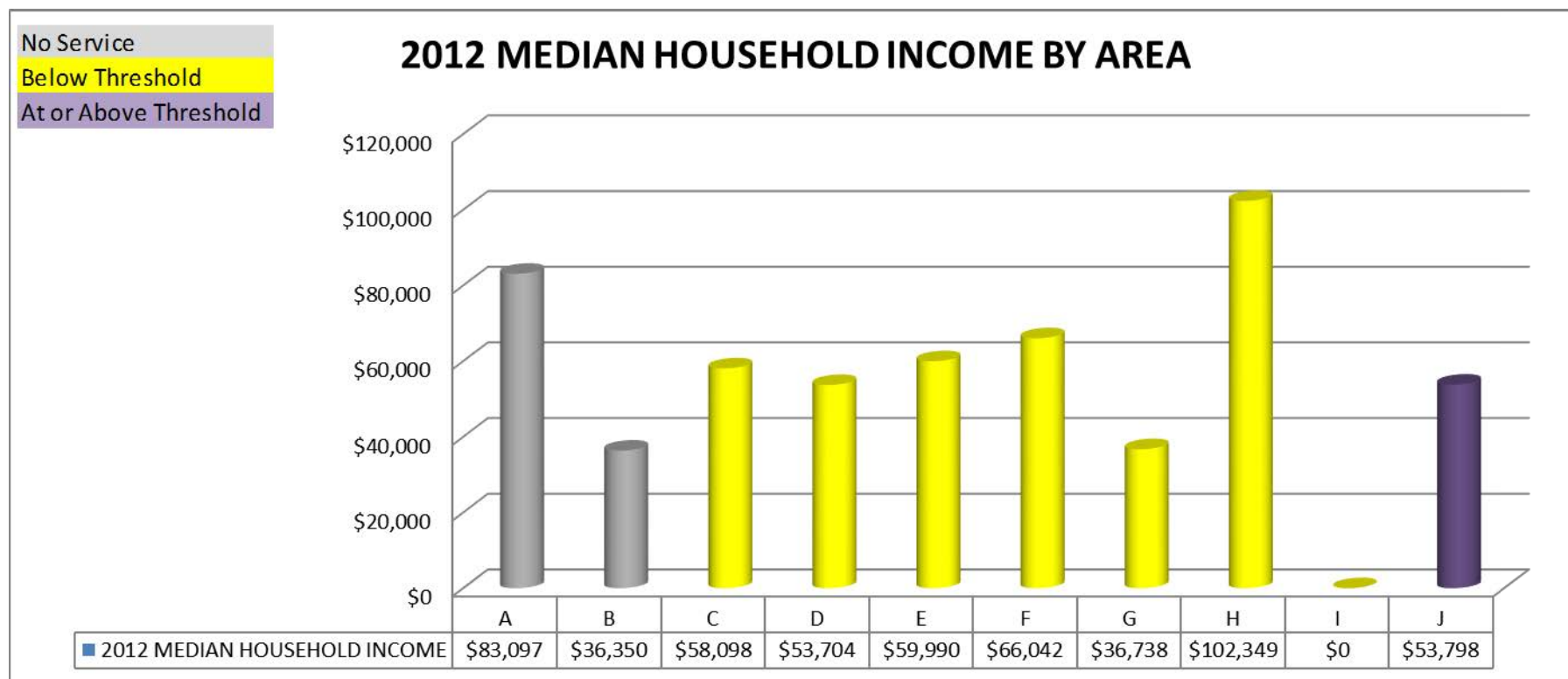
Based on this ESRI analysis, over 93% of the residents of NCPRD live in an area that exceeds the threshold for level of service (Figure 3). The Figure 5 pie chart displays the statistics from inset map PA-1 in a graphic format for easier interpretation. One conclusion here could be that NCPRD is providing an exceptional level of service to users. However, the primary indication here is that 93% of the residents have access to recreation, but that opportunity is highly dependent on access to a motor vehicle or public transportation. Please refer to Perspective A Threshold Analysis PA-1, and Figure 5 for area and color key. There is poor access if you don't have access to a car and have to walk to recreation. Each analysis is a tool and no one analysis should be used to make final decisions.

Figure 3: 2012 Percent of Population for PA-1 GRASP® Threshold Analysis



Additional statistics can also be obtained from this analysis. In *Figure 4* we see the median household income for each of the areas (*labeled A-J on inset map PA-1*).

Figure 4: 2012 Median Household Income by Area for PA-1 GRASP® Threshold Analysis



It may be important to consider median income of an area when prioritizing future park improvements. In some cases agencies are concerned with social equity and median household income can be one indicator of need. Further investigation may also be necessary to determine the variety in ranges for this chart. For example, it would appear that area “I” which has no current population and \$0 median income is perhaps an industrial area and therefore has no need for access to threshold level of service.

Additional Information: Perspective B

Figure 5 shows the total number of people that live in each area with no current service based on 2012 ESRI BAO estimates. (www.esri.com/ba) Areas "C" and "E" have significantly more residents than the other no service areas. Similarly, if further analysis is done on areas that currently have some level of service but that service is not meeting the threshold we see that areas such as "J" and "U" have a significant number of residents that could be positively impacted by future increases in level of service. And Figure 6 shows the total number of people that live in each area with service below threshold based on the same 2012 ESRI BAO estimates.

Figure 5: 2012 Population by Areas with No Service for PB-1 GRASP® Threshold Analysis

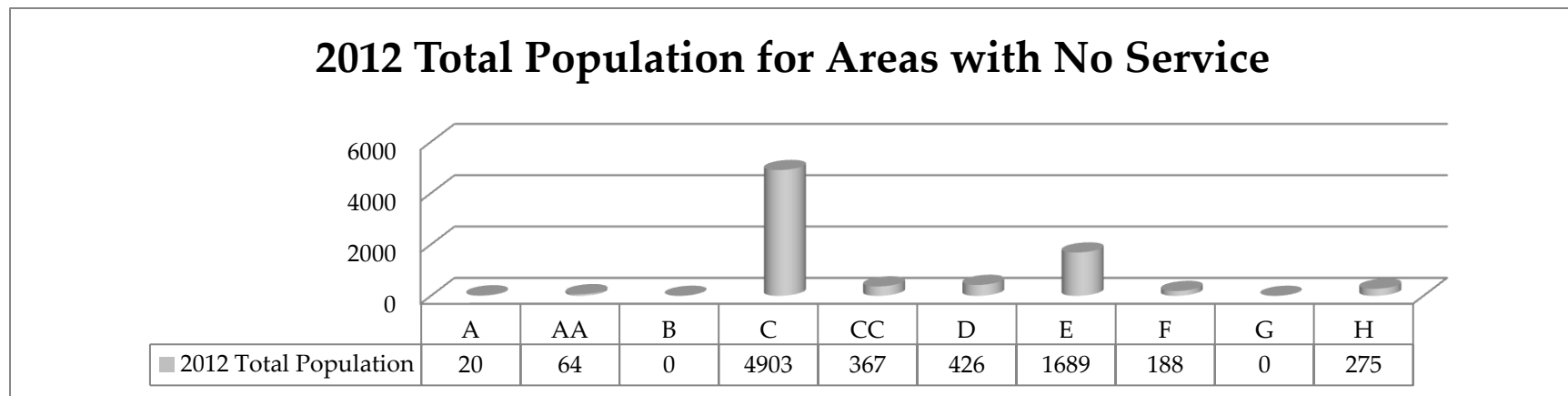
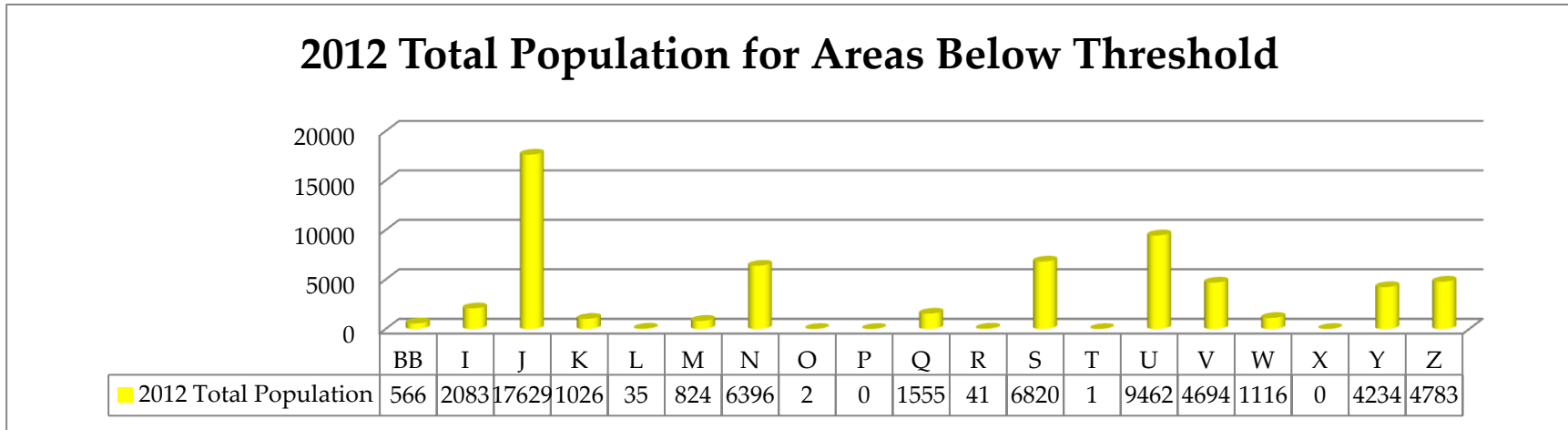


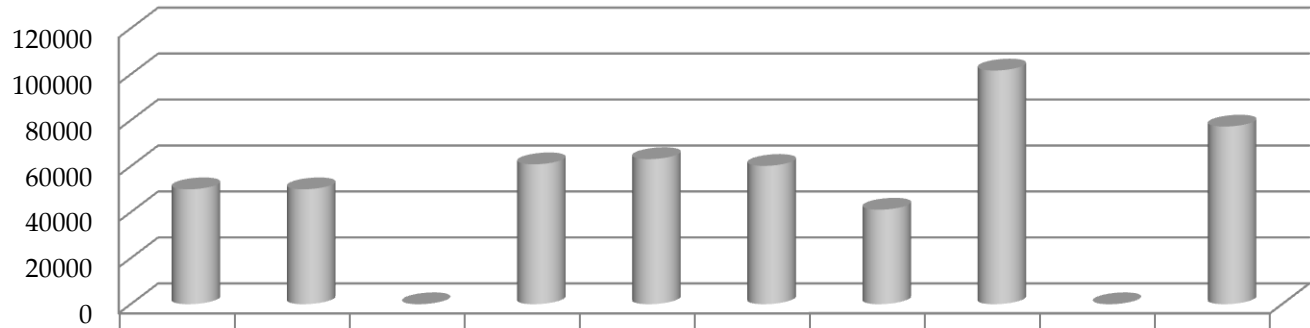
Figure 6: 2012 Population by Areas with Service Below Threshold for PB-1 GRASP® Threshold Analysis



Additional statistics can also be obtained from this analysis. In *Figure 7* we see the median household income for each of the areas with no service and in *Figure 8* we see the median household income for each of the areas with service below the threshold score. This indicates capital investment priorities in lower income or disadvantaged areas. For reference, areas that are above threshold have a 2012 Median Household Income of \$58,196.

Figure 7: 2012 Median Household Income by Areas with No Service for PB-1 GRASP® Threshold Analysis

2012 Median Household Income for Areas with No Service

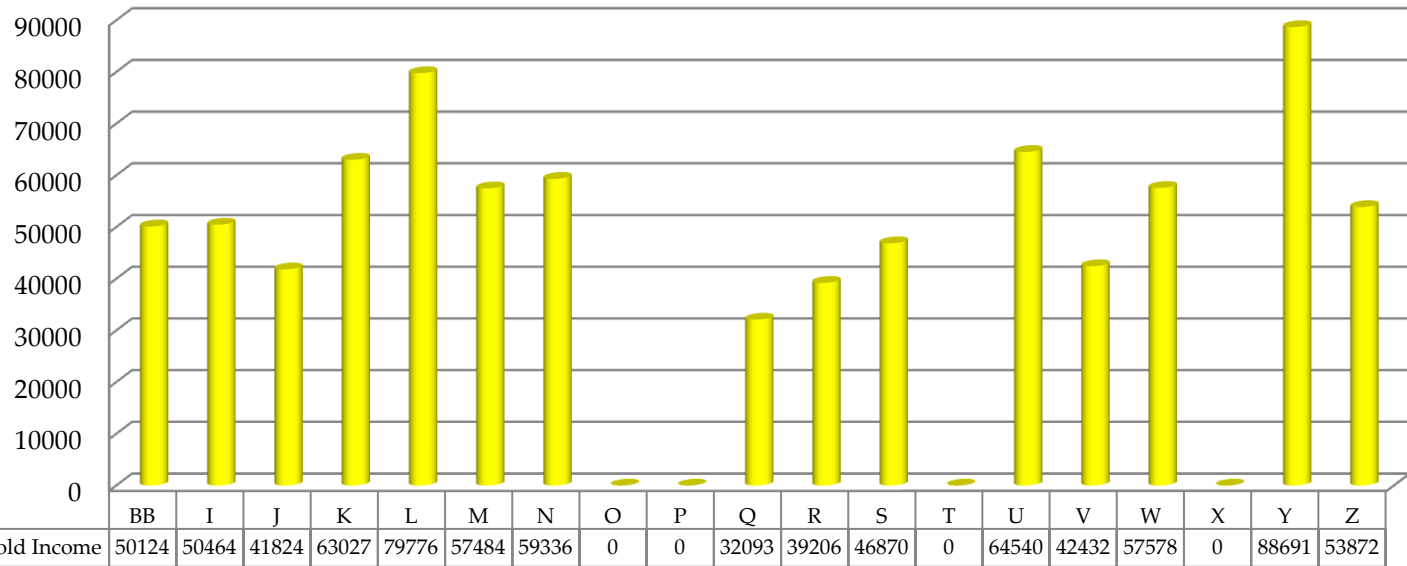


■ 2012 Median Household Income

	A	AA	B	C	CC	D	E	F	G	H
2012 Median Household Income	50000	50000	0	60874	63142	60181	41133	101687	0	77299

Figure 8: 2012 Median Household Income by Areas with Service Below Threshold for PB-1 GRASP® Threshold Analysis

2012 Median Household Income for Areas Below Threshold



■ 2012 Median Household Income	50124	50464	41824	63027	79776	57484	59336	0	0	32093	39206	46870	0	64540	42432	57578	0	88691	53872
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Comparative Data

Figures 10 and 11 provide comparative data from other communities or districts including GRASP® scores of comparable size. The data is intended to show the range of results for level of service analyses that have been used in this study, and how NCPRD compares. Because every community is unique, there are no standard or “correct” numbers; however, most communities like to see where they compare to others.

Figure 10: GRASP® Level of Service Comparisons

STATE	CITY	POPULATION	STUDY AREA SIZE (Acres)	# OF SITES (Parks, Facilities etc.)	TOTAL # OF COMPONENTS
WA	Tacoma	203,984	34,133	104	488
VA	Arlington	190,000	NA	225	494
FL	Ft Lauderdale	181,095	23,230	91	483
CO	Lakewood	144,369	27,494	105	738
IA	Cedar Rapids	143,788	45,987	98	759
CO	Fort Collins	130,681	33,388	45	619
FL	Winter Haven	100,000	42,191	31	230
NC	Cary	139,382	35,578	43	562
IN	South Bend	164,396	65,387	64	339
ID	Post Falls	29,062	24,928	35	271
OR	Corvallis	54,462	18,006	54	309
OR	THPRD	224,627	29,097	253	1211
OR	NCPRD	115,924	23,040	93	295

As shown in Figure 10 of the Oregon agencies compared, NCPRD falls between Corvallis and THPRD in population, study area size, and number of sites in the inventory but is the lowest in the number of components. Based on relatively similar sizes of study areas, THPRD has more parks than NCPRD with 253 versus 93 respectively. This indicates that the per capita component quantity is lower than those agencies compared. As a result, NCPRD should make efforts to increase both the number and quality of facilities and components to better serve existing and future residents of the District.



The GRASP® Index shown in *Figure 11* is derived by dividing the total numerical value of all of the components, amenities of a park and recreation system in a given area by the population of that area, in thousands. The GRASP® Index reflects the total value of assets in the area in relation to the number of people the assets are designed to serve.

Figure 11 shows us that the GRASP® Index for NCPRD is far below the two other Oregon comparison agencies, which means the total value of the assets in NCPRD in relation to the number of people the assets serves is far lower. (Note that the NCPRD GRASP® Index is 19 compared to 30 for Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District and 80 for the City of Corvallis Parks and Recreation Department – a higher number is indicative of a higher level of service).

Figure 11: GRASP® Index Level of Service Comparisons

STATE	CITY / DISTRICT	AVG. # COMPONENTS per SITE	TOTAL GRASP® VALUE (Entire System)	GRASP® INDEX	AVG. SCORE/SITE	% of TOTAL AREA with LOS >0
WA	Tacoma	4.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
VA	Arlington	2.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
FL	Ft Lauderdale	5.3	2662	15	29.3	98
CO	Lakewood	7.0	6476	45	61.7	100
IA	Cedar Rapids	7.7	2467	17	25.2	86
CO	Fort Collins	13.8	2675	20	59.4	83
FL	Winter Haven	7.4	328	3	10.6	37
NC	Cary	13.1	2843	20	66.1	97
IN	South Bend	5.3	2417	15	37.8	72
ID	Post Falls	7.7	1005	36	28.7	71
OR	Corvallis	5.7	2217	80	41.1	93
OR	THPRD	5	6843	30	27	100
OR	NCPRD	3.2	2207	19	23.7	97

Other Methods and Analysis: GRASP® Index



The capacities table found in Chapter 8, Page 66 of the 2014 Master Plan is based purely on the quantity of assets without regard to quality or functionality. Higher level of service (LOS) is achieved only by adding assets, regardless of the condition or quality of those assets. However, in theory, the LOS provided by assets should be based on their quality as well as their quantity.

GreenPlay Inc. has developed a tool that incorporates both quantity and quality for any given set of assets into a single indicator called the GRASP® Index. *Figure 12* shows the GRASP® Indices for the various components based on the 2012 population.

Figure 12 GRASP® Index

	2012 Population:	115,924	2017 Projected Population:	121,476
	Total GRASP® Community Score per component type	GRASP® score per 1000 population (GRASP® Index)	Total GRASP® score needed at projected population	Additional GRASP® score needed
Ballfield	128.4	1.11	135	6.6
Basketball	47.7	0.41	50.0	2.3
Educational Experience	16	0.14	16.8	0.8
Gardens, Community	9.2	0.08	9.6	0.4
Loop Walk	63.4	0.55	66.4	3.0
MP Field, all sizes	30.4	0.26	31.9	1.5
Open Turf	121.3	1.05	127.1	5.8
Picnic Grounds	45.2	0.39	47.4	2.2
Playground, all sizes	159.8	1.38	167.5	7.7
Shelter, all sizes	26	0.22	27.2	1.2
Skate Park	7.2	0.06	7.5	0.3
Tennis	26.4	0.23	27.7	1.3
Volleyball	16.4	0.14	17.2	0.8
Water Access, all	44.8	0.39	47	2.2

This index is a per capita ratio of the functional score per population in thousands. The GRASP® Index can move up or down over time as either quantity or quality changes. For example, if all of the playgrounds in a community are allowed to deteriorate over time, but none are added or taken away, the LOS provided by the playgrounds is decreasing. Similarly, if all of the playgrounds are replaced with new and better ones, but no additional playgrounds



are added, the LOS increases even though the per-capita quantity of playgrounds did not change. In the case of NCPRD, playgrounds currently score at 159.8 and have a GRASP® Index of 1.38.

Based on population projections by the year 2017, NCPRD would need to provide an additional 7.7 worth of GRASP® scoring through playgrounds to maintain the current level of service per capita. It should be noted that an increase in GRASP® score can occur through upgrades to current components, addition of new components, or a combination of upgrades and additions. For the sake of discussion a typical component with typical park modifiers will register an overall GRASP® score of 4.8 points. Therefore in this case of needing 7.7 GRASP® playground scoring, a possible solution would be a single new playground and upgrades to one to two other playgrounds.

This is especially useful in communities where the sustainability of the parks and recreation system over time is important. In the past, the focus was on maintaining adequate capacity as population growth occurred. Today, many communities are reaching build-out while others have seen population growth slow. The focus in such communities has shifted to maintaining current levels of service as components age or become obsolete, or as needs change. The GRASP® Index can be used to track LOS under such conditions over time.

This analysis is directly related to Capital Improvement and Capital Asset Replacement Plans, in that failure to maintain facilities and components within those facilities will in no doubt cause a decrease in level of service based on the functionality of individual components.

For example, failure to maintain a playground or basketball court that currently meets expectations (i.e. scores a "2") will result, at some point in time, that component failing to meet expectations or actually needing to be removed for safety reasons. Decrease in score or removal of a component directly affects the overall level of service of a park or facility in the GRASP® methodology.

Appendix I: Demographics

Community Profile and Demographic Analysis

Population and Demographic Trends

Population Projections

Although we can never really know the future of population growth with certainty, it is helpful to make assumptions about it for planning purposes. *Table 1* contains population estimates and projections based on the 2010 U.S. Census for the NCPRD in the years 2012, 2017, and 2022. NCPRD's annual growth rate between 2000 and 2010 was 1.32 percent. The projected annual growth rate through 2022 is .94 percent

Table 1: Population projections and percent change*

US Census (2000 and 2010) and ESRI Projections		Percent of Change
2000 Population	99,844	n/a
2010 Population	113,775	<14%
2012 Estimated	115,924	<2%
2017 Projected	121,476	<5%
2022 Projected	127,294	<5%

*Source: 2010 Census and ESRI Business Information Solutions. *GreenPlay, LLC, calculated projected populations based on ESRI growth multiplier of .94 percent for North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District. U.S. Census does not create projections for 2012, 2015 or 2017. The 2000 population numbers include the City of Happy Valley, although Happy Valley didn't join the District until 2006.*

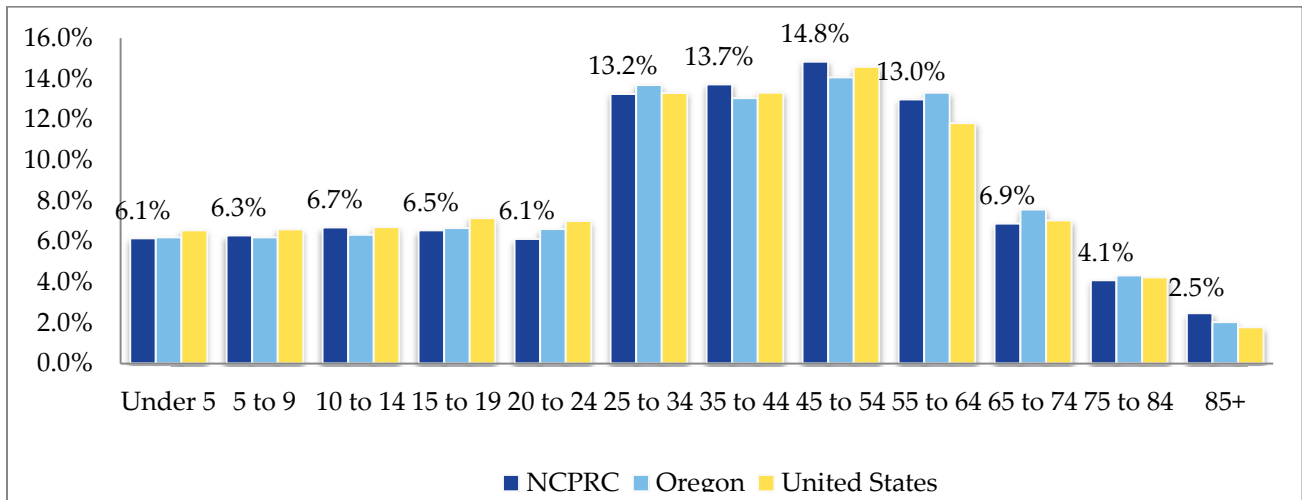
Age Ranges and Household Size

Knowing the age distribution for NCPRD can help to strategically target services toward the needs of various age groups. This analysis compares the age makeup of NCPRD against the State of Oregon and the Country as a whole. As shown in *Table 2*, the District has a very comparable distribution to the State and the Country:

- The median age for the NCPRD is 38.7 years; slightly higher than both the state (38.3 years) and the Country (37.1 years).
- The average household size for the NCPRD and for the State of Oregon In 2010 was 2.51, as compared to 2.58 for the Country as a whole.



Table 2: 2010 Age Distributions – NCPRD, State of Oregon, United States



Source: 2010 U.S. Census, ESRI Business Information Solutions, 2011.

The following age breakdown is used to separate the population into age sensitive user groups.

- Under 5 years: 6.1% of the District belongs to this age group. This group represents users of preschool programs and facilities. As trails and open space users, this age group is often in strollers. These individuals are the future participants in youth activities.
- 5 to 14 years: This group represents current youth program participants. 13% of the District belongs to this age category.
- 15 to 24 years: This group represents teen/young adult program participants moving out of the youth programs and into adult employment seekers. 12.6% of the District belongs to this age category.
- 25 to 34 years: This group represents potential adult program participants. Many in this age group are beginning long-term relationships and establishing families. 13.2% of the District belongs to this age group.
- 35 to 54 years: This group represents users of a wide range of adult programming and park facilities. Their characteristics extend from having children using preschool and youth programs to becoming empty nesters. 28.5% of the District belongs to this age group. This is the largest age cohort in the District.
- 55 to 64 years: This group represents users of older adult programming exhibiting the characteristics of approaching retirement or already retired and typically enjoying



grandchildren. This group may also be caring for older parents. 13% of the District belongs to this age group.

- 65 years plus: Nationally, this group will be increasing dramatically. Pew Research reports that by the time all Baby Boomers turn 65 in 2030, 15 percent of the nation’s population will be at least that old. Recreation centers, senior centers, and senior programs can be a significant link in the health care system. This group ranges from very healthy, active seniors to more physically inactive seniors. 13.5% of the District currently belongs to this age group.

Race/Ethnicity

Knowing the ethnic diversity make-up of the District can help to understand cultural preferences for parks and recreation services

According to the U.S. Census, the North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District is comparable in ethnic diversity to the State of Oregon but is much less ethnically diverse than the Country as a whole, particularly with regard to blacks and Hispanics. The Hispanic population of the District was 6.1 percent of the population at the time of the previous master plan, now it represents 9.2 percent of the population. *Table 3* illustrates the percentages of population in each race as well as Hispanic Ethnicity (persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race). White Alone is the highest ranking cohort for all three geographic areas.

Table 3: 2010 Race/Ethnicity Comparisons – NCPRD, State of Oregon, United States

Race	NCPRD	Oregon	US
White Alone	83.6%	83.6%	72.4%
Black Alone	1.4%	1.8%	12.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	1.0%	1.4%	1.0%
Asian Alone	6.3%	3.7%	4.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Some Other Race Alone	3.6%	5.3%	6.2%
Two or More Races	3.8%	3.8%	2.9%
Hispanic Origin (Any Race)	9.2%	11.7%	16.3%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census, ESRI Business Information Solutions, 2012.



Education

As Shown in *Table 4*, ESRI’s forecasts from the U.S. Census estimate that the highest ranking cohorts in the District are high school graduate (27.6%); and some college education, no degree (28.3%). Those residents that earned a bachelor’s degree follow with 17.8 percent of the population.

NCPRD has a comparable educational attainment to that of the State of Oregon, which is somewhat higher than the education rate of the Country as a whole. According to a new U.S. Census Bureau study, education levels had more effect on earnings over a 40-year span in the workforce than any other demographic factor, such as gender, race, and ethnic origin.

Table 4: 2010 Education Attainment Comparisons – NCPRD, State of Oregon, United States

Education Attainment	NCPRD	Oregon	United States
Less than 9th grade	2.8%	3.6%	4.5%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6.6%	2.6%	7.6%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27.6%	15.5%	25.2%
Some college, no degree	28.3%	20.9%	25.9%
Associate's degree	8.5%	7.3%	7.6%
Bachelor's degree	17.8%	26.6%	18.3%
Graduate or professional degree	8.3%	23.5%	10.9%

Source: 2000 U.S. Census, 2010 Forecast by ESRI.

Income, Poverty and Spending

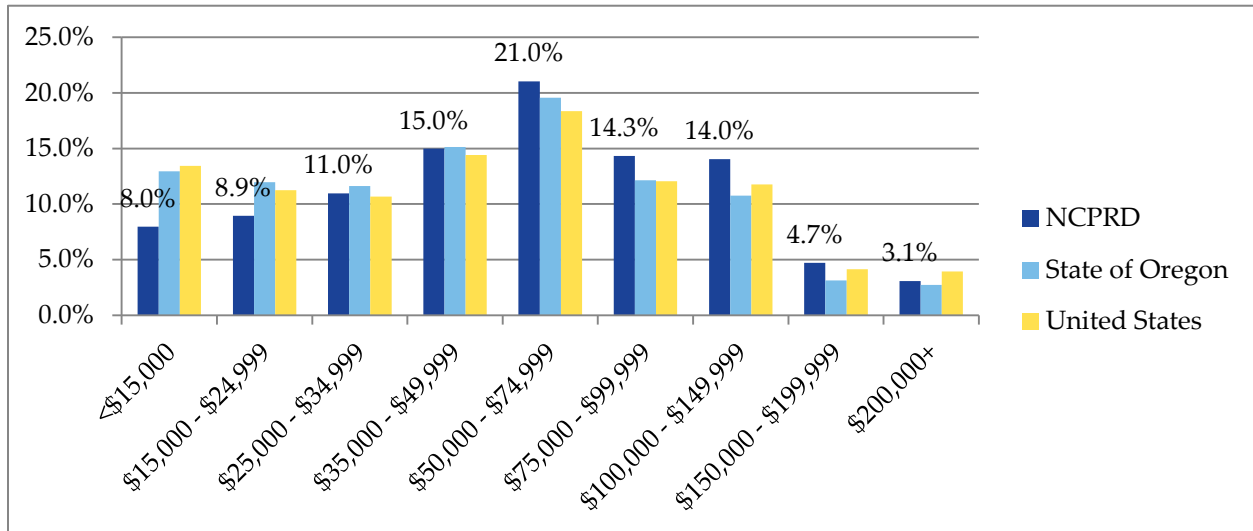
According to ESRI, the estimated median household income for the North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District is \$56,270; higher than both the State of Oregon (\$47,814) and the United States (\$50,227). A 2011 comparison of household income, as shown in *Table 5* illustrates that in most income categories, residents in the NCPRD earn higher incomes than in the State and the County.

The average household size for the NCPRD in 2010 was 2.51. The 2012 Federal Poverty Line for a 2 person family was \$15,130 in 2011, and in the District, 8 percent of the population is estimated to be below this poverty line.



According to an ESRI Business Information Solutions Market Profile, in 2010 the annual average amount spent on entertainment and recreation by household in the NCPRD is \$3,535.01 (estimate based on 2000 census). This amount does not include travel.

Table 5: 2011 Households by Income Comparison – NCPRD, State of Oregon, United States



Home Ownership

Community Market Segments

The ESRI Market Profile predicted that, in 2010, 59.5 percent of the housing units in the North Clackamas Park and Recreation District were owner occupied, 35 percent were renter occupied, and 6.9 percent were vacant (estimate based on 2000 census).

Understanding characteristics of a community’s prevalent market segments can target program and service offerings, and streamline marketing efforts. According to the ESRI 2012 Market Profile Report, the Top 3 Community Tapestry Segments for NCPRD are *Main Street USA*, *In Style*, and *Old and Newcomers* (based on socioeconomic and demographic composition -- [Tapestry Segmentation Reference Guide](#), ESRI, Redlands, CA, 2011, www.esri.com/tapestry). These Community Segments are summarized as follows:

Main Street USA

Neighborhoods comprising this segment of the community are a mix of household types, half of which are married-couple families, one third are single person or shared households, and the



rest are single-parent or other family households. These are majority white neighborhoods with a median age of 36.7 years. Residents like to go bowling or ice skating and use their stationary bikes and take aerobics for exercise. They visit beaches and theme parks.

In Style

This segment lives in the suburbs but prefers the city lifestyle with professional couples predominating. Married couple families predominate at 54 percent and more than 2/3 of the households are families without children. The median age is 40.2 with little racial diversity. Residents in this segment are concerned with healthy eating and exercise. They tend to go to the beach, snorkel, play golf and casino gamble. Golf is an important factor when considering vacation destinations.

Old and Newcomers

Residents in this community segment are in transition, either renters starting their careers or in the process of retiring from them. This segment has high proportions of the community in their 20's and in their 70's. Racial diversity tends to follow the U.S. level of diversity. This community participates in walking/jogging as well as racquetball and golf. They fly kites and get out to the zoo. "Age is not always obvious from their activity choices."

Community Profile Summary

In summary, key demographic trends to reference for future planning efforts and to be used in the Level of Service Capacity analysis of the North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District are the following:

- 2012 Population estimate for NCPRD is 115,924.
- By 2022, the population is projected to increase by almost 10%, to an estimated 127,294 people.
- Population in the NCPRD is projected to show a slower percent change during the next five years than the previous ten years.
- The median age for the NCPRD is 38.7 years; slightly higher than both the state (38.3 years) and the Country (37.1 years).



- According to the U.S. Census, the ethnicity in the NCPRD is 83.8 percent white alone. The next highest cohort is Hispanic (9.2) followed by Asian or Pacific Islander alone, (6.3%). The District's diversity rate is about the same as the State of Oregon but less than the Country as a whole. This compares to 90.9% white alone at the time of the 2004 Master Plan, 6.1% Hispanic, and 4.4% Asian or Pacific Islander alone. This indicates that the ethnicity of the District is diversifying and NCPRD should take this increasing diversity into account when planning for new facilities and programs.
- Age distribution population in NCPRD illustrates the population with the highest cohort is 45-54, (14.8%). 26.5% of the population is 55 years of age and older.
- Median household income in NCPRD is \$56,270; higher than both the State of Oregon (\$47,814) and the United States (\$50,227).
- Fewer NCPRD residents 25 years and older have a Bachelor's and/or Master's Degree than residents in the State and in the Country.

North Clackamas Parks & Recreation District Parks & Recreation Master Plan Survey 2012



November 2012

Prepared for:

*North Clackamas Parks & Recreation
District*

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METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this study was to gather public feedback on North Clackamas Parks & Recreation District (NCPRD) parks, natural areas, programs, facilities, services and other community investments. This feedback and subsequent analysis was designed to assist NCPRD in the update to the Parks and Recreation Master Plan and to create a Strategic Plan and Cost Recovery Model.

The survey was conducted using three methods: 1) a mail-back survey, 2) an online invitation only survey, and 3) an open link online survey for members of the public who did not receive a randomly selected survey in the mail. Unless stated otherwise, the analysis herein focuses primarily on surveys received via the first two methods.

The primary list source used for the mailing was a third party list purchased from Melissa Data Corp., a leading provider of data quality solutions with emphasis on U.S., Canadian, and international address and phone verification and postal software. Use of the Melissa Data list also includes renters in the sample who are frequently missed in other list sources such as utility billing lists.

A total of 5,500 surveys were mailed to a random sample of NCPRD residents in September 2012, with approximately 5,225 being delivered after subtracting undeliverable mail. The final sample size for this statistically valid survey was 401, resulting in a margin of error of approximately +/- 4.9 percentage points calculated for questions at 50% response¹. Results from the open link survey generated an additional 397 responses.

As responses to the open-link version of the questionnaire are “self-selected” and not a part of the randomly selected sample of residents, results from the open-link questionnaire are kept separate from the mail and invitation web versions of the survey for the overall analysis. The majority of the discussion that follows focuses primarily on results from the randomly selected sample of residents.

The underlying data for the random sample responses were weighted by age, ethnicity, and by location of residence (ZIP Code) to ensure appropriate representation of NCPRD residents across different demographic cohorts in the sample.

¹ For the total sample size of 401, margin of error is +/- 4.9 percent calculated for questions at 50% response (if the response for a particular question is “50%”—the standard way to generalize margin of error is to state the larger margin, which occurs for responses at 50%). Note that the margin of error is different for every single question response on the survey depending on the resultant sample sizes, proportion of responses, and number of answer categories for each question. Comparison of differences in the data between various segments, therefore, should take into consideration these factors. As a general comment, it is sometimes more appropriate to focus attention on the general trends and patterns in the data rather than on the individual percentages.

RESPONDENT PROFILE

Household Characteristics

- The majority of households within the North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District (NCPRD) own their home (81%); 18% rent, and 1% had some other circumstance.
- The average household size within the NCPRD was 3.3 persons.
- Almost half are households with children (47%), with another 23% as empty nesters (children grown and no longer at home). Sixteen percent were couples with no children and 14% were singles with no children.
- There were more 25 to 34 year olds (32%) reported living within NCPRD than any other age group. Other age groups reported as a percentage of all residents include 45 to 54 year olds (26%); 35 to 44 year olds (24%); 55 to 64 year olds (22%); and under 5 year olds (20%).
- Household income had a fairly even distribution within the district. While only 13% earned less than \$25,000 per year, 17% earned between \$25,000 and \$49,999 per year; 21% earned between \$50,000 and \$74,999 annually; 16% earned between \$75,000 and \$99,999; another 17% earned between \$100,000 and \$149,999; 12% earned between \$150,000 and \$199,999. Only 4% earned more than \$200,000.

Figure 1
Household Characteristics (Part 1)

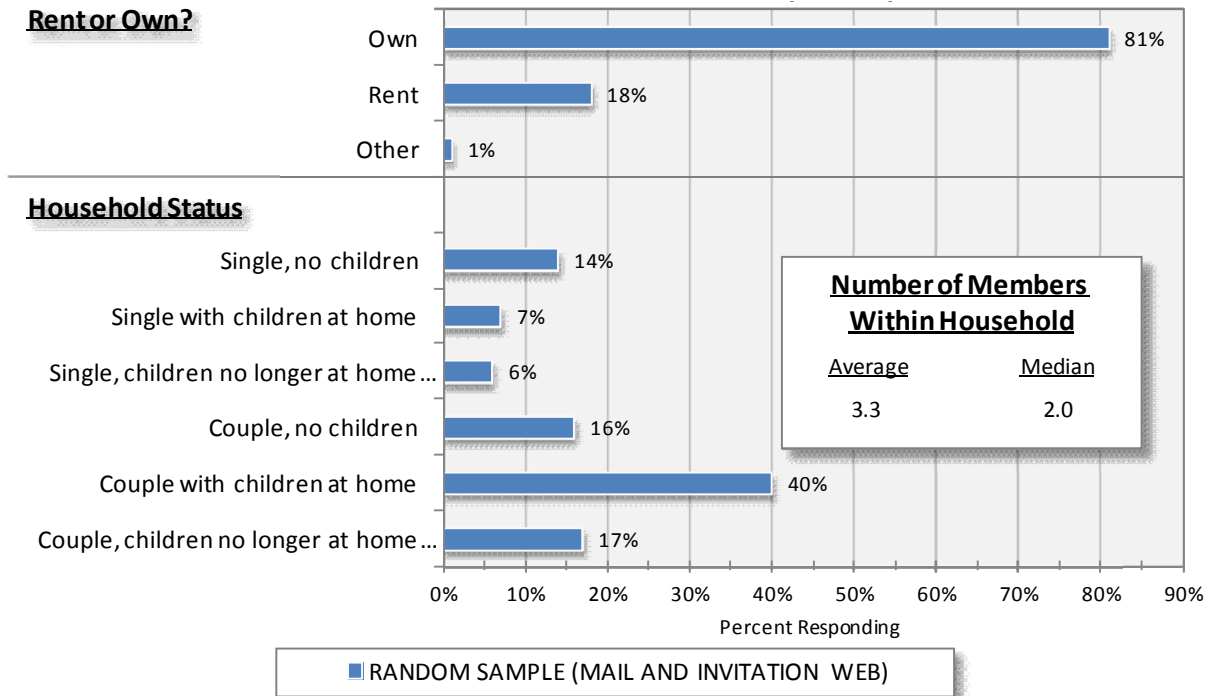
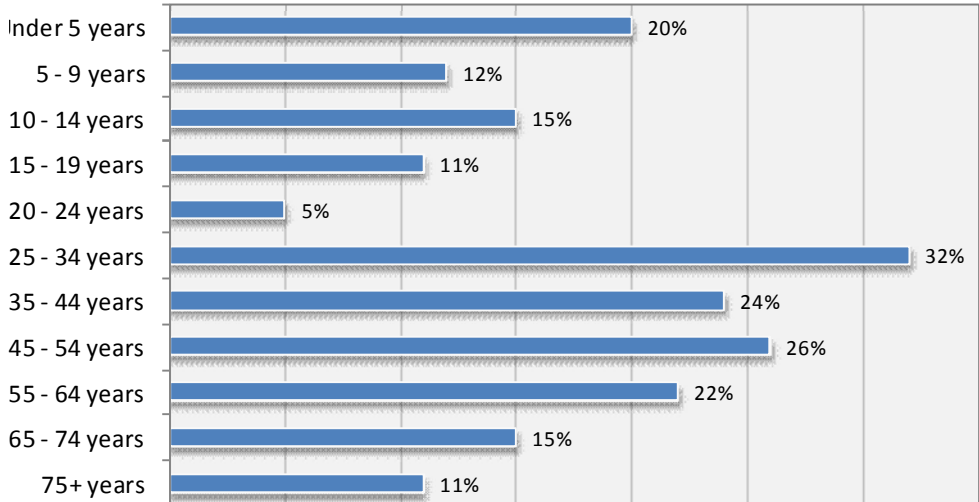
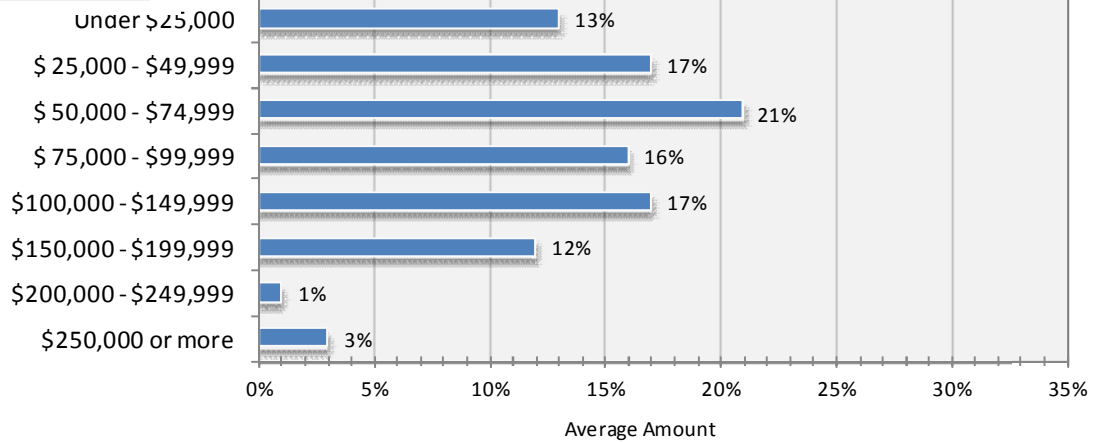


Figure 2
Household Characteristics (Part 2)

Ages within Household



Household Income

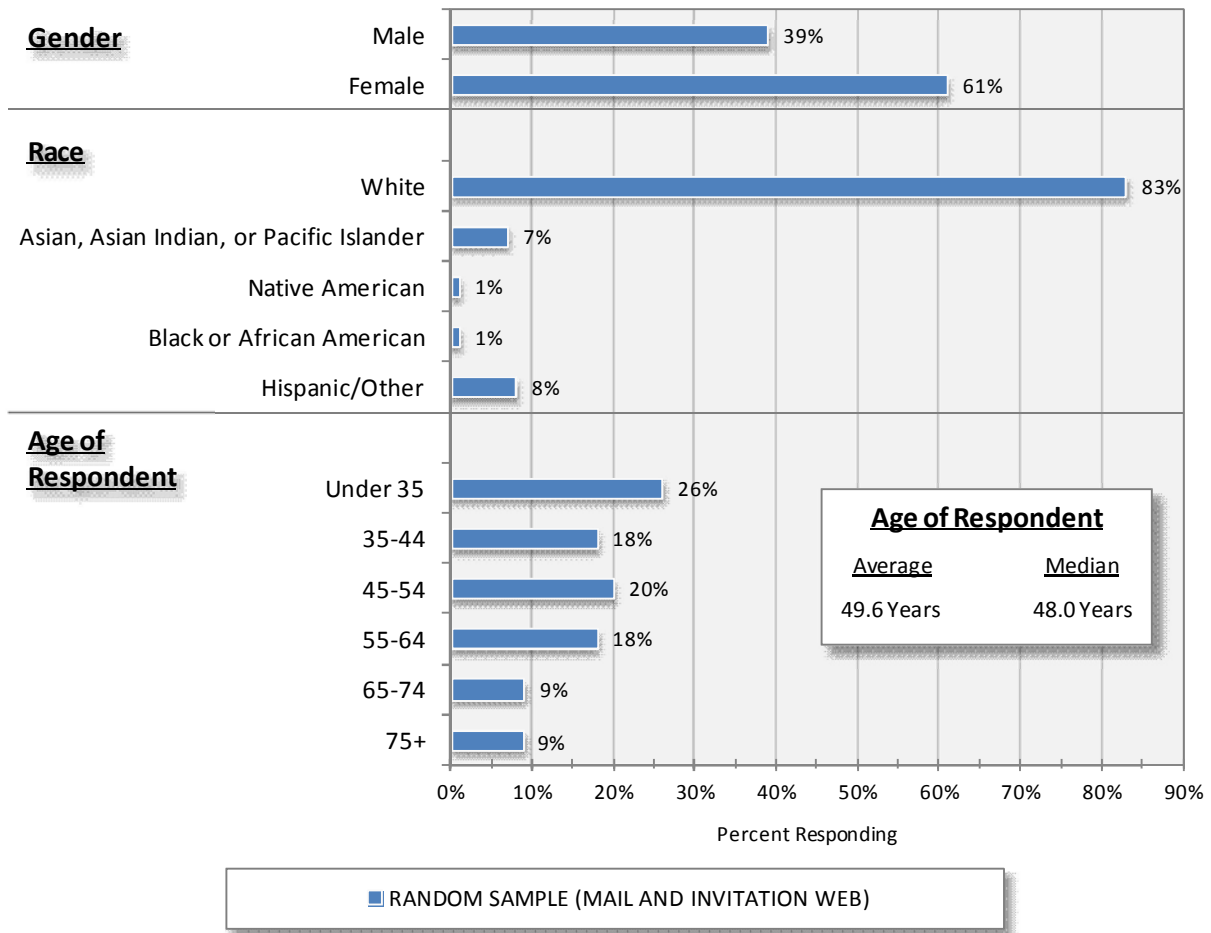


■ RANDOM SAMPLE (MAIL AND INVITATION WEB)

Respondent Characteristics

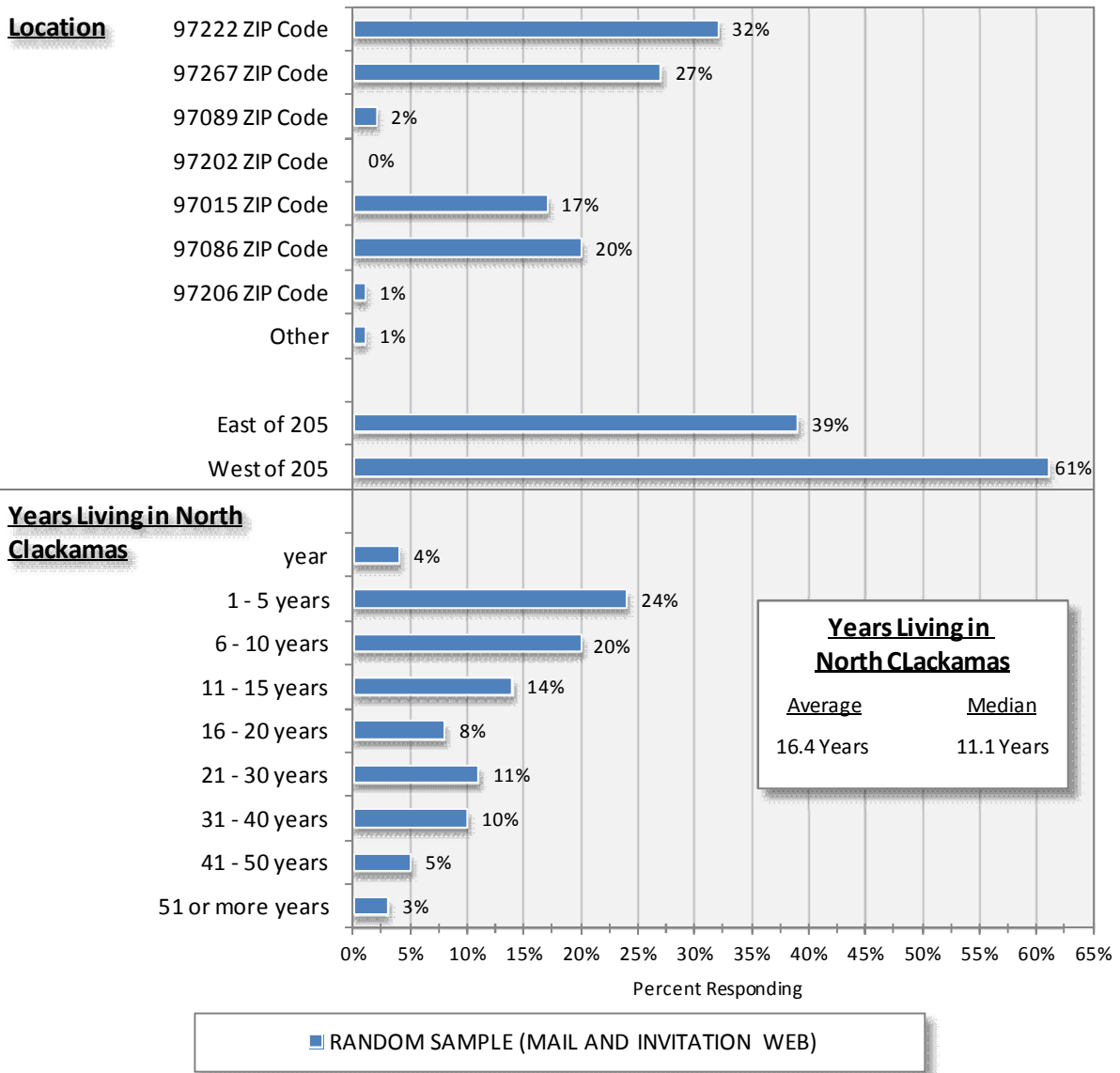
- 61% of respondents were female; 39% were male
- Average age of respondents was 49.6 years
- With an 83% majority, white was the most frequently reported race
- Asian, Asian Indian, or Pacific Islander accounted for 7% of the population
- Only 1% of the population reported themselves as Black or African American
- Another 1% indicated themselves as Native American
- Eight percent were some other race (primarily Hispanic) or two or more races.

Figure 3
Respondent Characteristics (Part 1)



- The average number of years respondents had been living in NCPRD was 16.4.
- A large proportion of the NCPRD population are new residents (28%), having lived in the area for five years or less.
- 97222 is the most populous ZIP code area at 32%, followed by 97267 (27%), 97086 (20%), and 97015 (17%). All other ZIP codes make up less than 5% of the remainder.
- Sixty-one percent of respondents live west of Highway 205, whereas 39% live east of Highway 205.

Figure 4
Respondent Characteristics (Part 2)



VALUES AND VISION

Top Five Community Issues / Problems

When asked to rank the top five priorities for the NCPRD to address, the respondents indicated a clear ranking. The most frequently reported priorities respondents indicated include:

- Make my community a more desirable place (63% of NCPRD households indicated this priority as one of the top five priorities parks and recreation should focus on)
- Positive activities for youth (57%)
- Improve physical health and fitness (54%)
- Land preservation/acquisition (45%)

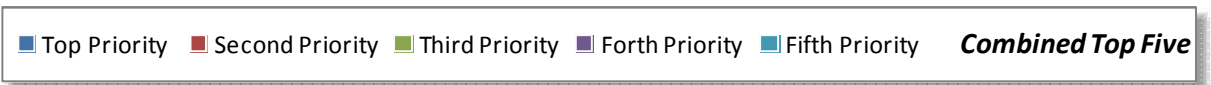
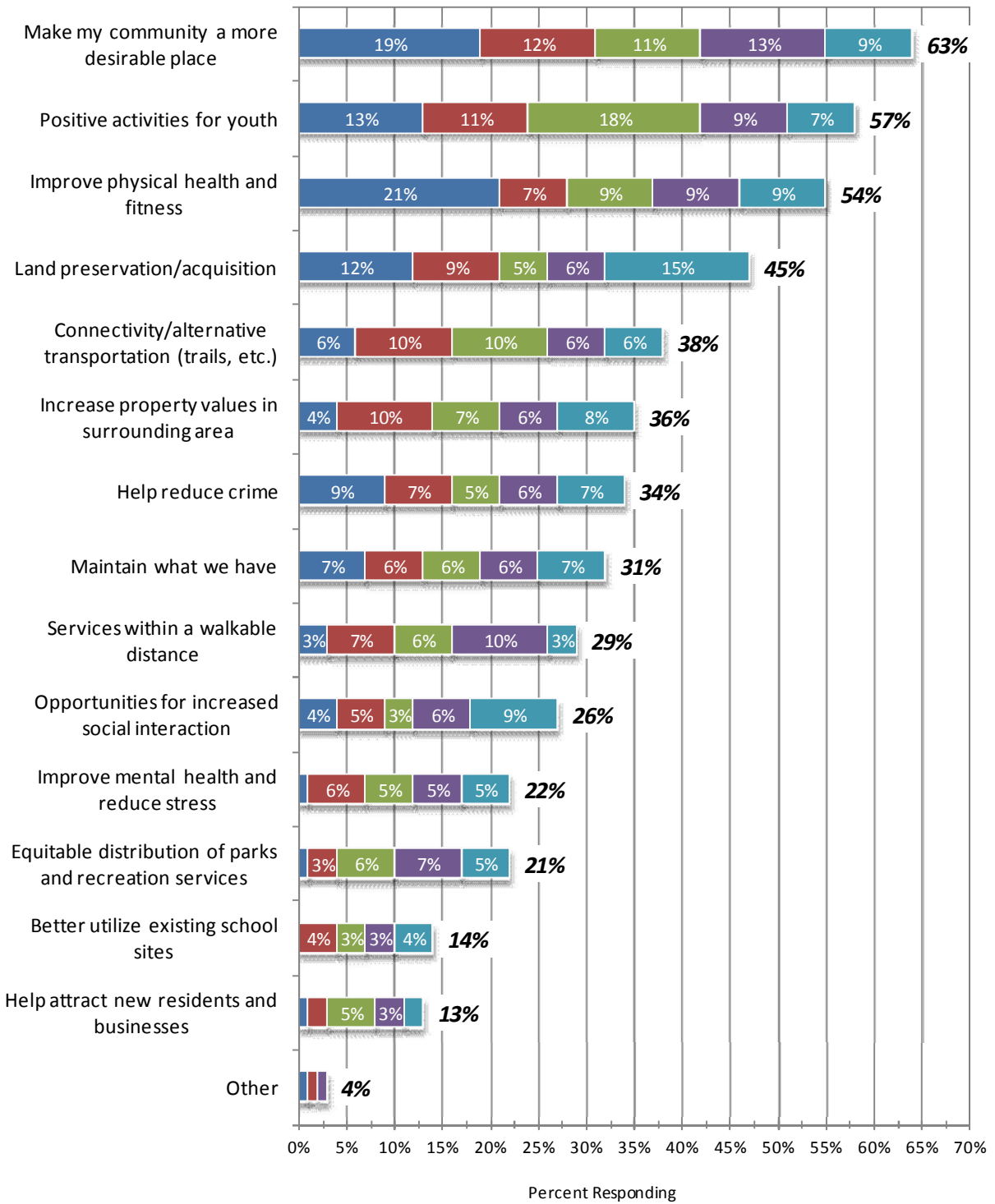
Second tier of priorities:

- Connectivity/ alternative transportation (38%)
- Increase property values in surrounding area (36%)
- Help reduce crime (34%)
- Maintain what we have (31%)
- Services within a walkable distance (29%)
- Opportunities for increased social interaction (26%)

Third tier of priorities:

- Improve mental health and reduce stress (22%)
- Equitable distribution of parks and recreation services (21%)
- Better utilize existing school sites (14%)
- Help attract new residents and businesses (13%)

Figure 5
Most Important Values/Priorities for NCPRD

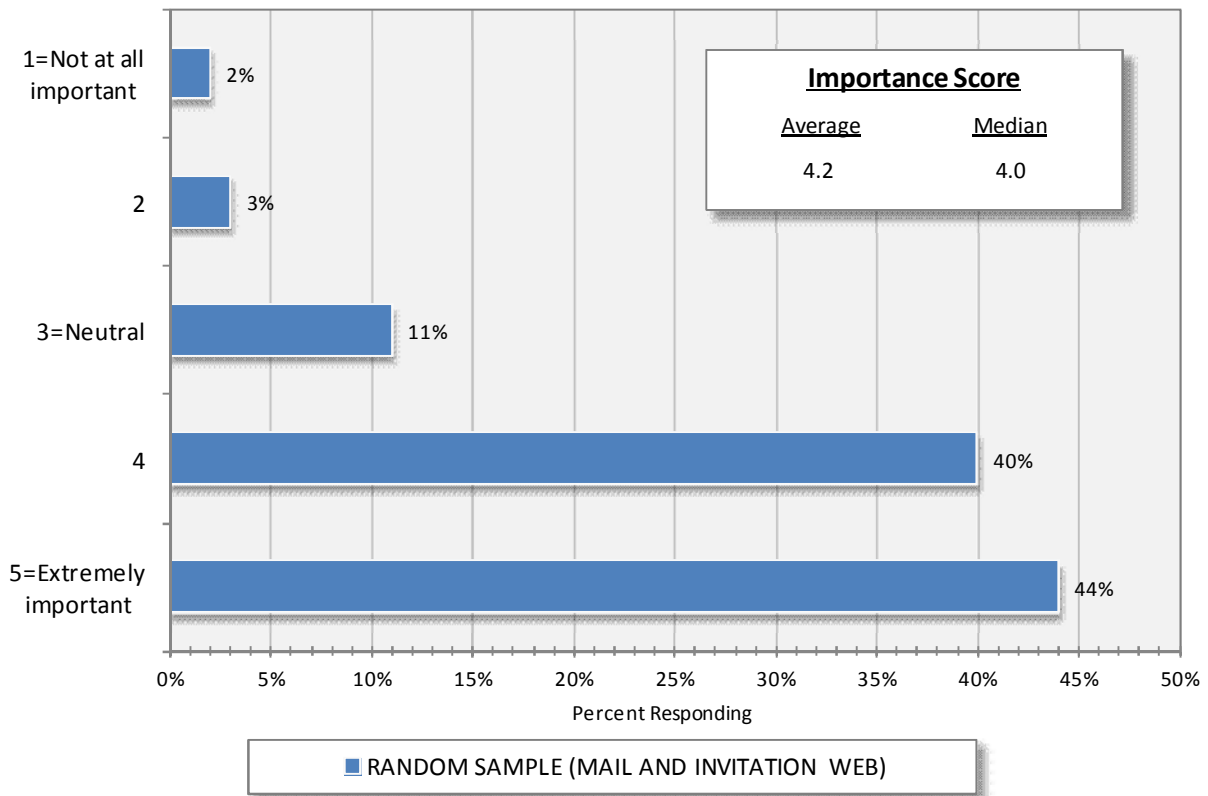


CURRENT FACILITIES

Importance of Park and Recreation Opportunities

Respondents were asked to rank the importance of the availability of local parks & recreation opportunities in NCPRD. The majority of households (84%) indicated a 4 or a 5 on a 5 point scale, where, 1=Not at All Important, and 5=Extremely Important. Correspondingly, the average rating was 4.2.

Figure 6
Current Facilities – Importance of Availability/Accessibility to Parks & recreation Opportunities



Usage Frequency

Residents of NCPRD used neighborhood parks most frequently over the past year (at least 28 times over the past 12 months, or a little more than twice per month). Trails within parks, playgrounds/play areas, large community parks, and natural areas followed with at least 11 times over the past 12 months, which averages to about once per month.

The following facilities were used at least once in the past year by the majority of households:

- Neighborhood parks (81% of households used neighborhood parks at least once over the past 12 months)
- Large community parks (70% of households)
- Trails within parks (70% of households)
- Natural areas (62% of households)

Second tier of households that used facilities at least once within the past 12 months:

- Playgrounds/play areas (50% of households)
- North Clackamas Aquatic Park (45% of households)
- Picnic areas/shelters (44% of households)
- NCPRD and school athletic fields (36% of households)
- Multi-use trails (Trolley Trail) (36% of households)

Third tier of percent of households that used facilities:

- Milwaukie Center (27% of households)
- Fenced off-leash dog parks (24% of households)

The following facilities were used by less than 1 out of every 5 households over the past 12 months:

- Sport field complexes (19% of households)
- Outdoor basketball courts (17% of households)
- Tennis Courts (15% of households)
- Community rooms (12% of households)

Figure 7
Current Facilities - Frequency of Use in the Past 12 Months

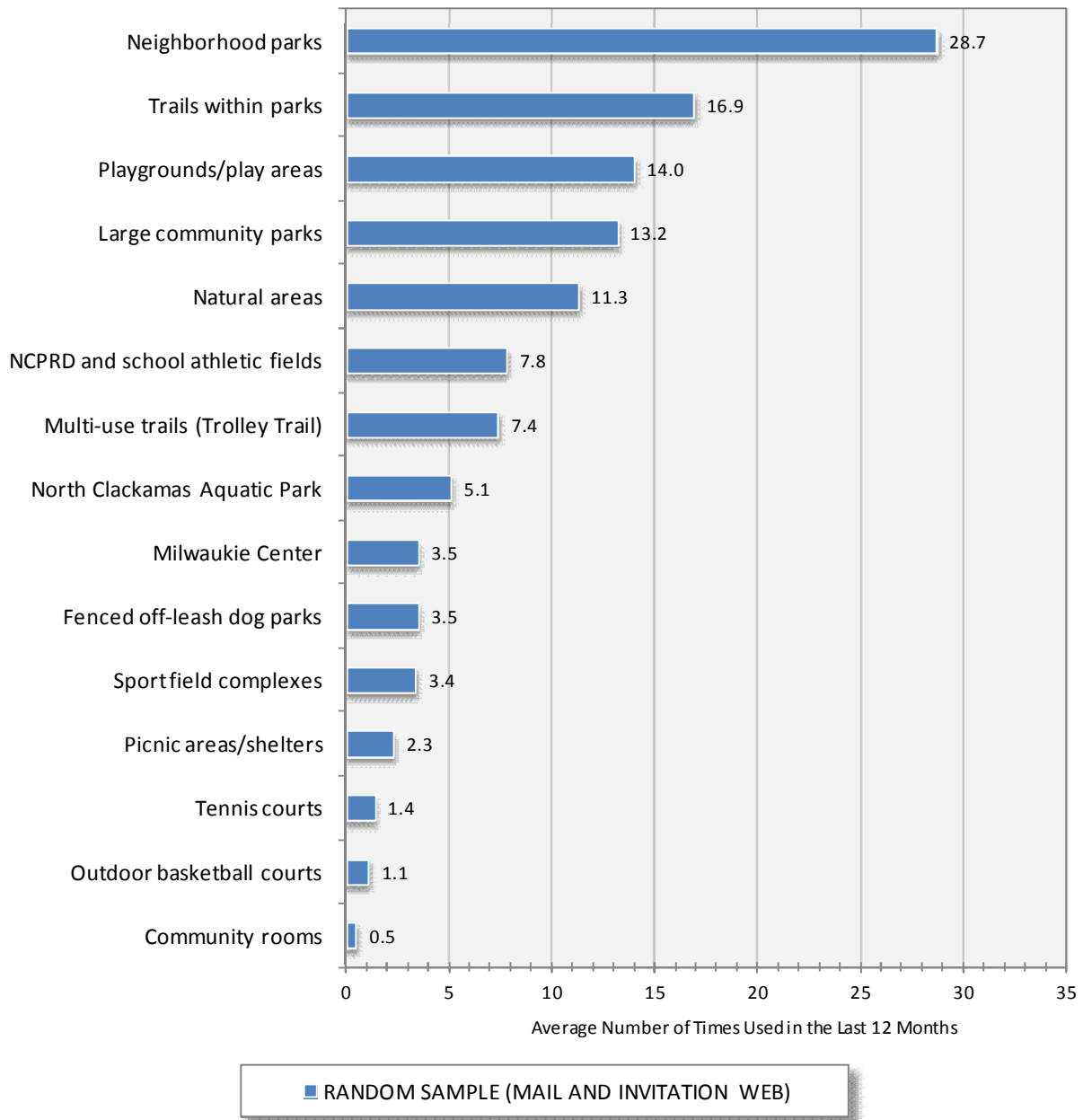
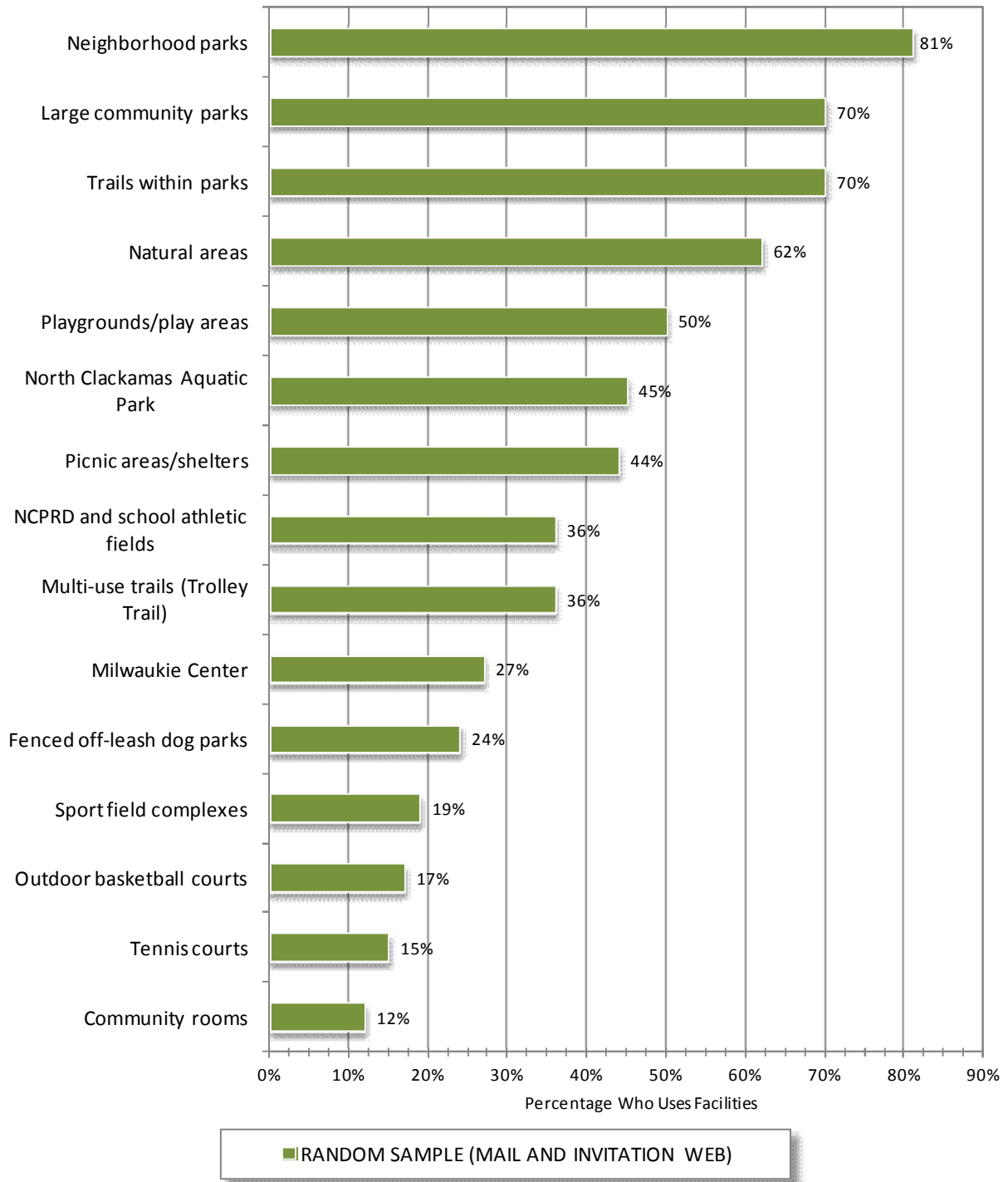


Figure 8
Current Facilities – Percentage of Households Who Used Facilities in the Past 12 Months



Importance of Current Facilities

Respondents rated the importance level of current facilities on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is Not at All Important, 5 is Very Important, and 3 is Neutral.

The following facilities had the highest rated averages and were reported as a 4 or 5 by a majority of respondents:

- Neighborhood parks (With an average rating of 4.6, 90% of respondents rated Parks a 4 or 5)
- Large community parks (Average rating of 4.2; 81% rated 4 or 5)
- Trails within parks (Average rating of 4.3; 79% rated 4 or 5)
- Playgrounds/play areas (Average rating of 4.0; 72% rated 4 or 5)
- North Clackamas Aquatic Park (Average rating of 3.7; 62% rated 4 or 5)
- NCPRD and school athletic fields (Average rating of 3.7; 63% rated 4 or 5)
- Multi-use trails (Trolley Tail) (Average rating of 3.7; 61% rated 4 or 5)
- Picnic areas/shelters (Average rating of 3.7; 56% rated 4 or 5)
- Fenced off-leash dog parks (average rating of 3.3; 51% rated 4 or 5)

Second tier of important facilities included:

- Sport field complexes (Average rating of 3.4; 45% rated 4 or 5)
- Natural areas (Average rating of 4.3; 44% rated 4 or 5)
- Outdoor basketball courts (Average rating of 3.1; 42% rated 4 or 5)
- Tennis courts (Average rating of 3.0; 39% rated 4 or 5)
- Milwaukie Center (Average rating of 3.1; 36% rated a 4 or 5)

The only facility that had more households report as Not Important (1 or 2) was community rooms at 31%. Furthermore, only 20% indicated this facility as a 4 or 5.

Figure 9
Current Facilities – Importance to Household – Average Rating

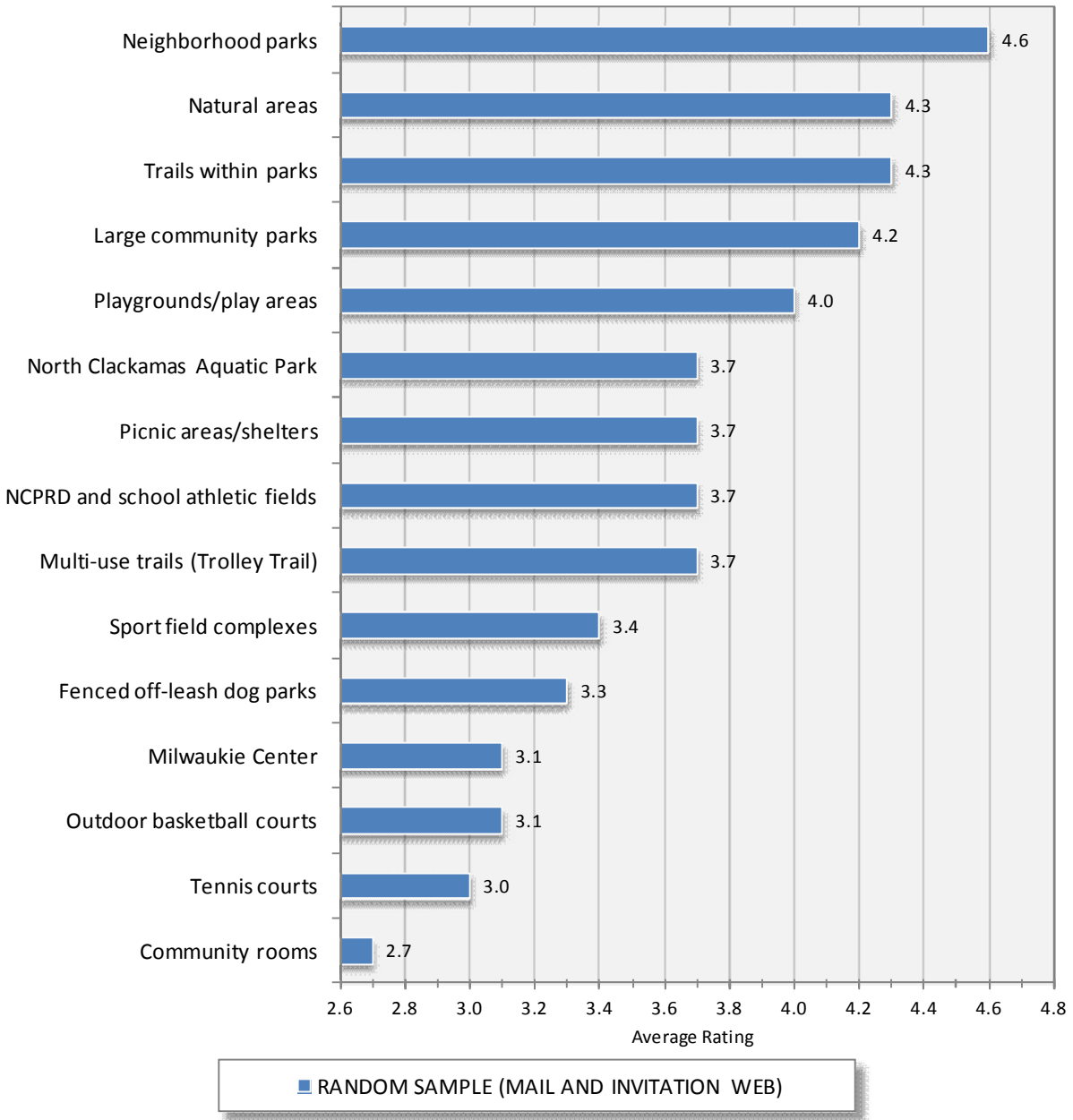
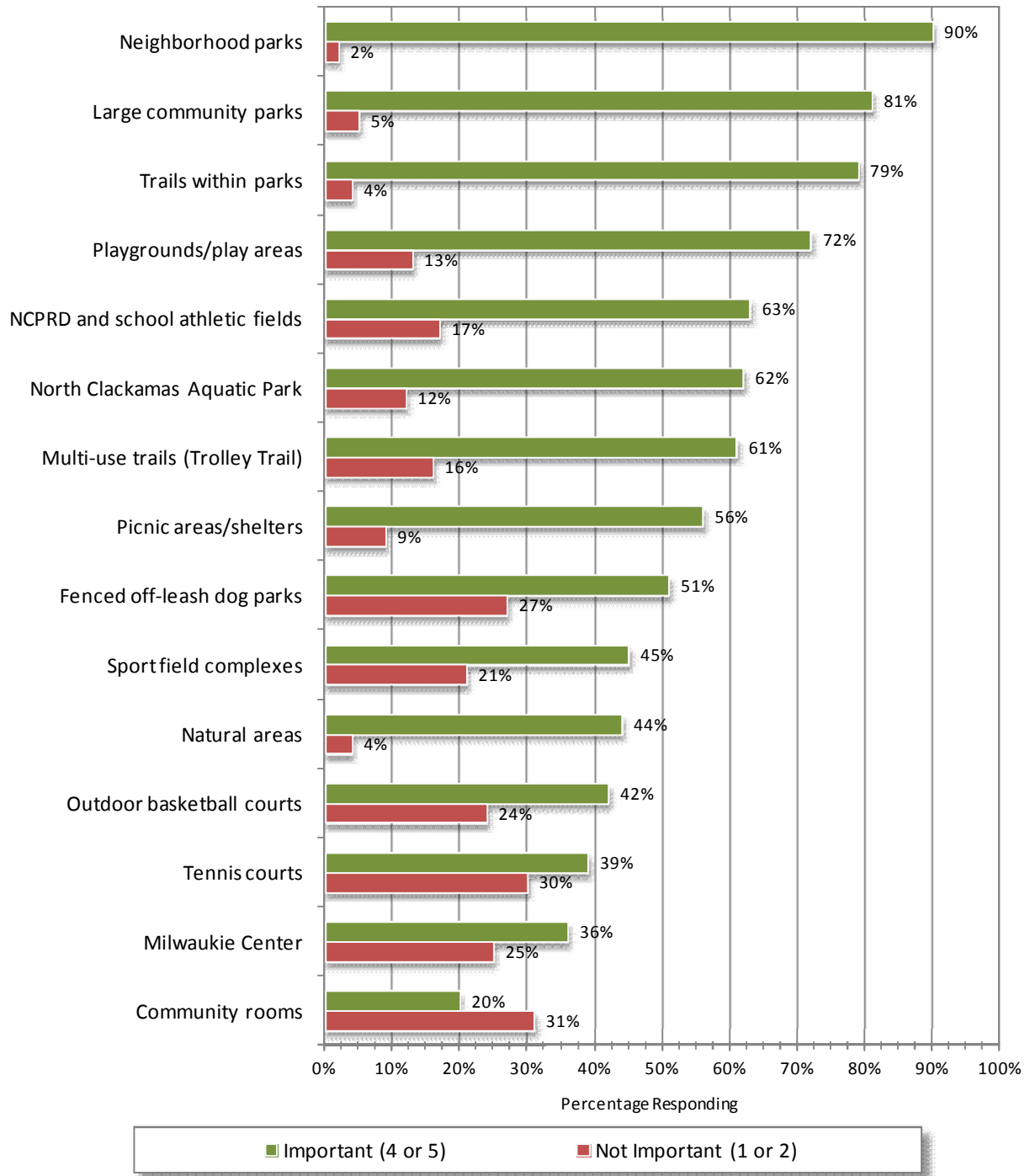


Figure 10
Current Facilities – Importance to Household – Percentage of Important vs. Not Important



Degree to Which Current Facilities are Meeting Household Needs

Respondents were then asked to rate the same list of facilities according to how well they are meeting the needs of their household. While many facilities were considered to be meeting the needs of the majority of households, several facilities clearly ranked higher than others. On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 was Not at All Met and 5 was Completely Met, respondents indicated the following.

Facilities with the highest degree of needs being met included:

- Neighboring Parks (With an average rating of 3.9, 72% of respondents rated this facility a 4 or 5)
- Large community parks (3.8 rating; 67% rated 4 or 5)
- Trails within parks (3.7 rating; 66% rated 4 or 5)
- Natural areas (3.7 rating; 62% rated 4 or 5)
- Playgrounds/play areas (3.7 rating; 61% rated 4 or 5)
- North Clackamas Aquatic Parks (3.6 rating; 57% rated 4 or 5)
- Multi-use trails (3.5 rating; 55% rated 4 or 5)
- Milwaukie Center (3.2 rating; 53% rated 4 or 5)
- Picnic areas/shelters (3.6 rating; 53% rated 4 or 5)

Though all of the facilities listed had more respondents indicate their needs were being met than needs not being met, several facilities had significant percentages of households reporting their needs were not being met. The following are programs that had high percentages of households who reported their needs were not being met:

- Community rooms (2.8 rating; 40% rated 1 or 2)
- Tennis courts (3.0 rating; 38% rated 1 or 2)
- Milwaukie Center (3.2 rating; 34% rated 1 or 2)
- Sport field complexes (3.2 rating; 32% rated 1 or 2)
- Fenced off-leash dog parks (3.1 rating; 31% rated 1 or 2)
- Outdoor basketball courts (3.0 rating; 26% rated 1 or 2)

Figure 11
Current Facilities – Degree to Which Needs are Being Met – Average Rating

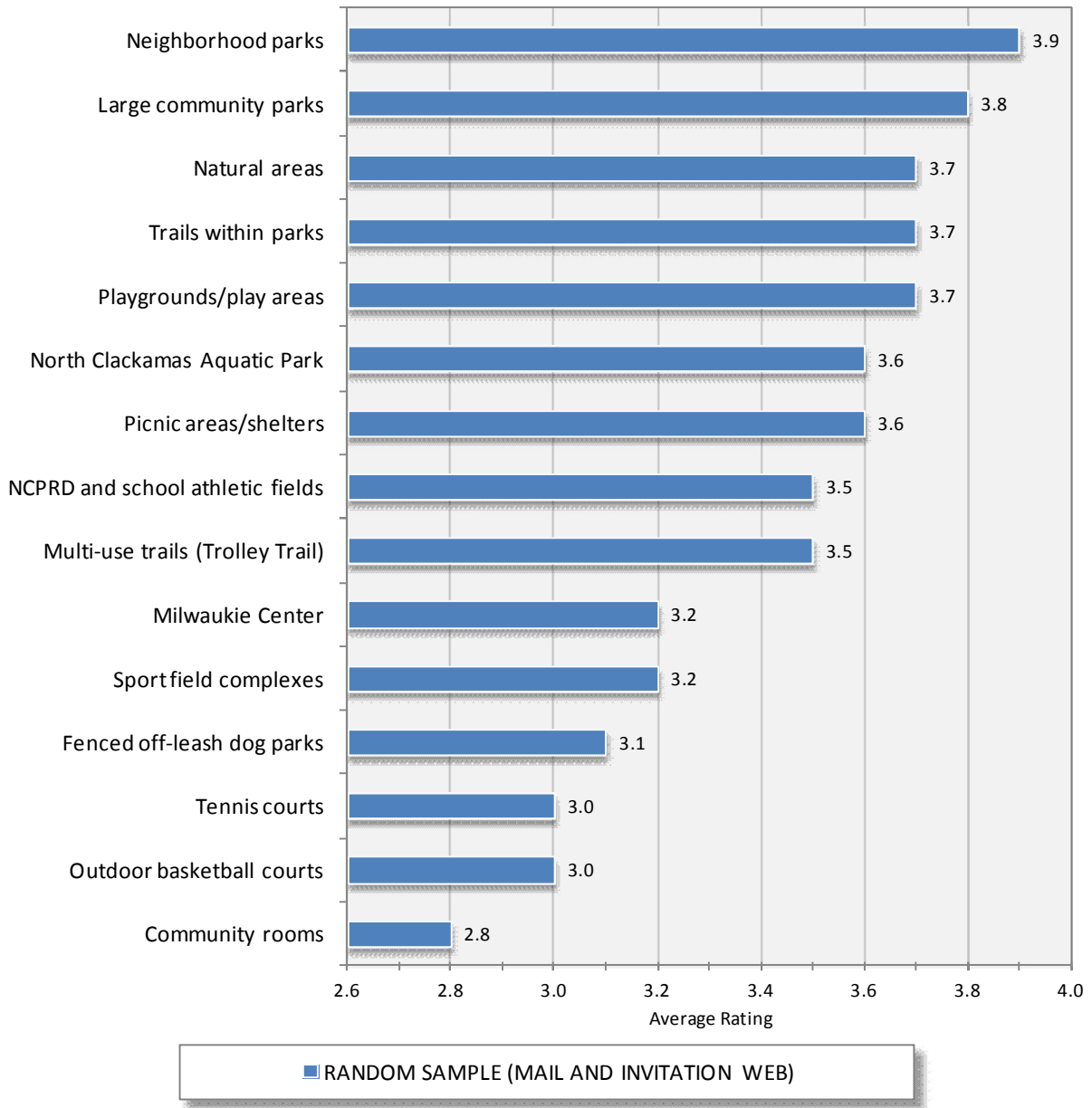
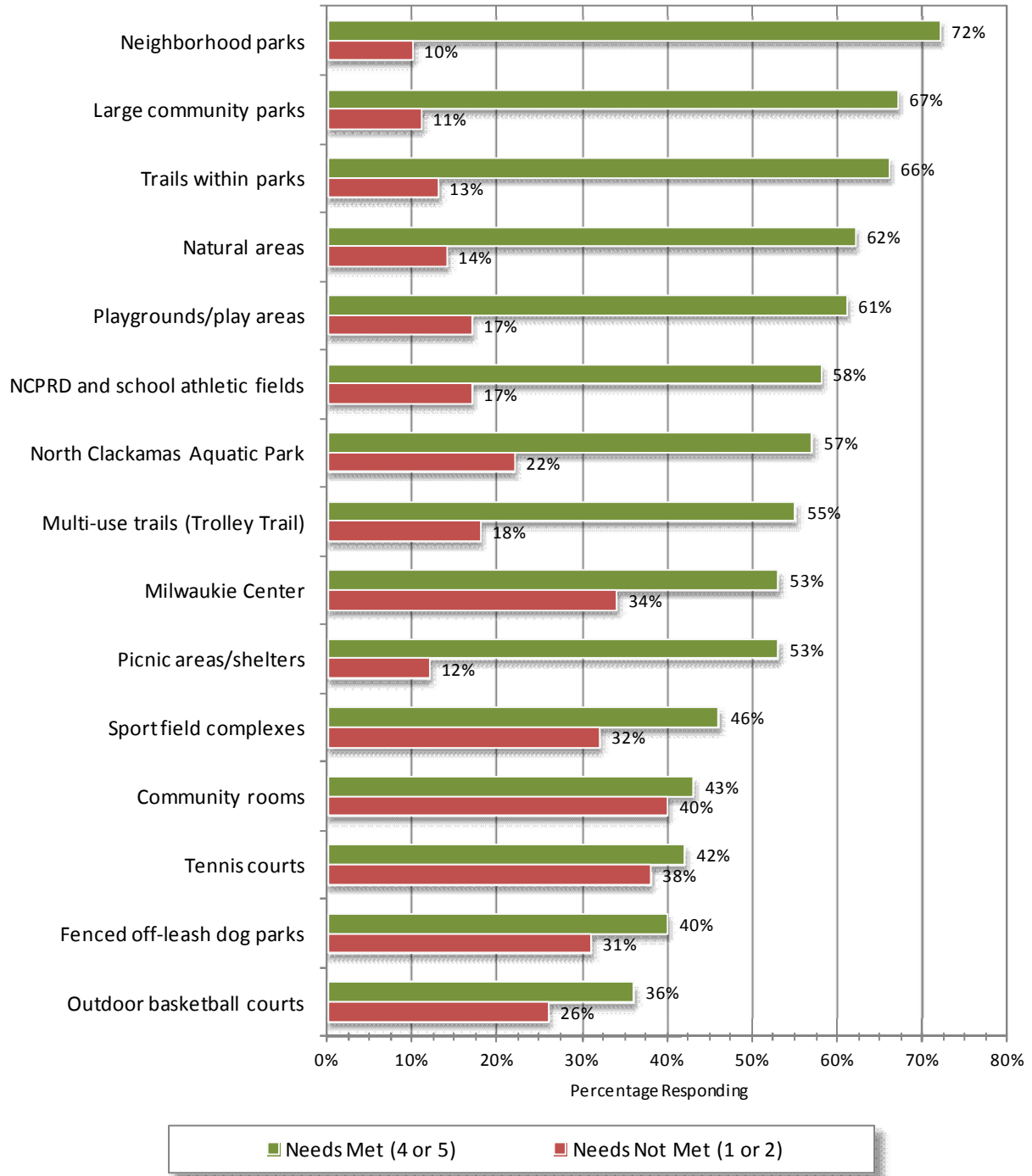


Figure 12
Current Facilities – Degree to Which Needs are Being Met – Percentage of Needs Met vs. Needs Not Met



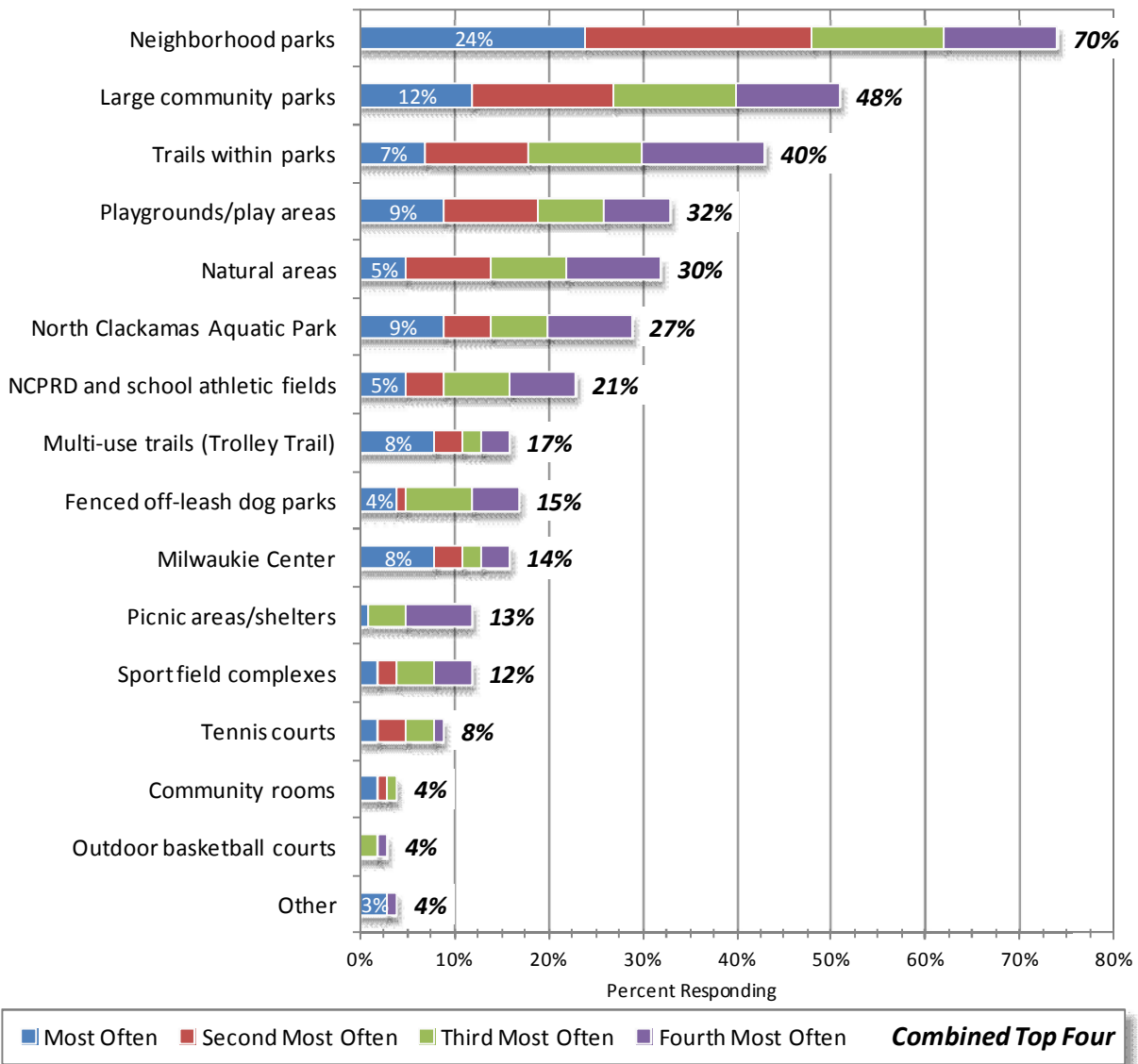
Respondents were asked to rank the facilities in order of which ones they visited most, second most, third most, and fourth most often. When combined, neighborhood parks were reported as the most frequently visited facility (70% of households). Following neighborhood parks were:

- Large community parks (48% of households reported this facility as one of the top four facilities visited most often)
- Trails within parks (40% of households)

Second tier of most frequently visited facilities:

- Playgrounds/play areas (32% of households)
- Natural areas (30% of households)
- North Clackamas Aquatic Park (27% of households)

Figure 13
Current Facilities – Most Often Visited by Households



Importance vs. Needs-Met Matrix – Current Facilities

It is instructive to compare and plot the importance scores against the needs met scores in an “Importance vs. Needs-Met” matrix. As illustrated below, performance scores (i.e. needs-met and importance scores) are displayed in a matrix using the mid-point of both questions to divide the graph into 4 quadrants (ex. importance scale midpoint was 3.7 with a range of 2.5 to 5.0; needs-met midpoint was 3.5 with a range of 2.5 to 4.5). This allows us to determine a detailed ranking of each facility in comparison to each other.

Many of the top facilities listed previously as meeting household needs were also considered the most important to NCPRD households. Maintaining these important assets is an indispensable function of NCPRD. The following are facilities that are highly important and are meeting the household needs of the District.

- Neighboring parks
- Natural areas
- Trails within parks
- Large community parks
- Playgrounds/play areas

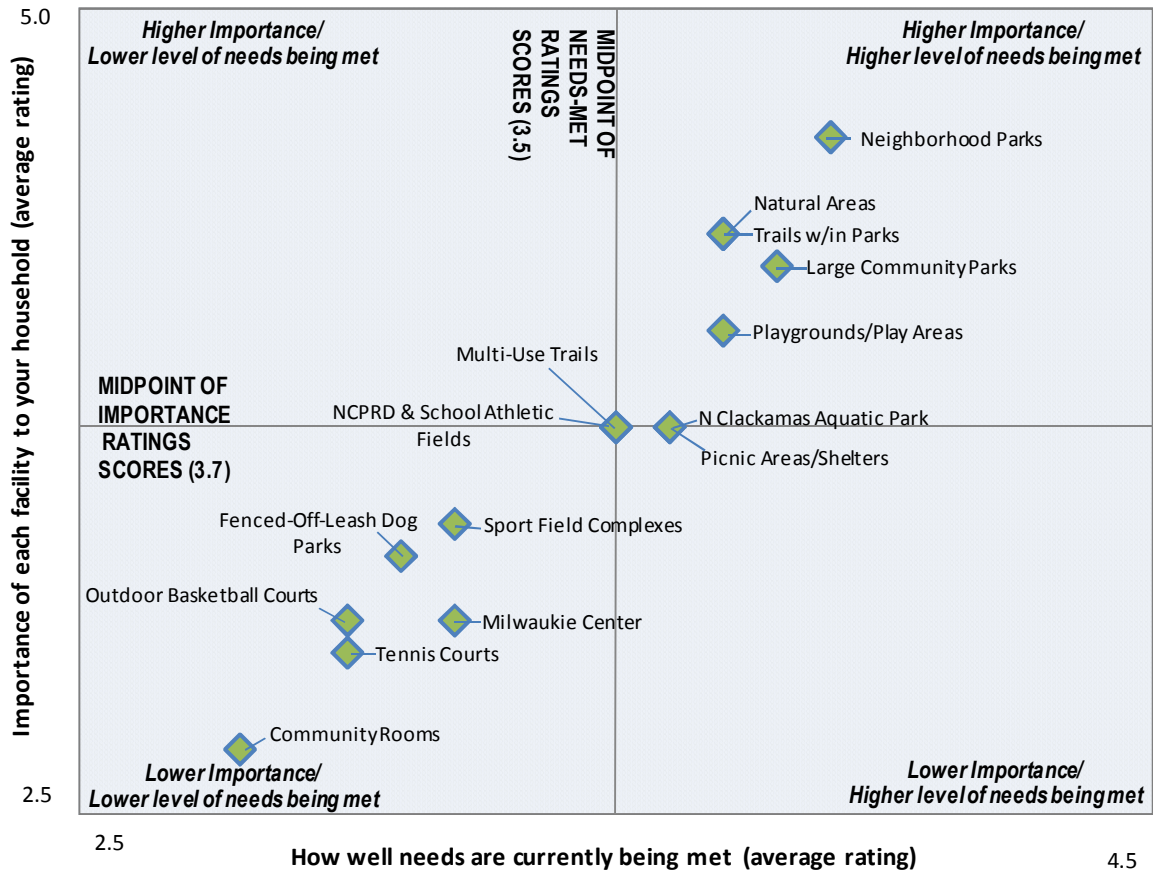
Given that no facility is truly within the upper left quadrant, or even on the border of the upper left quadrant, it can be inferred that NCPRD is performing very well in satisfying the needs of households that are also important to them.

Further below the importance midpoint and left of the needs-met midpoint, are programs and facilities not meeting needs well, however, they are important to fewer households. These “niche facilities” are used by a small but passionate following; therefore, there is merit to measuring participation and planning for potential future enhancements accordingly. The following facilities should be evaluated periodically to make sure the needs of these specialty users are satisfied.

- Sport field complexes
- Fences off-leash dog parks
- Outdoor basketball courts
- Milwaukie center
- Tennis courts
- Community rooms

Figure 14

Current Service and Facilities – Importance vs. Needs-Met Matrix - Random Sample Overall



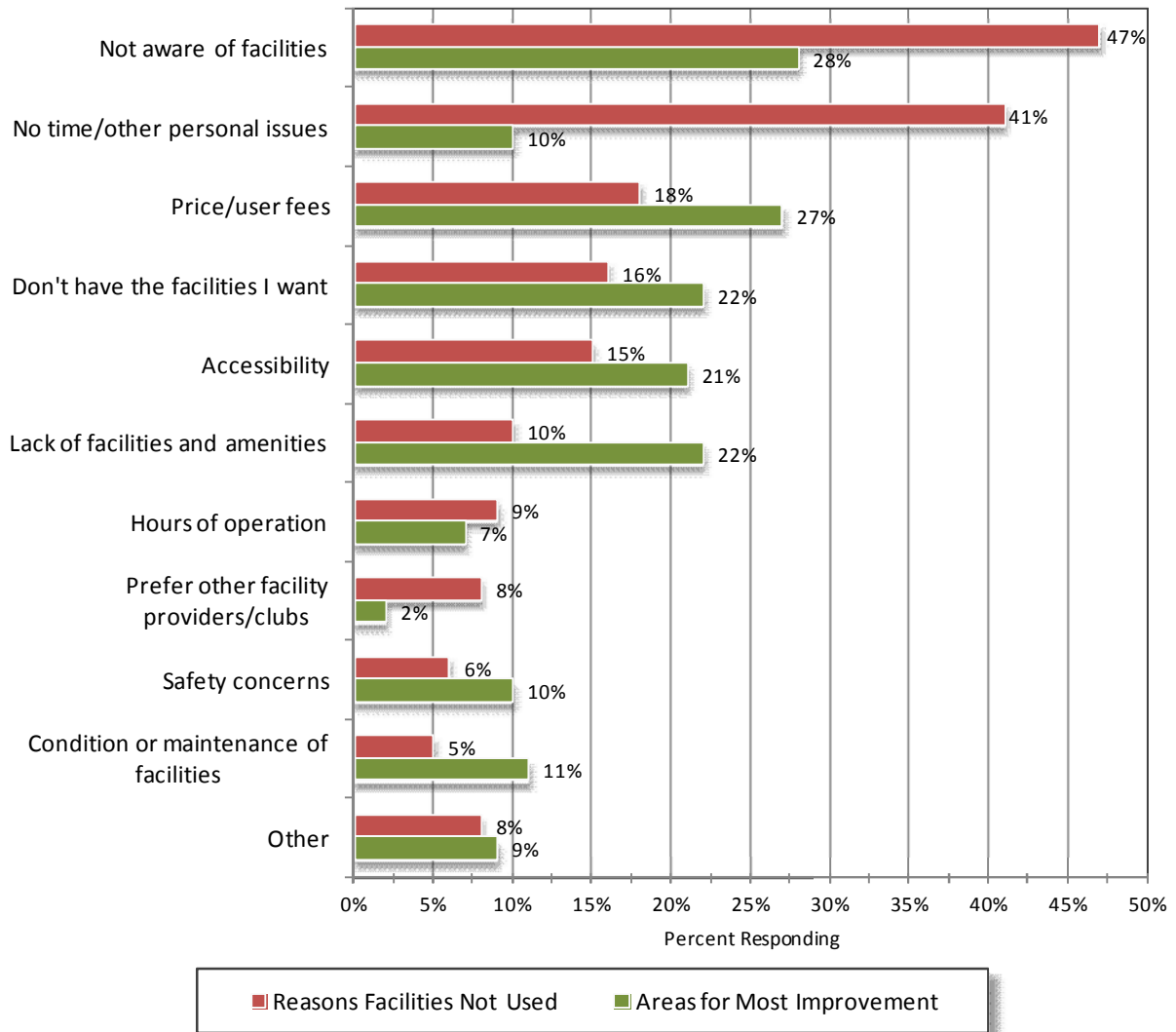
Why Facilities are Not Used / Where Improvements can be Made

Respondents were asked why they do not use NCPRD facilities and where they felt improvements can and should be made.

Not being aware of facilities (47%) was the most frequently reported reason for not using NCPRD facilities and it was one of the most frequently reported as needing improvement. No time/other personal issues ranked second at 41% for reasons why respondents do not use facilities. After awareness and time constraints, other reasons and improvements needed were:

- Price/user fees (41% reason for not using; 27% needs improvement)
- Don't have the facilities I want (16% reason for not using; 22% needs improvement)
- Accessibility (15% reason for not using; 21% needs improvement)
- Lack of facilities and amenities (10% reason for not using; 22% needs improvement)

Figure 15
Current Facilities - Reasons Do Not Use / Improvements Needed



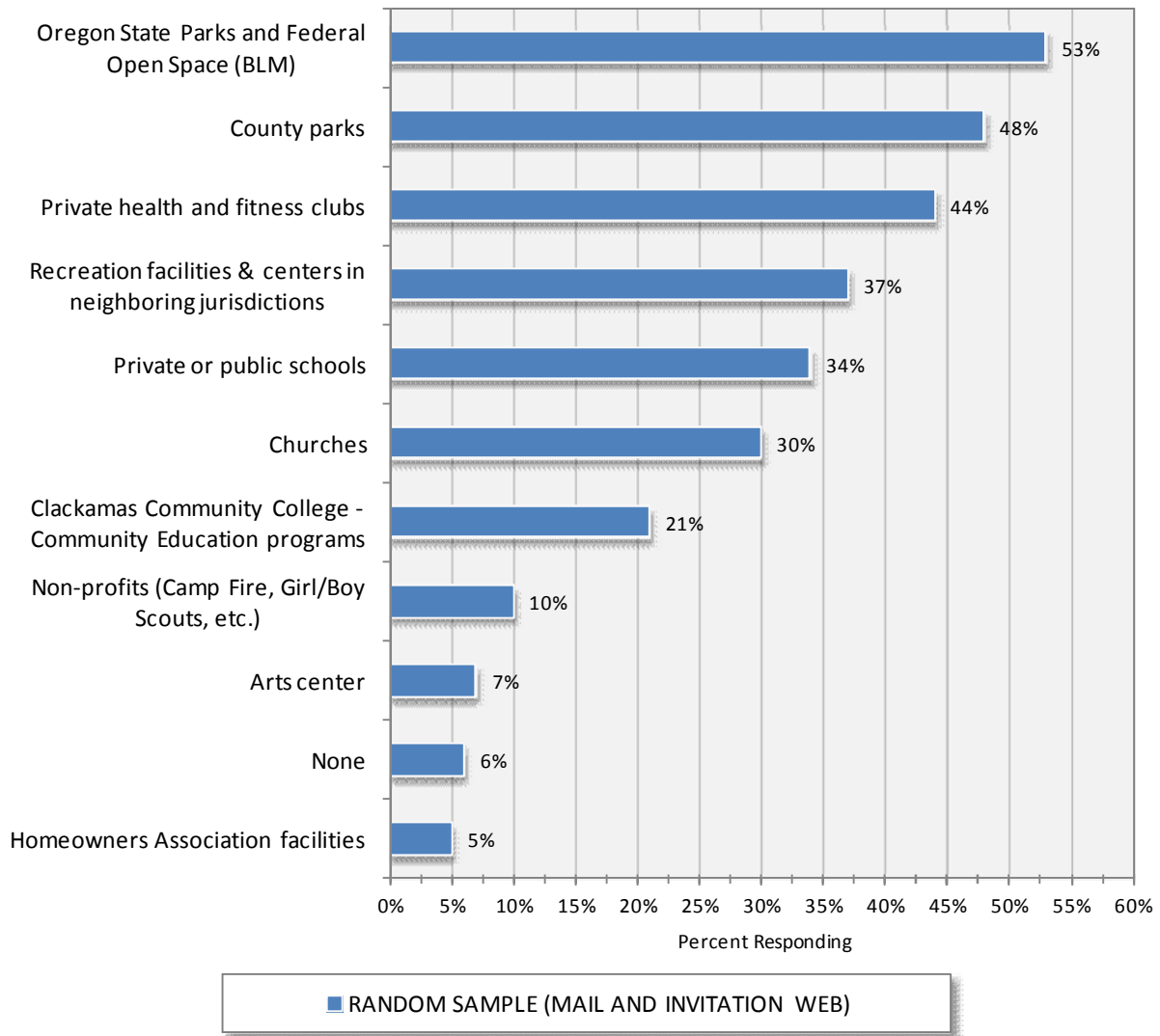
Other Facilities and Providers Used by NCPRD Households

When asked of other service providers utilized, NCPRD households most often indicated Oregon State Parks and Federal Open Spaces (BLM) as the most frequently used other provider (53%). County parks (48%) and private health and fitness clubs (44%) followed.

Second tier of other facilities and providers included:

- Recreation facilities and centers in neighboring jurisdictions (37%)
- Private or public schools (34%)
- Churches (30%)
- Clackamas Community College – Community Education programs (21%)

Figure 16
Other Facility Providers Used by Households



Open Ended Comments: Reason Do Not Use/ Needs Improvements and Other Providers Used

Respondents were given the opportunity to write in additional information for the “reasons they do not use / needs improvement” question. Examples of responses are given below:

Don't have the Programs I want, such as...

- *Fenced dog parks – Large off-Leash DOG PARKS! – More multi-purpose parks – Natural areas trails – Neighborhood Park – Paved running path / longer trails – Tennis court availability and lighting – Would love another swimming pool, even a 50 meter pool.*

Lack of facilities and amenities, such as...

- *Bathrooms – Lighted tennis courts – No facilities where I live. – Restrooms – Playground for small children.*

Condition or maintenance of facilities...

- *Dogs that are let off their leash by owners – Local play grounds need maintenance – Restroom cleanliness – Springwater corridor trail is unsafe due to vagrants camping there – Water Tower Park has had lasting vandalism / disrepair that needs attention, numerous parks with play structures in direct sunlight / no shade. Newer parks seem to address this issue.*

Accessibility, explain...

- *Currently don't have transportation – Far away from home – Lack of evening hours – More open swims at Aquatic Park – Need better signage – No facilities where I live – Not enough evening classes during the workweek – Tennis courts – Full at HV park – There's very little within walking distance. No sidewalks. Major roads/highways to cross. – Times are not when I can participate – Unlock good baseball fields.*

Prefer other facility providers/clubs...

- *East Side Athletic Club – 24-Hour Fitness – EPCC – Gladstone comm. Rooms – Golf courses – Mt. Scott Community Center – Portland Parks and Rec. – Wilson Pool, other community gardens.*

Other:

- *A lot of homeless at Riverfront – Too many off-leash dogs at North Clackamas – Classes are scheduled at inconvenient times – Classes not offered that I want – Dog park at NCP too noisy – Dog park is too small – Enforce leash laws – Lack of bathrooms at pocket parks – Lack of neighborhood parks – Open swims are often too crowded – More large nature areas – Need more off leash dog parks.*

FUTURE FACILITIES

Greatest Facility Needs Over Next 5 or 10 Years – Facilities to be Added, Expanded, or Improved

Respondents were informed of the following statement.

“NCPRD funds parks, recreation, and trail operations and maintenance with user fees and property tax dollars. As you answer the following questions, please keep in mind that additional funds would be required to build, operate, and maintain new parks, recreation facilities, natural areas and trails.”

Based on this information, respondents rated the greatest needs of the district over the next 5 or 10 years on a 5 point scale where 1 was Not at All Important and 5 was Very Important. They also then ranked their most, second most, and third highest priority facility needs over the next 5 or 10 years.

The future facilities that had the highest percentages of households indicate a 4 or 5 rating:

- Natural area (passive recreation) (With an average rating of 3.7, 62% of respondents rated this future facility a 4 or 5)
- Natural area land (conservation focus) (3.5 rating; 56% rated 4 or 5)
- Outdoor plaza/gathering space (3.4 rating; 54% rated 4 or 5)
- Community gardens (3.4 rating; 51% rated 4 or 5)
- Fitness trail with circuit equipment (3.3 rating; 48% rated a 4 or 5)

The middle tier which follows had a similar percentage of respondents indicate important as not important.

- Outdoor pool (3.1 rating; 43% rated 4 or 5 and 33% rated a 1 or 2)
- Amphitheater (3.0 rating; 37% rated 4 or 5 and 30% rated a 1 or 2)
- Cardio equipment/weight training room (3.0 rating; 37% rated 4 or 5 and 31% rated a 1 or 2)
- Boat/water access (2.9 rating; 35% rated 4 or 5 and 37% rated a 1 or 2)
- Indoor track (3.0 rating; 34% rated 4 or 5 and 31% rated a 1 or 2)
- Indoor gymnasium space (3.0 rating; 34% rated 4 or 5 and 29% rated a 1 or 2)
- Multi-generation community center (3.0 rating; 34% rated 4 or 5 and 25% rated a 1 or 2)

Other facilities had a significantly larger proportion of households indicate a 1 or 2 rather than a 4 or 5. These facilities were clearly not nearly as important as other facilities:

- Skateboard park (With an average rating of 2.4, 51% of respondents rated this future facility a 1 or 2 in importance)
- Sandpit Volleyball (2.3 rating; 50% rated 1 or 2)
- Bocce Ball (2.4 rating; 48% rated a 1 or 2)
- Tennis courts (lighted) (2.6 rating; 44% rated 1 or 2)
- Spray grounds (2.6 rating; 42% rated a 1 or 2)
- Disc golf (2.6 rating; 41% rated a 1 or 2)
- Rock climbing facility (2.6 rating; 41% rated a 1 or 2)

Figure 17
Future Facilities - Greatest Needs Over the Next 5 or 10 Years – Average Rating

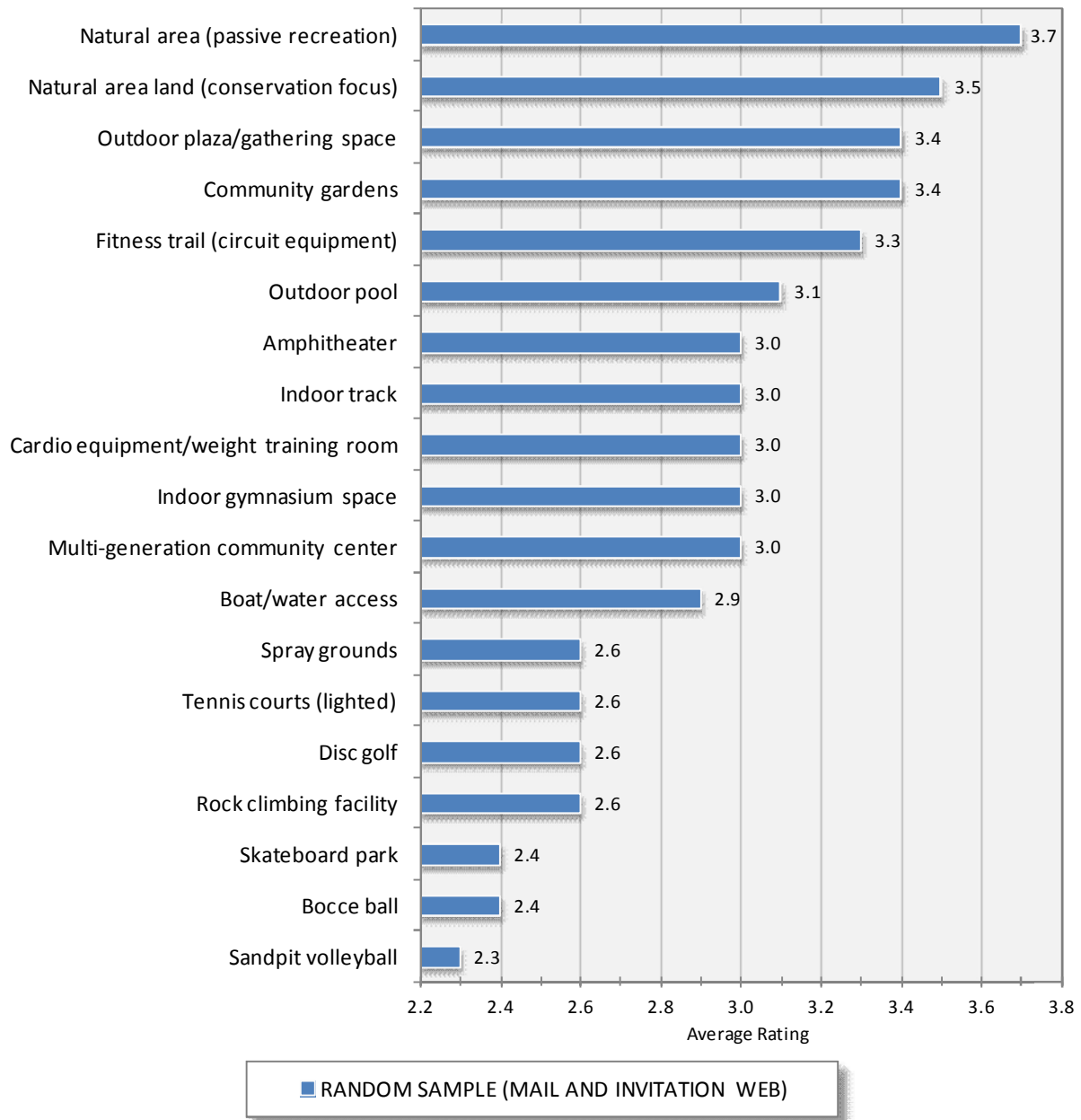
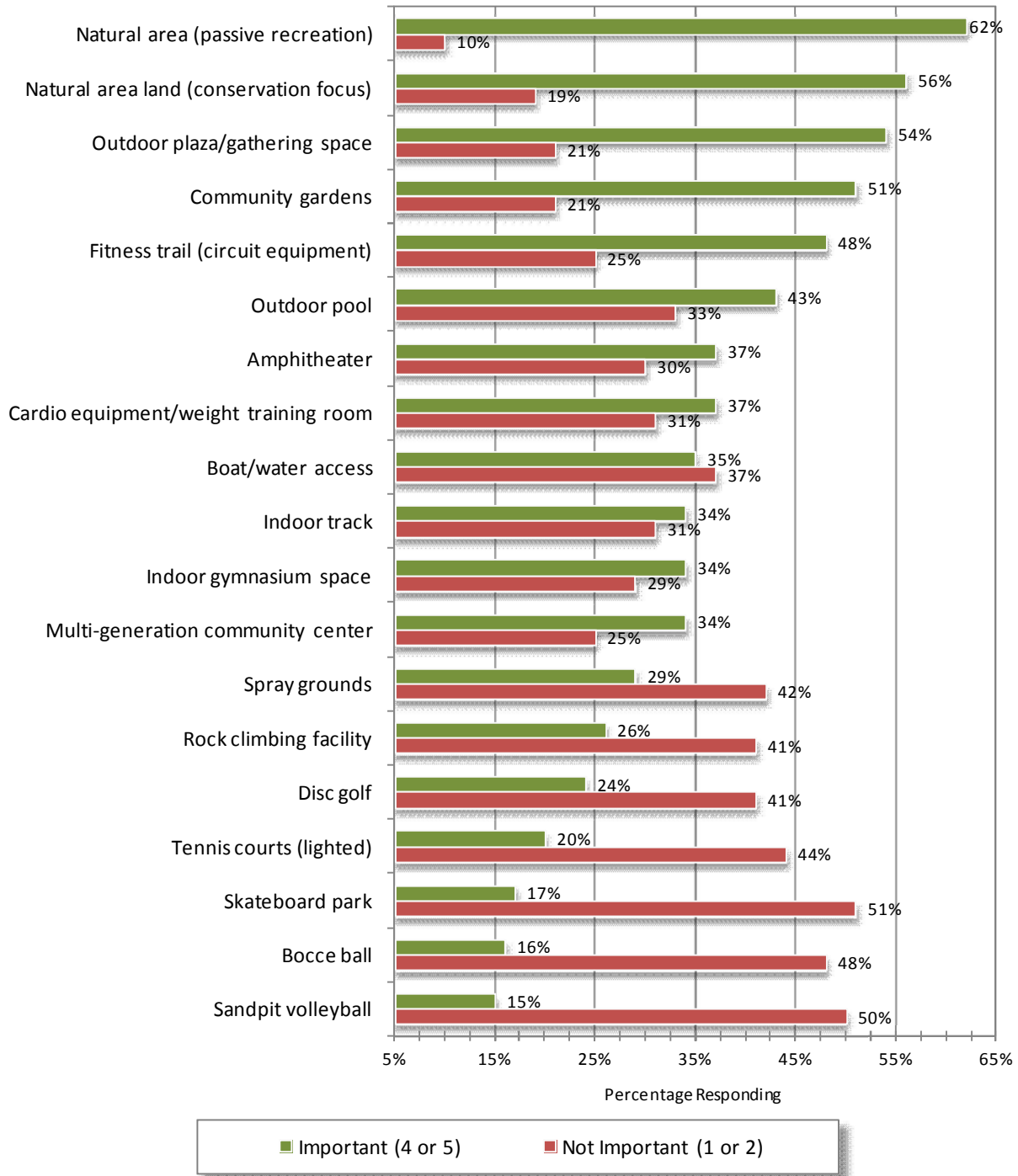


Figure 18
Future Facilities - Importance to Households – Percentage of Important vs. Not Important



By combining the top three ranked facilities to be added, expanded, or improved over the next 5 or 10 years, natural areas for passive recreation was the facility respondents (34%) indicated as most important to add, expand, or improve over the next 5 or 10 years.

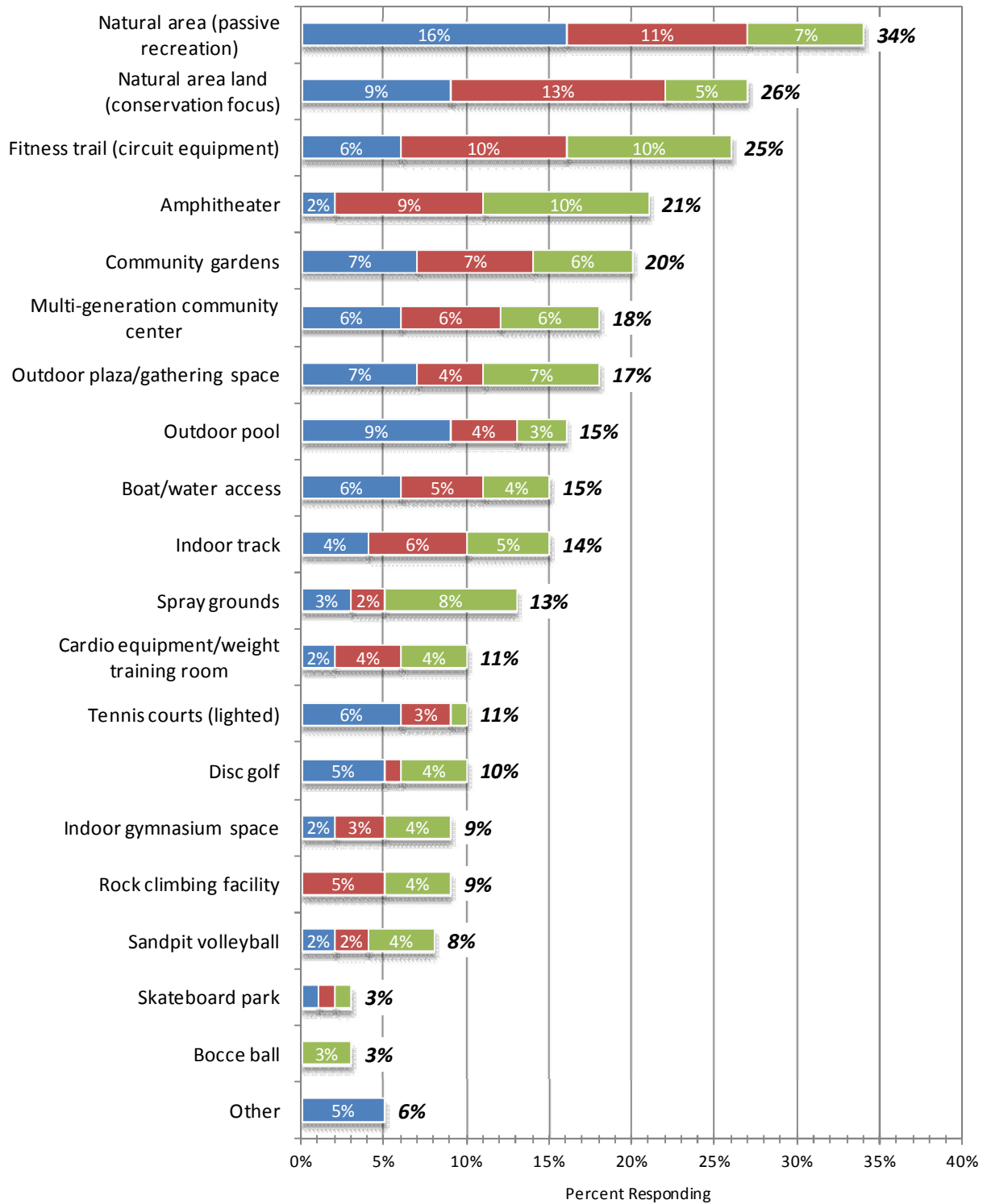
Second tier of most important facilities to be added, expanded, or improved included:

- Natural area land for conservation (26% of households rated this facility as one of the top three facilities to be added, expanded or improved over the next 5 or 10 years)
- Fitness trail with circuit equipment (25% of households)

Third tier of most important facilities to add, expand or improve:

- Amphitheater (21% of households)
- Community gardens (20% of households)
- Multi-generation community center (18% of households)
- Outdoor plaza/gathering space (17% of households)
- Outdoor pool (15% of households)
- Boat/ water access (15% of households)
- Indoor track (14% of households)
- Spray grounds (13% of households)

Figure 19
Future Facilities – Highest Ranked Priorities to be Added, Expanded, or Improved



■ Most Important
 ■ Second Most Important
 ■ Third Most Important
 Combined Top Three

PROGRAMS, ACTIVITIES, AND SPECIAL EVENTS

Usage Frequency

Similar to the evaluation of facilities, respondents were asked to state the number of times they used current programs, activities, and special events. Then, respondents were asked to rate the importance of current programs to their household and how well needs are being met. The most frequently attended program within NCPRD, at 5.7 times on average over the past 12 months, is youth sports. Swimming programs (4.0 times), adult outdoor recreation (3.6 times), youth outdoor recreation (3.5 times), and fitness and wellness programs (3.4 times) follow closely behind.

The percentage of households who actually use programs, activities, and special events differed slightly in ranking than the average frequency of use. Special events were attended by the most households at least once over the past 12 months (49%).

The second tier of percentage of households that used programs at least once within the past 12 months correlated with the frequency of use:

- Sports - youth (32% of households)
- Swimming programs (28% of households)
- Outdoor recreation - youth (25% of households)
- Outdoor recreation - adult (22% of households)

One interesting observation is that while the meals program for seniors had a high average of use comparatively (2.4 times overall), only 5% of all households within NCPRD actually used this service. By these figures it is evident that despite the low percentage of households who use this program, those who do take advantage of the program, use it very often.

Figure 20
Programs, Activities, and Special Events -- Frequency of Use in the Past 12 Months

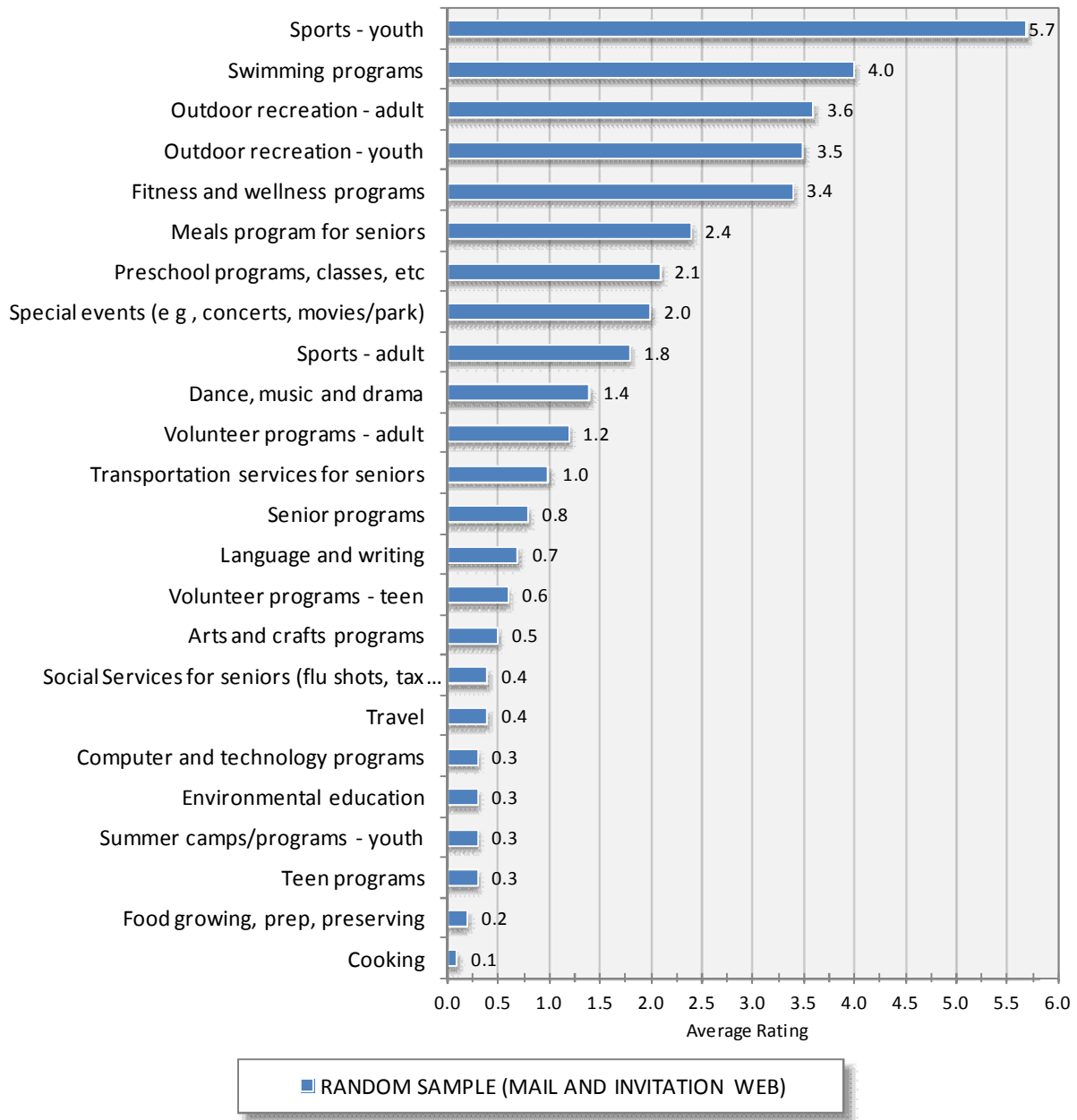
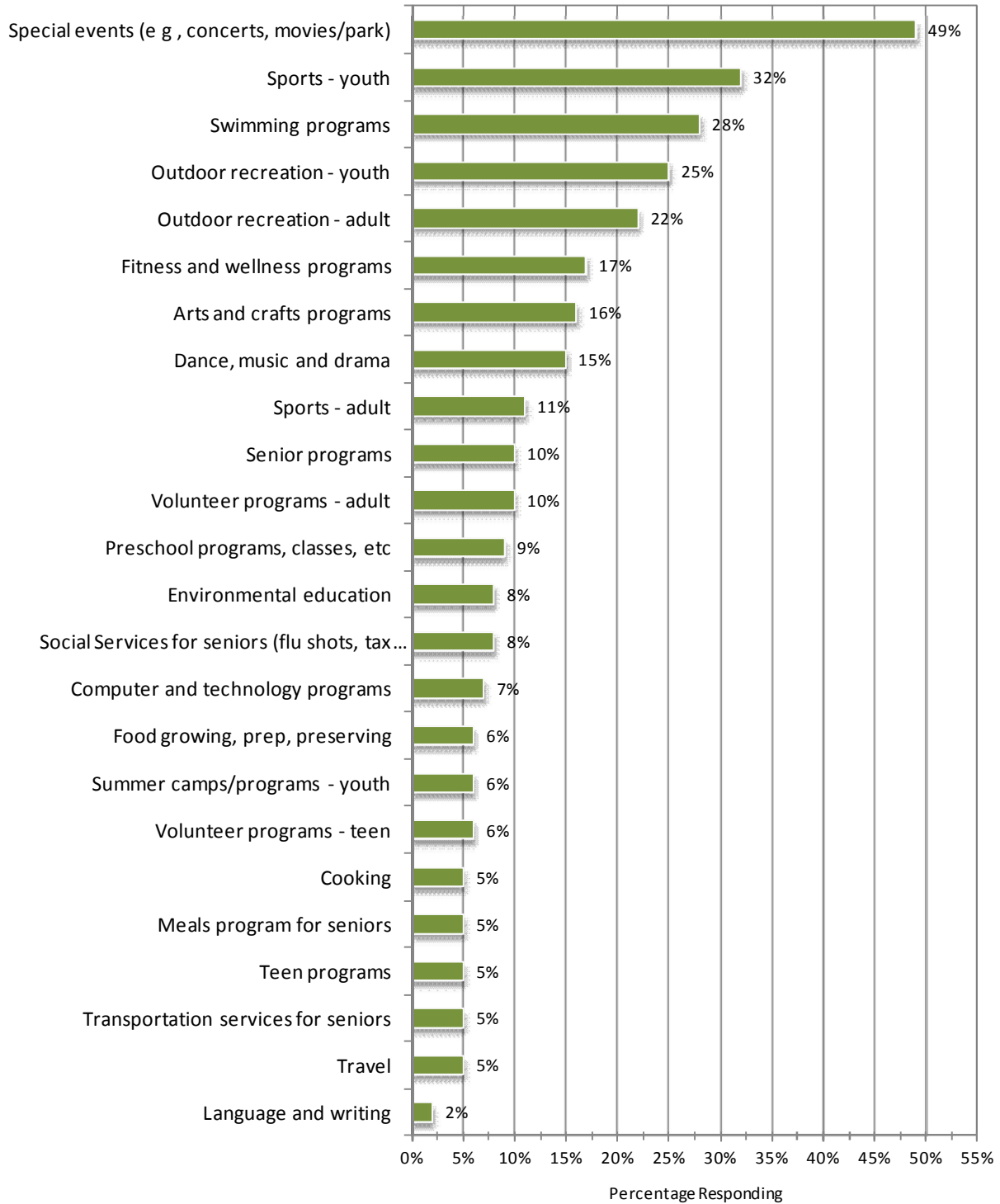


Figure 21
Programs, Activities, and Special Events— Percentage of Households Who Used Programs, Activities, and Special Events in the Past 12 Months



■ RANDOM SAMPLE (MAIL AND INVITATION WEB)

Importance of Current Programs, Activities and Special Events

Respondents indicated the importance level of current programs, activities and special events on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is Not at All Important, 5 is Very Important, and 3 is Neutral.

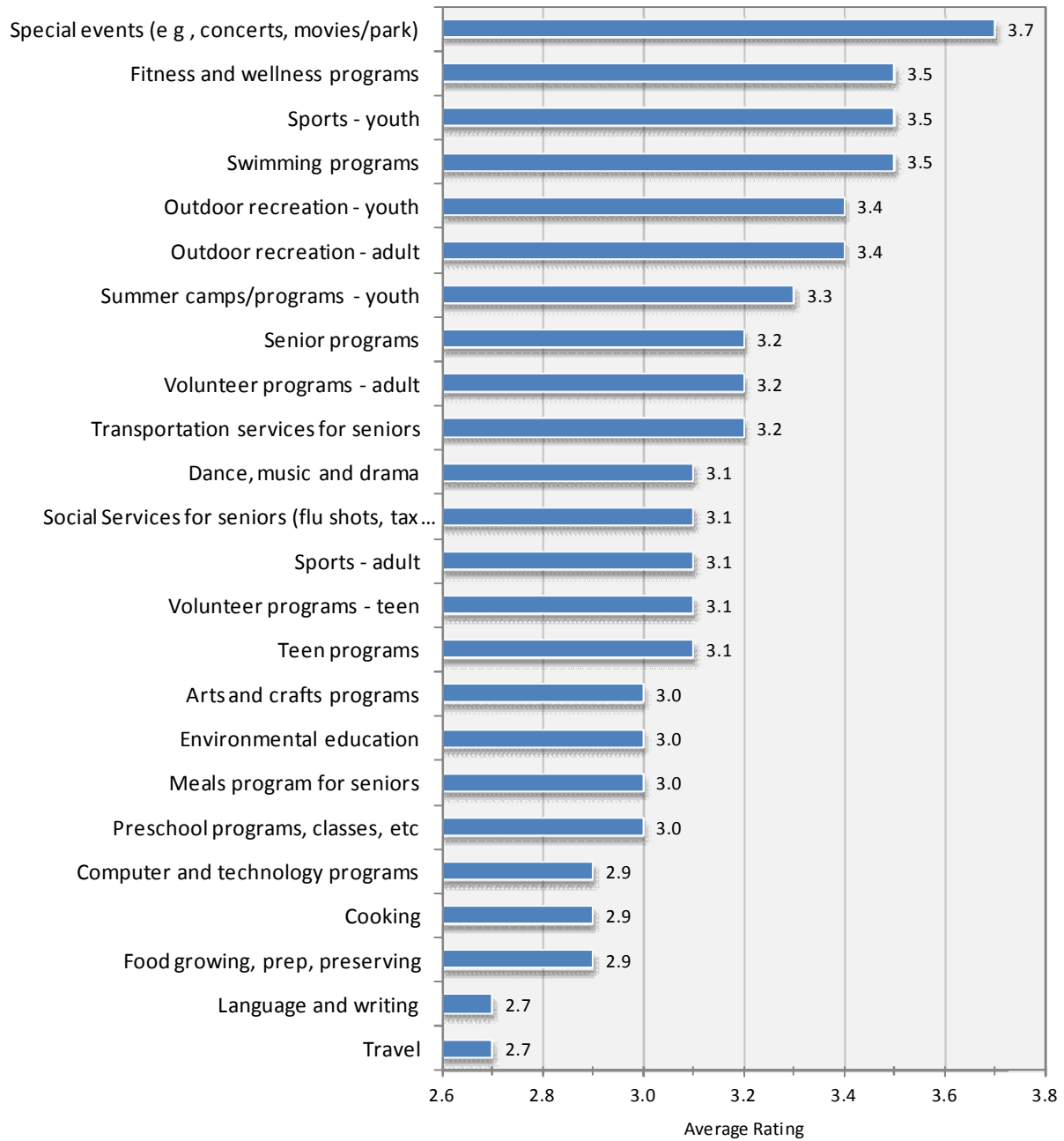
The following programs rated the highest averages and the most frequently reported 4 or 5 ratings:

- Special events (With an average rating of 3.7, 60% of respondents rated this program a 4 or 5)
- Sports - youth (3.5 rating; 54% rated 4 or 5)
- Swimming programs (3.5 rating; 52% rated a 4 or 5)
- Outdoor recreation – youth (3.4 rating; 53% rated a 4 or 5)

Second tier of important programs included:

- Fitness and wellness programs (3.5 rating; 49% rated 4 or 5)
- Outdoor recreation – adult (3.4 rating; 49% rated a 4 or 5)
- Summer camps and programs (3.3 rating; 46% rated a 4 or 5)
- Senior programs (3.2 rating; 44% rated 4 or 5)
- Volunteer programs - adult (3.2 rating; 42% rated 4 or 5)
- Transportation services for seniors (3.2 rating; 42% rated a 4 or 5)

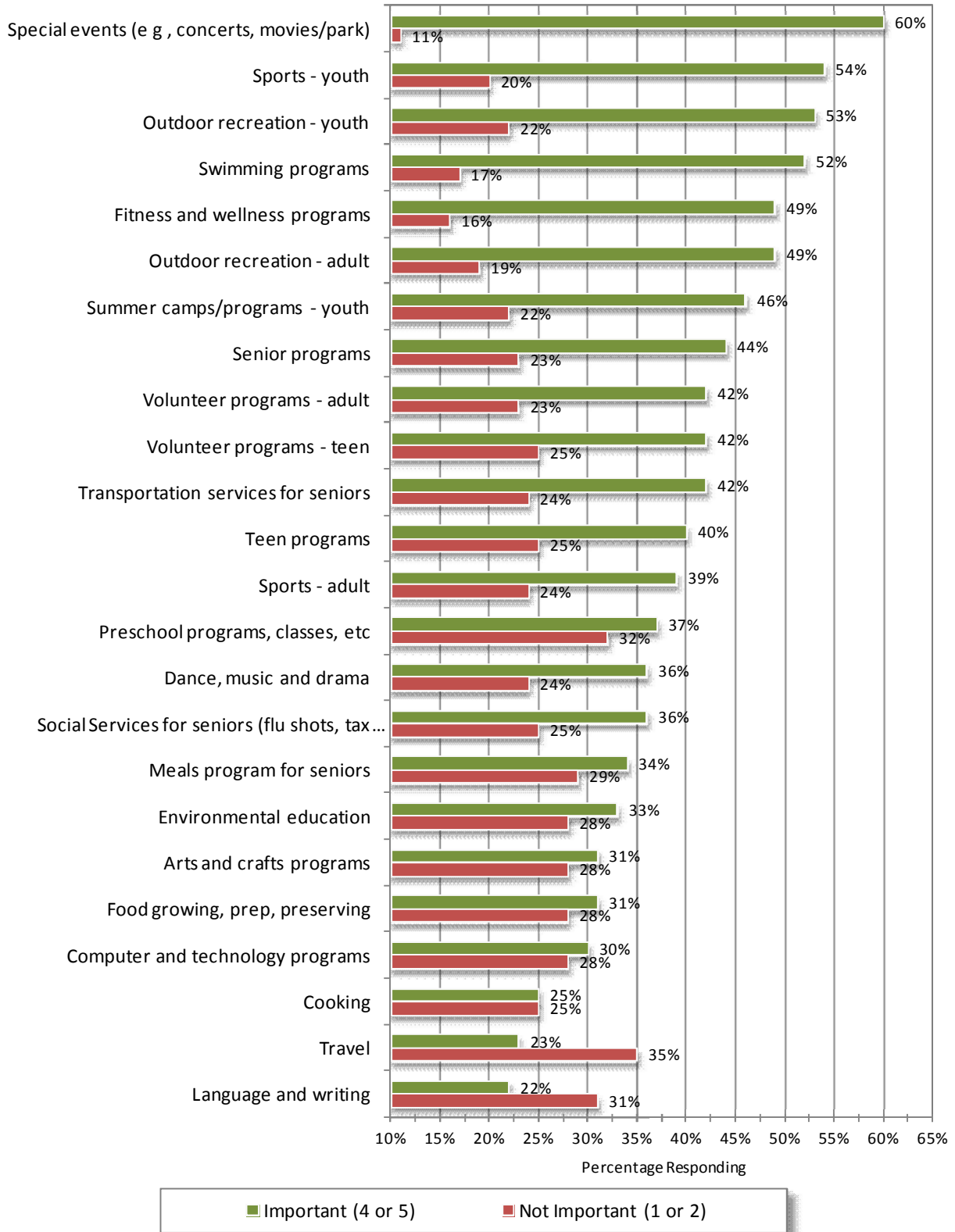
Figure 22
Programs, Activities, and Special Events – Importance to Household – Average Rating



■ RANDOM SAMPLE (MAIL AND INVITATION WEB)

Figure 23

Programs, Activities, and Special Events – Importance to Household –Percentage of Important vs. Not Important



Degree to Which Programs, Activities, and Special Events are Meeting Household Needs

Relatively few programs recorded strong responses for meeting household needs. In fact many of the programs listed actually had more households indicate needs not being met than were being met. The two programs that had a majority indicating needs met were:

- Special events (with an average rating of 3.4, where 1 is Needs Not at All Met and 5 is Needs Completely Met; 55% of respondents rated this program a 4 or 5)
- Sports - youth (Average rating of 3.2; 52% rated 4 or 5)

The other programs that had more households report as needs met as opposed to needs not met included:

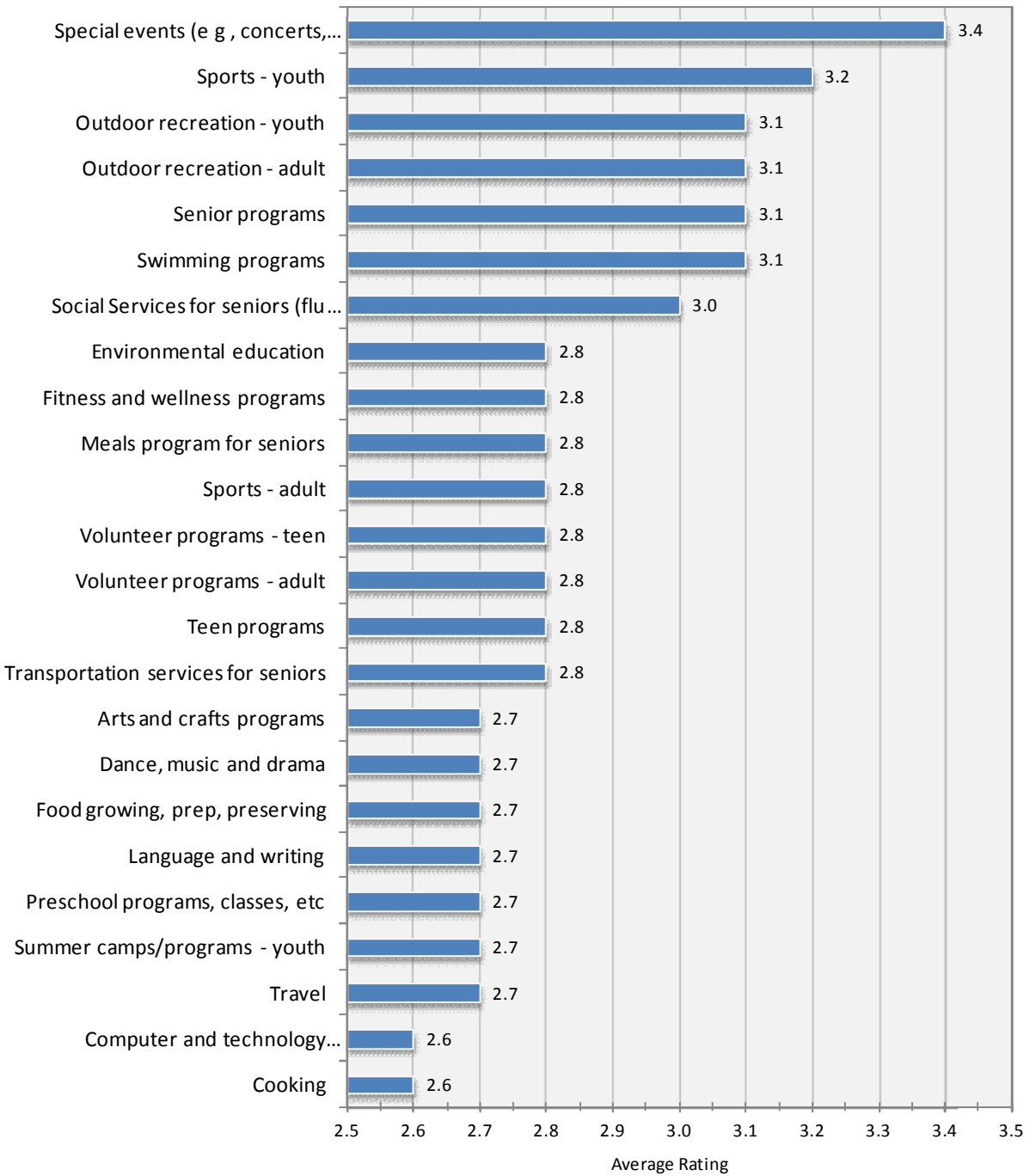
- Swimming programs (3.1 rating; 47% rated 4 or 5)
- Outdoor recreation - adult (3.1 rating; 46% rated 4 or 5)
- Senior programs (3.1 rating; 46% rated 4 or 5)
- Outdoor recreation - youth (3.1 rating; 45% rated 4 or 5)
- Social services for seniors (3.1 rating; 45% rated 4 or 5)

All other programs had an average rating of needs being somewhat met or less (3.0 or less) and had more households report as needs not being met vs. needs being met. These programs that are not meeting the needs of the community very well include:

- Preschool programs, classes, etc.
- Sports – adult
- Meals program for seniors
- Teen programs
- Transportation services for seniors
- Travel
- Arts and crafts programs
- Fitness and wellness programs
- Volunteer programs – teen
- Volunteer programs – adult
- Environmental education
- Dance, music, and drama
- Summer camps/programs – youth
- Food growing, preparation, preserving
- Language and writing
- Computer and technology programs
- Cooking

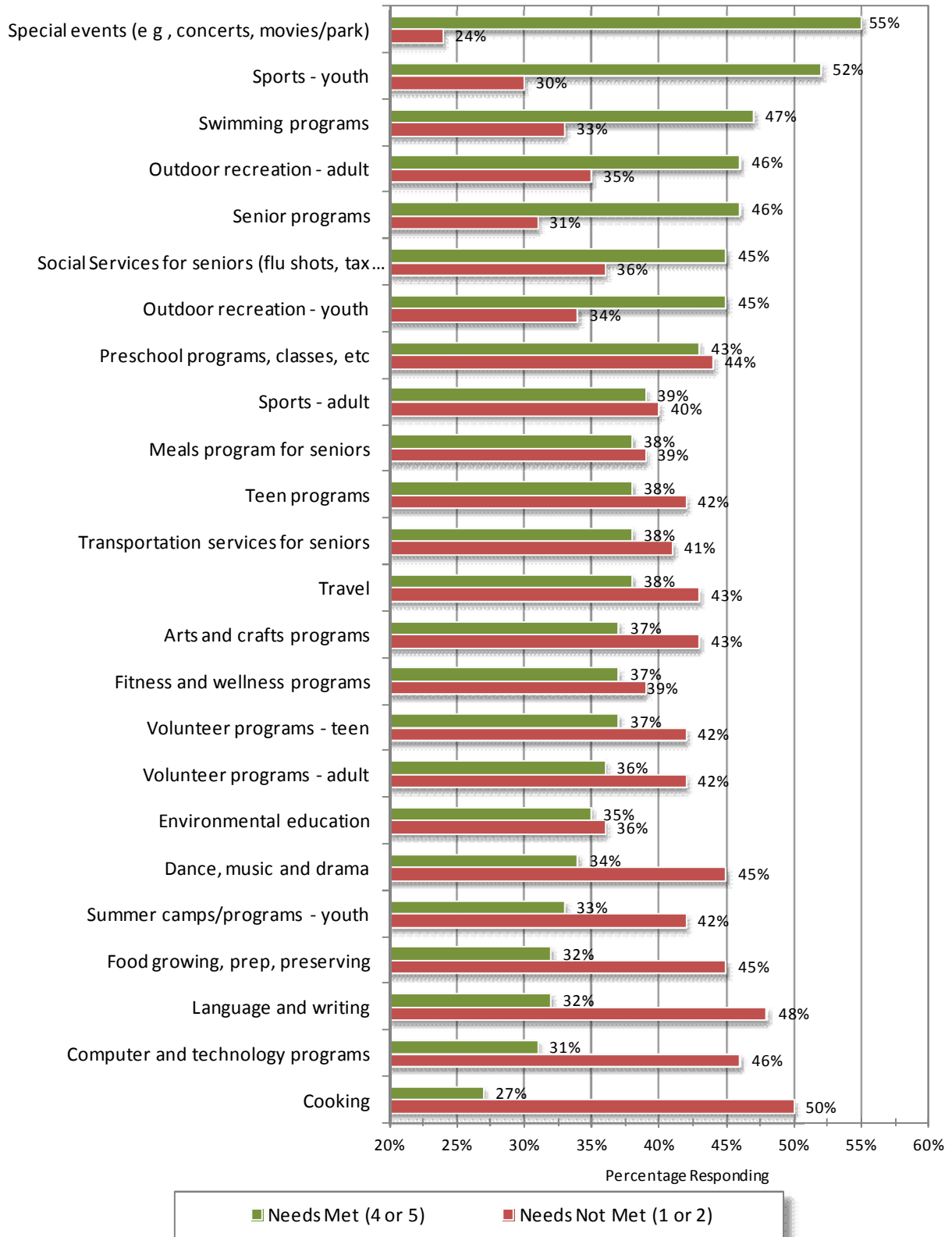
Figure 24

Programs, Activities, and Special Events – Degree to Which Needs are Being Met – Average Rating



■ RANDOM SAMPLE (MAIL AND INVITATION WEB)

Figure 25
Programs, Activities, and Special Events— Degree to Which Needs are Being Met – Percentage Needs Met vs. Needs Not Met



When asked to rank the most important, second most important, and third most important programs, activities, and special events to add, expand or improve, the majority of programs rated the most often as one of the top three were also rated as some of the most important currently to their households.

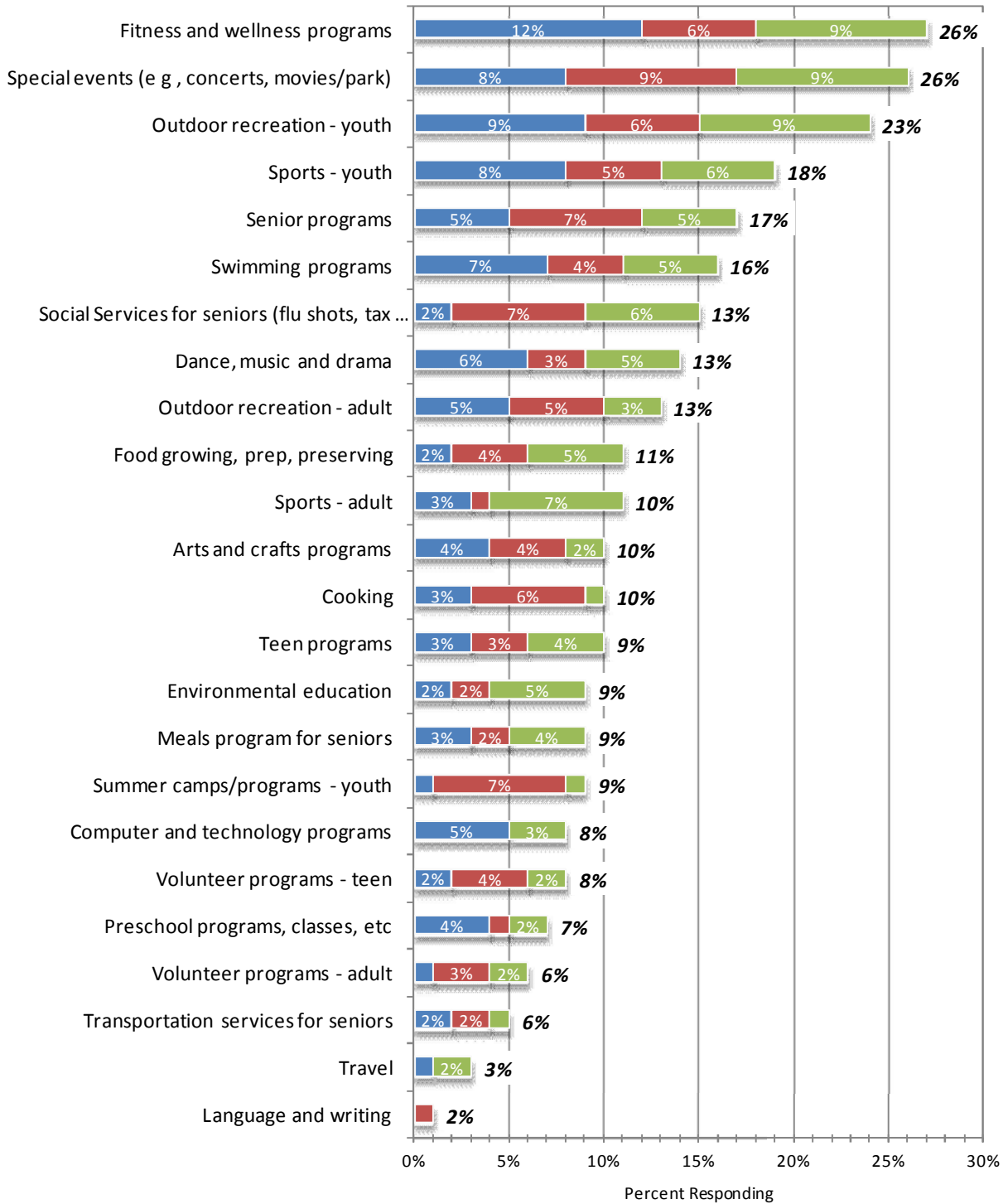
While no program had a clear majority of households, several were rated higher than others to add, expand, or improve over the next 5 to 10 years. These higher rated programs included:

- Fitness and wellness programs (26% of households indicated this programs as one of the top three programs to add, expand or improve over the next 5 to 10 years)
- Special events (26% of households)
- Outdoor recreation for youth (23% of households)

The second tier of programs, activities, and special events most important to NCPRD households to add, expand, or improve included:

- Sports for youth (18% of households)
- Senior programs (17% of households)
- Swimming programs (16% of households)
- Social services for seniors (13% of households)
- Dance, music, and drama (13% of households)
- Outdoor recreation for adults (13% of households)

Figure 26
Programs, Activities, and Special Events – Most Important to Add, Expand or Improve



■ Most Important
 ■ Second Most Important
 ■ Third Most Important
 Combined Top Three

Importance vs. Needs-Met Matrix –Programs, Activities, and Special Events

As with facilities, it is informative to plot and compare the programs, activities, and special event scores for importance to households and status of needs being met using an “Importance vs. Needs-Met” matrix. In Figure 27, scores are displayed in a matrix using the midpoint ratings for both questions to divide the graph into 4 quadrants (ex. the importance midpoint was 3.1; needs-met midpoint was 2.8). A positioning of each program in comparison to each other is detailed.

The upper right quadrant shows programs, activities, and special events that had a high importance to households and needs for these programs were being well met. The following are programs that fit this description. These programs are highly important to maintain.

- Special events
- Sports leagues – youth
- Swimming programs
- Outdoor recreation for youth and for adults
- Senior Programs

Programs located in or near the upper left quadrant indicate programs with relatively high importance that could be improved. These programs have the greatest opportunities to improve the overall performance of NCPRD programs since they are both high in importance but low on needs being met. These programs include:

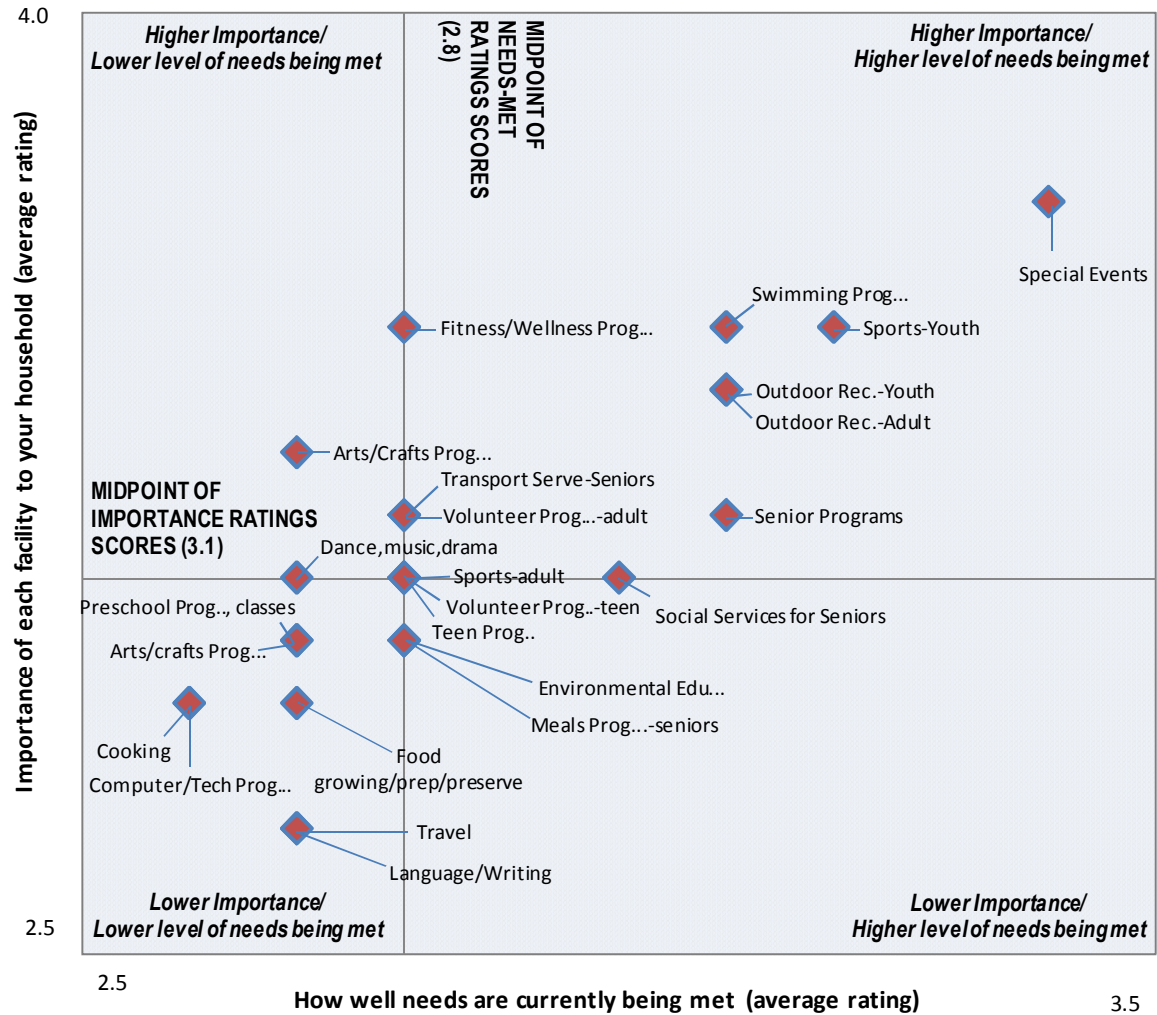
- Fitness and wellness programs
- Arts and crafts programs, classes, etc.
- Transportation services for seniors
- Volunteer programs for adults and for teens
- Dance, music, and drama
- Sports for adults
- Teen programs

Programs found in the lower left quadrant, further below the importance average and left of the needs-met average, are programs not meeting needs well; however, they are important to fewer members of the community. These “niche programs” serve a small but passionate following; therefore, there is merit to measuring participation and planning for potential future enhancements accordingly. These programs include:

- Environmental education
- Meals programs for seniors
- Preschool programs, classes, etc.
- Arts and crafts programs
- Cooking
- Computer and technology programs
- Food growing, preparation, and preserving
- Travel
- Language and writing programs

Figure 27

Programs, Activities, and Special Events – Importance vs. Needs-Met Matrix - Random Sample

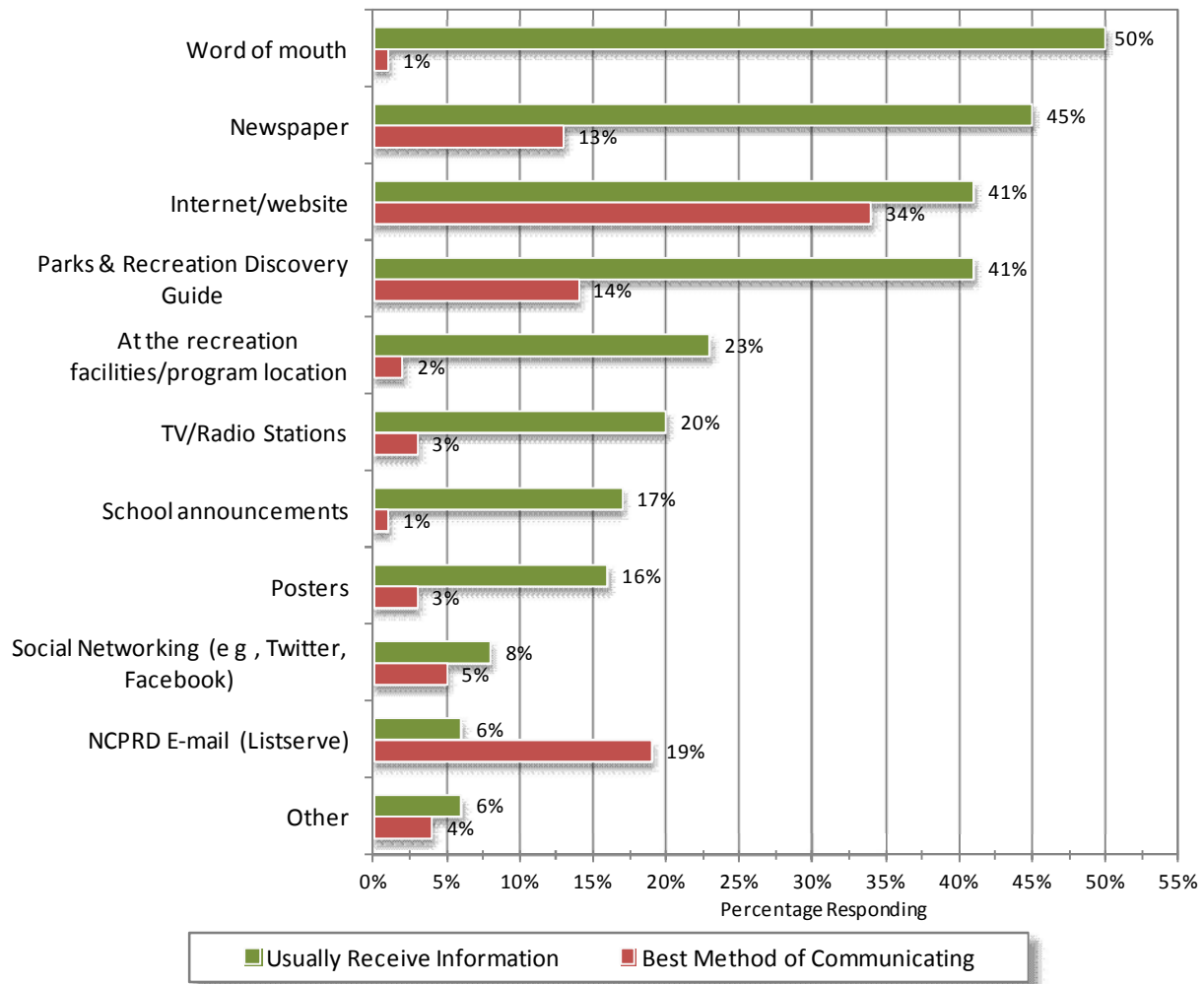


COMMUNICATION AND FINANCIAL CHOICES

Informing Public about Parks, Recreation Facilities, Services, and Programs

Many opportunities exist on improving how NCPRD distributes information about parks and recreation facilities and activities. While 41% of households receive information via their most preferred method, internet/website, many other preferred methods are not being utilized very well. Meanwhile, other methods not preferred are relied on too much. For example, only 1% of households feel that word of mouth is the best method of communication yet 50% of households use this method to receive information. Conversely, while 19% of households feel that a NCPRD E-mail is the best method of communication, only 6% of households actually use this method.

Figure 28
Communication – How Parks, Recreation Facilities, Services, and Program Information is Currently Being Received/ Best Method to Be Reached

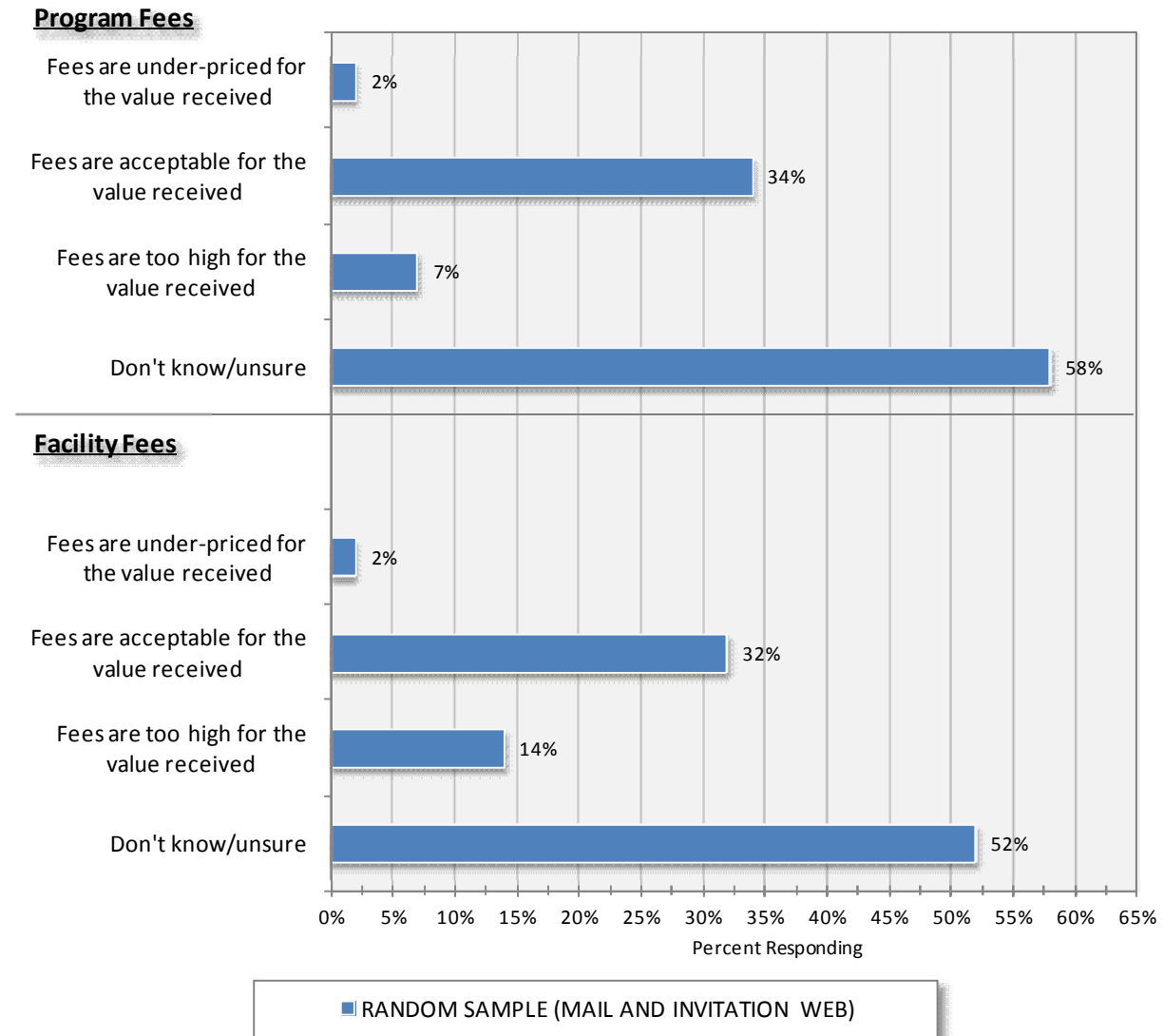


Current Program and Facility Fees Directly Charged to Households

Respondents were then asked to indicate their opinions regarding current program and facility fees charged directly to them. The majority of respondents did not have an opinion for either program charges or facility charges. However, a substantial percentage (about one-third) of respondents felt fees were acceptable for the value received for both facility and program fees charged.

In regards to facility charges, 14% of households felt that fees were too high for the value received and only 2% felt that fees were under-priced. This trend was similar for program fees where 7% indicated that fees were too high for the value received while only 2% felt that fees were under-priced.

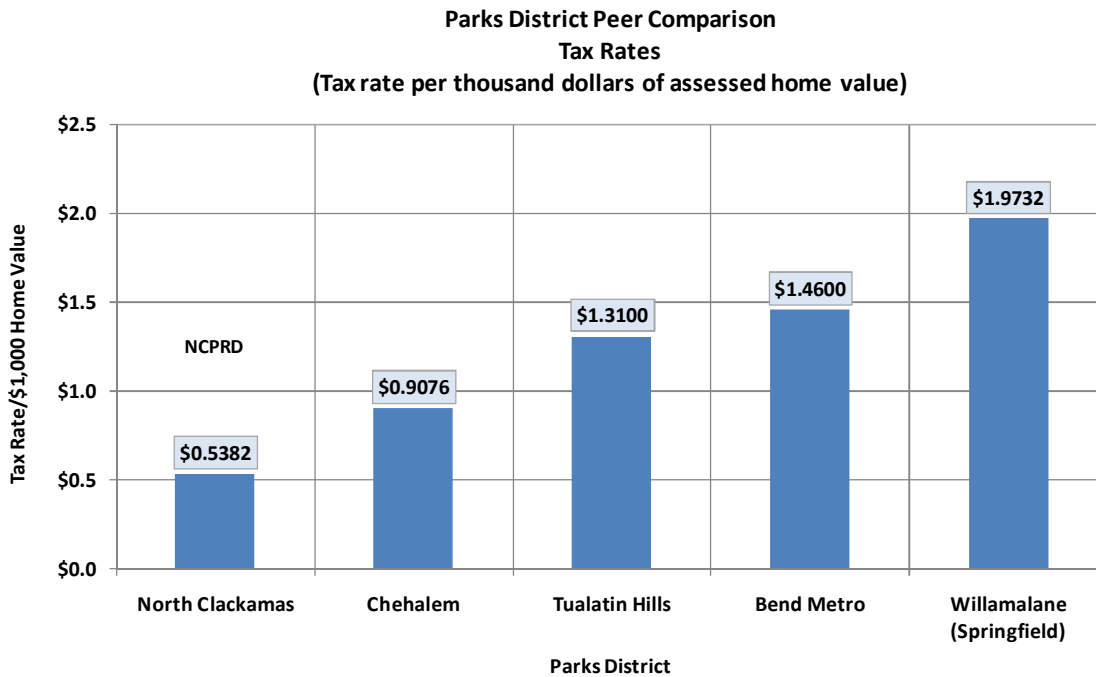
Figure 29
Financial Choices - Opinions Concerning Current Program and Facility Fees Directly Charged



Support for Potential Tax Rate Increase

Respondents were given the following background information about tax rates comparing NCPRD with other peer districts in Oregon:

“The current tax rate for NCPRD is \$0.5382 per thousand dollars of assessed value. Therefore, a home in the District assessed at \$200,000 would currently pay about \$9 monthly for parks and recreation. Tax rates for other park and recreation districts in Oregon range between \$0.9076 for Chehalem Parks District in Newberg, equal to approximately \$15 per month on the same \$200,000 assessed value, and \$1.9732 for the Willamalane Parks District in Springfield, equal to approximately \$33 per month.”



Based on this information, respondents were then asked what their level of support would be if the NCPRD increased the tax rate to fund improved operations and maintenance, and provide additional recreation programs and services. A fairly even distribution of mixed response was indicated, where 36% reported they would support an increase to the tax rate, 26% reported they would not support an increase, and 39% felt they might or might not support an increase.

Of those who stated they would or may support an increase, a clear majority (74%) indicated the most modest increase of \$5 to \$10 per month.

Support for Capital Bond to Fund New Facilities

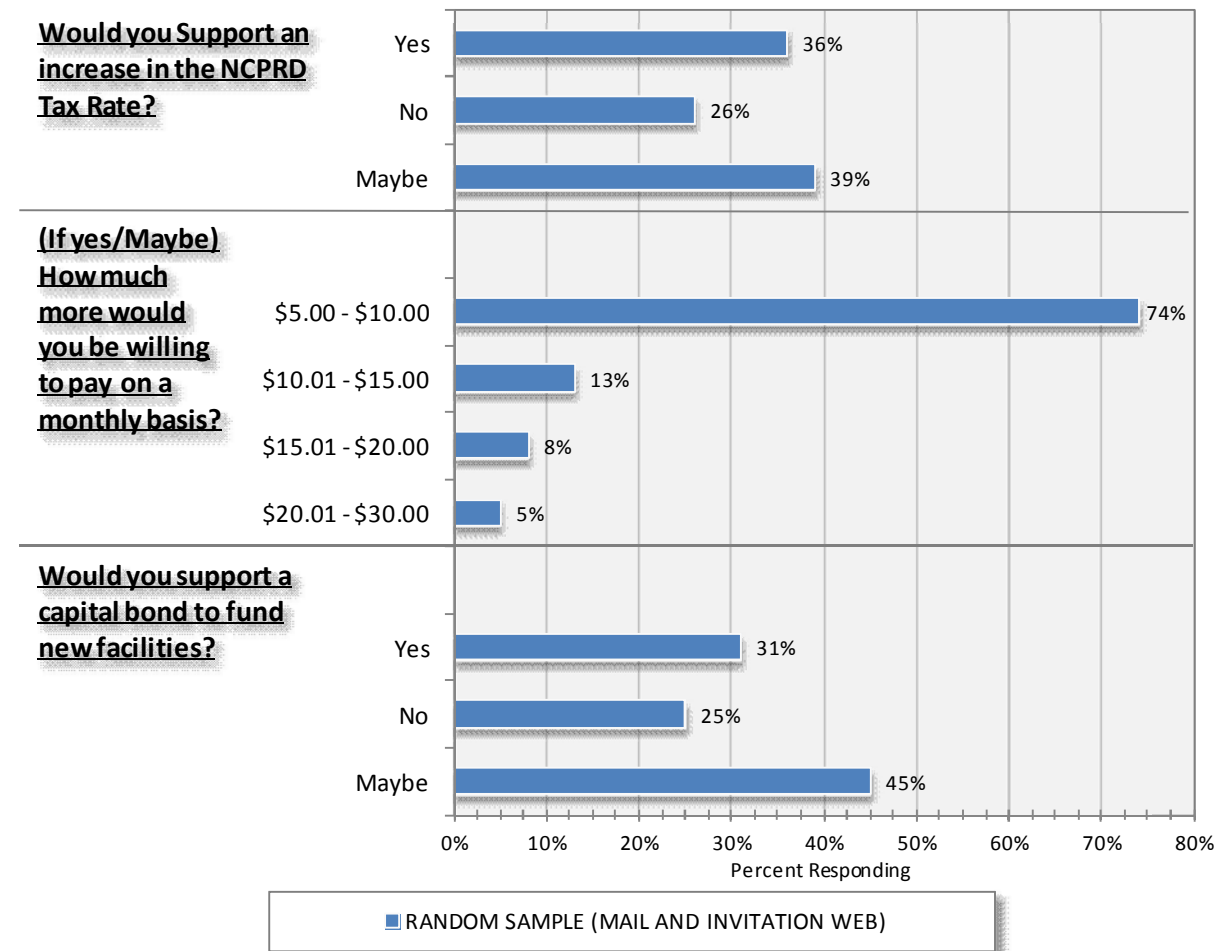
Following the question about measuring level of support for an increase to the tax rate, the following information was provided to respondents regarding a possible capital bond to fund new facilities.

“NCPRD primarily funds land acquisition and development of new facilities with System Development Charges (SDCs) on new residential and commercial construction. Grants and partnerships are other funding sources for capital improvements. Many Park Districts also issue bonds to acquire and build new parks and recreation facilities. Knowing that additional funds are necessary to acquire and build new parks and recreation facilities in NCPRD, would you be supportive of a capital bond to fund the new facilities that are important to your household?”

Similar to residents’ position on the tax rate question, only 31% reported they would support a capital bond, 25% reported they would not support a capital bond, and 45% indicated they might or might not support.

Figure 30

Financial Choices – Opinions on Tax Rate Increases and Support for Capital Bond to Fund New Facilities

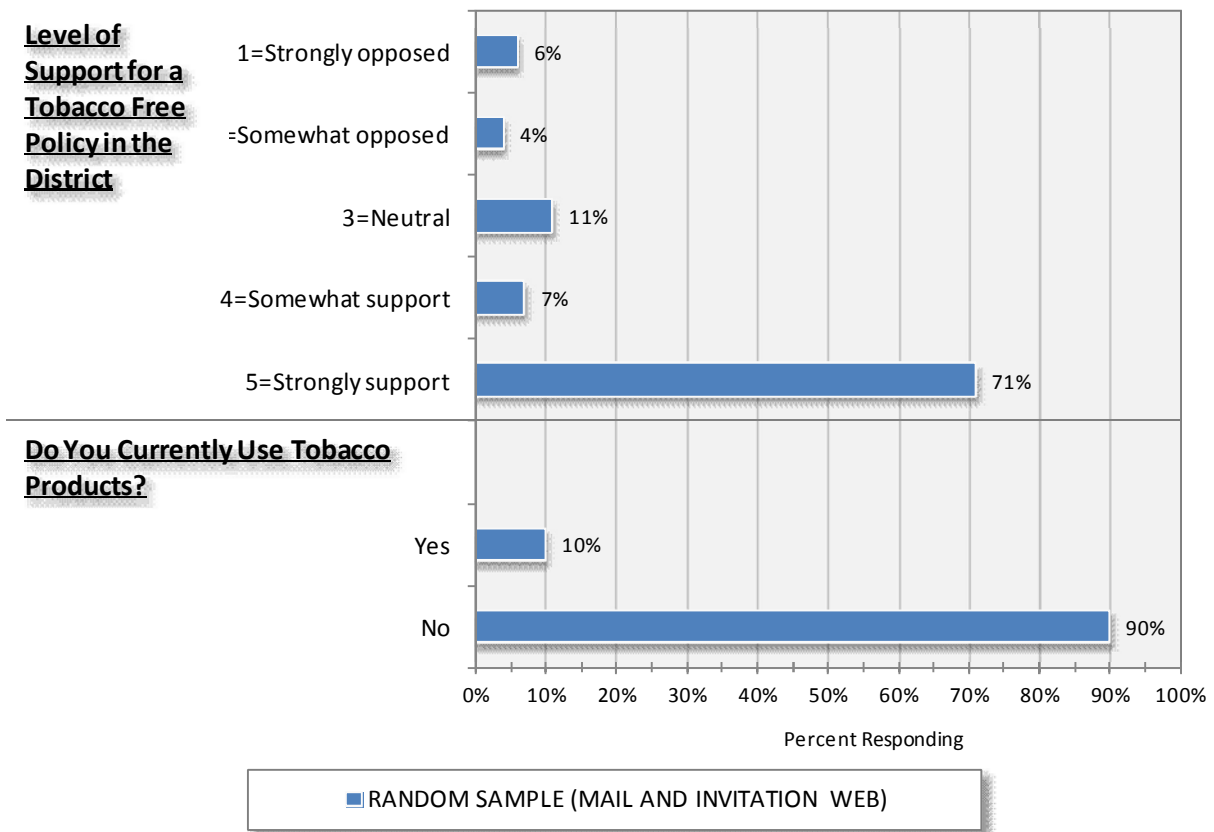


OPINIONS ON TOBACCO ISSUES

Respondents were told that NCPRD is considering adopting a policy banning tobacco products within parks and outdoor spaces. Respondents were then asked if they would support or oppose this tobacco free policy. The majority of respondents (78%) indicated that they would support the policy, while only 10% reported they were opposed. Eleven percent of respondents were neutral on the topic.

To evaluate further, 90% of respondents stated they do not use tobacco products. As such, it is clear that several non-tobacco users were either opposed or neutral on the topic of banning tobacco products within parks and outdoor spaces.

Figure 31
Level of Support for Tobacco Free Policy within NCPRD / Percentage of Tobacco Product Usage



SUGGESTIONS / OPEN ENDED COMMENTS

Respondents were given the opportunity to list any additional comments or suggestions regarding parks, recreation facilities, natural areas, trails, and programs provided in NCPRD. The resulting comments cover a wide variety of issues important to residents as well as a number of specific areas for potential improvements. The full set of comments, which can be found in the appendix, should be viewed in order to understand the extent of issues covered and the specific types and location of these issues.

Overall, there were some themes that emerged, including publicizing offerings more effectively; improving maintenance and safety/enforcement in parks; maintaining/improving existing facilities and programs; and being more fiscally conservative overall.

Example Comments

- *Better communication about what you do and opportunities available to us. I don't know much about what you do...*
- *I think more advertisements of current facilities and programs are needed.*
- *Increase publicity, increase opportunity for feedback on a smaller scale than this pamphlet, increase neighborhood specificity of activities.*
- *More signs. Also, I have received no information about parks and recreation facilities and programs, but learned it by driving by.*
- *Other than the Milwaukie Center, I don't hear very much about other programs, parks, etc. Additional marketing or partnering with businesses might be helpful to improve awareness.*
- *I like my park in my neighborhood, but it's taken over by rude kids and it's uncomfortable. They also vandalize the park and picnic tables. I don't know how to fix it, but I wish there was a way.*
- *I strongly believe something needs to be done about all the garbage in and around the Clackamas River. Maybe advertising community cleanup days with prizes such as park passes.*
- *Keep all dogs in "dog run" areas only. Children play in the park where dogs have relieved themselves, people lay in the grass.*
- *Main concern regarding neighborhood parks is crime prevention, teens drinking, smoking, ruining play equipment -- no co-operation from sheriff's department.*
- *I think building upon what already exists is the most important thing.*
- *New development should pay for or set aside land for parks and schools as well as increased sewer and utility costs.*
- *Let's use the facilities we have! Quit spending!*
- *Maintain what we have & wait for a stronger economy & save for future projects instead of increasing costs to homeowners in a difficult economy.*

COMPARISON BETWEEN RANDOM SAMPLE AND OPEN LINK RESULTS

Respondent Profile Comparison

The underlying demographics and resident profile comparing the random sample (RS) and open link (OL) web survey respondents are fairly similar, although a few differences of note are highlighted below:

- OL respondents have been living in NCPRD longer than RS respondents (22.5 years vs. 16.4 years). They are also slightly more likely to live east of Highway 205 (44% vs. 39% of RS respondents) and to own their residence (89% vs. 81%).
- Age is very similar comparing the two samples, although OL respondents are slightly older (50.2 vs. 49.6 years) and consist of greater proportions of households with children (54% vs. 47%) and empty nesters (26% vs. 23%). OL respondents are also less ethnically diverse (92% white vs. 83% random sample) and have somewhat higher income levels.

Current Usage of Facilities

In part, given the above characteristics of OL respondents, their use of certain facilities tends to be greater than RS respondents:

- The average use for the Milwaukie Center, North Clackamas Aquatic Park, NCPRD and school athletic fields, and sports field complexes was much higher for OL respondent than RS.
- Neighborhood parks, natural areas, and trails within parks were used comparatively more often by RS respondents.
- In regards to programs, fitness and wellness programs, outdoor recreation for youth, youth sports, and swimming programs were used much more often by OL respondents.

Importance of Facilities and Meeting Needs

The importance and degree to which facilities are meeting needs also had a few differences but were very minor overall (community rooms more important to OL respondent being the only notable difference). The importance and degree to which programs are meeting needs also had differences and were also more significant than the differences for facilities:

- Many of the programs were much more important to OL respondents than RS respondents, such as environmental education, meals programs for seniors, youth and adult outdoor recreation, senior programs, social services for seniors, youth and adult sports, swimming programs, teen and adult volunteer programs, and teen programs.

Why Facilities Are Not Used / Where Improvements Can Be Made

Some of the most significant differences in the results were apparent with respect to reasons why facilities are not used and where improvements are needed:

- Not being aware of facilities was much less of an issue for OL respondents than it was for RS respondents (23% to 47%).
- However, lack of facilities and amenities, don't have the facilities wanted, and condition or maintenance of facilities were much more of an issue for OL respondents.
- OL respondents, more often than RS respondents, felt that the lack of facilities and amenities and the condition or maintenance of facilities are in need of improvement.
- Meanwhile, RS respondents feel that improvements in awareness of services and facilities, price/user fees, and accessibility are more important.

Future Facilities

In terms of priorities for future facilities:

- Natural area land for passive recreation (34-35%) and for conservation focus (26-27%) were the top two priorities for both sample groups.
- Fitness trails were comparatively more important to RS respondents (25% vs. 16% OL) while a multi-generation community center was more important to OL respondents (25% vs. 18% RS). OL respondents also listed an outdoor pool more frequently (23% vs. 15%), along with indoor gymnasium space (17% vs. 9%), cardio equipment/weight training room (14% vs. 11%), and a skateboard park (9% vs. 3%).

Communications

Other noteworthy differences in the data are found in how households usually receive information and the best way of being reached:

- In terms currently receiving information, OL respondents rely less on the newspaper (33% vs. 45% RS) and TV/radio stations (6% vs. 20% RS) and more on the internet/website (46% vs. 41%), at the recreation facilities/program locations (29% vs. 23%), and by social networking (12% vs. 8%).
- While the internet/website is the most preferred method of communication among both groups, OL respondents would also most prefer to receive information through a NCPRD e-mail (25% vs. 19%) and via the Parks and Recreation Discovery Guide (19% vs. 14%).

Financial Choices and Fees

In regards to financial choices and fees:

- A much higher percentage of OL respondents indicated program and facility fees were acceptable for the value received than RS respondents (49-56% vs. 32-34% RS).
- A higher percentage of OL respondents also indicated they would support an increase to the NCPRD tax rate and a capital bond to fund new and existing facilities and programs (42% vs. 36% RS).

Appendix K: Industry Trends

A challenge for today's parks and recreation agency administrators is to continue to understand and respond to the changing characteristics of their communities. In this fast-paced society it is important to stay on top of current trends impacting parks and recreation. The following information highlights relevant local, regional, and national parks and recreational trends from various sources that may influence the North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District (NCPRD) over the next ten years.

Active Transportation

The Center for Disease Control (CDC) has studiedⁱ the health implications of the current U.S. transportation infrastructure, which “focuses on motor vehicle travel and provides limited support for other transportation options for most Americans.” Several quality of life and health concerns emerge from the CDC's study.

- Physical activity and active transportation have declined compared to previous generations. The lack of physical activity is a major contributor to the steady rise in rates of obesity, diabetes, heart disease, stroke and other chronic health conditions in the United States.
- Motor vehicle crashes continue to be the leading cause of injury-related death for many age groups. Pedestrians and bicyclists are at an even greater risk of death from crashes than those who travel by motor vehicles.
- Many Americans view walking and bicycling within their communities as unsafe because of traffic and the lack of sidewalks or multi-modal paths, crosswalks, and bicycle dedicated lanes.
- Although using public transportation has historically been safer than highway travel in light duty vehicles, highway travel has grown more quickly than other modes of transportation.
- A lack of efficient alternatives to automobile travel disproportionately affects vulnerable populations such as the poor, the elderly, people who have disabilities and children by limiting access to jobs, health care, social interaction, and healthy food choices.
- Although motor vehicle emissions have decreased significantly over the past three decades, air pollution from motor vehicles continues to contribute to the degradation of our environment and adversely affects respiratory and cardiovascular health.
- Transportation accounts for approximately one-third of all U.S. greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change.

As a result of these implications, communities around the country are creating programs to address and support alternative methods of transportation. Policy is being created, funding options are available, and partnerships are emerging. Initiatives like Safe Routes to Schools and Safe Routes to Play, and designing for “Complete Streets” are emerging to create safe, walkable communities.

National Cycling Trends

Bicycle friendly cities have been emerging over the last ten years. Cycling has become a popular mode of transportation as people consider the rising cost of fuel, desire for better health, and concern for the environment. Some people also use cycling as a mode of transportation just for the fun of it.

The Alliance for Biking and Walking published *Bicycling and Walking in the United States 2012 Benchmark Report*. This report shows that increasing bicycling and walking are goals are clearly in the public interest. Where bicycling and walking levels are higher, obesity, high blood pressure, and diabetes levels are lower. Higher levels of bicycling and walking also coincide with increased bicycle and pedestrian safety and higher levels of physical activity. Increasing bicycling and walking can help solve many serious problems facing our nation.

According to the Alliance for Biking and Walking report, public health trends related to bicycling and walking include:

- Bicycling and walking levels fell 66 percent between 1960 and 2009, while obesity levels increased by 156 percent.
- Between 1966 and 2009, the number of children who bicycled or walked to school fell 75 percent, while the percentage of obese children rose 276 percent.
- In general, states with the highest levels of bicycling and walking have the lowest levels of obesity, hypertension (high blood pressure), and diabetes and have the greatest percentage of adults who meet the recommended 30-plus minutes per day of physical activity.

The economic benefits of bicycling and walking include:

- Bicycling and walking projects create 11-14 jobs per \$1 million spent, compared to just seven jobs created per \$1 million spent on highway projects.
- Cost benefit analyses show that up to \$11.80 in benefits can be gained for every \$1 invested in bicycling and walking.

National bicycling trends:

- Bike sharing and bike libraries allow people to rent bikes and tour communities using multiple pick up and drop off locations. Bike share communities rose from .4 percent to .6 percent between 1990 and 2009.
- Infrastructure to support biking communities is becoming more commonly funded in communities.
- The number of bike commuters in the United States rose by 64 percent from 1990 to 2009.
- Cycling participation by age almost doubled in the age group 25-64 from 23 percent in 1995 to 42 percent in 2009.

- Cycling is dominated by non-Hispanic whites, who make 79 percent of all bike trips in the USA but account for only 66 percent of the population (American Community Survey, 2009).
- The League of American Bicyclists currently has 490 applicants and has designated 190 communities in 46 states, up from 84 communities in 2008. The award recognizes education, engineering, enforcement, encouragement, and an evaluation plan.

Oregon Bicycle/Pedestrian Trails Trends

Oregon ranks 3rd among states for bicycling safety and 19th for safe places to walk, according to a report by the Alliance for Biking & Walking. The “Bicycling and Walking in the U.S.: 2012 Benchmarking Report”ⁱⁱ ranks Portland 5th in bicycle safety and 11th in pedestrian safety. The League of American Bicyclists ranks Oregon #5 in Bike Friendly States.ⁱⁱⁱ The league’s ratings are based on the following factors:

League of American Bicyclist’s Top 10 Signs of Success in a Bicycle Friendly State

- People Commuting by Bike (More than 1 percent)
- Safe Passing/Vulnerable Road User Law
- Complete Streets Policy
- Dedicated State Funding
- Active State Advocacy Group
- State Bicycle Plan (Adopted 2002 or later)
- Share the Road Campaign
- Bicycle Education for Police
- Bicycle Safety Emphasis in Strategic Highway Safety Plan
- Top 10 State for Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Spending
- Age-Related and Demographic National Trends

Aquatics

According to the National Sporting Goods Association (NSGA), swimming ranked third in terms of participation in 2011, and fourth in 2010.

Nationally, there is an increasing trend towards indoor leisure and therapeutic pools. Additional indoor and outdoor amenities like “spray pads” are becoming increasingly popular as well.

Athletic Recreation

The National Sporting Goods Association (NSGA) survey on sports participation in 2011^{iv} found the top five athletic activities ranked by total participation included: exercise walking, exercising with equipment, swimming, camping, and aerobic exercising. Additionally, the following active, organized, or skill development activities remain popular: bicycle riding, hiking, running/jogging, basketball, golf, and soccer.

Sports with the greatest increase in participation over 2010 are kayaking (26.6% increase), cross country skiing (11.5% increase), and wrestling (9.4% increase). The biggest decreases in participation over 2010 were in power boating (17% decrease), off-road mountain biking (17.8% decrease), waterskiing (17.8% decrease), and In-line roller skating (18.4 % decrease). **Error! Reference source not found.** further outlines the top twenty sports ranked by total participation in 2011 and the percent change from 2010.

Table 17: Top Twenty Sports Ranked by Total Participation in 2011

Sport	Total	% Change*
Exercise Walking	97.1	1.3%
Exercising with Equipment	55.5	0.3%
Swimming	46.0	- 11.4%
Camping (vacation/overnight)	42.8	- 4.3%
Aerobic Exercising	42.0	8.9%
Bicycle Riding	39.1	- 1.6%
Hiking	39.1	3.8%
Running/Jogging	38.7	8.9%
Bowling	34.9	-10.6%
Workout at Club	34.5	- 4.8%
Weight Lifting	29.1	- 7.4%
Fishing (Freshwater)	28.0	- 6.5%

Basketball	26.1	- 2.9%
Yoga	21.6	6.9%
Golf	20.9	- 4.3%
Billiards/Pool	20.0	-16.9%
Target Shooting	19.6	- 1.2%
Boating, Motor/Power	16.7	- 17.0%
Hunting with Firearms	16.4	0.6%
Soccer	13.9	3.0%

**Percent Change is from participation in 2010*

Source: NSGA 2012

The Ten-year History of Sports Participation Report published by NSGA^v shows national trends in team sports and individual sports. Overall participation trends indicate a general increase in 2011 for most team sports. However, softball and volleyball show a decrease in participation through 2011. Over the last decade individual sports have shown a dramatic increase.

Error! Reference source not found.¹⁸ illustrates a ten year change in participation for selected activities including both team sports and individual sports.

Table 18: Ten-Year History of Sports Participation (in millions) 2001-2011

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Aerobic Exercising	24.3	28.0	33.7	34.8	33.2	42.0
Archery (Target)	4.7	3.9	6.8	6.6	7.1	6.3
Backpacking/Wilderness Camping	14.5	13.7	13.3	13.0	12.3	11.6
Baseball	14.9	14.6	14.6	14.0	11.5	12.3
Basketball	28.1	27.9	29.9	24.1	24.4	26.1
Bicycle Riding	39.0	36.3	43.1	37.4	38.1	39.1
Billiards/Pool	32.7	30.5	37.3	29.5	28.2	20.0
Boating, Motor/Power	22.6	24.2	27.5	31.9	24.0	16.7
Bowling	40.3	39.4	45.4	43.5	45.0	34.9
Camping	45.5	51.4	46.0	47.5	50.9	42.8
Dart Throwing	16.9	n/a	n/a	12.1	12.2	9.3
Exercise Walking	71.2	79.5	86.0	89.8	93.4	97.1
Exercising with Equipment	43.0	48.6	54.2	52.9	57.2	55.5
Fishing (Freshwater)	39.1	33.2	37.5	30.8	29.0	28.0
Fishing (Saltwater)	11.3	10.6	10.0	10.4	8.2	9.7
Football (tackle)	8.6	8.7	9.9	9.2	8.9	9.0
Golf	26.6	25.7	24.7	22.7	22.3	20.9
Hiking	26.1	25.0	29.8	28.6	34.0	39.1
Hockey (ice)	.2	1.8	2.4	2.1	3.1	3.0
Hunting w/Bow & Arrow	4.7	5.0	6.6	5.7	6.2	5.1
Hunting with Firearms	19.2	17.7	19.6	19.5	18.8	16.4
In-Line Roller Skating	19.2	16.0	13.1	10.7	7.9	6.1
Kayaking	3.5	4.7	7.6	5.9	4.9	7.1
Mountain Biking (off road)	6.3	8.2	9.2	9.3	8.4	6.0
Muzzleloading	3.0	3.1	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.1
Paintball Games	5.6	7.4	8.0	7.4	6.3	5.3
Running/Jogging	24.5	22.9	29.2	30.4	32.2	38.7
Skateboarding	9.6	9.0	12.0	10.1	8.4	6.6
Skiing (Alpine)	7.7	6.8	6.9	6.4	7.0	6.9
Skiing (Cross Country)	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.3
Snowboarding	5.3	6.3	6.0	5.1	6.2	5.1
Soccer	13.9	11.1	14.1	13.8	13.6	13.9
Softball	13.2	11.8	14.1	12.4	11.8	10.4
Swimming	54.8	47.0	58.0	52.3	50.2	46.0
Target Shooting	15.9	17.0	21.9	20.5	19.8	19.6
Target Shooting (Air gun)	2.9	3.8	6.7	6.6	5.2	5.3
Tennis	10.9	9.6	11.1	12.3	10.8	13.1
Volleyball	12.0	10.4	13.2	12.0	10.7	10.1
Water Skiing	5.5	5.5	6.7	5.3	5.2	4.3
Weight Lifting	21.2	25.9	35.5	33.2	34.5	29.1
Workout at Club	26.5	29.5	34.7	36.8	38.3	34.5
Wrestling	3.5	n/a	n/a	2.1	3.0	3.2

Note: Participated more than once (in millions), seven (7) years of age and older.

Source: NSGA 2012



Youth Sports

Specific offerings for youth fitness are slowly increasing in health and fitness facilities. Facilities are offering more youth-specific exercise equipment. Individualized youth sports training opportunities are becoming more popular as well. In-line roller skating experienced the largest percentage decrease in participation.

For youth ages seven to 11 years, swimming and bicycle riding, followed by basketball had the **highest number of participants** in 2011; however for the same age group, muzzleloading, aerobic exercising, hunting with a bow and arrow, running/jogging, and tennis saw the **highest percent of increase** of the sports in the survey in 2011.

In 2009, an article in the Wall Street Journal observed that, in recent years **lacrosse has become one of the country's fastest growing team sports**. Participation in high school lacrosse has almost doubled this decade. An estimated 1.2 million Americans over age seven played lacrosse in 2009.^{vi}

Another noteworthy trend is the increase in **'pick-up' play in team sports**.^{vii} In recent years, the Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association (SGMA) noticed that participation in team sports has been driven by organized/sanctioned play. However, in 2008, there were seven team sports where 'casual/pick-up' play exceeded organized/sanctioned play. Those sports were basketball, ice hockey, field hockey, touch football, lacrosse, grass volleyball, and beach volleyball. It is believed that this is the result of athletes and their families feeling the pinch of the economy. Many people are choosing the less expensive ways to play sports and stay active.

Demographic Trends in Recreation

Adult – The Baby Boomers - Planning for the Demographic Shift

Baby boomers are defined as individuals born between 1946 and 1964; as stated in Leisure Programming for Baby Boomers^{viii}. They are a generation that this generation consists of nearly 76 million Americans. In 2011, this influential population began their transition out of the workforce. As baby boomers enter retirement, they are looking for opportunities in fitness, sports, outdoors, arts and cultural events, and other activities that suit their lifestyles. With their varied life experiences, values, and expectations, baby boomers are predicted to redefine the meaning of recreation and leisure programming for mature adults.



Jeffrey Ziegler, a past president of the Arizona Parks and Recreation Association identified “Boomer Basics” in his article, *“Recreating retirement: how will baby boomers reshape leisure in their 60s?”*^{ix} Highlights are summarized below.

Boomer Basics:

- Boomers are known to **work hard, play hard and spend hard.**
- They have always been **fixated with all things youthful.** Boomers typically respond that they feel 10 years younger than their chronological age.
- Their nostalgic mindset keeps boomers returning to the sights and sounds of their **1960s youth culture.**
- **Swimming pools** have become less of a social setting and much more of an extension of boomers' health and wellness program.
- Because boomers have, in general, a high education level, they'll likely continue to pursue **education** as adults and into retirement.

The NCPRD demographic profile indicates that 27.8 percent of the current population falls within the Baby Boomer age range (those approximately 45 – 64 years of age).

Boomers will look to parks and recreation professionals to give them the skills needed to enjoy many life-long interests and sports. **When programming for this age group, a customized experience to cater to their need for self-fulfillment, healthy pleasure, nostalgic youthfulness, and individual escapes will be important.** Recreation trends will shift away from games and activities that boomers associate with senior citizens. Ziegler suggests activities such as bingo, bridge, and shuffleboard will likely be avoided because boomers relate these activities to being old.

Boomers will reinvent what being a 65-year-old means. Parks and recreation agencies that don't plan for boomers carrying on in retirement with the same hectic pace they've lived during their years in employment will be left behind. Things to consider when planning for the demographic shift include;

- Boomer characteristics
- What drives Boomers?
- Marketing to Boomers
- Arts and Entertainment
- Passive and Active Fitness Trends



- Outdoor Recreation/Adventure Programs
- Travel Programs

Multiculturalism

Multicultural Communities

Our country is becoming increasingly racially and ethnically diverse. In May 2012, the U.S. Census Bureau announced that non-white babies now account for the majority of births in the United States.^x "This is an important tipping point," said William H. Frey, the senior demographer at the Brookings Institution, describing the shift as a "transformation from a mostly white baby boomer culture to the more globalized multiethnic country that we are becoming." Cultural and ethnic diversity adds a unique flavor to communities expressed through distinct neighborhoods, multicultural learning environments, and restaurants, places of worship, museums, and nightlife.^{xi}

As the recreation field continues to function within a more diverse society, race and ethnicity will become increasingly important in every aspect of the profession. More than ever, recreation professionals will be expected to work with, and have significant knowledge and understanding of, individuals from many cultural, racial, and ethnic backgrounds.

Multiculturalism and Marketing

Today the marketplace for consumers has dramatically evolved in the United States from a largely Anglo demographic, to the reality that the United States has shifted to a large minority consumer base known as the "new majority." Minority Americans lead the way when it comes to mobile access. Nearly two-thirds of African-Americans (64%) and Latinos (63%) are wireless internet users, and minority Americans are significantly more likely to own a cell phone than are their white counterparts (87 percent of blacks and Hispanics own a cell phone, compared with 80 percent of whites).

The San Jose Group, a consortium of marketing communications companies specializing in reaching Hispanic and non-Hispanic markets of the United States, suggests that today's multicultural population of the United States, or the "new majority," is 107.6 million, which translates to about 35.1 percent of the country's total population. The United States' multicultural population alone could essentially be the 12th largest country in the world^{xii}. Parks and recreation trends in marketing and providing leisure services continue to emerge and should be taken into consideration in all planning efforts.



Economic & Health Benefits of Parks

There are numerous economic and health benefits of parks, including the following:

- Trails, parks, and playgrounds are among the five most important community amenities considered when selecting a home.
- Research from the University of Illinois shows that trees, parks, and green spaces have a profound impact on people's health and mental outlook.
- US Forest Service research indicates that when the economic benefits produced by trees are assessed, the total value can be two to six times the cost for tree planting and care.
- Fifty percent of Americans regard outdoor activities as their main source of exercise.

The Trust for Public Land has published a report titled: *"The Benefits of Parks: Why America Needs More County Parks and Open Space."* The report makes the following observations about the health, economic, environmental, and social benefits of parks and open space:

- Physical activity makes people healthier.
- Physical activity increases with access to parks.
- Contact with the natural world improves physical and physiological health.
- Residential and commercial property values increase.
- Value is added to community and economic development sustainability.
- Benefits of tourism are enhanced.
- Trees are effective in improving air quality and act as natural air conditioners.
- Trees assist with storm water control and erosion.
- Crime and juvenile delinquency are reduced.
- Recreational opportunities for all ages are provided.
- Stable neighborhoods and strong communities are created.

Researchers have long touted the benefits of outdoor exercise. According to a study published in the *Journal of Environmental Science and Technology* by the University of Essex in the United Kingdom, *"as little as five minutes of green exercise improves both mood and self-esteem."* A new trend emerging in parks and recreation aims to enable people to reap these benefits by working out on outdoor fitness equipment.

This trend started in China as they prepared to host the 2008 Summer Olympics. Their aim was to promote a society that promoted physical fitness. The United States is now catching up on this trend, as park and recreation departments have begun installing "outdoor gyms."



Equipment that can be found in these outdoor gyms is comparable to what would be found in an indoor workout facility, such as leg and chest presses, elliptical trainers, pull down trainers, etc. The equipment is fairly easy to install.

Outdoor fitness equipment provides a new opportunity for parks and recreation departments to increase the health of their communities, while offering them the opportunity to exercise outdoors. Such equipment can increase the usage of parks, trails, and other outdoor amenities while helping to fight the obesity epidemic and increase the community’s interaction with nature.

Extreme Sports

Extreme sports are not just a fad. Regardless of the time of year, extreme sports are increasing in participation^{xiii}. A 2008 Sporting Goods Manufacturing Association (SGMA) report shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**, demonstrates this increase in participation.

Table 19: Most Popular Extreme Sports in the USA (U.S. population; 6 years of age or older)

Extreme Sport	# of Participants (participated at least once in 2007)
1. Inline Skating	10,814,000
2. Skateboarding	8,429,000
3. Mountain Biking	6,892,000
4. Snowboarding	6,841,000
5. Paintball	5,476,000
6. Cardio Kickboxing	4,812,000
7. Climbing (Indoor, Sport, Boulder)	4,514,000
8. Trail Running	4,216,000
9. Ultimate Frisbee	4,038,000
10. Wakeboarding	3,521,000
11. Mountain/ Rock Climbing	2,062,000
12. BMX Bicycling	1,887,000



13. Roller Hockey	1,847,000
14. Boardsailing/Windsurfing	1,118,000

Source: *Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association, 2007*

In recent years, mountain biking, and BMX biking have continued their upward trend while inline skating and skateboarding have trended downward in popularity. Outside Recreation Participation Topline Report 2012.^{xiv}

According to the NCPRD 2012 community survey, only 17 percent of the respondents felt a skateboard park was important to add in the future, while 51 percent felt it was not. And only three percent indicated that it was in their top first, second or third future facility priority to expand, add or improve.

Facilities

According to *Recreation Management's* "2012 State of the Industry Report,"^{xv} national trends show an increased user-base of recreation facilities. To meet that growing need, a majority of the survey respondents (60.1 percent) reported that they have plans to build new facilities or make additions or renovations to their existing facilities over the next three years. Nearly a quarter (23.9 percent) of respondents said they have plans to build new facilities, and just over a quarter (25.5 percent) said they plan to add to their existing facilities. Another 44.3 percent are planning renovations.

The current national trend is toward "one-stop" indoor recreation facilities to serve all ages. Large, multi-purpose regional centers help increase cost recovery, promote retention, and encourage cross-use. Multi-use facilities verses specialized space is a trend, offering programming opportunities as well as free-play opportunities. "One stop" facilities attract young families, teens, and adults of all ages.

Also according to the report, parks and recreation respondents said the average amount planned for construction for parks in the 2012 budgets saw an increase of 7.2 percent from an average of \$3,411,000 in last year's survey to an average of \$4,225,000 for 2012. There was very



little change in the types of features and amenities included in the facilities of the survey respondents from last year to this year. The most commonly found features include locker rooms (found in 59.6 percent of facilities), classrooms and meeting rooms (58.8 percent), bleachers and seating (57.5 percent), outdoor sports courts for basketball, tennis, etc. (55.7 percent) and concession areas (54.9 percent).

Fitness Programming

There have been many changes in fitness programs in the last ten years. What clients wanted in 2000 is not necessarily what they want today. The American College of Sports Medicine’s (ACSM’s) *Health and Fitness Journal*^{xvi} has conducted an annual worldwide survey since 2007 to determine trends that would help create a standard for health and fitness programming. *Table 20* shows survey results that focus on trends in the commercial, corporate, clinical, and community health and fitness industry. The Worldwide Survey indicates the following shift in fitness trends from 2006 to 2011. Stability ball, Pilates and balance training dropped out of the survey while Zumba and outdoor activities appear in the top 20 for the first time.

Table 20: Worldwide Fitness Trends for 2007 and 2012

2007	2012
1.Children and obesity	1. Educated and experienced fitness professionals
2.Special fitness programs for older adults	2. Strength training
3.Educated and experienced fitness professionals	3. Fitness programs for older adults
4. Functional fitness	4. Exercise and weight loss
5. Core training	5 Children and obesity
6 Strength training	6. Personal training
7. Personal training	7. Core training
8. Mind/Body Exercise	8. Group personal training
9 Exercise and weight loss	9. Zumba and other dance workouts
10. Outcome measurements	10. Functional fitness



Source: American College of Sport Medicine

General Parks and Recreation Programming

One of the most common concerns in the recreation industry is creating innovative programming to draw participants into facilities and services. According to *Recreation Management's* "2012 State of the Industry Report,"^{xvii} the most popular programs, offered by more than half of survey respondents, include holiday events and other special events (78.5 %), youth sports teams (70%), day camps and summer camps (66.7%), arts and crafts (63.3%), educational programs (62.8), adult sports teams (62.1 %), programs for active older adults, (57.1%), sports tournaments and races (57 %), and festivals and concerts (55.2 %).

The report also suggested slightly more than a third (36.3 %) of respondents indicated that they are planning to add additional programs at their facilities over the next three years. The most common types of programming they are planning to add include:

1. Environmental education (up from No. 2 on 2011 survey)
2. Teen programming (down from No. 1)
3. Fitness programs (no change)
4. Active older adults programs(no change)
5. Educational programs (up from No. 6)
6. Mind-body/balance programs – yoga, tai chi, Pilates or martial arts (down from No. 5)
7. Holiday events and other special events (no change)
8. Adult sports teams (up from No. 10)
9. Performing arts – dance, theater and music (down from No. 8)
10. Day camps and summer camps (not on 2011 list of top 10 planned programs)

Health and Obesity

According to the *Center for Disease Control (CDC)*, obesity continues to be a serious issue in America, growing at an epidemic rate – almost tripling since 1990. Overall, more than one-third (35.7%) of adults and 17 percent of children in the United States are obese.^{xviii} These statistics illustrate the importance of intercepting the epidemic in youth.



In an effort to educate Americans and encourage them to take steps toward a healthier future, the *United Health Foundation* annually presents *America's Health Rankings®: A Call to Action for Individuals & Their Communities*^{xix}

America's Health Rankings has tracked the health of the nation for the past 22 years, providing a unique, comprehensive perspective on how the nation - and each state - measures up. The 2011 edition of the Rankings suggests our nation is extremely adept at treating illness and disease. However, Americans are struggling to change unhealthy behaviors such as smoking and obesity, which cause many of these diseases. Obesity continues to be one of the fastest growing health issues in our nation, and America is spending billions in direct health care costs associated with poor diet and physical inactivity.

Economic Effects of Inactivity and Obesity

Inactivity and obesity in the United States cost the country hundreds of billions of dollars annually. Some local governments are now accepting the role of providing preventative health care through park and recreation services.

As obesity in the United States continues to be a topic of interest for legislators and our government, there continues to be research suggesting that activity levels are stagnant among all age groups. The following are statistics that support this concern.

- Only 25 percent of adults and 27 percent of youth (grades 9-12) engage in recommended levels of physical activity.
- 59 percent of American adults are sedentary.
- Children born now have a lower life expectancy than their parents.
- Children nationally spend 4.5 - 8 hours daily (30-56 hours per week) in front of a screen (television and/or computer).

Obesity among Children and Adolescents

“Obesity now affects 17 percent of all children and adolescents in the United States. The percentage of adolescents and children who are obese tripled from 1980 to 2008. In 2008 alone, more than one third of U.S. children and adolescents were overweight or obese.

Obese children are more likely to become obese adults.



Local Trends

The United Health Foundation (UHF) ranked Oregon 14th in 2011^{xx}, unchanged from 2010. According to the UHF 2011 report, Oregon's strengths and weaknesses are as follows:

Strengths:

- Low prevalence of smoking
- Low rate of preventable hospitalizations
- Low levels of air pollution

Challenges:

- High rate of uninsured population
- Low per capita public health funding
- High percentage of children in poverty

Other Highlights

In the past year, obesity increased from 23.6 percent to 27.6 percent of adults, with more than 818,000 obese adults in the state.

In the past five years, diabetes increased from 6.7 percent to 7.2 percent of adults. Now 213,000 Oregon adults have diabetes.

In the past year, the rate of preventable hospitalizations decreased from 46.1 to 42.0 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

For a more detailed look at this data, visit www.americashealthrankings.org.

Healthy Lifestyle

National Trends

In October, 2010 the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's *Vulnerable Populations Portfolio* ^{xxi} shared thoughts on how health is impacted by where and how we live, learn, work, and play. Below demonstrates the connection that nonmedical factors play in where health starts before illness sets in.



Where We Play

Play is a profound biological process that shapes brain function.

- Play prompts us to be continually, joyously, physically active, combating obesity and enhancing overall health and well-being.
- Play can interrupt the damage done by chronic stress, and even gives the immune system some relief.
- Play is a basic need; a biological requirement for normal growth and development. Scientists associated with the National Institute for Play are united in their concern about “play under-nutrition,” noting that the corrosive effects of this form of starvation gradually erode emotional, cognitive and physiologic well-being – a major aspect of sedentary, obesity, and poor stress management can be readily linked to play starvation.
- Providing places to spend leisure time and recreate are critical to creating healthy communities.

Additional National Healthy Lifestyle Trends

The population is becoming more diverse. **As demographics are experiencing an age and ethnic shift**, so too are landscapes, daily lifestyles and habits changing. The number of adults over the age of 65 has increased, lifestyle changes have encouraged less physical activity; collectively these trends have created profound implications for the way local governments conduct business. Below are examples of trends and government responses.

- According to the article “Outdoor Exercise ‘Healthier than Gym Workouts,’” published in March 2011, researchers found that going for a run outdoors is better than exercising in the gym because it has a positive impact on mental, as well as physical health. Levels of tension, confusion, anger, and depression were found to be lowered. This aligns with the trend of adult fitness playgrounds that are popping up all over the world.
- Café Plus Concepts – Mather’s Cafes are opening around the country to attract Boomers and seniors. The concept is more than a café. The “plus” offers leisure activities, trips/tours, educational offerings, social opportunities, and fitness. These concepts can be integrated into community centers or stand alone facilities.
- Essential services, healthy food options, workplaces, and other destinations are frequently not located within easy walking or bicycling distance from where people live, work, learn, and play.



- The link between health and the built environment continues to grow as a trend for local governments. They are increasingly incorporating active living and physical activity into daily routines.

Natural Environments and Open Space

Conservation

The top ten recommendations of the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) Conservation Task Force were published in the November 2011 issue of Parks and Recreation Magazine^{xxii}. They are:

- 1) Take a leadership role in the community to promote conservation.
- 2) Lead by example in employing best management conservation practices in parks.
- 3) Engage volunteers in conservation and stewardship.
- 4) Establish a strategic land acquisition strategy based on knowledge and awareness of significant natural and cultural resources (watershed protection, unique ecological characteristics, and sensitive natural areas deserving protection).
- 5) Engage youth in conservation.
- 6) Conserve energy in all ways.
- 7) Protect natural resources in parks and in the community.
- 8) Create sustainable landscapes that demonstrate principles of conservation.
- 9) Forge partnerships that foster the mission of conservation.
- 10) Utilize technology to promote conservation.

Nature Programming

Park districts have been seeing an increase in interest in environmental-oriented “back to nature” programs. In 2007, the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) sent out a survey to member agencies in order to learn more about the programs and facilities that public park and recreation agencies provide to connect children and their families with nature.^{xxiii} A summary of the results follow:

- Sixty-eight percent of public parks and recreation agencies offer nature-based programming and 61% have nature-based facilities.
- The most common programs include nature hikes, nature-oriented arts and crafts, fishing-related events, and nature-based education in cooperation with local schools.
- When asked to describe the elements that directly contribute to their most successful programs, agencies listed staff training as most important followed by program content and number of staff/staff training.



- When asked what resources would be needed most to expand programming, additional staff was most important followed by funding.
- Of the agencies that do not currently offer nature-based programming, 90 percent indicated that they want to in the future. Additional staff and funding were again the most important resources these agencies would need going forward.
- The most common facilities include: nature parks/preserves, self-guided nature trails, outdoor classrooms, and nature centers.
- When asked to describe the elements that directly contribute to their most successful facilities, agencies listed funding as most important followed by presence of wildlife and community support.

In his book Last Child in the Woods: Saving Children from Nature Deficit Disorder^{xxiv}, Richard Louv introduced the concept of the restorative nature for both children and adults of being out in nature. This concept, and research in support of it, has led to a growing movement promoting connections with nature in daily life. One manifestation of this is the development of Nature Explore Classrooms in parks. Nature Explore^{xxv} is a collaborative program of the Arbor Day Foundation and the non-profit organization, Dimensions Educational Research Foundation, with a mission of helping children and families develop a profound engagement with the natural world, where nature is an integral, joyful part of children’s daily learning.

Outdoor Recreation

Local parks and recreation departments are a common place for residents to look when getting outside for recreational activities. It is often the mission of parks departments as well as private or non-profits to get more people outdoors.

The 2012 Outdoor Foundation “Participation in Outdoor Recreation” report^{xxvi} annually shows that, while there continues to be fallout from the recent economic downturn, outdoor recreation reached the highest participation level in five years, in 2011. The Outdoor Foundation’s research brought the following key findings.

General Participation in Outdoor Recreation

- **Return to Nature:** Nearly 50% of Americans ages six and older participated in outdoor recreation in 2011. That is a slight increase from 2010 and equates to a total of 141.1 million Americans.
- **Accessibility is Important Factor:** Activities that are affordable and accessible (Gateway Activities) have a contagious effect. 87% of hikers participate in one or more other



activities. **People with biking routes near their home get outdoors at a rate of 58% compared to a rate of 47% for those without easy access to biking routes.**

Youth Participation

- **Downward Trend Reversed:** For the first time since 2006, the downward trend of participation in outdoor sports among young boys has reversed to the upward direction. Female teenager participation has grown to the highest rate recorded in the Outdoor Foundation's annual reports.
- **Physical education in schools:** The importance cannot be understated. Among adults ages 18 and older who are current outdoor participants, 82% say they had PE in school between the ages of 6 and 12.

The Outdoor Foundation reports that the top outdoor activities in 2011 were running, fishing, bicycling, camping, and hiking. Bird watching is also among the favorite outdoor activities by frequency of participation.

Outdoor recreation trends are also a recurring topic of study by the United States Forest Service through the Internet Research Information Series (IRIS). An IRIS report dated January 2012^{xxvii} provides the following recent nature-based outdoor recreation trends: Participation in walking for pleasure and family gatherings outdoors were the two most popular activities for the U.S. population as a whole in. These outdoor activities were followed closely in popularity by viewing/ photographing wildlife, boating, fishing, snow/ice activities, and swimming. There has been a growing momentum in participation in sightseeing, birding and wildlife watching in recent years.

The 2012 NCPRD Community Survey indicated that the most frequently attended program within NCPRD, at 5.7 times on average over the past 12 months, is youth sports. Swimming programs (4.0 times), adult outdoor recreation (3.6 times), youth outdoor recreation (3.5 times), and fitness and wellness programs (3.4 times) follow closely behind.



Role and Response of Local Government

Collectively, these trends have created profound implications for the way local governments conduct business. Some local governments are now accepting the role of providing preventative health care through parks and recreation services. The following are concepts are from the International County/County Management Association^{xxviii}.

- Parks & Recreation departments should take the lead in developing communities conducive to active living.
- There is growing support for recreation programs that encourage active living within their community.
- One of the highest priorities is a cohesive system of parks and trails and accessible neighborhood parks.

In summary, the United States of America, its states, and its communities share the enormous task of reducing the health and economic burden of obesity. While numerous programs, policies, and products have been designed to address the problem, there is no magic bullet to make it go away. The role of public parks and recreation as a health promotion and prevention agency has come of age. What matters is refocusing our efforts to insure the health, well-being, and economic prosperity of our communities and its citizens.

Administration Trends for Recreation and Parks

Municipal parks and recreation structures and delivery systems have changed, and more alternative methods of delivering services are emerging. Certain services are being contracted out and cooperative agreements with non-profit groups and other public institutions are being developed. Newer partners include the health system, social services, justice system, education, the corporate sector, and community service agencies. These partnerships reflect both a broader interpretation of the mandate of parks and recreation agencies and the increased willingness of other sectors to work together to address community issues. The relationship with health agencies is vital in promoting wellness. The traditional relationship with education and the sharing of facilities through joint-use agreements is evolving into cooperative planning and programming aimed at addressing youth inactivity levels and community needs.

Listed below are additional administrative national trends:

- Level of subsidy for programs is lessening and more “enterprise” activities are being developed, thereby allowing subsidy to be used where deemed appropriate.



- Information technology allows for better tracking and reporting.
- Pricing is often determined by peak, off-peak, and off-season rates.
- More agencies are partnering with private, public, and non-profit groups.

Funding

According to Recreation Management Magazine's, "2011 State of the Industry Report," from fiscal year 2010 to fiscal year 2012, the largest increases in operating budgets are expected among community centers, where State of the Industry survey respondents are expecting a 12.4 percent increase to operating expenditures, and among camps at 11 percent

Marketing

Niche marketing trends have experienced change more frequently than ever before as technology affects the way the public receives information. Web 2.0 tools and now Web 3.0 tools are a trend for agencies to use as a means of marketing programs and services. Popular social marketing electronic tools include:

- Facebook
- Whirl
- Twitter
- You Tube
- Tagged
- LinkedIn

Mobile marketing is a trend of the future. Young adults engage in mobile data applications at much higher rates than adults in age brackets 30 and older. Usage rates of mobile applications demonstrate chronologically across four major age cohorts, that Millennials tend to get information more frequently using mobile devices such as smart phones. For example, 95 percent of 18-to-29-year-old cell phone owners send and receive text messages, compared to 82 percent of 30-to-49-year-olds, 57 percent of 50-to-64-year-olds, and 19 percent of 65 and older.

Agency Accreditation

Parks and Recreation agencies are affirming their competencies and value through accreditation. This is achieved by an agency's commitment to 150 standards.



There are currently 102 agencies around the nation that have received the **Commission for Accreditation of Parks and Recreation Agencies (CAPRA) accreditation. In Oregon, only the Cities of Hillsboro and Medford holds this distinction.**

Additional benefits of CAPRA accreditation include:

- Boosts staff morale
- Encourages collaboration
- Improves program outcomes
- Identifies agency and cost efficiencies
- Builds high level of trust with the public
- Demonstrates promise of quality
- Identifies best management practices

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) – Compliance

On September 14, 2010 the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) issued an amended regulation implementing the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA 2010 Standards). On March 15, 2011 the amended Act became effective and, for the first time in history, includes recreation environment design requirements. Compliance of the regulations was to be effective March 15, 2012. This includes design and construction requirements and the development of three-year transition plan. By March 15, 2015 implementation of the three-year transition plan must be complete.

The Role of the ADA

How a community interprets and implements the guidelines of the ADA regarding parks and recreation programs and services for children, youth, and adults with disabilities ultimately depends upon the philosophy of staff and how accepting they are of people with disabilities. Some organizations provide a basic level of service as per the law and other communities embrace the notion of accessibility and choose to exceed what is expected.

Community therapeutic recreation programs must address the needs of all people with disabilities. Disabilities may include autism, developmental, physical, learning, visual impairments, hearing impairments, mental health and more. Community therapeutic recreation programs should also serve children, youth, and adults of all ages.

The types of programs offered by a community therapeutic recreation program may include specialized, inclusive, and unified programs. Specialized recreation programs generally serve



the needs specifically for someone with a disability. A “Learn to Swim” program for children with autism or an exercise program for adults with arthritis are just two examples of specialized programs. An inclusive program is one in which a person with a disability chooses to participate in a regular recreation program with a reasonable accommodation, alongside typical peers who do not have a disability. A third type of program is a unified program. This program is for individuals with and without disabilities who participate together as a “buddy”, or are paired or matched -- able-body with disabled. Many Special Olympic programs are offered as unified programs.

Therapeutic Recreation

Across the nation, the current financial condition has put constraints on community recreation programs. Staff are cutting budgets, yet also trying to determine how to provide recreation services to people with disabilities.

Nationally, therapeutic recreation as a service is experiencing many struggles and challenges. The changing face of health care is having a dramatic effect on therapeutic recreation (TR) services in many rehabilitation settings and specifically in physical rehabilitation settings, thus affecting community recreation programs.

A secondary issue caused by the decreased rehabilitation stay is the need for a clinical facility to promote community reintegration. In the past, clinical facilities provided programs such as wheelchair basketball, but due to the reduction of expenditures, facilities no longer provide such services and expect communities to address these needs.

The fundamental goal of TR services is to enable participants to return successfully to their communities. This not only means they need to have the functional skill but also that they have physical and social environments in the community that are receptive to the individual.

Another trend is the renewed focus on serving people with psychiatric disabilities. In 2004, The National Council on Disability (NCD) issued a comprehensive report, *Livable Communities for Adults with Disabilities*. This report identified six elements for improving the quality of life for all citizens, including children, youth and adults- with disabilities. The six elements are:

1. Provides affordable, appropriate, accessible housing
2. Ensures accessible, affordable, reliable, safe transportation
3. Adjusts the physical environment for inclusiveness and accessibility
4. Provides work, volunteer, and education opportunities



5. Ensures access to key health and support services
6. Encourages participation in civic, cultural, social, and recreational activities

The right to enjoy services and programs offered to all members by both public and private entities is the essence of the elements. Unlike persons with physical disabilities, people with psychiatric disabilities face attitudinal barriers of those around them. Attitudinal barriers are exemplified by policies, programs, and beliefs about psychiatric disabilities. Fortunately, the mental health system is moving toward a model based on recovery. This model believes that everyone with a mental health diagnosis is able and capable of living independently within the community with supports.

Trend Analysis Summary

The following key industry and national behavioral trends are relevant to the NCPRD. These will be important to evaluate for future planning efforts and include the following:

- Active transportation programs, policy, and funding are getting recognition in communities across the Country.
- There is an increasing trend towards indoor leisure and therapeutic pools. Additional amenities like “spray pads” are becoming increasingly popular as well.
- The top five athletic activities ranked by total participation included: exercise walking, exercising with equipment, swimming, camping, and aerobic exercising.
- The United Health Foundation has ranked Oregon 14th in its 2011 State Health Rankings.
- Therapeutic recreation programs and inclusion services are considered an important trend when planning for the future.
- Fitness programs, educational programs, teen programs, mind body balance and active adults are the top five programs parks and recreation departments are planning to add within the next three years.
- The most common programs offered in communities are holiday events and other special events, fitness programs, educational programs, day camps and summer camps; mind-body/balance programs such as yoga, tai chi, Pilates and martial arts; and youth sports teams.



- Trails, parks, and playgrounds are among the five most important community amenities considered when selecting a home.
- National trend in the delivery of parks and recreation systems reflects more partnerships and contractual agreements to support specialized services.
- The majority of Americans agree that preserving undeveloped land for outdoor recreation is important. A large percentage of outdoor participants also believe that developing local parks and hiking and walking trails is important and that there should be more outdoor education and activities during the school day.
- Parks and recreation administration trends include increased partnerships, agency accreditation, and enterprising budgets.
- Web-based niche marketing tools are gaining popularity for agencies to use as a means of marketing programs and services.
- March 15, 2012 was the deadline for ADA transition plans must be in place with organizations to demonstrate compliance to the amended regulations.

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